

City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi - Service Centre

Volume 34

February 2001

Number 1

A Note from the New COCC President John MacPhee.

Starting off with the inaugural meeting of the year 2001, I have to observe that if the good things of the first meeting continue, we could be in for an excellent run of informative, fun and helpful meetings for 2001. From my perspective, this year's "direction" would include moving closer toward a "community" of collectors where the accent

is more on mutual assistance and expertise sharing. In any case, I would like to thank Barry McIntyre and Frank Fesco for their excellent leadership and past service to the Club, especially during the past year, and all of the current club officers and the membership in general, for without you the club can not continue to exist!

President
John MacPhee

Vice-President
Barry McIntyre

Secretary
Ed Burt.

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
David Bergeron

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
February 26, 2001

Program
Door Prize
50/50 Draw
...etc...

Annual Dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, January 28, 2001

Despite the absence of the Club Journal for January 2001, 14 members attended the meeting. Both the 50/50 draw and the door prize were won by Gerd S. A second door prize was awarded to Pierre C.

1. John MacPhee assumed the President's chair and passed out information sheets on the new \$10 note, the first of the new Journey Series which was issued on January 17th. Also included was a specimen of the note. Examples of the previous \$5 and \$10 Bird series notes bearing the signature of the new Deputy Governor, Malcolm Knight, were also provided for the members to examine.
2. The President opened discussion on subjects or themes for future meetings. Many suggestions were provided from the floor and a list was made for future reference. The

theme for the next meeting will be Bank Notes and Barry McIntyre has volunteered to obtain a set of slides from the ONA Library; they will be shown during the next meeting.

3. Considerable discussion was held with regards to the Publication of the Club's monthly Journal. As a result, David Bergeron has agreed to remain as Editor with assistance from our Secretary Ed Burt and John MacPhee. The Club still requires a door greeter so that the two draws can be taken care of.

4. David Bergeron circulated a number of Crown Sized coins that members found to be most interesting.

5. Meeting adjourned at 9:30pm..

DISCOVERY OF A DAM IRREGULARITY

By Frank Fesco, F.C.N.R.S.

Preface: Over the years, I have enjoyed deciphering and attributing obscure old foreign coins. Many were not listed in the numismatic books available to me, but no doubt are already known and reported somewhere in world coin literature. My curiosity about them probably stemmed from an interest in decoding cipher puzzles in my youth. To make sense out of nonsense was always a challenge. This grew into a desire to learn languages and script systems. But my targets were not always supported by my talents, for I have found it to be sheer hard work. However, persistence has had its rewards. I have tried to demonstrate this in my articles about pieces that I have found to be especially difficult. There were some whose paths to discovery took strange routes.

This article describes one piece that seemed more like a Laura Secord Miniature Chocolate than a coin. Its thickness was about a half of its width! It made me "make the tool before doing the job". I very quickly began at the correct starting point, because of familiarity with its style, but I was soon distracted. Actually the diversion became more absorbing than the main purpose, and in the long run, perhaps of more value. Here is its sketch:



Obverse Edge Reverse

It is a small, irregular shaped, very thick copper coin bearing broad Arabic script that was typical of the Indian Moghul Empire. In Krause & Mishler's Standard Catalog of World Coins of the 17th century (KM), its obverse was found to resemble the one illustrated as KM-32.1: a Dam (sic) of Mohammed Akbar (AH963-1014/AD1556-1605) from the Agra Mint. But the reverse was quite different. Here is the KM coin:



19.40-20.85 g
Obv: Mintname.
Rev: Ilahi date, Persian month.
Obv. and rev: Border of dots.

MINT: AGRA

There was something odd about KM-32.1! The illustration did not seem to match the information! But first, I should explain the special dating system of those early days of the Moghul Empire.

In the 29th year of Akbar's long and influential reign, he changed the calendar from a lunar- to a solar-based system. He also changed its start point from the Moslem HEGIRA Era that counted from the flight of the prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in AD622, to one that counted from the beginning of his own reign in AD1556 - which he called the ILAHI Era. In this Era the Persian name of the month of issue was often added on coins.

The reverse inscription: الهب ٣٧ / دي
ILAHI 37 DI, "AH999/AD1590 month 10", was quite legible on KM-32.1. But the catalog stated that Agra's earliest Akbar coin was ILAHI 40!

The obverse inscription: ضرب فلوس الهو
SARB FALUS ALHU, "Copper coin struck at ALHU" did not indicate AGRA (اگره)

So, date, Mint and denomination differed! ... My reasoning at this point was: first, that the Catalog did not always use the coin names as stated on the coins themselves, so KM gave a DAM for FALUS; second, that there was absolutely no doubt about the date recorded on the coin; but, third, that there was some doubt about my deciphering of the mint name. So that was reexamined.

After considering alternatives, the solution became clear. Because of the very weak lower (hook) part of the letter L (ل), what had been read as AL (ال), was really LA (لا). Also, there was a trace of the end letter R (ر) above, so the Mint was LAHUR (لاهور) "Lahore", rather than an unknown Mint ALHU (الهو)!

In the DAM listings of KM, Lahore's were KM-32.17; and an ILAHI 37 did exist! So, all my efforts, so far, had only identified a misplaced DAM illustration - not my own FALUS coin!

As can be seen, mine has a smaller face, with not as clear inscriptions, yet it fell within the weight limits. The year and month were off the flan, but there was enough of the SARB FALUS LAHUR on the obverse, and ILAHI on the reverse to classify it as a KM-32.17. Hence it did not have to rejoin my "unknowns".

2001 01 07

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S YORKTON, SASK. TOKENS

BY LARRY GINGRAS

The York Farmer's Colonization Company, Ltd. was incorporated in May of 1882, and established its head office in Toronto at No. 1 Victoria Street.

Officers of the company were: President — Charles Wallace, M.P., Mgr. Director — James Armstrong, Secretary — A. G. Lightburn.

Agencies were set up at Winnipeg, Brandon and Whitewood, and four resident land agents were stationed in York Colony.

The company had secured eight selected townships, situated on a railway then surveyed, and were offering free homesteads to all making their homes in the York Settlement, (a hundred and some odd miles north-east of Regina). The settlers were to get 160 acres free and the adjoining 160 acres at \$2.00 per acre, with three years credit without interest, and could obtain money from the company at 6% per annum to improve their homesteads. It was the intention of the company during 1883 to lay out a townsite, erect a supply store and a grist mill, and otherwise develop the colony. A Mr. A. E. Boake had already established an emporium for agricultural implements of every description which settlers could obtain at reasonable prices. A sawmill was to be in active operation on adjoining lands by the following spring and one or more post offices having a weekly mail service would be established in the colony. Families and neighbors could secure a tract where their farms would adjoin and also reserve, in some cases, homesteads for minors and absentees. The colony could be reached by taking the C.P.R. to Whitewood thence by the Company stage to the colony.

Of the first group to reach York Colony in 1882, five men remained for the winter; the rest returned to their homes to prepare for bringing out their families. York Colony was ideal for farming. The soil was rich and the water in good supply, and several communities developed there. Yorkton being one of them.

In 1898 the Hudson's Bay Company opened a small store in Yorkton to provide a better service for settlers in the area. Up to this time the settlers obtained their supplies from Winnipeg and had found this to be very inconvenient. The Company's business expanded rapidly in the area and resulted in having to enlarge the premises and eventually to construct a new store.

The Tokens

The Company has no record of these aluminum tokens from Yorkton for the simple reason that they were issued under the authority of the local manager, who used them primarily to pay for produce brought into the store by farmers in the area. Such practices by local and district managers, chief factors and others in like positions were not uncommon, and did not cease to exist until 1927 when the Governor of the Company, Charles Vincent Sale, issued instructions in September of that year, that all Company monies were to be discontinued at any posts where they took the place of cash.

The Yorkton tokens are very rare and as far as can be ascertained the few that are known were brought into Winnipeg by a couple from Dauphin, Manitoba about 1961. Before coming to rest in private collections the tokens passed through the hands of at least three full-time, and two vest-pocket dealers in Winnipeg, at ridiculously low prices, because one of them had taken the trouble to contact the Hudson's Bay Company which, having no record of them, informed him that they could not have been issued by the Company.

The era during which these tokens were used has not been definitely established. However, when returning from the 1962 C.N.A. convention at Detroit I stopped over at Yorkton where I had the pleasure of meeting an old time resident who recalled the tokens being in use and was of the opinion that it was around the time of the First World War.

Apart from the token illustrated on the cover, the Yorkton tokens are also known in denominations of 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c. They are all made of aluminum and octagonal in shape.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, YORKTON, SASK.

BY RON GREENE

Of interest to collectors of Hudson's Bay Company material is the appearance of a small hoard of that company's tokens from its Yorkton store. In the latest edition of Cec Tannahill's "Trade Tokens, Paper and Wooden Money of Saskatchewan" the tokens listed are:

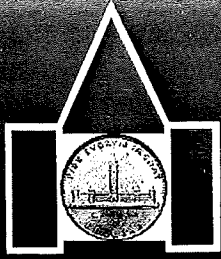
No. 7680 — Hudson's/Bay Co./Yorkton

d	Good for/\$1.00/in merchandise	R 9	2 known
e	50c	R10	1 known
f	25c	R10	1 known
h	5c	R10	1 known

The series strongly suggests a 10c denomination and Mr. Tannahill left room in his numbering system for it. His foresight has been proven with appearance of the hoard. All in all, the hoard contained the following:

31 only \$1.00 tokens	51 only 10c tokens
21 only 50c tokens	55 only 5c tokens
52 only 25c tokens	

The find was made in Victoria, long a noted retirement home for ex-prairie-ites. The gentleman who brought the tokens into the Victoria dealer said that he had been an employee in the Yorkton store and that these tokens were all that he had. In addition the lot contained a Poulter & Dunlop 5c token, another scarce Yorkton piece. The lot has stirred up great interest because it contained Hudson's Bay Company material and has rapidly been dispersed.



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A Note from the COCC President

With the second meeting of the year under our belt we are heading towards Spring with a solid meeting coming up on March 26th. In addition to the promised slide show about Canadian Paper Money that will certainly be presented, Pierre Morel has kindly offered to show a few slides outlining the technical progress (and lack thereof) in minting coins in the British Isles from 50 BC to the present.

Please note that our meetings have resumed use of the 3rd floor meeting room and that we are responsible for setup and take down. Also worth noting is the fact that our meetings now start officially at 19:30. (7:30pm) it will make it easier on those members who arrive home from work later. As mentioned last meeting we are still looking for a volunteer to serve as a "Door Greeter". See you Monday!

Minutes of the Last COCC Meeting, February 26, 2001

There were 11 members present and the meeting got underway at approximately 7:30pm. The 50/50 draw was won by Ed Burt and there were two winners of the Door Prize! John MacPhee and Tom McFerran.

Ray Desjardins has books of tickets on a "Dream Vacation" that members may wish to sell. These tickets are from and for the Ontario Numismatic Association. A small amount will return to the COCC for each book sold by club members. Ray also has some excellent three ring binders for sale at \$2.50 each. The proceeds will be going to ONA Club Services.

John MacPhee made reference to the recent appearance of the new 2001 plated coinage issued by the RCM and circulated some specimens of the 10 cent coin amongst the members.

Next, Barry McIntyre explained that the planned slide show on paper money had failed to arrive in time to be presented that evening. However, Barry provided a very interesting documentary film "The Money Man", a story about JSG Boggs, an American Artist who draws paper money (US). Boggs then goes around trying to sell his "notes" for face value and believes that they are not meaningful unless a transaction is completed. A very unusual art form indeed.

Graham Esler officially announced his retirement, at the end of February 2001, from his position as Curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum. Best wishes from all of us at the COCC! The meeting adjourned at 9:30pm.

C. N. A. No. 1 Retires



Photo credit — The Public Archives of Canada

Major L. J. P. Brunet

After many years of distinguished public service, latterly as Assistant Dominion Archivist, C.N.A. Member No. 1, Major L. J. P. Brunet, recently retired. Major Brunet may fairly claim to be the father of the Canadian Numismatic Association, for it was by his efforts that the Ottawa Coin Club, which in 1950 decided the time had come to form a national association, came into being. It was by his kindness that the infant group was privileged to meet at the Public Archives Building (appropriately located next door to the Royal Canadian Mint), a practice that terminated only when all available space was required for other purposes. His interest in the organization has remained constant to this day. Few officers have served the C.N.A. as long as he has, as he held various offices for fifteen years. From 1950 to 1953 as Honorary President; from 1953 to 1955 as President and from 1955 to 1965 as Historian. Those privileged to know Major Brunet will miss him greatly, both as a friend and as an ever-helpful source of knowledge not only of Canadian history, but of a wide range of the humanities. This knowledge he was always ready to share with anyone interested, and it was imparted with a kindly and whimsical humour that was all his own. That he may enjoy many happy years of retirement will be the hearty wish of all who know him.

COLONIAL COINAGES OF CANADA

VI

By R.C. Willey

EARLY COINAGES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island was discovered by Cartier in 1534 and named Isle St. Jean. It formed part of the French colony of Acadia, but was not ceded to Great Britain when the mainland of Acadia was lost by France in 1713. The island was subsidiary to the French colony of Isle Royale and supplied food for the troops of Louisbourg. In 1763 it was acquired by Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris and called the Island of St. John. It received its present name in 1798 in honour of Queen Victoria's father.

The island was governed from Nova Scotia until 1769, when it was created a separate colony. The first Act to regulate the currency was passed in 1785, when the Spanish dollar was rated at 5/- as in Nova Scotia. This rating was reaffirmed in 1813 by Sir Charles Douglas Smith, when he ordered the issue of the famous holey dollars and dumps to provide a supply of silver for local circulation. By Order-in-Council of September 24, 1813, a thousand Spanish dollars were perforated in the centre, and the resulting rings and plugs counterstamped to pass for 5/- the ring and 1/- the plug. These circulated for a year, when they were withdrawn because of the appearance of forgeries. The Order-in-Council of 1813 valued the Bank of England dollar at 6/-, the guinea at 23/4, the Bank of England 3/- token at 3/4, and the 1/6 token at 1/8 currency. The withdrawal of the perforated coins probably prevented a depreciation of the currency, for had they remained long in use the uncut dollar would not have been circulated at less than six shillings.

Depreciation did not begin till after 1825, when the first of the irredeemable Treasury Notes were issued. By 1827 the Spanish dollar was circulating at 5/6 currency. In 1829 an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly to regulate the currency, but was rejected in the Council at the third stage, probably because of its odd valuations of gold coins. The Portuguese johannes and the Spanish doubloon were each rated at four pounds despite their differing weight and fineness. The sovereign, the louis d'or, and the French 20-franc piece were all valued at 22/6 currency. The Spanish dollar was fixed at 5/- currency. Such ratings were obviously impractical, and the Bill failed to pass.

By 1833 the dollar was circulating at 6/-, a premium of 20% over its legal value, the volume of Treasury Notes having increased. After 1840 coins became scarce, and, according to Pridmore, the Treasury ordered the countermarking of coins with the letters P.E.I. to keep them in local circulation. Various pieces are known countermarked with these and other initials. By 1847, when an inquiry into the local currency was ordered, the situation was very unsettled, for most government departments valued the dollar at 6/-, while Customs valued it at 6/3 currency.

In 1849 the recommendations of the committee of inquiry were acted upon, and an Act was passed regulating the currency and fixing the Spanish dollar at 6/3. This rating prevailed until the adoption of the decimal system in 1871.

The Holey Dollars and Dumps

In 1812 Sir Charles Douglas Smith came to Prince Edward Island to assume the Governorship of the colony. He quickly perceived that a severe shortage of coin was being exploited by the local merchants, who demanded coin in payment for whatever they sold, but would provide change only in goods at an arbitrary value of their own choosing. "A more ingenious device," said Sir Charles Smith, "to stunt the growth and retard the advancement of our Infant Colony cannot be imagined," whereupon he resolved to bring this situation to a speedy end.

Upon his own authority, the Island at this time being governed by himself in Council, he issued a Proclamation on September 24, 1813 to regulate the currency.

The unique feature of this Proclamation is the order to perforate a thousand Spanish dollars and to issue the resulting rings and plugs for 5/- the ring and 1/- the plug. These pieces were stamped with what Pridmore calls the Treasury mark, a small circle surrounded by ten small triangles, upon the obverses only. Thus a local coinage was created which could not be exported and therefore provided the city of Charlottetown with a source of silver coin. These pieces were instantly acceptable, and the arbitrary economic power of the merchants was broken.

201 The official countermark is a small circle surrounded by ten small triangles neatly arranged. It is applied on the obverse only, partly on the Spanish king's forehead in front of the word DEI. Rarity 10.

202 The official mark on the dump is as on the ring, applied on the obverse, partly on the Spanish king's throat. Rarity 10.

Evidently a thousand pieces was not enough, for forgeries soon appeared, and on May 7, 1814 the government warned against them and announced that only the original Treasury issue would be received by the Treasury in payments. On June 14, 1814, the government announced that the holey dollars and dumps were to be withdrawn and redeemed at the value at which they were issued, and on August 2, 1814 it was announced that the exchange of official cut dollars and plugs would stop on September 28, 1814.

On the withdrawal of the official issue, the local merchants, grown accustomed to an adequate supply of silver, agreed among themselves to accept the forgeries in trade at the official values of 5/- the ring and 1/- the plug. Thus the forgeries were raised to the status of private tokens, and were used for about ten years. For this reason they are called merchants' forgeries.

203 The merchants' forgeries of the rings bear a cruder mark, with ten and sometimes eleven triangles, less neatly arranged. The mark is in the same place as was that of the official coin. Rarity 9.

204 The merchants' forgeries of the dumps bear a similarly cruder mark in the same place as that of the official issue. A few specimens were made with a mark comprising a circle of broken lines. Rarity 10.

Kennedy, in a recent little book published in Charlottetown, doubts that any original specimens survived. They were issued under a Proclamation issued late in September, 1813, and it was probably some time before very many could be put into circulation in Charlottetown. In those days people in Prince Edward Island did not travel in the autumn, winter, and early spring unless they absolutely had to, on account of the severity of the climate between October and May. Thus, according to Kennedy, it is extremely unlikely that any of the issue was able to find its way to other parts of the island, as it was the following May when the plans for withdrawal were published.

Pridmore in 1960 exploded a classic myth concerning the rarity of the holey dollar and dump. This was a quaint tale which stated that George Birnie, a young Scot who supported the government of the day, gathered up all the dumps he could find because they were 3d overweight and shipped them overseas to be sold as bullion. The loss of the ship at sea, the story continues, put an end to Birnie's avaricious dreams. Research by Pridmore shows this to have been impossible, for surviving plugs, assuming that they were to be one-sixth the weight of an uncut dollar, were not overweight. Even if they were, the premium on a thousand plugs, each 3d overweight, would be only £12, 10/-, which would be more than offset by customs duties, shipping and insurance costs, and the loss on exchange with sterling. Some persons may have a streak of avarice in their make-up, but most are emphatically not stupid enough to do anything like this in the hope of gain. Birnie, incidentally, was in England on government business during the whole year of circulation of the officially cut dollars. Since he was a supporter of a very unpopular colonial government, the story is a fabrication invented by malicious opponents in

an attempt to discredit him. Smith's government was very unpopular. An arbitrary man, he dissolved the Assembly and ruled the island alone, taking into his confidence only the small Executive Council. A petition for his recall was started in 1822, which he could not suppress. Despite several threats against those circulating it, the petition was smuggled to Nova Scotia and then sent to England. Within a short time a ship anchored at Charlottetown, one of her passengers being Lieut-Col. John Ready, come to assume the Governorship, and Smith had to bow to a power greater than his own.

In recent years the rarity of the holey dollar and plug has attracted fakers. About 1961 a rash of holey dollars suddenly appeared on the market. Some were undoubtedly unimpeachable, but too many were of recent and not very careful manufacture. The perforation was not always perfectly round and the cut edge was a little new for the age of the coin. Sometimes the countermark was carelessly made and misapplied, and sometimes the range of dates on the coins was too wide.

German silver imitations, much lighter in weight, with countermarks deliberately misapplied, appeared in 1961. These were offered for sale as copies, the countermarks being applied in front of the king's nose on the rings and on the cheek on the plugs, in the hope that they would not be confused with originals. Alas! this eventuality was not long in coming. In 1962 a pair was offered by a dealer for \$3000, but the would-be purchaser was fortunately spared the expenditure of this much money for a pair of copies.

Coins Countermarked P.E.I.

According to Pridmore, the government after 1840 authorised the countermarking of coins with the initials P.E.I. to keep them in local circulation. Very few are known to-day. A Spanish dollar countermarked thus on the reverse, with an additional crowned VR mark, is listed by Le Roux (# 350). There is in the Bank of Canada collection a specimen without the crown over the VR. If this be the coin listed by Le Roux, he may have made his drawing from a verbal description without having seen the coin, and erred by showing the letters VR crowned.

205 The countermark comprises the letters P.E.I. in large, incuse Roman capitals, applied to the centre of the reverse. A small incuse circle enclosing the letters VR inuse appears below the P.E. of the principal countermark. Le Roux 350. Rarity 10.

Other coins, mostly South American republican dollars, have turned up countermarked P.E.I. and an additional indication of a value of five shillings. These pieces bear dates very late for a value of five shillings, for after 1827 the dollar went at a premium of 6d on account of the issue of the Treasury Notes, and by 1833 the dollar circulated at six shillings although the currency laws rated it still at five shillings. In 1847 it was rated by some government departments at six shillings and threepence, or a quarter more than its legal value. In view of this, it is doubtful that any such countermarked dollars are authentic, unless they represent an abortive government attempt to force the dollar back down to five shillings.

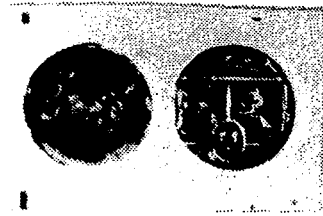
The holey dollar has been the subject of renewed interest in recent years by scholars. Until 1960 the most readily accessible account was the article by R.L. Reid, the "The 'Holey' Dollar of Prince Edward Island," which appeared in *The Numismatist* in February 1929. Modern scholarship has produced two excellent works:

Pridmore, Major Fred: "The Holey Dollar and Plug of Prince Edward Island". In "Notes on Colonial Coins", published in Spink's *The Numismatic Circular* in November and December 1960.

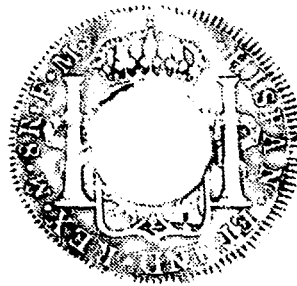
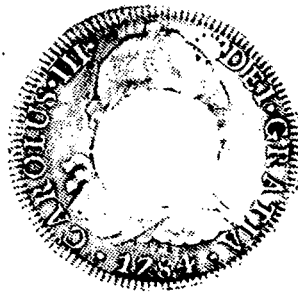
Kennedy, Earle K.: *The Prince Edward Island Holey Dollar*. 1976.



201



202



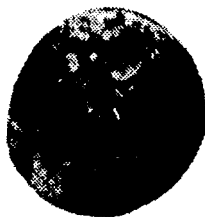
203

The Bayfield Specimen



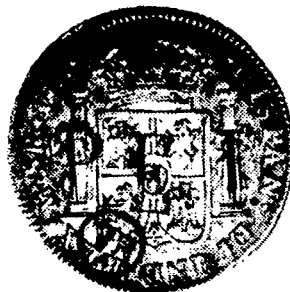
203

The McKay Clements Specimen



204

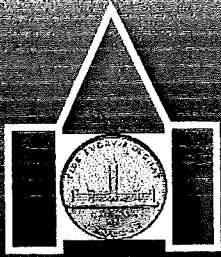
The Bayfield Specimen
(enlarged)



205



Le Roux's drawing



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Volume 34

April 2001

Number 3

Coming-up for the April Meeting on April 23rd at 7:30pm.

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Next meeting's events will include a Surprise Auction, part II of the CNA slides and possibly more on EBAY auctions.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, March 26, 2001

There were 18 members at the March meeting and approval of the minutes was moved by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Ray Desjardins. Ray was also the 50/50 draw winner. Door prizes went to Ray and Pierre Morel.

Barry McIntyre mentioned that he is preparing a new version of the club's membership application form which could be included as an insert with the monthly Journal or be made available at local coin dealers.

Pierre Morel gave a short slide presentation on early British coins from the Saxon period 50BC, to the Channel Islands 7550 BC and up to the current issues including the Winston Churchill commemorative issue. The slide show and circulated samples were enjoyed by all those present.

The main presentation followed. It was the once delayed showing of the C.N.A. slides on Paper Money, this presentation being Canadian Banknotes which included Province of Canada \$1 notes, \$20 notes, 1870 Shinplasters etc. This presentation, while having no samples for examination by the audience, stimulated several questions and remarks from those present.

Ray Desjardins reminded members of the ONA Convention taking place in Guelph on April 27th, and offered transportation to the convention for one or two interested members. Barry McIntyre gave a brief report on the operation of EBAY auctions. It was moved by Ray Desjardins and seconded by Ed Burt that Barry McIntyre be the club's official convention delegate. The motion was carried. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:30pm.

25 CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY (SHINPLASTERS)

by J. E. Charlton

The first issue, that of 1870, appears to have been in the nature of an emergency issue. Both the banks and the government had become seriously worried by the amount of United States silver coinage at that time circulating in Canada, in default of any adequate supply of regal coins. Their worry arose from the fact that the U.S. dollar was at the time worth just eighty cents in Canada, with the result that those trusting individuals who had accepted U.S. silver at face found, when they came to bank it, that they were faced with a twenty per cent loss. The government, therefore, decided to take steps to call in the U.S. silver and to replace it by an issue of Canadian coins. As some time was bound to elapse before these coins would be available, and as it was desired to withdraw the U.S. coins without further delay, it was decided to meet the inevitable shortage of small change that was bound to ensue by issuing the twenty-five cent notes. It seems clear that the issue was never intended to be more than temporary in nature, but evidently the small notes were found useful in many ways and, so far from their being systematically withdrawn, the government was compelled to make further issues in 1900 and 1923.



1



2



3

1. 1870 issue
 2. 1900 issue
 3. 1923 issue
- All notes reduced in size.

More than 5 million of these notes were in circulation in 1929, but since then the number has steadily declined. In 1935 the Bank of Canada decided to recall all "shinplasters" from circulation, and as a result, these interesting souvenirs of bygone days are now seldom seen. Some are in the hands of numismatists, others are treasured family keepsakes.

Many attribute the expression "shinplasters", to the use of such low denomination notes by soldiers of the Revolutionary war period as a lining to prevent their boots chafing.

-Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money, by J.E. Charlton.

So You Want to Clean Your Coins

by Dr. F. S. EPPS

So you want to clean your coins. Why? Just to please the eye? Are they worth more cleaned? Did you decide this, or did a numismatic friend influence your thinking?

Suppose later you want to sell them—can you get more for them if cleaned? How are they going to look in six months or a year? Have you asked yourself these questions, and a few more?

An experienced numismatist or a dealer knows on examination whether or not a coin has been cleaned. Usually such a coin does not command the top price.

If you are going to drive a car, you first take lessons; if you are going to clean a coin, instruction and study should also come first. Coins are a combination of metals, therefore, how does this acid or that alkali affect this or that metal? The rudiments of chemistry should be adhered to if restoration efforts are to last. There have been several books, pamphlets and treatises recommending methods so contradictory that the novice collector (some old timers as well) has thrown up his hands in discouragement. The trouble is that most of these techniques are based on theory.

Theory is excellent, but sometimes experience is a better teacher. You will read, "Dip in this solution or that one," "Rinse in water and dry," or, "Use a little soda or cream of tartar, rub carefully, rinse in water and dry." These directions only half complete the job.

What led to this cleaning desire anyway? What happens to a coin? Tarnish, dirt, stains and carbon spots (corrosion). What was the cause? Just one word — oxygen. "Ah, but oxygen is in everything," you say. Oh, no it isn't. Benzene and ether contain no oxygen.

Why is it that coins cleaned by any one of the methods just mentioned show worse tarnish in a shorter time than was evident at the start? Improper neutralization plus improper housing plus improper storage are main reasons.

There is oxygen in the formula for alcohol, so when it comes to the neutralization of coins before placing them in their permanent housing you must neutralize the coins in ether or benzene C_6H_6 . Then, if any molecule of the dip or any molecule of the water remains from the rinsing, the benzene will pick it up and your coins will be protected. Benzene is a coal tar derivative, neutralizer and cleaner; benzin is a petroleum derivative and neutralizer only. So, if you must clean your coins, understand that you are not through after they are rinsed in water and dried. They should be immersed in benzene, air dried, and stored in a dry place.

If you follow through and place the coins in some inert (inactive) housing, they will stay brilliant indefinitely. There are only three inert plastics—polyethylene, polystyrene and ethylcellulose. Plexiglas or lucit is not strictly inert in the chemical sense, but is second in choice to a strictly inert plastic.

Most chemicals are dangerous to proofs and should not be used. A good procedure to follow is to wash first with detergent soap and water, rinse and dry, then follow with the benzene. Dry with a soft cloth.

Any chemical that attacks tarnish will certainly attack metal (coins) and show it. Coins that have been in circulation for some time are in an entirely different category from proof and uncirculated; the correct cleaning procedure is vastly different. All cleaning could be avoided if each year you would wipe each individual uncirculated coin with a piece of terry cloth. Don't blame the tube or any plastic when filled with "dirty" coins. The U.S. proof or mint set film contains traces of chlorine and organic fatty esters. It is unsafe for indefinite storage.

Oxygen combined with the following plastics results in chemical combinations that attack metals: Cellulose acetate evolves small quantities of acetic acid vapor; Cellulose butyrate evolves butyric acid vapor which rapidly attacks copper; Cellulose nitrate evolves nitric acid vapor; Polyvinyl acetate, same as cellulose acetate; Polyvinyl chloride evolves hydrochloric acid vapor, attacks even gold in time; Saran is

a plasticized copolymer 85:15 vinylidene chloride yielding hydrochloric acid vapor; tarnish and corrosion follow; Polymethylmethacrylate (plexiglas-lucite) yields polymethacrylic acid; Mylar film—a condensation polymer from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid; paper evolves sulphur oxide tarnish; aluminium foil evolves aluminum oxide tarnish; oxygen does not combine with polyethylene, polystyrene, or ethylcellulose.

SUMMARY

Do not clean a coin unless you have been taught the proper procedure.
Avoid the cleaning process entirely by using proper care during the year of issue of uncirculated and proof coins.
Remember, any chemical that will attack tarnish will also attack metal.
Keep your hands out of chemical solutions at all times.
To clean tarnished uncirculated or proof coins, use your preferred dip and remember to neutralize last.
To clean coins taken from circulation, you may prefer one of these: Ammonia, soda, vinegar or cream of tartar.
To clean coins, proceed to wash, dry by wiping, immerse in benzene or benzoin, air dry, or by a slight, careful buffing.
You must neutralize to avoid retarnishing.
Proper housing and dry storage follow.
Remember, all paper products contain some amount of sulphur.
Choose the proper plastic.
All uncirculated coins in year of issue should first be wiped clean before storage. This does not apply to proof coins. Wipe a roll of uncirculated cents and note how black your cloth becomes.
In conclusion, your coins are your property; it is for you to decide on the care of them.

Reprinted from "Coins"

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!



Numismatics in the Maritimes

By Major Sheldon S. Carroll

Numismatics as an organized study and hobby in Canada is over a hundred years old. It was in 1862 that a group of Montreal coin collectors formed the Numismatic Society of Montreal. P. N. Breton in his "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada", which was published in 1894, makes mention of the Numismatic Society of Ottawa. It would thus appear that the cradle of Canadian numismatics was in, what the people of the Maritime Provinces commonly refer to as, Upper Canada. There is no record of any numismatic organization in the Maritimes until the Halifax Coin Club was established in 1958. This is a rather surprising situation when one considers the wealth of numismatic material to be found near the shores of the Atlantic. However, one must not jump to the conclusion that the Maritimes did not have their early coin collectors. During the past three years lucky collectors have run into several extremely fine collections of coins, tokens and medals which were formed in this part of Canada around the turn of the century.

No other Canadian province produced such a variety of pennies and half pennies as did Nova Scotia. The first of these, issued in 1823 and 1824, preceded by several years the penny and halfpenny bank tokens issued in Ontario and Quebec. The 1856 pennies and halfpennies, bearing a spray of mayflowers on the reverse, are considered by many to be the most beautiful Canadian coins ever issued. In addition to the official and semi-official coins, there was a considerable number of interesting tokens issued by the merchants of the four Atlantic provinces. Among these tokens are some of the rarest pieces sought by Canadian collectors, such as the McDermott token of New Brunswick, the Sheaf of Wheat token of Prince Edward Island, the 1858 ship token and the McAuslane token of Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island also produced such rare and interesting items as the Holey Dollar, the McCausland penny and Fitzpatrick's leather money.

During the past few years a large number of previously unlisted merchants' tokens have come to light. Some of these were in use fifty or sixty years ago and would appear to have been overlooked by the early cataloguers. Others have been issued in the intervening years right up to the present day. Additional pieces are turning up almost weekly through the efforts of determined collectors, and illustrations and background data will soon find its way into numismatic catalogues.

The richness of the Maritime numismatic field is not confined to coins and tokens. The number of medals is very large — covering all of the major fields: historical, commemorative, military, educational, exhibition awards, religious, fraternal and institutional. In 1961 the Halifax Coin Club issued a medal to commemorate the centenary of the introduction of decimal coinage in Nova Scotia. This is the most beautiful and sought after medal issued in Canada in recent years.

The paper money collector has an almost unlimited field among the provincial treasury notes and notes issued by the broken banks, the chartered banks and the early merchants. These are not easy to find, but they are here to be found. Transportation tokens offer an interesting but rather neglected field. Approximately half of the Canadian communion tokens were used in the Atlantic provinces. One could go on and on describing the wealth of numismatic material to be found in this favoured part of Canada. Suffice it to say that any collector, who is not completely demused by the decimal series, can find a never ending variety of numismatic Canadiana for study and research in these four provinces by the sea.

Major Carroll, this Association's first President, is no stranger to readers of the "Journal". This contribution appeared previously in the "News Letter" of the Halifax Coin Club.

XIII THE MAGDALEN ISLAND PENNY TOKEN

The Magdalen Islands were settled by the French, by whom they were named Isles de la Madeleine. In the French period they were governed from Acadia, and after 1713 from Isle Royale. The islands were ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and placed under the control of the government of Newfoundland. When the Quebec Act was passed in 1774, the Magdalen Islands were transferred to the colony of Quebec because their inhabitants were mostly French. In 1791 they were included in the territory of Lower Canada, within which the Quebec Act remained in force. Various transfers of territory took place between Lower Canada and Newfoundland in consequence of attempts to settle the Labrador boundary problem, but the Magdalen Islands always remained attached to Lower Canada.

After the American Revolution the islands were granted to Sir Isaac Coffin as a reward for loyalty during the late war. He visited the islands only once, in 1815, with intent to set up a feudal barony. At various times during the history of North America there have been attempts to transplant the moribund European institution of feudalism in the New World. It was tried in Carolina, and elaborate plans were set forth to do so in Prince Edward Island, but all such attempts failed in new lands where anyone could stake out a claim for himself and be accountable to nobody else. After the turn of the nineteenth century feudalism was dead in Europe, and Coffin soon learned that he would receive no assistance from the British government in setting himself up in baronial style. He was reminded by the captain of a British man-o'-war that he was as much a subject of His Britannic Majesty King George III as any of the Magdalen Islanders and had no right to assume powers reserved for royalty.

One of the privileges claimed by Sir Isaac was the right to coin money. He ordered a coinage of pennies from Sir Edward Thomason of Birmingham and planned to issue halfpennies as well. He was reputed to have taken a coining press and dies with him in order to set up a mint on the islands. His pennies were distributed among the fishermen of the islands, but they were not enthusiastically received.

500 A seal within a circle. MAGDALEN ISLAND TOKEN; date 1815 below.
Rx - a fillet of cod within a circle. SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY; ONE PENNY below. Engrailed edge. 290 grains. Rarity 5. Breton 520.

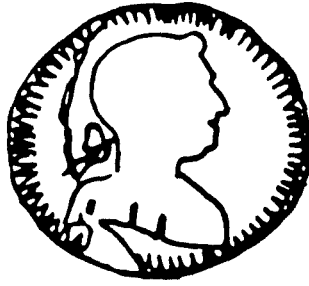
The coin was struck by Sir Edward Thomason from dies probably cut by Thomas Halliday, who at this time produced several dies for Sir Edward. A proof specimen is in the A.N.S. Cabinet in New York.

When Sir Isaac Coffin visited the islands and distributed these coins, the people resented his autocratic ways and repeatedly shouted after him, "Fouettez King George and King Coffin!" Afterwards the islands settled down as an outlying county of Lower Canada, and Sir Isaac, though he was the principal landowner, was never again able to exert any political power. Eventually, after a long history of

Reprinted from CNA Journal



The Magdalen Islands Penny



"Sun Tavern" - Canadian Blacksmith Token

by J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

All Canadian numismatists have been intrigued through many years by the interesting stories associated with the so-called "Blacksmith" tokens.

Long recognized as one of the most interesting Canadian series, and collected by all distinguished numismatists of the past, the traditional story persisted that these tokens were largely if not wholly the work of a blacksmith in Montreal who coined his own tokens from scrap metal, and with dies he had himself prepared, to buy his pint of beer as he finished his day's work.

The story continues that he was a former employee of the Royal Mint in London who knew the rudimentary elements of striking coins and tokens.

Having found two of the "Sun Tavern" tokens in a "junk" box in a Toronto store in 1945, and having previously purchased the example of this token which I already had in my collection from another Toronto dealer a few years earlier, I gave a more careful examination to the design characteristics of these tokens and came to the conclusion that they were not all the work of one man.

My next step was to check which of the more outstanding Canadian collections of that period had this token. It was in the collections of Mr. Heal, Dr. Bateman of Toronto, Mr. Gibbs of Hamilton, in three of the more outstanding collections in Montreal, and in two of the outstanding Maritimes collections, but was missing from a number of other outstanding Canadian collections. In inquiring from those who had the token in their collections, I found that three of these numismatists had secured their token from the Toronto area.

With the help of the late Norman Mason, I asked him to check the Toronto directories in that city's famous library for the period 1815 to 1840. At that time they had such a directory for 1833 and another one for 1837. The 1837 directory lists a "Rising Sun Inn" on Newgate Street (no number given) and the proprietor is given as James Watson. In examining the same directory under the name "Watson", there was an entry for James Watson, giving his address as the Rising Sun Tavern.

In the earlier 1833 directory there is no mention of James Watson, but there is a John Watson shown as a tinsmith. The location given of the old tavern would be close to the northeast corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

I have mentioned that John Watson is shown as a tinsmith in the 1833 directory. The 1837 directory lists James Watson both as the proprietor of the Rising Sun Tavern and tinsmith.

I believe it is a fair deduction that a tinsmith, because of working with metals and handling the tremendous variety of half-penny then in circulation in old Toronto, as a tavern proprietor, might be inclined to strike his own tokens.

From the above information I believe we can definitely place the Rising Sun token as coming from Toronto, and as struck by James Watson himself.

From the quality of workmanship it may be deducted that others in the Canadian Blacksmith token series may also have been struck in Toronto by Mr. Watson.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 302)

There is considerable additional research that awaits to be carried out in this series, but I believe this is a definite "break-through" to the effect that at least two men, one in Montreal and Mr. Watson in Toronto (and there well could be more) were responsible for the Blacksmith tokens as we know them today, and which were so admirably catalogued by Howland Wood, one of America's greatest numismatists.

A new work is needed in this series and I believe several of our numismatists are working towards such a publication at the present time. I am sure it would be welcome.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson is Honorary President of the C.N.A., and a Past President of the American Numismatic Association.

Reprinted from CNA Journal August 1965

The James T. Brown Token

by Ronald Greene, F.C.N.R.S.

J. T. Brown/Cumberland/B.C.
Good for/25c/in Trade

Alum. Round 25½mm

James Brown was born at Buckhaven on the Firth of Forth in Scotland in the year 1893. In 1909 his father and an older brother, Robert, came to Cumberland. Jim followed in 1910 and his mother and another brother, Tom, in 1911. Because of the numbers of Browns in Cumberland to distinguish, the family members all adopted the middle initial of "T". This came from the mother's maiden name of Thompson.

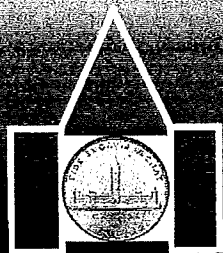
Jim Brown worked in the mines until an accident in 1920 in which he had one eye badly damaged, one side of his face scarred and lost three fingers.

The company (Canadian Collieries) helped Brown set up the Past-Time Club, and he received a liquor licence within a year of his injury. The B.C. Directory listings very politely show Brown as a confectioner. The club was a center of activity for the sporting crowds for a number of years. Brown, at one time, was the manager of the local soccer team. The club was situated across from the King George Hotel.

The tokens served much the same purpose as a number of the "Service Check" tokens which were in use along with the "Locker" system. It is not known if there were other denominations than the 25c size.

In 1925 Brown sold the club to Bill Walker and J. L. Brown (no relation) who ran it for about a year. They left the licence in J. T. Brown's name since they were still working for the company and when the licence expired they closed down the club.

James T. Brown moved to Vancouver when he sold the club and worked for the City of Vancouver until his death in 1956.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

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...etc...

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Junior - \$7.00
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Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

A Word from the COCC President. What's on for the May Meeting.

Our next meeting will feature the last of the slide presentations, this final segment is on the history of the One Dollar Bill. Next we will move to an open forum on Future Directions of the COCC. Lastly, a mini Executive meeting will take place after adjournment. Hopefully our discussion will yield enough for us to build on the emerging core of 17 or so active members. See you there.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, April 23, 2001

17 members in attendance.

COCC President John MacPhee called the meeting to order at 19:35.

1. As the first order of business the President called upon Graham Esler to give a final report on the 2000 CNA convention hosted by our club. Graham gave his opinion that the convention was a success, based on reports from the dealers and the attendees. Praise was given to the quality of the displays and the outstanding ambiance of the banquet. He pointed out that financially the COCC broke even on the convention. The only real expense to the club was the reception at the Marble Works.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved on a motion by Harold Yule, and seconded by Pierre Morel.

3. The 50/50 draw was won by Vic Chymczak and the door prize went to Leo Soucy.

4. The second portion of the slide presentation on Canadian Paper Money, narrated by Ray Desjardins, covered the Bank of Canada issues from 1935 to date. The presentation was well received by the 17 members present, a record so far this year, hopefully to be broken again in the coming months!

5. Barry McIntyre, supported by David Bergeron and Ray Desjardins, gave a brief presentation on Ebay Auctions. The pros and cons of internet auctions were well covered in the discussions.

The meeting adjourned at 21:45.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

There is an opening on the CNA Board of Directors for the position of the CNA Ontario East Area Director. Anyone interested can contact Barry McIntyre.

THIS IS A COPY OF A LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED BY THE CLUB.

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Dave Van Allen and I have (hopefully), a bit of interesting news for your coin club. I know someone who has a very interesting numismatic item that hopefully you can help him with the history of, etc. That person is myself. In 1976, the City of Ottawa Coin Club hosted the 23rd Annual C.N.A. Convention. The City was about to commemorate the 150th year of the founding of Bytown (presently the City of Ottawa).

I was told by the person who gave me this rare item (which I will describe later), that the Club hired a local engraver / die sinker to create a medallion, under the direction of their own design. Upon initially completing the task of creating the dies, this man, named Joseph Dave Ris, created the very first proof impressions on two separate lead planchets. One planchet for the Obverse and Reverse of the coin respectively.

When the Ottawa Coin Club looked at the proofs, they were not satisfied with the appearance of Colonel John By's forehead. They demanded that he make alterations as per their newest design. These two unadjusted proofs (# 1) were not destroyed, as apparently they always were on coins, medallions, tokens, etc.

The die sinker / engraver kept them, mounted them and attached his autograph on a piece of paper, which surrounds the mounted proofs. He then, shortly thereafter, presented this item, as a gift, to my father in the fall of 1976. I have enclosed scans of a real bronze medallion clearly showing the modifications done to the forehead. Quite a difference!

I would like it very much if you could possibly assist me in getting the entire history of these medallions, and hopefully some information about the engraver / die sinker. Joseph Dave Ris (In 1976) used to live at Brinston, Ontario.

If after my research is completed, someone deems these proofs of significant monetary value, I would definitely be interested in selling them.

I figured the City of Ottawa Coin Club should be made aware of the existence of these items because it really is part your club's history.

Thank you very much, and I'll be waiting patiently for your response.

Regards,
Dave Van Allen.

P.S. My E-Mail Address is: dchopper@interbaun.com
or davevanallen@hotmail.com

P.s.s. My Phone # is 1-780-963-5258.

If you have any questions, etc. please feel free to phone me at home. Please remember that Alberta is on Mountain Standard Time ie we are 2 hours behind Ottawa time.

Thanks again
Dave Van Allen.

ARE THERE ANY MEMBERS IN THE CLUB WHO WOULD LIKE TO HELP DAVE?

UPPER CANADA RING TOKENS

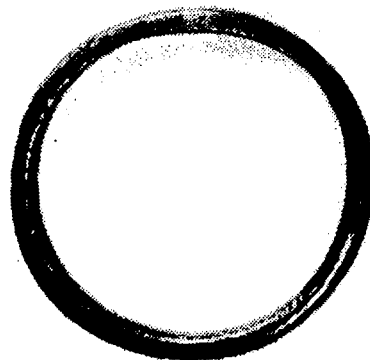
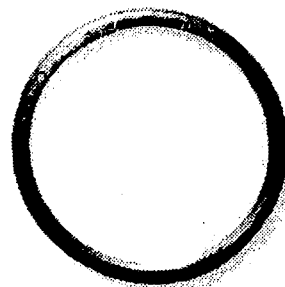
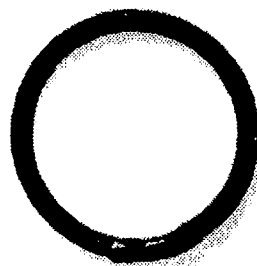
by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, FRNS

Money in the form of rings was used in ancient Egypt, pre-Roman Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, eastern and central Europe, Japan, Africa and many other parts of the world. In most of these instances it was a form of primitive money. Its use in Canada was unrecorded but there has come to light the use of brass ring tokens by an early merchant of Upper Canada approximately 150 years ago. This use in Canada may not have deep historical significance in the realm of world numismatics but in the smaller field of Canadian numismatics it is an interesting sidelight.

Residents of Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, interested in the early history of Eastern Ontario, welcomed the publication of "Carleton Saga" by Harry and Olive Walker in 1969. Although this book does not have great numismatic interest, two paragraphs on page 374 brought to light the use of ring money in Canada. They read as follows:

"John Thomson's son, Gilbert, started what was probably the first store in the township, located at North Gower Corners. Much of the merchandise was ordered directly from the firm of Halliday and Gillespie, Dumfries, Scotland, and one invoice with their letterhead was dated as early as 1828. Since money was scarce, tokens were used. These fitted like a ring over a man's thumb or fingers and were valued according to size. Every item from tea to spirits and sundries was stocked, the last requisition to Dumfries being dated 1845.

"Five generations remained one hundred and fifty years on the homestead until Colin Thomson sold in the Centennial year. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Thomson and their family have preserved the store "tokens" and invoices, many church and family papers, and letters of historical value, and various antiques, in their new home in North Gower Village."



Following up this lead enabled the Bank of Canada to secure for the national numismatic collection three examples of these unusual brass ring tokens. It is not known what denominations the different rings represent but it has been suggested that the larger ones passed for a penny and the smaller ones for a halfpenny.

DIMES AND DOLLARS

by Henry Miller

"Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!"
Thus an old miser tinkled the chimes,
As he sat beside a large open box
With ironed angles and massive locks;
And dribbled the shiny coins from on high
While in delirious ecstasy did cry:
"Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
Ye are the ladders by which man climbs
Over his fellows. Musical chimes!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!"

At the sound of a gong the miser rose
And his laden coffers did quickly close
And locked secure, saying. "These are the times
For a man to gather his dollars and dimes.
A letter - ha! from my prodigal son.
The old tale of poverty - pshaw, begone!
Why did he so marry when I forbade?
He could a fortune have readily made.
Then as he has sown, so now he must reap;
While I my dollars securely do keep.
A bed-ridden wife and half-starving times?
He should have been wed to dollars and dimes."

Quickly the hour of midnight fell,
Doors and windows were bolted well.
"Ha!" muttered the miser, "That was not bad -
A thousand dollars to-day I did add.
Money makes money; and these are the times
to double and treble the dollars and dimes.

Now off to bed and tomorrow to plan,
Rest is so sweet for a wealth-gaining man."
And he fell to sleep with the midnight chimes,
Dreaming of glittering dollars and dimes.

The sun rose up high and its beaming ray
Now into the miser's room found its way.
It moved from the foot till it lit the head
Of the miser's lowly uncurtained bed;
And it seemed to say: "Come sluggard, awake!
Thou hast yet another thousand to make;
Up, man, awake!" But so still was the place
As the bright ray fell on the miser's face.
But the miser lay still, for now he was dead!
While dreaming of gold his spirit had fled.
And he left behind but an earthly clod,
Akin to the dross that he made his god.

What now does avail those chinking chimes
Of dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes?
Good men of the times! good men of the times!
Content does not rest with dollars and dimes.
Use them right well, and their use then sublimed
The mineral dross of dollars and dimes.
Not use them at all, and ten thousand crimes
Spring from the coffer of dollars and dimes.
Good men of the times! good of the times!
Let charity guide your dollars and dimes.

(Edited version of a 19th century poem)



Can anyone identify this Ruble?

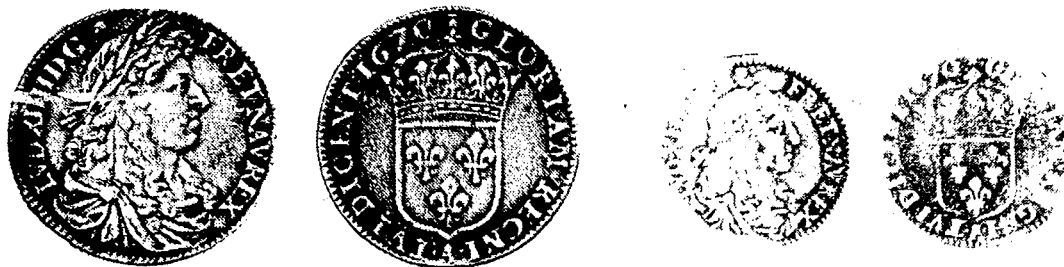
Colonial Coinage Problems

by W.N. Clarke, F.R.N.S.

The colonization of the Americas during the early 17th century posed a serious problem to Great Britain, in particular for the supply of coin. Spain had a virtual monopoly on the gold and silver deposits of the New World.

For France, the problem was somewhat less than for Britain.

New France, the present-day French Canada, was established as early as 1608 but the colony offered little in the way of economic advancement and few colonists came to the early settlement. Louis XIV attempted to encourage emigration to Canada and this met with some success. By 1670 the colony contained enough inhabitants to warrant a distinctive "Canadian" coinage, struck in France for the colonials. The issue was a modest one but, along with French coins, and a recourse to the barter system, the basic monetary needs of the colony were, more or less, satisfied until the end of the French Regime in 1763.



The silver 15 sols and 5 sols of 1670

French Canada never attracted enough inhabitants to necessitate a determined coinage effort and it would appear that no consideration was ever given to the establishment of a mint in the French colony.

The same situation did not exist in the English colonies to the south. Established between 1607 and 1733, the English colonies grew rapidly, and with an economy based on agriculture, some manufacturing and trade offered an inducement to new arrivals. Boston was established as early as 1630 and soon became the centre of prosperous trade with the Spanish to the south.

By the 1650's, the infrequent shipments of British coins were insufficient for the needs of the colony and since the region lacked a supply of both gold and silver, the problem seemed insoluble.

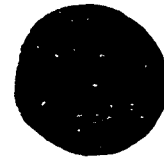
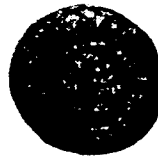
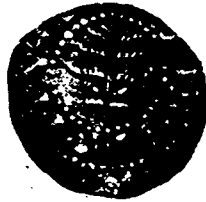
Towards the end of the 1660's, a way out of the dilemma was found and the first coins minted in the English colonies appeared. The coins were based on the English shilling and its subdivisions and exist in four basic designs. The best known has a pine tree design, in reference to the forestry resources of New England, on the obverse and the denomination and date on the reverse.

PINE TREE PIECES Various Die Varieties



Pine Tree Shilling—Large Planchet

Pine Tree Shilling—Small Planchet



Pine Tree Sixpence

Pine Tree Threepence

The coinage is interesting in two respects. First, it was made from Spanish-American silver. Underweight Mexican and Peruvian coins were melted down by the Massachusetts authorities and recoinced into the new shillings.

The second point of interest is the date, 1652. The coins were all minted around 1670 yet the 1652 date appears on most Massachusetts silver.

The coins, of course, were illegal. By British law, the king, not the colonial authorities enjoyed the right to coin money. But, if there were no king, the law might be null, and in 1652, there was no king. Charles I had been beheaded in 1649 and the Commonwealth of England led by Oliver Cromwell was in power. Thus the Massachusetts authorities, faced with an ever growing problem, dated their coinage 1652 and continued to strike it well into the 1680's.

Eventually, Charles II ordered the colonial minting stopped and the needs of the colony became acute.

However, they soon found another way out of their difficulties in a new form of money, one whose development was made possible, even inevitable, by the massive flow of Spanish-American wealth into Europe.

Paper money had arrived in America.

— *London Numismatic Society newsletter, September, 1982*

The George Burns Token of London, Ontario

George Burns was born in Scotland, July 19, 1837. In 1861, he started a dry-goods business in London, Ontario, with his partner, Mr. Higginson. Their first store was on the south-west corner of Dundas and Richmond Street. Later, they moved their business across the street to 154 Dundas Street. Around 1865, George Burns became the sole owner of the store, and during the next fifteen years Burns gradually changed his merchandise from dry-goods to mens' and boys' clothing. It was probably at this time that the token was circulated in London, Ontario.

George Burns lived at 479 Park Avenue (Clarence Street) with his wife, two sons and one daughter. His sons, George F. Burns and Robert M. Burns, both became active in the clothing business.

In 1880, George Burns took into partnership Montgomerie Lewis, and they began to manufacture and wholesale mens' and boys' clothing. The retail store at 154 Dundas Street later became "Burns & Bapty" and was run by the son George F. Burns and his partner, Harry Bapty. By 1891, the partnership of Burns and Bapty had dissolved and the store was managed by the Burns brothers, George F. Burns and Robert M. Burns. This partnership remained until 1893 when Robert joined his father's wholesale business.

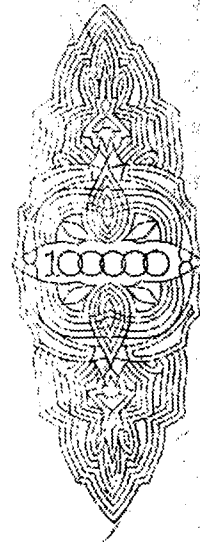
GERMAN INFLATION CURRENCY

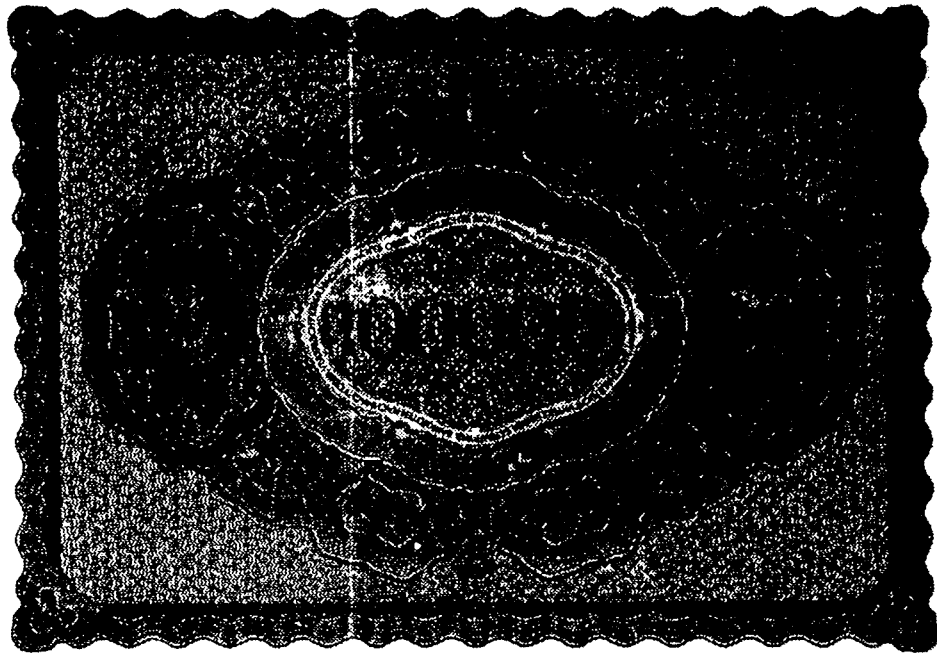
by J.E. Charlton

The world's largest coin denomination is a reminder of the disastrous inflation which troubled Germany after the first World War. In 1923 a silver coin of one billion marks was issued in the province of Westphalia in northwestern Germany. It is to be remembered that a billion in Europe at that time was not a thousand million, as in this country, but a million million, which in this country is called a trillion.

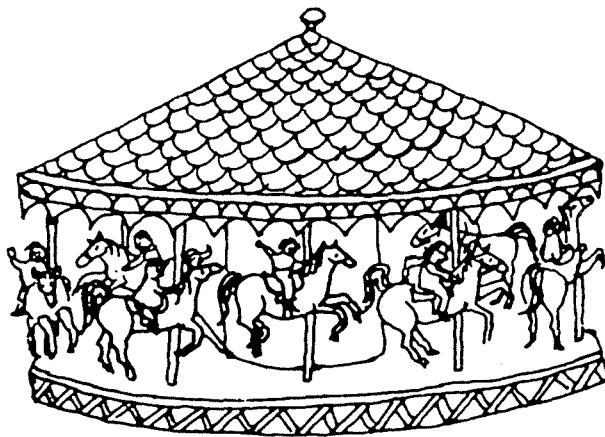
As paper money was becoming worthless, coins of many denominations and materials were being produced. Coins were struck in clay and porcelain, and notes were being issued in linen, silk, velvet, and leather. The writer was introduced to German inflation money at an early age when he purchased a five-cent chocolate bar. With the bar was a premium in the form of a 100,000 mark note of 1923.

The inflation resulted from an over-issue of paper money in an impoverished economy. Gold reserves were too little. Large amounts of paper were printed after 1914, but between 1921 and 1923 enormous amounts were printed. Early in 1914, twenty-five cents was equal to one mark. On November 23, 1923, twenty-five cents was equal to a trillion marks.





German inflation money at times surfaces in an interesting way, namely, in attempts to hoodwink the banks. In 1975 a man walked into a bank in Traverse City, Michigan, with a 100,000 mark note of 1923, and came out with \$39,700, the note being bought at the then prevailing rate of 39.7 cents to the German mark. He went on a spree, bought a new car, checked into a Chicago hotel, gave a tip of \$900 to the elevator operator, and in various ways reduced his new-found wealth to about \$20,000. On his return home the police were waiting for him, and he had to make restitution. They confiscated what cash he had with him, and he had to assign the money in his bank account to the bank, which has filed suit for the \$18,000-odd not yet recovered. A Detroit banker said that even in 1923 the note was not worth a cent, for it was issued at a time when prices rose hourly and shoppers took money in wheelbarrows for ordinary purchases. The man evidently acted on the ancient idea that, "if you don't try, you'll never succeed."





City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

Volume 34

June 2001

Number 5

It's Show'n'Tell for the June Meeting... The Summer Hours are in Effect!

The shortened two hour meeting will be devoted to the ever popular "Show'n'Tell." This is the perfect opportunity for members to show off their latest purchases and new discoveries.

COCC member David Bergeron will present some of his new acquisitions to the club, including this incredible Edward VI (1547-1553) gold half-sovereign. The young boyish features in the portrait would indicate the King was quite young. In fact he was crowned at the age of nine after his father, the infamous Henry VIII died. The boy king was plagued with illnesses and by the sixteen he died of consumption. The coinage of Edward VI remains among to most actively sought after English coins because of their scarcity and historic intrigue.

President
John MacPhee

Vice-President
Barry McIntyre

Secretary
Ed Burt.

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
David Bergeron

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
May 25, 2001

Program
Door Prize
50/50 Draw
Show 'n' Tell
...etc...

Annual Dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798



Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, May 28th, 2001

1. With 12 members present, the meeting was called to order by the President at 7É:40 p.m. The minutes of the April meeting were approved by Eugene Touchette and seconded by Pierre Cantin. The 50/50 draw was won by John MacPhee and the door prize went to Frank Fesco.

2. A letter from David Bergeron to the COCC was read and after due consideration, a motion to receive the letter was put forth by Pierre Cantin and seconded by Ed Ott. The motion was carried unanimously.

3. The final portion of the Canadian Numismatic Association slide presentation on Canadian paper money covered one-dollar bank notes from the Province of Canada dated 1866, the early Dominion

of Canada one dollar notes and finally the Bank of Canada one dollar notes from 1935 until the final distribution of one-dollar notes occurred in 1989. This interesting slide presentation was greatly enhanced by Eugene Touchette's oral presentation.

4. The scheduled open forum on future directions of the Club and the mini executive meeting had to be postponed to the June meeting. These events were replaced by a round-table commentary involving all those present.

3. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9É:15 p.m. on a motion by Pierre Cantin and seconded by Ed Ott.



The "Diving Goose" Dollar

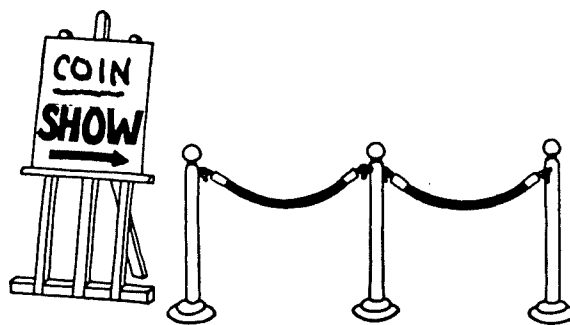
An interesting side to note to this year (1967) was the rotated die or "Diving Goose" dollar. This coin was produced deliberately during the Centennial Year and then sold to some dealers. In the meantime a great demand was created for these "Diving Goose" dollars and some enterprising souls who had larceny in their blood had decided to take regular 1967 issued Dollars and by a very ingenious method they separated the obverse from the reverse. They then rotated the goose to the appropriate position and expertly resoldered the two parts together.

This is good example of a counterfeit being made of an illegal strike which you could say was really also a counterfeit. Some collectors may not agree with me and classify the original rotation as a variety, but let's face it: it was definitely not a legitimate issue.

It is tragic that things such as this happen, but the more tragic thing is the amount of people who were taken by buying resoldered 1967 Silver Dollars thinking they had the original. Do not get me wrong, there is nothing wrong with collecting varieties but coins that are deliberately cannibalized have no place in numismatics anywhere.

Somewhere along the line we must stop counterfeiting, altering or even the debasing of coins.

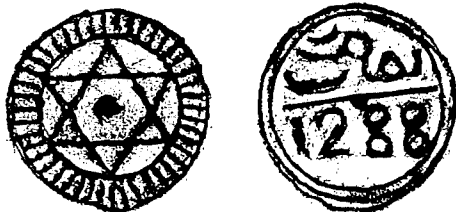
Do not misunderstand the point I am am trying to make. If you want to collect a coin such as the originally rotated 1967 Dollar, that is fine. Everyone should collect what he or she enjoys but, buy the coin from a reputable professional with the proper credentials so that if anything is wrong you, the consumer, will always be protected.



FALUS CAN FOOL US

by Frank Fesco, F.C.N.R.S.

On several occasions over the years, I have been asked to attribute seemingly 13th century coins bearing Solomon's seal. Disappointment usually resulted when I said that most were 19th century Moroccan bronze Falus. Here is a typical example of a such a 3 Falus coin:



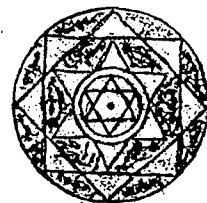
"BUT it looks so old and crudely made ... and it has the date 1288 ... and some old writing. Are you sure?" some would respond, hopefully. To begin, I would explain the difference between the Moslem and Christian calendars.

Muhammad, the messenger of Allah (God of the Moslem faith), at first was not believed to be such, by the people of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Threatened as a heretic, he fled to Medina, where he was accepted. From thence the faith spread throughout the world. The date of that flight (Hegira), on 16 July AD 622, is used as the start of the Moslem calendar. But their year comprised twelve short lunar months. So, to convert dates between the Moslem (AH) and the Christian (AD) calendars, adjustments have to be made for both the year start and duration. Conversion Tables are available in Krause & Mishler's "Standard Catalog of World Coins". Later, some Middle East countries adopted the solar, rather than the lunar year. Such Solar Hegira (SH) dates need only one change.

The AH1288 year of the example above corresponds to the period AD 23 March 1871 to 11 March 1872.

"BUT it bears Solomon's Seal, or the Star of David, which is an old Jewish symbol; not the Moslem symbol of a crescent moon and star." Here, I apologize for not knowing the correct answer. A Jewish acquaintance once suggested that Jewish bankers had probably been hired to design and manage Morocco's currency production as well as its national finances.

From my own observation, I find that Moroccans seem to like geometric designs. This is especially evident by this later machine-struck silver coin that was contracted to be made in Berlin, Germany. It is a 10 Dirham of AH1313 - AD1854/55



"BUT what about the old writing; is it Moroccan, or Arabic, or what?" I reply that it is a form of Moroccan Arabic, and try to explain this.

In the early days, the Moslem faith, Islam, spread quickly among different nations. By adopting Islam, they also adopted its language, Arabic. This was because the Koran, the Moslem holy scripture, was stated to be the very words of Allah, as given to his messenger, Muhammad. Because of its sacred origin, the Koran was not translated into other languages at that time.

The early Arabic script on Moroccan coins is noted for its difficulty to decipher. This might have been due to the remoteness in travel-time distance that Morocco was from the seats of Arabic culture and learning in those days. It might also have been caused by the current literate inadequacy of Mint employees.

"BUT what does the writing say?" I answer that it tells the name of the Mint that produced it. Often, on the smaller pieces, and on most of the earlier pieces, this is omitted. However, the inscription on the one, above left, is:

Coin	Modern Arabic	Phonetic	English
	ضرب فيز	SARB	Struck
	مينة فاس	BI-FAS	in Fez

"BUT if the Arabic script was used for words, why were not Arabic numerals used for the date?" To this, I can only conjecture, for I have not yet found the answer. One possible explanation is, that for many years, the Mediterranean Sea area off North Africa, known as the Barbary Coast, had been plagued by pirates. They were reputed to have had semi-official sanction.

As a result, Morocco had been embroiled in conflict or negotiations with many Western powers sailing in the Mediterranean. Perhaps the pirates' ransom demands for important hostages were in Western terms and numerals.

Another reason could be a general evolutionary trend; for example: (i) Turkey's discarding of Arabic for Western script; (ii) Korea's new HANGUL to complement Chinese HANJA script; and, (iii) Vietnam's replacement of Chinese, by Western script with diacritical tonal marks.

All of these BUTs remind me of a tongue-twister:
Betty bought a bit of butter.
The butter that Betty bought, was bitter,
So Betty bought a bit of better butter.
Perhaps knowing more is a better substitute.

These Moroccan bronze Falus were cast several at a time as a tree, with a central duct trunk, and sprue branches to and between adjacent coins. The molten metal would flow down the duct and out through the sprues to the coins in sequence. After cooling, the coins were broken away. The ends of these sprues often appear as stubs at the edges of the coins.

Falus were issued by the following Sharifs of Morocco, but without their names on the coins:
Suleiman II AH 1206-1238 (AD 1792-1822)
Abd Al-Rahman AH 1238-1276 (AD 1822-1859)
Muhammad IV AH 1276-1290 (AD 1859-1873)
Al-Hassan (?) AH 1290-1311 (AD 1875-1894)
They were stopped by an 1892 Currency Reform.

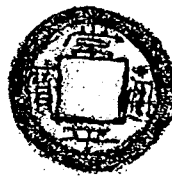
By coincidence, Far East countries also stopped casting coins about the same period. But their coins were generally of higher quality, gained by experience from centuries of use. Also, the uniform Asian script was far better developed. Here are examples of some of their last coins:



CHINA
KUANG HSU T'UNG PAO
1 Ch'ien 1875-1908



JAPAN
KAN-EI TSU-HO
1 Mon 1636-1860



KOREA
SANG P'YONG T'ONG BO
1 Mun 1633-1891



ANNAM
THANH THAI THONG BAO
1 Van 1888-1907

The remainder of this article deals with observations and analysis of a randomly assembled 81-piece collection consisting of 28 One-Falus, 21 Two-Falus and 32 Three-Falus coins. Readers who are satisfied with just the basic information so far, may stop here.

Because North America does not have a long coinage history, there are no local ancient hoard discoveries available for analysis. So, it is by assembling group samples and analyzing them that we may add to numismatic knowledge.

The following observations and grouped test results from this sample of Moroccan Falus are provided: metals, weight ranges, size ranges, Mints' identities and script, counterfeiting, and design features. Only grouped results are given, not raw data.

Metals - Often, in very early times, currency value was based on the intrinsic value of the metal used. In the original three-tier coinage standard of gold-silver-copper, the relative scarcity and usefulness of these metals determined the value relationships among them. This was replaced later by coinage of token value only, where colour, shape or designation was the means of distinguishing value. Such token value coinage survived only because of public confidence and acceptance.

By alloying tin and/or zinc with copper, in various proportions, it was found that the resultant bronzes had improved qualities of durability and molten metal flow. Hence, it replaced copper, both in the casting, and later in the striking, of coins. Because it was difficult to control the amount of metal that flowed into each mold, any value adjustments had to be made by abrasion after cooling.

(to be continued)

AN UNUSUAL FRENCH MEDAL

by Jack Veffer

The medal described and illustrated here came into the author's Possession some years ago. A quick glance indicated that it was probably French. While some words of the rebus revealed themselves almost at once, the puzzle remained an enigma for some time. Several experts on medals were consulted, as well as laymen with a good knowledge of the French language, all to no avail. The secret remained locked until the A.N.A. Convention in St. Louis.

It had been mentioned that someone on the staff of Krause Publications had the answer to the riddle. Indeed the search was ended when Mr. Pettit at the Krause Publications information table recognized the medal and promised to send the answer through the mail. It seems that several of these interesting medals were issued during the period of time which saw the issue of this one. This piece was issued by the adherents of Henri, the pretender to the throne of France. If readers know of any other pieces, the writer would be pleased to hear from them.

The background to the medal follows, translated from the French. The story is to be found in "Histoire Numismatique du Comte de Chambord" by Henry Bauquier and Gaston Cavalier, Paris 1929.

b) REBUS MEDAL

Following the series "Fides Spes", we place one of the most interesting medals of the 1848 period, known under the heading of rebus medals, because the complete text, except for the date, is made up by depicting objects, the names of which have a special meaning. That type of whimsy can be found on a certain number of numismatic issues of that period; this particular one is one of the most ingenious.



299. Count de Chambord's head facing right with a light, ring-shaped beard. On the periphery of the medal, in two parts, are legends in the shape of a picture puzzle which can be translated as follows:
Left side: ALL ARMS ARE OPENED.
Right side: ALL HEARTS BELONG TO YOU.

The quatrain is laid out in the same manner and reads as follows:
THE WHITE REPUBLIC BEARS MISERY,
THE RED REPUBLIC BRINGS TERROR;
HENRI LE BEARNAIS OF THE FRENCH MADE HAPPINESS,
AND BEQUEATHS US THROUGH HIS SON, THE PATTERN OF THE FATHER.

At the bottom, the date: 1848
Diameter: 41 mm. Bronze, silver-plated copper, red copper, pewter, lead.
Lead specimens are the most widespread.

This interesting piece is reproduced in the work of Mr. de Saulcy on the numismatics of the 1848 revolution. The issue would be dated September 14. It was also reproduced, later on, in an issue of the newspaper "L'Illustration", on the occasion of retrospective report on the numismatic issues of that period.

We may mention that we have in our possession, recently acquired from Mrs. Boudeau of Paris, a strike of that medal in pewter on a square planchet, height and width 44 mm. The question is whether it is a trial or a fantasy piece? It is difficult to be sure. It could very well be a trial piece as it is a flawless strike.



NUMISMATISTS AND INCOME TAX

by Gabriel A. Grams

If you are like most collectors, then you bought a few coins last year, and you sold a few. Hopefully you came out ahead, and that is part of the fun in coin-collecting. However, many collectors are unaware that the buying and selling they did last year may affect their tax return.

The following are a few guidelines relating to coins and income tax.

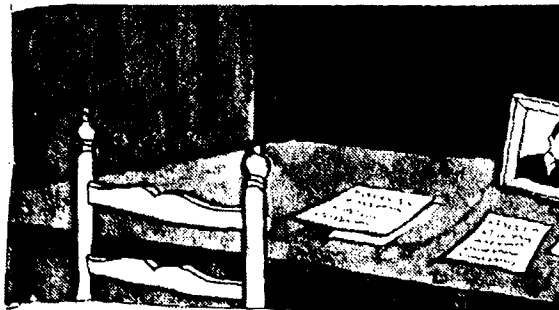
- 1) In the Income Tax Act coins are defined as Listed Personal Property. Other items covered by this definition are stamps, rare books, manuscripts, jewellery, prints, paintings, sculptures and similar works of art.
- 2) The capital gain from the sale of a single coin is only taxable if the sale exceeded \$1,000.00.
- 3) The capital gain from the sale of an entire collection is not taxable, unless the collection contained single coins valued in excess of \$1,000.00 by themselves.
- 4) Special status of sets: A set is defined as a group of coins which belong and relate together, were produced together and issued together, and would ordinarily be disposed of simultaneously. For tax purposes, a set is treated as a single coin, and items 2) and 3) above apply. An example of a set under this definition is a 1937 George VI Specimen Set, from 1 cent to \$1.00, issued in a leather mint case. On the other hand, a collection of Canadian Silver Dollars from 1935 to 1967 does not constitute a set, but rather an assemblage of single coins.
- 5) All of the above also applies to a capital loss from the sale of coins. Such losses may be deducted, but only against capital gains from other coin sales. If there are not enough capital gains to deduct the losses from, the loss can be applied against such gains in the immediately preceding year (by filing an amended tax return for that year), or against capital gains from the sale of coins in the following five years.

Items 1) to 5) apply to cases that fall within the framework of a hobby. In other words, your primary motive is personal enjoyment. If you are constantly buying and selling as a full- or part-time dealer, then the coins will form part of your inventory and no longer be classified as Listed Personal Property. In that case any transactions would be part of your business operation and taxed accordingly.

Your capital gains or capital losses resulting from the sale of coins are to be listed on schedule 2 (Summary of Dispositions of Capital Property in 1978) of your tax return, under the heading Listed Personal Property.

To further assist you in recording your transactions of Listed Personal Property the Income Tax Office has available form T 2081 (Capital Dispositions Supplementary Schedule), as well as interpretation bulletin IT 332, dealing with all personal use properties. The corresponding sections in the Income Tax Act are sections 41 and 46.

For further information contact your local Income Tax Information Office.



SASKATCHEWAN STEAMBOAT TARIFFS, 1880

Freight Rates

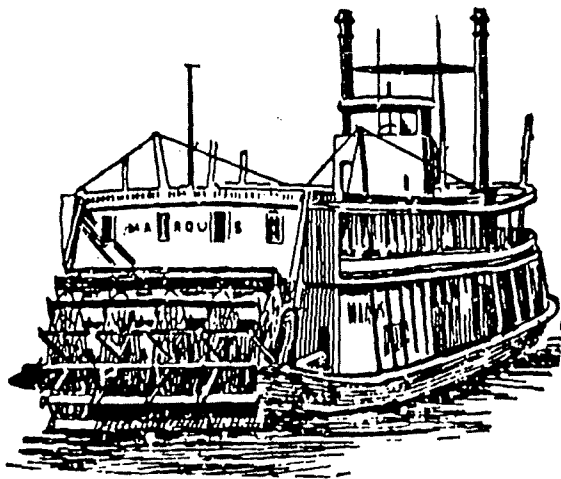
	Freight Per Pound	
	Up	Down
Lower Fort Garry		
To Grand Rapids	1 ¼ cts.	1 ¼ cts.
The Pas	2 ½ cts.	2 ¼ cts.
Cumberland	2 ¾ cts.	2 ½ cts.
Fort à la Corne	3 cts.	2 ½ cts.
Prince Albert	3 ½ cts.	2 ½ cts.
Carlton	3 ¾ cts.	3 cts.
Battleford	4 ½ cts.	3 ½ cts.
Fort Pitt	5 ¼ cts.	4 cts.
Victoria	5 ¾ cts.	4 ½ cts.
Fort Saskatchewan	6 ¼ cts.	5 cts.
Edmonton	6 ¼ cts.	5 cts.

PASSENGER RATES

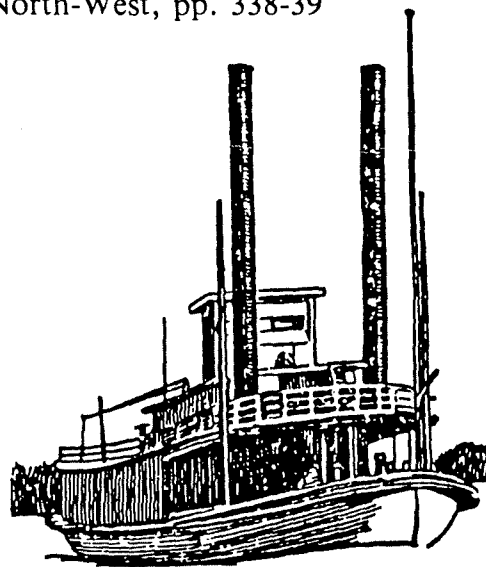
Lower Fort Garry	Up		Down	
	Cabin	Deck	Cabin	Deck
To Grand Rapids	\$12.00	\$ 5.00	\$12.00	\$ 5.00
The Pas	24.00	10.00	18.00	7.50
Cumberland	30.00	15.00	24.00	12.00
Fort à la Corne	35.00	20.00	35.00	20.00
Prince Albert	50.00	25.00	40.00	20.00
Carlton	50.00	25.00	40.00	20.00
Battleford	60.00	30.00	50.00	25.00
Fort Pitt	65.00	32.50	60.00	30.00
Victoria, Fort Saskatchewan, and Edmonton	70.00	35.00	65.00	32.00

Cabin passengers were entitled to a berth in the cabin but had to pay 50 cents for each meal. Deck passengers had to provide their own bedding and pay 50 cents per meal. Each passenger was allowed one hundred pounds of baggage free. Should the steamer be arrested en route through accident or other cause, passengers were expected to accomplish the remainder of the journey at their own cost and in the best way they could.

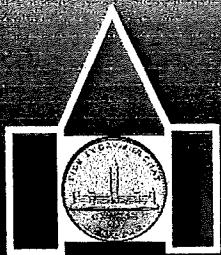
From Begg, Alexander: History of the North-West, pp. 338-39



The Marquis 1884



The Northcote 1885



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Volume 34

July 2001

Number 6

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

President

John MacPhee

Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

Secretary

Ed Burt.

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

David Bergeron

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

July 23, 2001

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

The Mid-Summer General Meeting, What's on for July....

Next meeting's events will include an open forum where COCC members can openly discuss about coins and collecting.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, June 25, 2001

1. The meeting was called to order by the President at 7:45 p.m. with thirteen members in attendance. Approval of the minutes of the May meeting was moved by Pierre Morel and seconded by Barry McIntyre. The 50/50 draw was won by Eugene Touchette and door prizes went to Alain Laplante and Ed Burt.

2. The formal business of the meeting included a presentation by Barry McIntyre of an award to Bob Smith for his services at the CNA convention in August 2000.

3. Barry reported that a claim had recently been received from a coin dealer for a refund of expenses relating back to the CNA 2000 convention. Barry advised the members that the COCC could not assume any financial responsibility as the convention books have been officially closed and that the claim should be taken directly to the CNA.

4. The program for the meeting consisted of a show and tell which featured a number of very interesting numismatic items shown by David Bergeron. The most outstanding were items were an official Charles II gold coronation medal, a Catherine the Great Russian rouble, Irish Gun Money and a South African gold siege coin. Bob Smith presented his latest acquisitions in the form of transportation tokens. Other items were displayed by Ed Burt and Frank Fesco.

5. The President distributed the 2001 quarters that members had requested at the previous meeting. Any members still needing 2001 Caribou quarters may obtain them in person at the next meeting. Quantities are limited.

6. The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m. on motion by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Tom McFerran.

C N A C O N V E N T I O N N E W S

CNA CONVENTION SCHEDULED FOR QUEBEC CITY



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT US:



Convention Information:

**CNA Convention Quebec 2001,
P.O. Box 56036, Quebec, Qc. G1P 2W0
e-mail: 2001@snq.qc.ca Web site: www.snq.qc.ca/2001**

Hotel Room Reservations:

**Hotel Hilton Quebec
1-418-647-2411 1-800-447-2411 www.hilton.com**

Tourist Information:

**Quebec City Tourism & Convention
1-418-722-3511 www.quebecregion.com www.attractionsquebec.qc.ca**

FALUS CAN FOOL US by F.F. (Cont'd)
 [Corrections: Page 1 upper right: 2 1/2 not 10 Dirham.
 Page 2 left: 1873-1894 not 1875

Weights - By heft, the Falus seemed to vary greatly in weight by denomination size, and they showed no signs of weight adjustment. This suggested that they were only of token metal value. Their weights were taken and grouped by denomination size as are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Weight Ranges per Denomination Size*

1 Falus	2.07 - 5.51	grammes
2 Falus	3.50 - 7.06	"
3 Falus	5.53 - 11.87	"

* guided by Krause & Mishler's standards.

This confirmed that denominations were not weight related, but were of only token metal value. But it also indicated the great overlap among denominations' weights. The degree of overlap is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Falus Weight Overlap Among Denominations

Falus Denom	Qty	Overlap Lower		Overlap Higher		Denom	%
			%		%		
1	28	-	-	18	56.3	18	56.3
2	21	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100.0
3	32	2	6.3	-	-	2	6.3
Totals	81	15	18.5	26	32.1	41	50.6

More than half (41 of 81) of the coins' weights overlapped those of other denominations. And all of the 2 Falus did, because the high weight of the 1 Falus neared the low of the 3 Falus!

Size - Size, then, was the only real means of distinguishing denominations, because there were no values stated on the coins. Coin widths were measured to determine their size ranges. The usual methods of measuring coins' diameters would not be valid here, because the sprue stubs on many of the coins would give misleading results. So, a modal average was recorded instead. The denomination size ranges that resulted are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Composite Size Ranges of Falus Denominations

1 Falus	16.3 - 20.1 mm	19.2	Modal Avg.
2 Falus*	21.0 - 24.8 mm	22.2	" "
3 Falus	26.1 - 29.9 mm	27.7	" "

* An outlier 26.0 mm 2-Falus was excluded.

A fairly clear separation of sizes by values was evident. It differed only slightly from the ranges in Krause-Mishler, shown here in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Krause-Mishler Sizes Ranges of Falus

1 Falus	C-122	17-20 mm	C-160	17 mm
2 Falus	C-126	22 mm	C-163	21-24 mm
3 Falus	C-128	25-28 mm	C-166	26-29 mm

Script - The script that provided Mint identity was difficult to decipher, and attribution was often uncertain. Richard Plant, in his guide book, Arabic Coins and how to read them, said:

"As we turn to the rest of the Western Arabic world, we find that by far the most difficult coins to work out are those of Morocco, where until Mohammed V in 1956 A.D. started inscribing his money in ordinary Arabic script, the Moroccans had their own version of Arabic."

My own comments about script are made among the sections on Mint identification.

Mints - The sample distribution of coins by Mint and denomination is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Sample Distribution of Falus Among Mints

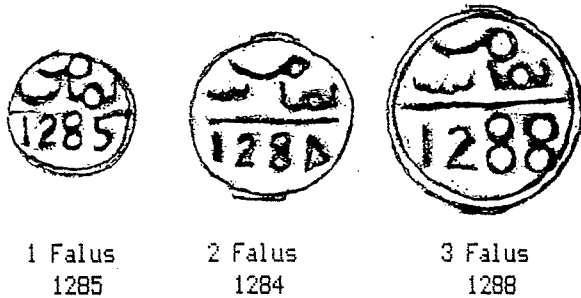
	1-Falus	2-Falus	3-Falus	Total
Fez	2	6	14 ¹	22 ¹
Marakesh	2	3 ²	13	15 ²
Tetuan	2 ¹	3	0	5 ¹
Rabat	4 ¹	0	0	4 ¹
Souwair	0	3 ²	0	3 ²
Sous	1 ¹	0	0	1 ¹
Miknas	1 ¹	0	0	1 ¹
Tangiers.....	1 ¹	0	0	1 ¹
Mint Totals ..	13 ²	14 ²	27 ¹	53 ¹¹
illegible	2	1	0	4
no mintmark	13	6	5	24
Grand Totals ..	28 ²	21 ²	32 ¹	81 ¹¹

(Note: totals include doubtfuls in superscript)

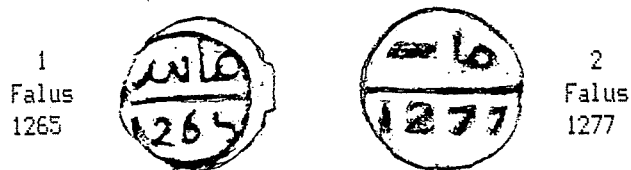
Mints (cont'd) - There were two main problems in compiling Table 5. The first, was to determine the number and identities of Moroccan Mints known to have been operating during the reigns of the Filali Sharifs listed earlier. The second, was to try to match the Mint names inscribed on the Falus, with the names written in Modern Arabic. Both produced uncertainties.

Authorities differed on the number and identity of Mints. Nine were deemed possible, of which eight were represented in the sample. They are given here, with illustrations from the sample.

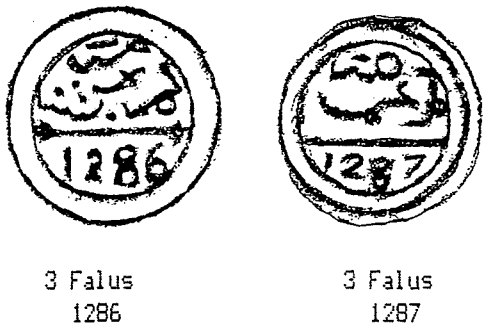
1 - Fez (SARB BI-FAS) *ضرب بقاس*
 This was the sample's most common, shortest and easiest name to discern. It was the Mint of the coin on page 1. Here is how it appeared on the three denomination of later pieces:



On earlier coins, only FAS *فاس* was used.



2 - Marakesh (SARB BI-MARRAKESH) *ضرب بمراكش*
 The Mint was fairly clear on most of the later 3 Falus coins. The left one even has the SH dots!



On the earlier and smaller coins the Mint name was less clear, and generally did not include the preamble word, "struck". Oddly, the 1 Falus coins from Marakesh were the only ones in the entire sample that had the date ABOVE the Mint name. The A and K were unclear on many of the 2 Falus coins.



It may seem strange, but the names MARRAKESH and FAS are similar, in spite of their different lengths. Without diacritical marks, the letters F and M are identical, the letters S and SH are also, and the short E and doubling of R is omitted. There are two clues to the difference. The first clue is the direction of the second letter. If the line rises up, it is likely the A of Fas; if it slants down, it is likely the R of Marakesh. Neither of these letters are connected to subsequent ones. The second clue is how legible the middle letters A and K are.

3 - Tetuan (TETUAN) *نطوان*
 The sample did not contain any 3 Falus coins from this Mint, but, undoubtedly they exist. The 2 Falus seemed to have the word 'AM' *عام* "year" below the date.



4 - Rabat (RABAT [AL-FATHI]) *رباط [الفتح]*
 The sample had only 1 Falus coins from Rabat. The left one includes the title "victorious".



(to be continued)



INTRODUCE A FRIEND TO NUMISMATICS TODAY

CHINESE BURIAL NOTES

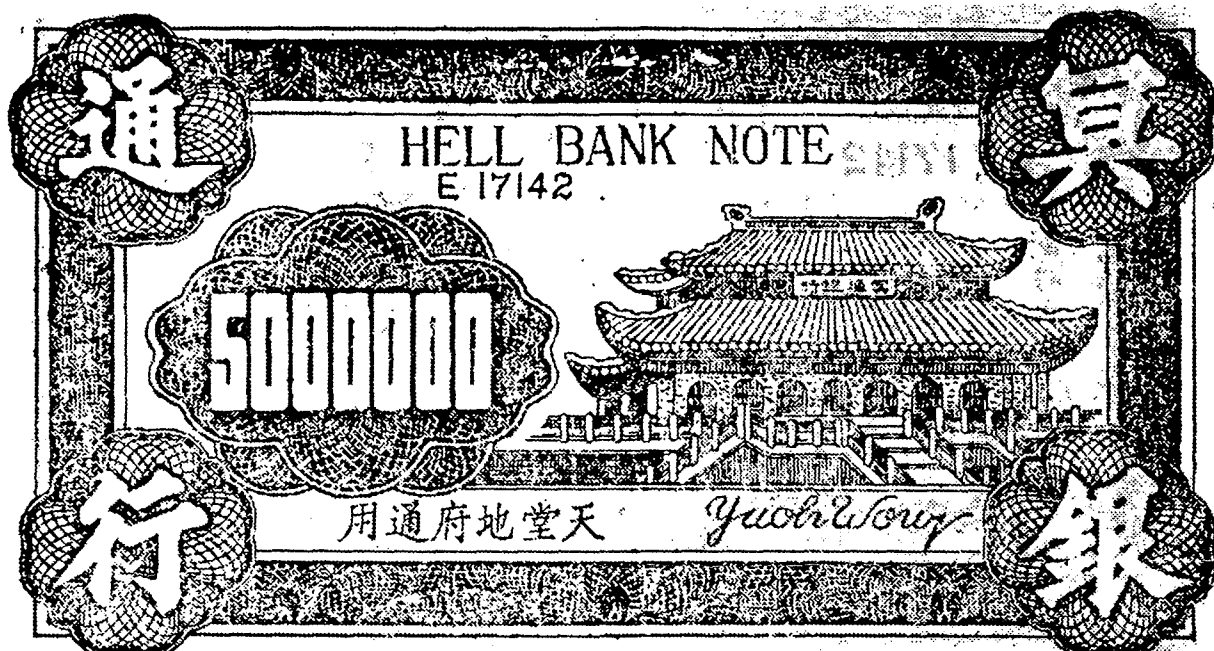
... passage to new world

by J. E. Charlton

Chinese burial notes are a most unusual form of money and have been used extensively for many years. There are numerous varieties and one in the writer's collection is a Hell Bank Note of five-million yuan denomination. This burial note pictures a man, probably a farmer, in red and green apparel on the obverse and a blue pagoda on the reverse.

The reasoning behind "burial" money is that a departed relative enjoys all the comforts to which he had been accustomed in the former life and the burial notes are placed in the mouths of the dead to pay their passage to the new world. Commencing about 200 BC coins, clay images of wives, servants, dancing girls, animals and household goods were contained in Chinese graves. In some cases the money was real and many of the ancient Chinese coins have been preserved in this way. For relatives unable to afford real money, substitutes in the form of clay ingots and imitation coins made of slate were used.

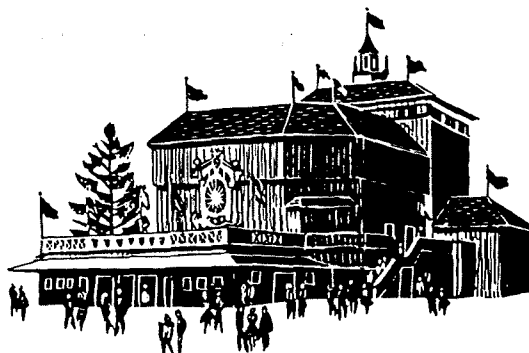




The Chinese invented paper money over 1,000 years ago and for much of this period the burial notes have been in use. Due to post-war inflation the denominations of these notes have risen sharply as the Chinese figure that the cost of dying must keep up with the cost of living.

The burial notes are obtainable at temple vendors' stalls in a mourner's kit which includes incense sticks and firecrackers. They can also be obtained from funeral supply firms in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Reference - Ward D. Smith "Coin World" Dec. 2, 1964.



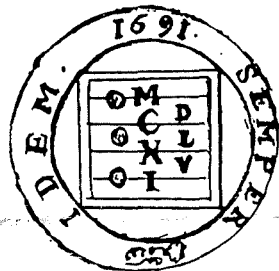
A JETON OF PROBABLE FLEMISH ORIGIN

by Stanley Clute, C.N.A. 8617

Several months ago, I acquired a small copper jeton which, to my present knowledge, has not yet been adequately interpreted. The piece, which measures 26 mm in diameter, and seems to be of Flemish workmanship, may be described as follows:

Obverse: SEMPER IDEM 1691, a square divided by four horizontal lines, with three solid circles on the left, the Roman numerals M C X I vertically, reading from top down, in the middle, and D L V vertically on the right.

Reverse: OMNES UNI . OMNIBUS UNA . OMNIA AD UNUM, a nine-pointed star, each point containing a digit in numerical order from 1 to 9, and 0 in the centre.



At this point, it might be a good idea to recall a little of the history of the jeton, or counter, as it developed in Europe. There is evidence that primitive accounting tokens existed as far back as prehistoric times (see Denise Schmandt-Besserat, "The Earliest Precursor Of Writing", in *Scientific American*, June, 1978). However, it is not my intention here to trace their history from ancient times. Generally speaking, jetons - as we know them - originated in the Middle Ages, perhaps a couple of centuries before the discovery by Europeans of Arabic numerals (which began to appear in documents in the thirteenth century). Their purpose was to facilitate the computation of large sums in financial transactions with the unwieldy Roman numerals then in use. They continued to be used for this purpose even after Arabic numerals started to come into widespread use during the fifteenth century. In the meantime, since jetons had an intrinsic metal value, regardless of whether they were struck in brass, copper, silver or gold, they came to be given as gratuities to subordinates of various degrees. In England the Exchequer continued to calculate with jetons until early in the nineteenth century; and in France, where the jeton came to be a medium for royal propaganda and also attained a high degree of medallist artistry, the method of calculating with jetons continued up to the end of the seventeenth century.

Basically, the principle behind the use of jetons was the same as that of the abacus. The jetons were positioned on a counting-board, which was divided into sections, each of which represented a denomination. The jetons had no denominational values in their own right; rather the value represented by a jeton was determined by its position on the counting-board. By adding jetons to various compartments and subtracting them from others, calculations were performed and accounts reckoned.

What does all this have to do with the jeton mentioned above? That will become clear to the reader presently, but first I want to eliminate a blind trail which I followed at first and which did not lead to a satisfactory conclusion. I had felt that the legend on what I will arbitrarily call the obverse related to the date given - 1691; might not this "Semper Idem" or, in English, "Always the Same" refer to the fact that the date, if turned upside-down, would still read 1691? With this in mind, I considered the possibility that 1691 was a false date - a mere trick - and that the real date might be found in the Roman numerals on the obverse. For several reasons, this explanation was not satisfactory - in particular, it left several features of the obverse unexplained, and the reverse remained an enigma.

On the other hand, if we view the square on the obverse as a crude representation of a counting-board, and the horizontal lines as its divisions, things begin to appear in a different light. The three circles in the left of the square would represent jetons. An interesting feature of the Roman numerals is that the "decimal" numerals M, C, X, and I (ie. 1000, 100, 10, and 1) were grouped together in one column, each numeral being placed over a line; the D, L, and V (500, 50, and 5) were grouped in a second vertical column, with each numeral being placed between two lines. Could not this be a representation of the positions the jetons were to occupy on the board in order to represent each of the numbers designated? The legend, "Semper Idem" could refer to the static nature of the calculations performed in Roman numerals with jetons. By contrast, we see on the reverse what appears to be a mathematical chart or board in Arabic numerals, and the legend "Omnes Uni . Omnibus Una . Omnia Ad Unum", which may refer to the more versatile manner of performing calculations using the Arabic numbers. I now see no reason to doubt the date 1691 as being reasonably accurate.

The jeton itself, in my opinion, is a contrast between two systems of counting - the old, unwieldy manner versus the newer, "flexible" system. There appears to be no firm clue as to the identity of the party who issued this jeton, however. At the present time, it must take its place among countless other anonymous series of jetons issued for mass public sale.

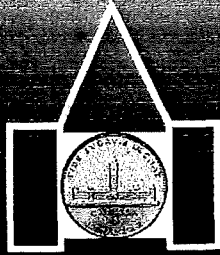


A JETON OF PROBABLE FLEMISH ORIGIN: ADDENDUM

by Stan Clute

Since the above article was written, the author has had an opportunity to consult a copy of David Eugene Smith, *Computing Jetons* (A.N.S., NNS, New York, 1921). As a result, I can now confirm the view that the jeton's obverse represents a counting board, which was actually a form of the line abacus.

The line abacus was used in performing arithmetical calculations in Europe, until superseded by the more convenient processes using Arabic numerals and not needing the use of jetons. In essence, the principles behind the use of the line abacus are the same as those of the *swan pan* - the Chinese abacus with which most of us are, to some extent, familiar. However, instead of sliding beads on parallel horizontal rods within a frame, the line abacus consisted of a board ruled with horizontal lines on which were placed jetons. Units, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, and so on, were represented by individual lines on which the jetons (ie. computing discs) were placed, while jetons placed between the lines represented fives, fifties, five hundreds, etc. Instead of sliding beads to and fro, figures were computed by adding, removing and retransferring jetons among the lines and spaces. The processes for computing sums of money involved certain refinements of the line abacus but were essentially the same in principle.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

Volume 34

August 2001

Number 7

A Word from the COCC President...

As we have had a pleasant and interesting series of meetings so far this year, we have as a group charted out the remainder of the year's meetings. That said, the bigger question still remains: what do we really want to do with regards to the direction of the Club and, I anticipate, the direction of the hobby in Ottawa? Such important issues regarding the future of the Club may include: active attendance at the general meeting, requirements for change to attract new members, meeting the needs and expectations of the collector and club member. The questions are many and our wishes are, for the most part, undocumented.

In an attempt to record our preferences for the 'Club ver. 2002', a draft questionnaire will be circulated as an agenda item of the August meeting and input will be sought to validate the scope and coverage of the questionnaire. The goal is to have a useful and credible document that could be included in the September Journal.

The August Meeting will give an opportunity to the club members to ask the experts about the attribution and identification of some great mysteries that haunt their collections.

President
John MacPhee

Vice-President
Barry McIntyre

Secretary
Ed Burt.

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
David Bergeron

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
August 27, 2001

Program
Door Prize
50/50 Draw
What Is It?

...etc...

Annual Dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, July 23, 2001

1. The meeting was called to order by the President at 7:45 p.m. with a welcome to the nine members in attendance including Chris Faulkner who we were pleased to see. Approval of the minutes of the June meeting was moved by Pierre Morel and seconded by Tom McFerran. The 50/50 draw was won by Ed Burt and door prizes went to Harold Ewell, Pierre Cantin and Chris Faulkner.

2. The formal business of the meeting included an item by Pierre Cantin, who on behalf of Universal Coins presented a one troy ounce Silver Ingot to the Club to be used as a special door prize at the next meeting.

3. As indicated in the July Journal, this meeting was an open forum for comments and suggestions from the floor. Although a lengthy list of topical suggestions for future meetings were presented, the main topics were selected by a show of hands for the remainder of the year 2001 meetings. August will feature identification of coins and medals, September is the grading of coins and paper money, October features our Major Auction, and November will focus on the proper care, cleaning and storage of our valuable coins and paper money.

4. The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m. on a motion by Tom McFerran and seconded by Johnnie Johnson.

NUMISMATICA CANADIANA MISCELLANEA

by Michael R. Curry

1. The 1930 Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes published by the British Museum lists on page 206 as number 1562 an engraved Canadian Bank token! This token appears to be an 1837 Quebec Bank token that has had the reverse ground off and "KILBURN JUNCTION" stamped below an A and 2d 6. The obverse has 96A stamped on the arms. This piece is presumably still in the Montague Guest collection though it started life as a Canadian bank token.
2. Collections of Ottawa Numismatica frequently contain an aluminum medallion issued in 1922 to commemorate the first Canadian National winter carnival. The obverse shows the large ice castle which was erected on Ottawa's Cartier Square. The reverse depicts the Canadian parliament buildings. It is here that the interest lies for the buildings depicted are none other than those which burnt down during the First World War! This piece was struck by the well known Ottawa firm of Pritchard-Andrews who re-used an old die in executing this piece as the new Houses of Parliament had not been finished by 1922.
3. Thomas Storrow Brown, that poor bad guy from the troubles of 1837 seems to have done quite well for himself in the end. In 1862 he was appointed as a joint commissioner to investigate the misappropriation of money within the various government departments. Not bad for a former rebel to be addressed as a loyal subject by the then Governor-General, Viscount Monck! T. S. Brown issued that well-known token in 1837 which is listed in Breton.
4. F. X. Paquet diaries in the library of the National Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada contain a complimentary visitors pass to the Central Canada Exhibition given to M. Paquet. It is dated 1892. Did that early group of eager and influential Ottawa numismatists manage to organize numismatic exhibits as a category at the "EX". and if so, when did this category die out? If only we could be so lucky in 1979.
5. Ottawa numismatists will be familiar with the aluminum tokens issued by the Freimans department store in 1922. Each token is numbered and thousands were issued in that year as each customer received one. At the end of that year's Birthday Sale a draw was held using these numbers for a 1922 Paige automobile, and for other prizes. Any tokens unredeemed may be considered "losers" by their numismatic owners!

PLAYING CARD MONEY

In the early days of New France it was the practice to send out a supply of coins on the first ship in the spring to be used in paying the troops and to purchase furs and other raw products. When the supply ship returned to France in the fall it took with it most of the coins to pay taxes and purchase manufactured goods for the colony. This resulted in a scarcity of coins every winter and caused considerable inconvenience. Finally, in 1685 the Intendant, Jacques de Meulles, decided to introduce an emergency issue of paper money. As there were no printing presses and no supply of suitable paper available the notes were handwritten on the backs of playing cards. At the end of the year the notes were redeemed in full. In subsequent years further issues were made. The first five issues were made on playing cards. Their retention after the redemption date was punishable by death and no specimens of this playing card currency have survived.

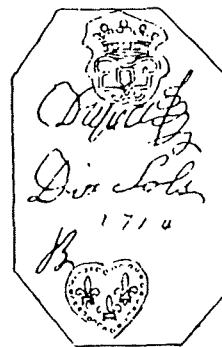
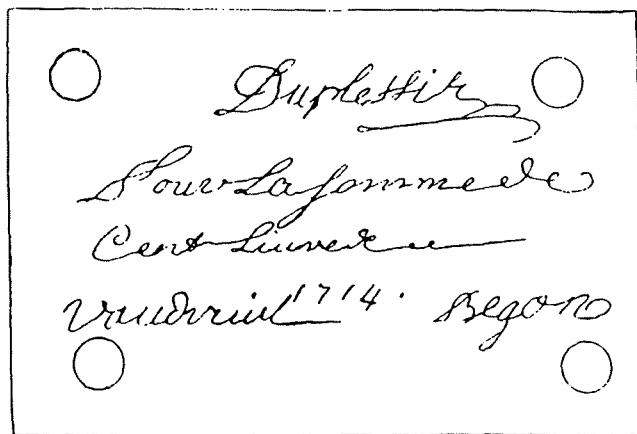
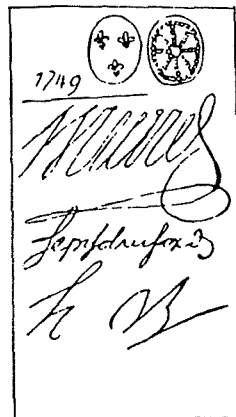
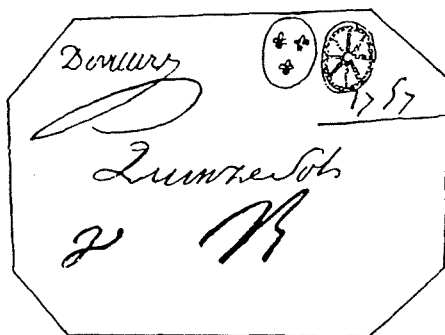
Playing Card Money nevertheless remained in common use for a period of approximately 75 years. Full cards, half cards, quarter cards and even portions of clipped cards were used.

Later issues were made on plain white cardboard and a few of these can be found today in museum collections.



An example of "playing card money" which circulated in French Canada from 1685 to 1759.

PLAYING CARD MONEY



Card Money Illustrations are Full Size.

3 = COLONIES 1758

Dépenses générales.

N^o. 43736.

IL sera tenu compte par le Roi,
au mois d'octobre prochain, de la
somme de trois livres

valeur en la soumission du Trésorier,
restée au bureau du contrôle.

A Québec, le 1^{er} Janvier 1758

[Signature]

Card money was supplemented by "ordonnances" or treasury notes by the Governor at Quebec. After the Treaty of Paris, in 1763 the outstanding issues of card money and ordonnances were not redeemed. This created a distrust of paper money which lasted for many years.



Other common articles such as arrowheads served as money in the early days of North America and, of course, the use of furs for this purpose is well known. Beaver skins were particularly suitable because they were durable and relatively portable.

Arrowheads



FALUS CAN FOOL US by F.F. (Cont'd)

The identification of the names of the first four Mints was fairly certain. But that of the following four is questionable.

5 - Sous (SUS) سوس

This sample coin caused some difficulty. Only one of the references listed this Mint. Two other sources associated it with SUSA in Persia, which was inappropriate. The city was found to be in the far southwest of Morocco.

The coin itself had some unusual features. It appeared to have the Mint name straddling the date - BI-SU below, S above. The lower part of the name was joined to the 2's, making them appear to be anachronistic 3's.



1 Falus
1262

The foregoing illustrations were from the best of the sample. They are only representative of the manner that Mint names were inscribed. Some others are coarser and even less certain.

Counterfeits - Perhaps this section should be titled "suspicious, possibly fraudulent items". For, unless an authentic standard is available for comparison, judgments are mere opinions. But, it has been adequately demonstrated in the Far East that replicating cast coins was quite simple. It was also probably so in Morocco.

There were a few pieces in the sample that seemed to be so suspicious as to be judged contemporary counterfeits, after observing that:

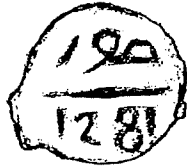
- (i) the metal alloy colour was darker;
 - (ii) the obverse border was more pronounced;
 - (iii) the coin edges were more irregular;
 - (iv) the weights were among the lowest; and,
 - (v) their dates were barbaric or retrograde.
- They were judged just too poor to be authentic.

6 - Souwair (SUWAIR) سووير

Earlier pieces are reported from this Mint, but attribution of these later ones is uncertain.



2 Falus
1278



2 Falus
1281



1 Falus
1/240 ?



1 Falus
(12)66 ?



2 Falus
1(2)80 ?

7 - Miknas (MIKNAS) مكناس

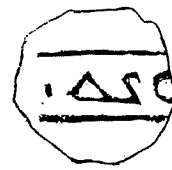
This piece might be from FAS, but the A is suspiciously like a K, and the second cusp of the S could be an A, making the first cusp an N. Remember, from an earlier note that M and F are alike.



1 Falus
1272



2 Falus
0421 ?



2 Falus
1420 ?



2 Falus
1240 ?

8 - Tanqiers (TANJAT) طنجة [طنجة]

This is the most doubtful of all the pieces illustrated. It is included here only because the unusual Kufic script seems to represent T N above the date. These are the first two letters of this Mint's name.



1 Falus
(1)254

Date numerals - The date numerals of most coins were usually irregular in size but otherwise consistent, except for the suspect types above. Earlier coins bore only the date, generally between lines. Here are the numeral styles:

1 222 333 ΔΔΔ 555
666 777 888 999 0

9 - Al-Katawa (AL-KATAWA) الكتوة

Though this Mint was in operation at that time, no coins in the sample were found with its name.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Dates & Mintmarks - The date spans and earliest appearance of Mint names on coins of this sample showed that they were all from the 19th century.

<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Early MM</u>
1 Falus	1250 (1834)*	1285 (1869)	1250 (1834)
2 Falus	1271 (1854)*	1287 (1871)	1271 (1854)
3 Falus	1267 (1850)	1290 (1874)	1283 (1866)

* Excluding suspect coins dated 1240 (1824).

On many of the earlier Falus, only the date was on the reverse, usually between pairs of lines, and sometimes within a band. Some had their dates in an inward scalloped frame.



1 Falus
1254



1 Falus
1258



3 Falus
1267

Some coins bore no dates. The hexagon star, appeared on both faces, and they were thicker than average. They seem to have been earlier pieces. They were found only on the 2 Falus denomination.

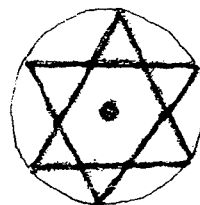


2 Falus

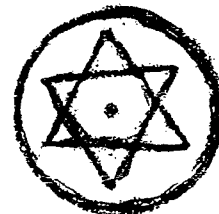
Casting - Two of the coins had very high and sharp relief designs. Though they might have been used as seed coins to impress designs onto new molds, the sample was too small to detect identical coins. Also, I do not know what the molds were made of - clay, sand, slate, ivory or what? Some coins were bowed, which suggested a material that bent with heat.

Almost all of the coins had rounded obverse edges, and relatively flat reverse surfaces, with a sharp edge. This suggested that the reverse mold was much shallower, and also that the pouring hole had been plugged soon after the molten metal had been poured, and then, that the mold had been placed horizontally to cool, with the obverse face down. This would explain both the odd edge meniscus, and the poor reverses.

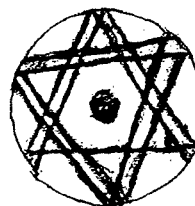
Obverse Varieties - The obverse of each coin bore a hexagonal star (Solomon's Seal). On earlier pieces it was borderless, later it was enclosed in a single raised band, and finally it was within two bands with radial bars between them. Almost all had a central pellet. On some it was so pronounced that they could be used as "spinners". Here are some 3 Falus varieties:



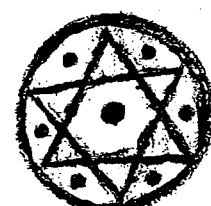
no border



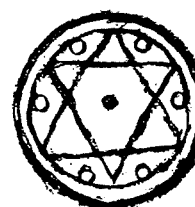
with border



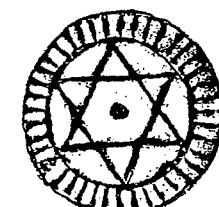
double lined



interstice pellets



interstice annulets

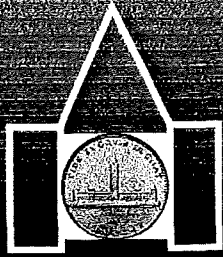


barred bands

Sample Study Results

The analysis of this coin sample did produce some worthwhile physical information. It also demonstrated the variety, and the general trend of improvement in the quality, design and source of coins. It left some technical conjectures for confirmation by further research. The most interesting part of this investigation was the information revealed by reading about the people, their culture and the times when the coins were issued. But, numismatics and history are not always united, so coin facts are not easy to find. Only brief references have been made here to the historical background.

(to be continued)



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

Volume 34

September 2001

Number 8

September 11, 2001, we will never forget....

It is Back to the Regular Schedule for the September General Meeting. We Look Forward to Seeing There!

This month's meeting will have the theme of Grading Coins, Tokens, Medals and Paper Money. We will also be completing the approval process for the Club Survey. Don't forget that October is Major Auction Night and any items up for auction at the October meeting could be documented before or after the regular meeting. More information regarding our future web presence may be forthcoming.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, August 27, 2001

1. The meeting was called to order by the President at 19:36 who then extended a warm greeting to the eleven members present. The minutes of the July meeting were approved on a motion by Pierre Cantin and seconded by Pierre Morel. The 50/50 draw was won by Barry McIntyre and door prizes went to Barry McIntyre and Pierre Cantin.
2. The silver ingot presented to the Club at the July meeting was temporarily misplaced. It will be on hand as a special door prize at the September meeting.
3. Barry McIntyre reported on the CNA convention in Quebec City. He advised that the CNA executive was drastically changed, with Barry elected as secondary vice-president.

Barry also advised that the CNA has established a website with provision to make web space available to clubs interested in establishing a presence on the Internet.

4. A draft copy of the Club survey was distributed at the meeting for discussion. Aside from minor editing, a lively discussion was held and as a result, a revised draft survey is expected to be available for continued discussion at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 20:50 on motion by Barry McIntyre and Alain Laplante.

President
John MacPhee

Vice-President
Barry McIntyre

Secretary
Ed Burt.

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
David Bergeron

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
September 24, 2001

Program
Door Prize
50/50 Draw
Coin Grading

...etc...

Annual Dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Assay:** An analysis conducted to determine the purity, weight, and fineness of coin and bullion.
- Bank Note:** A form of paper currency issued by a bank, being a promise to pay a specific amount on demand. In Canada the only bank notes in circulation are those of the Bank of Canada.
- Barter:** Direct exchange of goods without the intermediary of money. Primitive commerce was carried on this way, and at various times of economic chaos people have resorted to it until a stable currency could be re-established.
- Bogus:** A numismatic item which did not exist at the time it is represented to have been in use is bogus. There was, about the turn of the century, a belief that Canadian cents were issued dated 1885, and fakers soon began to produce 1885 cents by altering the dates of other years. There being no cents struck with the date 1885, such pieces are bogus.
- Border:** The outer boundary of the design, usually marked by a circle of beads or denticles. Some designs have plain borders, as is the case with the reverse of the Canadian small cent of 1920-1936 and five-cent piece of 1922-1936.
- Brass:** An alloy of copper and zinc, in varying proportions, and generally yellow in colour. Tombac is a brass which contains 88% copper and 12% zinc.
- Bronze:** An alloy of copper and tin, in varying proportions, generally with enough copper to retain the red colour.
- Business Card:** A metallic advertising piece. It advertises the issuer's business, but has no value in money or goods.
- Copy:** A legitimate imitation of a coin, token, or medal, usually made for museum or study purposes. There is usually some means of distinguishing such pieces from the original items imitated.
- Coin:** A piece of metal, stamped with a device, and issued by government authority for use as money.
- Counterfeit:** False coins or bank notes, produced to defraud the public by their circulation, are said to be counterfeit.
- Decimal System:** Any monetary system which has a unit divided into one hundred smaller units, is a decimal system. In Canada the decimal system is based on a dollar of one hundred cents.
- Device:** The principal design of each side of a coin.
- Dominion of Canada Notes:** Notes issued by the Department of Finance of the Dominion of Canada before 1935, when the Bank of Canada notes were put into circulation.
- Edge:** The narrow, cylindrical surface of a coin, which may be plain or reeded or otherwise marked.
- Error:** A defective coin, such as a coin struck on a clipped flan. Defective pieces are mostly culled from the production lines of the mint and returned to the melting pot.
- Essay:** A trial piece, struck in a metal other than that used for the coinage, as a rule, and generally to ascertain the condition of the dies during the engraving process. The French word is "Essai".
- Exergue:** The portion of the coin below the device. Often one or two lines divide the exergue from the rest of the coin. Usually the exergue contains the date.
- Fabric:** Workmanship; style.
- Fake:** An unlawful copy of a coin, usually a rarity, produced to deceive collectors.
- Field:** The area of the coin in which the device is stamped.
- Flan:** The piece of metal cut to the shape of a coin, but not yet impressed with a design, is called by this name. It is also called a planchet or blank.
- Forgery:** Any false coin, produced for whatever purpose, is a forgery. Forgery is also the act of making false coin.

Fractional Currency: Paper money in denominations of less than a dollar. Canada's only fractional currency is the 25c note of 1870-1923.

Imitation: A legitimate copy.

Inscription or Legend: Words, phrases, sentences, mottoes appearing on coins are known as inscriptions or legends.

Medal: A piece of metal or other material, usually round and resembling a coin, issued to commemorate and honour important events, persons, or institutions; to be given as awards for outstanding merit or achievement; or for satirical purposes. A war medal is awarded for acts of bravery in time of war.

Medalet: A small medal, usually smaller in diameter than a fifty-cent piece.

Medallion: A very large medal, such as the Governor-General's Medal and many awards of exhibitions and fairs.

Mint: The place of manufacture of coins.

Mint Mark: A symbol or letter of the alphabet employed to distinguish coins struck at a particular mint. The Royal Canadian Mint uses no mint marks on Canadian coins. During the years 1908-1919, when Imperial sovereigns were struck at Ottawa, the letter C was used as a mint mark. The letter C was also used for Newfoundland coins struck at Ottawa. Canadian coins struck at the Heaton mint of Birmingham bore the letter H as a mint mark.

Monetary Unit: The coin or unit of currency on which all other coins of a country are based. The Canadian monetary unit is the dollar.

Money: "What you buy things with." It is a medium of exchange, in terms of which the value of all goods and services is expressed.

Mule: A hybrid; a coin struck from two unrelated dies. A well-known example is a ten-cent piece with the Newfoundland obverse of Queen Victoria combined with a Canadian reverse dated 1871. Oddly enough, it was found in circulation.

Numismatics: The systematic collection and study of coins, tokens, and medals. It also was widened to include paper money.

Obverse: The more important of the two sides of a coin. In most countries it is "Heads", the side bearing the bust of the ruler or of some other important person.

Overdate: A coin with a date altered to another year. The 1859 over 8 cent is an example.

Overstrike: A coin struck over another coin. The earlier type, if it shows through anywhere, is called the undertype.

Paper Money: Bank notes and other forms of money printed on paper.

Pattern: A design suggested for a new coinage, struck in a few examples but not adopted. The Nova Scotia cents of 1861 with the large bust and the wreath of roses are patterns.

Piedfort: A type of pattern struck on a thick flan. Probably, piedforts were struck for use by coiners as models when making actual coins. The thickness of the flan was enough to distinguish the models from the coinage.

Proof: A special striking of a coin, produced to show to those who have the right to choose the design for the coinage a design at its best. Proofs are carefully struck by gentle pressure, usually at least twice, from carefully polished dies. on polished flans. The minutest details of the design are thus made clear. Because of their beauty, they are keenly sought by collectors. The term does NOT refer to the condition of a coin.

Reeding: A fine graining on the edge of most coins struck in gold, silver, and nickel. It was originally a safeguard against clipping. It is incorrect to call it milling.

Reverse: The less important side of a coin; "Tails".

Rim: The raised outer margin surrounding the border and protecting the surfaces of the coin from undue wear.

Scrip: The paper money counterpart of tokens, being issued without government authority during a temporary shortage of coin or government paper.

Specie: Money in the form of coin.

Spurious: Another term for bogus (q.v.)

Token: This much-misused word has more than one meaning. It originally meant a coin worth less intrinsically than its face value. Thus, certain early British government correspondence refers to proposed decimal coins for Canada as "an issue of tokens"! This meaning survives in the phrase "token money" which describes such things as our present nickel 25c piece. A token is also a piece of metal resembling a coin, issued without government authority usually when regular coinage is scarce. It is backed by the issuer's promise or pledge to redeem in lawful money on demand, hence the old English term "pledge" for such pieces. Tokens in Canada have been issued redeemable in money, in goods, or in services.

Trade Tokens: Tokens redeemable in money, as a rule only by the issuer and valid only in the community where issued. The best examples of these were issued in Western Canada.

Transportation Tokens: Tokens used to pay fares or tolls on ferries, trains, buses, bridges, or tunnels. The Bout de l'Isle tokens are Canada's earliest.

Type: The device of a coin: the principal design. Symbols are lesser features of the design, such as the ship and the lighthouse on certain old English pennies.

Variants: A minor variety. It has slight differences in design, not always readily noticeable. Examples are altered dates, differences in the hair or drapery of a bust, dots added to balance the design, slight changes in weight and size, and deliberate changes of die alignment.

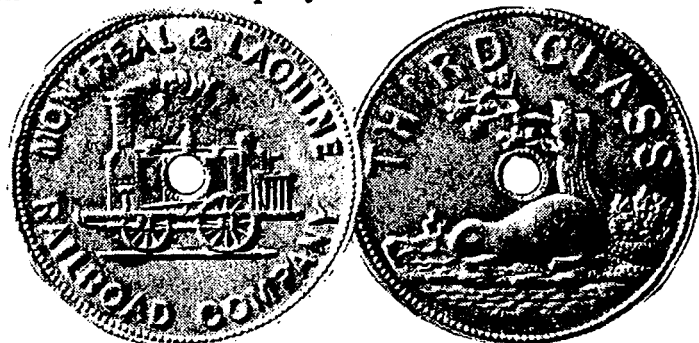
Variety: A major change in design, without altering so far as to create a new type. Such changes include changes in size, shape, or metallic content; revised inscriptions; and significant modifications a wreath, crown, shield, or portrait.

Reprinted from CNA Journal April 1980

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD TOKEN

It was found that ordinary railway tickets were not convenient for use among the Indians and workmen on the Lachine Canal, who formed the bulk of third class travel on the Montreal & Lachine Railroad Company.

These tokens were therefore imported from Birmingham, England. They were strung on a wire as they were collected by the conductor.



FAKES, PHONIES & FANTASIES

by Al Bliman



COUNTERFEITS AND ALTERED COINAGE MINT MARKS ADDED & REMOVED

In this article we will deal with coins that have been altered or counterfeited by the addition or the removal of what we have come to know as mint marks.

Mint marks are as old as the age of time. They go back to Greek coinage where cities of Greece would mint their coins with portraits of turtles, fish, owls etc. to signify as to which particular city in Greece minted the coin. Mint marks can appear in many forms and they have been used in the form of numbers, letters, flowers, and methods of counterstamping of coins. Perhaps the definition used by W. Carew Hazlitt in 1896 in his book the Coin Collector when he wrote that a mint mark is a "a symbol denoting the place of origin of a coin, sometimes accompanied by the initials or name of the engraver. The mint mark is variously found in field, in the exergue, in the outer circle over the portrait of other obverse type. It also often occurs below the truncation of the bust."

Canadian gold sovereigns were mint marked up to 1919. All gold sovereigns minted in Canada carried a small C mint mark at the bottom of the reverse signifying that they had been minted in Canada. Mint marks were continued on Newfoundland coins until 1947. Newfoundland used the same letters for mint marking their coins as we used on Canadian coins. Up until 1908 most coins produced for Canada were made at the Tower Mint in London, England. From time to time from 1858 to 1908 some of this work had to be sub-contracted out to the Heaton Mint in Birmingham England and as a result any coins produced there carry the H mint marks.

The alteration of mint marks have rarely been a problem with Canadian Coins. The only coin where a counterfeiter could make a "killing" would be the addition of C mint marks to sovereigns dated 1908 to 1916. This would be done by taking a British sovereign and adding the mint mark to the reverse. This writer has never seen these sovereigns altered in this way as they are rare and buyers would be very suspicious if they were offered a 1916 Canadian sovereign. Only 6111 in total were minted for that year and they command prices anywhere from \$10,000 in a low grade to over \$20,000 in the higher grades. Very few of these coins are known and counterfeiters stay away from anything that may rouse suspicion.

This is not the case when we come to coin issues of the United States. Issues of that country have been altered either by the addition or the removal of mint marks from the one cent to \$20 gold pieces. Mint marks of the United States have many letters and combinations of letters. Below is listed a chart as prepared in the World Coin Almanac by Amos Publications describing the letters and to what cities they pertain.

MINT MARK	CITY & STATE	COMMENTS	DATE IN USE
C	Charlotte, North Carolina	Gold Coins Only	1838-1861
CC	Carson City, Nevada	1870-1893
D	Dahlonaga, Georgia	Gold Coins Only .	1838-1861
D	Denver, Colorado	1906-to date
O	New Orleans, L.A.		1838-1861 and 1879-1909
P	Philadelphia, P.A.	1793 to present
S	San Francisco, C.A.	1854-1955 and 1968 to present

The San Francisco Mint was an assay office until 1955 and officially received mint status in 1968.

Today in the United States the only mints in operation are the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco Mints. All the rest have passed into history. Let us now get back to the topic of mint marks, their additions and removal. These are produced by the most experienced professional and by the most crude amateur and in many cases they pass inspection because the public does not do a thorough examination of what they buy. There is a standing joke that there are more 1916 D Mercury dimes in existence than the United States ever produced. The presence of that small mint mark has deceived collectors over the years, and until some organizations such as A.N.A.C.S., O.I.N. and the A.N.A. came on the scene, not to mention dedicated people such as Mort Reed, Virgil Hancock, Robert Kriz and Howard Herz, the counterfeiters continued to have a field day.

Across their desks have come the likes of coins such as 1895 silver dollars with and without mint mark, 1922 plain cent without mint mark where the original mark was removed as well as slews of all United States coins which have had mint mark alteration. The difference in price for a plain U.S. 1922 cent as opposed to one that is mint marked is about 1000% or more.

Well enough on this for the time being. In my next articles I will go into the "beautiful" work that has been produced by the entrepreneur in date alterations and the production of what is classified as the fantasy coins. Don't forget: when you buy, do it from someone you know or who has the proper professional credentials, because if you still continue to look for a fire sale remember to shield yourselves from the burns.

Al Bliman wrote the above article in the December issue of the CNA in 1979, He also wrote the article on the 'Diving Goose' dollar that was printed in the June issue of the COCC Journal.

FALUS CAN FOOL US by F.F. (Cont'd)

Falus in Canada's National Currency Collection
Subsequent to the analysis of my own Moroccan Falus, I was privileged to examine those of our National Collection in the Bank of Canada. Table 6 shows their distribution by Mints:

TABLE 6
Moroccan Falus in Canada's Collection
Distribution by Mints

Mint	1-Falus	2-Falus	3-Falus	Total
Fez	0	1 ¹	2	3 ¹
Marakesh	1 ¹	2 ¹	6	9 ²
Tetuan	0	1	0	1
Rabat (Al-Fath) ...	2	1	0	3
Souwair	1 ¹	0	0	1 ¹
Miknas	1	0	0	1
illegible	1	1	0	2
no mintmark	0	4	0	4
<u>Totals</u>	<u>6²</u>	<u>10²</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24⁴</u>

(superscripts indicate those that are doubtful)

There were a few types that were different from those in the sample. The first was an unusual early 2-Falus piece that did not bear the hexagonal star. At first glance it seemed to be dated AH 1207 on the obverse. But on closer inspection it proved to be AH 1209, similar to Valentine's #45. What appeared to be SARB ضرب was in between the 0 and the 9. Uniquely, below this date was a retrograde mirror-image 'AM عام the Moroccan word for "year". The reverse named the issuing Mint: SARB TETUAN ضرب تطوان



Obverse

2 Falus
Tetuan
Mint
AH 1209
(AD 1794-95)



Reverse

Another different piece was a 1-Falus coin with the date 1228 in the centre of the obverse star. This is similar to Valentine's #50. The reverse had the issuing Mint, which he interpreted as: SARB BI-SOUWAIR ضرب بصویر so I have listed it as such. But, to me, it appeared to be more like SARB BI-TETUAN. ضرب تطوان This shows the problem in deciphering Moroccan Falus.



Obverse

1 Falus
Souwair?
Mint
AH 1228
(AD 1813-14)



Reverse

A more recent piece, with the conventional star obverse, had the date in a border of oblique rays.



Obverse

2 Falus
Unknown
Mint
AH 126X
(AD 1844-1853)

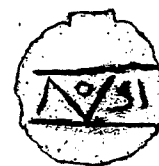


Reverse

Finally, there were two pieces of the type that I suspect to be counterfeits. Each bears a standard obverse star and a questionable date.



2 Falus
AH 1240?



2 Falus
AH ?

Conclusion

From these two collections, it was apparent that both a larger sample and more authoritative information is needed to produce a definitive reference on these Moroccan Falus. This article was only intended to introduce basic information about them, to show the variety of types that abound, and to warn novice collectors of the difficulties inherent in this field.

Of the references available to me, one stands out from the rest. W.H. Valentine's "Modern Copper Coins of the Mohammadan States", with its 149 line drawings of Falus coins, was the most comprehensive. It is available for reference in the fine Numismatic Library associated with Canada's National Currency Collection.

Solomon's Seal - Star of David - Mogen David

During the writing of this article, my ongoing search has revealed further information about the possible reason for the use of Solomon's Seal on the Moroccan Falus. In the January-June 1958 issue of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal there was an article by Mr. E.J. Arlow, of Wellington, entitled "A numismatic Mosaic", in which he stated:

"This [the six-pointed design] represents the ancient symbol called "Solomon's Seal" and is also called the "Star (or Shield) of David". We are thus given a clue as to the founding of Morocco, and this is confirmed by the fact that the Berbers are the direct descendants of one of the Hamitic Tribes - HAM being the second son of Noah. Despite this they have not adopted Judaism even in their earlier days. As the name implies, they were the original Barbarians from the Barbary Coast. It was not up until after their long drawn out conflicts with the Arabs, up to the 8th century, that they adopted Mohammedanism [sic] as their national religion"

Although Mr. Arlow speaks with some certainty of the origins of the Moroccan Berbers I have not yet located his positive source. Cassel's Illustrated Biblical Dictionary does not state this, but does speak of Ham and his descendants being cursed by Noah some time after the Great Flood. Presumably the curse also included banishment, and Africa crops up as a locale.

In the Encyclopaedia Britannica (E.B.), under Hamitic-Semitic languages, the least basic influence seems to have been experienced by the Berber branch, with dialects spread all over North Africa. These reference seem to add credence to Mr. Arlow's contention.

The E.B. lists the hexagram symbol under "Mogen or Magen David". It states that the triangle points represent:

God	Creation
World	Revelation
Man	Redemption

From this, the natural cycle can be inferred when the two triangles are superposed, i.e.: "God-Creation-World-Revelation-Man-Redemption-".

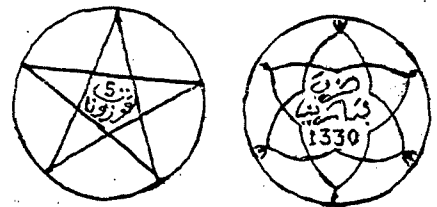
Pentacle

On Moroccan coins we also find another Star - the five-pointed Pentacle of the Islamic faith, that appears on several later coins. Its points represent the five Pillars of Wisdom of Islam:

- (1) profession of faith;
- (2) ritual prayers;
- (3) alms for the needy;
- (4) fasting during Ramadan; and,
- (5) pilgrimage to Mecca.

Here is one example with a 5 and ornate 6 star:

5 Mazunas
Paris Mint
AH 1330
(AD 1911-
1912)



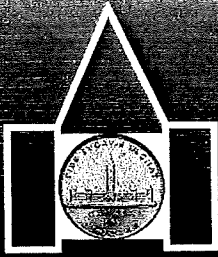
Western Date Numerals

The only reference to the use of Western numerals that I have been able to find, so far, is an observation by Michael Broome. He states that from about AH 1173 (AD 1759) they came into use on coins; but no reason was given. Mohammed III's reign started in AH 1171, so it was probably one of his initial reforms.

References

E.J. Arlow: A Numismatic Mosaic N.Z.N.J. Jan-Jun 1958
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 Stanley Lane-Poole: B.M.C. - Oriental Coins
 - The Muhammadan Dynasties 1935
 - The Coins of the Moors of Africa Vol V 1880
 - Additions to the Oriental Collection Vol XI 1889
 William Marsden: Numismata Orientalia Illustrata 1977
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 A.N.A. Numismatist: Articles 1906, 1909, 1934, 1958
 Richard Plant: Arabic Coins and how to read them 1980
 W.H.Valentine: Modern Coins of the Muhammadan States 1911
 Encyclopaedia Britannica 1986
 Cassel's Illustrated Bible Dictionary 1871?
 Maan Z. Madina: Arabic-English dictionary 1973

P.S. I have just discovered another 1 Falus (Mint unclear). That makes my magic number 82!



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Volume 34

October 2001

Number 9

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

President

John MacPhee

Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

Secretary

Ed Burt

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

David Bergeron

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

October 22, 2001

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

Annual Auction

...etc...

Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

October is Auction Month. Check Out the Deals and Come Take Part in the Bidding!

The October general meeting will feature the COCC Annual Auction. Our President John MacPhee will be the auctioneer. He will certainly be put through his paces as this is his first go at the job. This will probably be one of the most popular endeavours of the year. As many as one hundred, and more, lots will be placed on the auction block. Look inside this month's journal for the auction list. The list is not complete and it is certain that more lots will be added the day of the meeting. It will be worth attending if you have some gaps in your collection, loose currency in your pockets or both. You may be surprised what you will find. Sell a bit, spend a bit. It's all good fun! Looking forward to seeing you there.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, September 24, 2001

1. The President called the meeting to order at 19:49 who then extended a warm greeting to the eleven members present. The minutes of the August meeting were approved on a motion by Tom McFerran and seconded by Ed Ott.

2. The 50/50 draw was won by John MacPhee and door prizes went to Ed Ott, Tom McFerran, Pierre Cantin and Eugène Touchette. Ed won the silver ingot that was presented to the Club at the July meeting.

3. Due to the absence of David Bergeron, the program on grading coins, tokens and paper money was not held, but will be rescheduled for a future meeting.

4. Ray Desjardins made a brief appearance before the start of the meeting to deliver a special donation to the Club from Mrs. Winn

in special recognition of the high respect the Club had for her late husband, Andy Winn. The contents of the donation will be listed, catalogued and reported in a future meeting. 5. As announced in past bulletins the Annual Auction will take place at the October 22 meeting. Tom McFerran volunteered to receive lists of auction items from members in order to prepare for the auction. Submissions will be accepted on the day of the auction.

The meeting was adjourned at 20:43 on motion by Johnny Johnston and Alain Laplante.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL

by R. W. Irwin, F.C.N.R.S.

The 1939-43 Star and the Africa Star had been authorized in June 1943 for British forces. The Canadian Honours and Awards Co-ordination Committee felt that voluntary service in war should be recognized by the award of a medal. The medal was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 8160, October 22, 1943 following the approval of the King of August 18, 1943.

The Appendix to P.C. 8160 stated that the medal should be circular in form and in silver. It shall bear on the reverse marching figures representing the three Services, with the inscription CANADA above the VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE below. On the reverse the Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

Eligibility for the medal was 18 months' voluntary service in the Canadian Armed Services. It could be awarded posthumously to those of any rank who had been killed or died of wounds while on duty.

A single clasp was issued for a minimum of 60 days service outside of Canada and was denoted by a silver maple leaf worn on the ribbon. Service was beyond the territorial limits of Canada and included such service as in Newfoundland, "W" Force, Canadian Embassy Washington.

The ribbon selected was one and one-quarter inches in width of green, scarlet, royal blue, scarlet, green; each green and scarlet stripe being three-sixteenths of an inch in width. These were symbolic of the blue sky and green forests and the colorful maple trees in autumn. The ribbon was taken into wear in 1943; however, the medal was delayed until after the war.

To finalize the design the Committee, on January 29, 1945, recommended a competition within the services for a design. The first prize was \$300 in Victory bonds. The guidelines were those set out in the Order-in-Council. (CARO Sept. 30, 1945)

The reverse design was to be the Canadian Coat-of-Arms and no design was required as it was a direct copy from the 1930 booklet "The Arms of Canada".

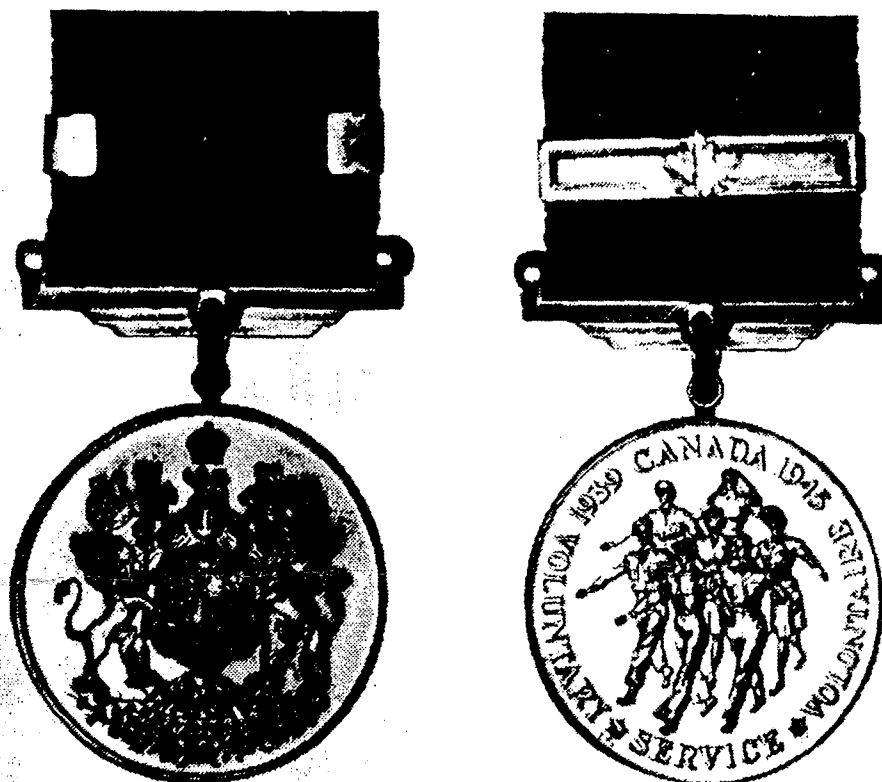
The obverse design was selected as submitted by the Historical Section (Army) on October 24, 1945. Major C.F. Comfort, War Artist, was to develop the design details. The following DND photographs (2-4372-5 to 9) contained marching figures, 3 men and 3 women. A composite of these photographs were used for the obverse design. The persons illustrated in the design were:-

3780 L/S P.G. Colbeck	RCN	Calgary, Alberta
W4901 WREN P. Mathie	WRCNS	Winnipeg, Manitoba
C52819 Pte. D.E. Dolan, 1st Can.	Parachute Bn	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.
12885 L/Cpl J.M. Dann	CWAC	Wadena, Sask.
R95505 F/Sgt K.M. Morgan	RCAF	Ottawa, Ontario
W315563 LAW O.M. Salmon	RCAF	Verdun, Quebec
Lieut N/S E.M. Lowe	RCAMC	Lindsay, Ontario

The marching figures depict the precision style of marching as used on parade. The inscription reads "1939 CANADA 1945 VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE" with two small maple leaves before and after the word SERVICE. The medal is of standard size (1.4375 inches) and of 925 silver.

The Royal Canadian Mint, on June 14, 1945, based on an original estimate of 700,000 medals quoted a cost of 33c. The estimate was raised to:-

Navy -		
Navy - 90,000 medals and	58,000 clasps.	Reserve - 3000, 200
Army - 600,000	400,000	- 50000, 10000
Air - 235,000	100,000	- 5000, 5000



The final cost was 40c for manufacture and 91c for the silver based on 78c per oz. By March 18, 1946, Thos. Shingles, Royal Canadian Mint engraver prepared a lead squeeze of the medal. Specimens were available June 6, 1946. The initial order was for 1,183,000 medals.

The ribbon was supplied by Belding Corticelli Ltd. About 166,000 yards was required at 18c for each medal (6 inches).

Two master dies were produced. The mint used 210 obverse dies and 153 reverse dies to mint the medals.

There were under 600,000 medals issued unnamed and about 525,000 overseas bars. About 999,450 persons were eligible for the medal, of which about 37,500 were women.

References:

PC8160, 1943
 PC 5262, 1944
 PC 6686, 1945
 PC 78, 1946
 PC 754, 1946
 PC 1442, 1946
 PC 4555, 1946
 N.G.O. 20.00/5
 C.A.O. 128-2
 A.F.A.O. 18.00/02
 PAC 54-27-94-28 Vol 3
 A.F.R.O. 14/1946



Canada's First Dollar - 1911



In early 1910 Members of Parliament from British Columbia reportedly asked the Honorable W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, for authority to include a silver dollar in the Dominion's currency. After Parliamentary debate in April and May, the Dominion of Canada Currency Act of 1910, which received Royal Assent on the 14th day of May, provision was made for the striking of a Canadian Silver dollar.

The Schedule appended to the act specified a coin of 360 grains weight and a standard fineness of thirty-seven-fortieths fine silver, three-fortieths alloy (i.e., .925 fineness).

The Dominion Government, having decided to add a silver dollar to the coinage, purchased a new coining-press from Messrs. Taylor and Challan, of Birmingham, for the express purpose of striking coins of this size.

Design work for the silver dollar began in 1910, with that date appearing on the sketch. Dies for the new coinage were prepared by the Die and Medal Department of the Royal Mint, London. However, dies were not produced until 1911 and test coins with that date were struck in London prior to the equipment being sent to Canada. Later, however, the Dominion authorities decided against the issue of a silver dollar at that time; and the official proclamations determining the designs of the new coinage only provided for the gold 10 and 5 dollar coins, the silver 50c., 25c., 10c. and 5 cent coins and the bronze one cent piece, although a number of specimen cases were made for the inclusion of a dollar size coin.

Records indicate that the Royal Mint sent a pair of matrices and two pairs of punches for the dollar piece to Ottawa on October 19, 1911 and Dr. J. Bonar, Deputy Master at the Ottawa Mint, acknowledged receipt of that shipment on November 3, 1911. According to Dr. Bonar in his Report for the year 1911, ". . . the dollar piece was not struck."

At the present time only two pieces can be positively traced: A specimen is illustrated in the Royal Mint Report for 1911, and this piece is in the Royal Mint Museum, London, and the other in the hands of a private collector. The British dollar piece was not struck."

The first owner of the only 1911 dollar to reach the market is thought to have been an Englishman, in whose family it remained for a number of years until it was acquired by Seaby's of London and sold through their company in 1960. The coin was brought back to Canada by a western Canadian professional numismatist and placed on display at the Canadian Numismatic Association convention held in Sherbrooke, Que., 1961. Eventually the coin was sold to an American for \$17,000 and exhibited at the American Numismatic Association convention in Houston, Texas, in 1961.

Subsequently, the 1911 dollar traded hands in the United States with price increases each time it was sold.

The late John McKay-Clements of Haileybury, Ontario bought the coin in June 1965 for the outlandish sum of \$60,000. His purchase was recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records at the time.

On McKay-Clements' death his executors auctioned the coin off at the Ontario Numismatic Association convention held in Niagara Falls in 1975 to Douglas Robbins, a professional numismatist of Corvallis, Oregon, for \$110,000. Robbins, in turn sold the coin to a Gene Henry, of the Rare Coin Galleries, Seattle, Washington, for \$135,000. Henry, who purchased the 1911 dollar as an investment was quoted as saying, "I still believe that the 1911 pattern dollar is Canada's rarest coin and will always be under-priced."

In August, 1979, at the American Numismatic Association convention, held in St. Louis, Missouri, the coin was offered by auction once again. Anthony Caratto of the Eagle Coin Company, Niagara Falls, bid of \$188,000 (Canadian) swept away all opposition for this rare Canadian piece.

The 1911 silver dollar was exhibited once again during the Ontario Numismatic Association annual convention held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on April 24-26, 1981. A month prior to this event Joseph Carlton and his partner Daniel Hirschman of Carlton Numismatics of the United States acquired the coin for \$325,000. A princely sum since the coin traded in its earlier days for as little as \$1,600.

As an interesting footnote to the above it was recorded on November 20, 1977: "... a third Canadian 1911 dollar has been discovered. During preparations for the move of a part of the Department of Supply and Services out of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, (Ottawa), a brown paper parcel discovered in a vault was opened and was found to contain a third Canadian 1911 dollar. This piece, which had been sent to officials of the Department of Finance for examination, had lain there, unknown to the numismatic world, for over sixty-five years.

When consideration was being given to issuing a dollar coin in 1911, dies were prepared and trial strikes were made. Mint records do tell us how many such strikes were in silver, while the newly discovered piece is in lead. Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Chief Curator of the Numismatic Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada reports that the new piece has been added to the other Canadian patterns in the National Collection."

Reprinted from CNA Journal June 1981



Montreal Militia
flattened button

There were times when the supply of foreign coins, bank tokens and merchants' tokens was so inadequate that almost any circular piece of metal was acceptable as a coin. One device resorted to by some ingenious people was to remove the shanks from the backs of military buttons, flatten the buttons out and put them into circulation where they were readily accepted as halfpennies.

Photograph courtesy of Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.

A CHRONOGRAM REVISION

By Frank Fesco, F.C.N.R.S

In the January 1977 issue of a Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin from Britain, I recently noticed a Netherlands medal with a chronogram (#U686) that was almost identical to one that I had described in the C.O.C.C. Journal twenty years later. Curiosity cause me to review my previous interpretation, which I now believe to be in error. So, I offer this revision, with my apologies to those whom I might have misled.

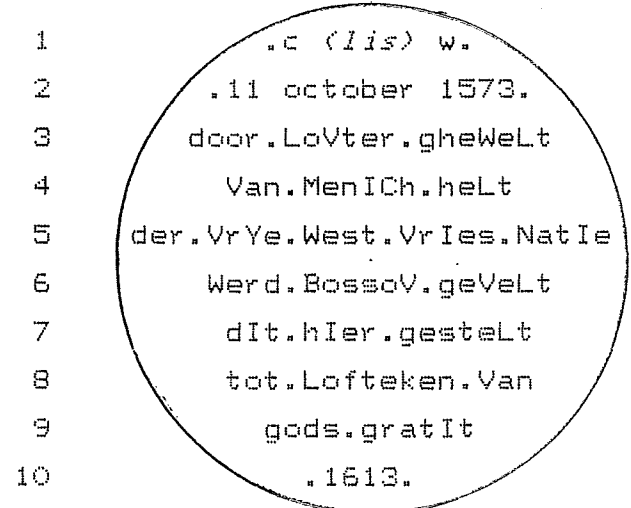
Rather than re-illustrate the medal, I have just sketched the reverse inscription that bore the chronogram. For the benefit of new members who might not know it, a chronogram is the integration of a date, in Roman numerals, within the inscription or legend of a medal. This is often done by enlarging certain letters, which, when removed and rearranged, indicate the date. This particular medal was unusual in that certain enlarged letters were not Roman numerals. Also, it bore two dates: 1573 and 1613.

I had previously assumed that the chronogram represented the 1613 date. But the actual event occurred in 1573, and the medal commemorated it 40 years later. It was to honour the naval victory of William of Orange's rebel forces over those of the ruling Spaniards in a Zuider Zee battle, on 11 October 1573. Hence the chronogram more logically should have been 1573.

The unusual nature of the chronogram was that the letters W, Y, N, B were also enlarged, and these were not Roman numerals! Previously, I had taken these to be: W = V+V = X = 10, the two: Y & N = V+I = 6 each, and B = 30, for no other reason than it made the date 1613.

Now, I have tried to produce the date, 1573. It all depended upon interpretation of the odd four letters. First, B was disregarded because the name of the Spanish admiral was Bossu. Thus, it would normally be in capitals or enlarged. Next, there seemed to be no other interpretation of W than V+V = X = 10 (The Danes actually call this letter "double V" not "double U"). Finally the problem boiled down to interpretation of the odd two letters: Y and N.

On the medal, all lettering was upper case with only size distinction. But here, other than the enlarged letters are shown in lower case.



Line	Extract	Equiv.	Roman	No.
3	L V W L	LVVWL	CXV	115
4	V M I C L	MCLVI ..	1156	
5	V Y W V I C N I ..	VVVVICI ..	CXXII ..	122
6	W V V L	VVVWL	LXX	70
7	I I L	LII	52	
8	L V	LV	55	
9	I	I ..	1	
Totals		(Y N omitted)	MDLXXI	1571

From this it is apparent that two years are missing. These must be implied by the Y and N. If the Y was intended as a VI (6), and the N as a negative (niet) IV (4), then, 6 - 4 = 2. Voila!

1573

This might seem somewhat farfetched, but how else can you fathom the reasoning of a 17th century Netherlands medal designer who is trying to create a historical poetic tribute including a chronogram? My present interpretation seems more logical than my previous one. Most chronograms are straightforward but this one was so unusual that it was not even mentioned as a chronogram in either of the sales catalogues.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB
OCTOBER 2001 AUCTION

OWN.	LOT NO.	COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL.	RES.	PRICE REALIZED.
E.B.	1	CANADA	ROLL OF 1985 - 25 CENT PIECES, \$10.00 FACE VALUE. UNC.			17.50
E.B.	2	CANADA	ONE ROLL EACH OF 1985-10 CENT, 5 CENT & 1 CENT PIECES - \$7.50 FACE VALUE. UNC.			12.00
E.B.	3	CANADA	1987 PROOF DOLLAR - ENCASED, ISSUED TO INTRODUCE THE FIRST LOON DOLLAR., ISSUE PRICE \$13.50			15.00
E.B.	4	P.E.I.	1871 ONE CENT COPPER ZINC: GOOD.	1.50		1.00
E.B.	5		BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES, HAMILTON ONT., 1930 AWARD MEDAL.			10.00
E.B.	6		BRITISH EMPIRE & COMMONWEALTH GAMES, VANCOUVER B.C. 1954 AWARD MEDAL.			10.00
E.B.	7		TWO APPOLO 1969 COMMEMORATIVE TOKENS, (FIRST MAN ON THE MOON).			5.00
E.B.	8	HUNGARY	1987 UNC. SET OF COINS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY.	9.00		7.50
E.B.	9	CANADA	BOX OF 200 (APPROX) WEA T TOKENS ISSUED BY WAR TIME & TRADE BOARD 1939-1945:			6.00
E.B.	10		DISPLAY STAND CONTAINING 13 TOKENS FEATURING COATS OF ARMS AND FLORAL EMBLEMS OF PROVINCES.			10.00
T.M.	11	CANADA	1967 CENTENNIAL ISSUE: ONE DOLLAR BILLS, PREFIX SET, L/O; W/O; N/O; O/O; P/O; R/O; S/O, BC-45b; F/P; G/P; H/P; J/P; K/P; M/P, BC 45b-i. ALL VERY FINE TO UNC.	120.00		80.00
M.	12		WORLD PAPER MONEY CATALOG 8th EDITION: VOLUME TWO. COST NEW 55.00 U.S.			7.00
T.M.	13	FRANCE	FIVE FRANCS, 1842W, KM-749.13, FINE PLUS AND A 1876A, KM-820.1, VERY FINE PLUS.	45.00		30.00
T.M.	14	FRANCE	FIVE FRANCS, 1831B, KM-735.2, FINE +.	45.00		30.00
T.M.	15	FRANCE	FIVE FRANCS, 1831L, KM-735.8, VERY FINE.	120.00		75.00
A.L.	16	CANADA	1975 \$100.00 BILL BC-52b UNC.	225.00		150.00
A.L.	17	CANADA	1975 \$50.00 BILL BC-51b UNC.	200.00		110.00
A.L.	18	CANADA	1954 \$20.00 DEVILS FACE BC-33a FINE +	35.00		21.00
A.L.	19	CANADA	1954 \$20.00 DEVILS FACE BC-33b V/G	25.00		21.00
A.L.	20	CANADA	1954 \$2.00 (REP NOTE) BC-388a FINE +	6.00		3.00
A.L.	21	CANADA	1954 \$10.00 BILL BC-40b EX. FINE.	15.00		12.00
A.L.	22	CANADA	1954 \$1.00 BILL BC-37b EX. FINE.	3.00		1.50
A.L.	23	CANADA	1964 SILVER DOLLAR EX. FINE +.	7.00		3.00
A.L.	24	CANADA	1965 SILVER DOLLAR EX. FINE +.	7.00		3.00
A.L.	25	CANADA	1966 SILVER DOLLAR EX. FINE +.	10.00		4.00
A.L.	26	CANADA	1967 SILVER DOLLAR EX. FINE +.	4.00		0.00
A.L.	27	CANADA	1943 & 1944 - 50 CENTS BOTH FINE +.	9.00		3.00
A.L.	28	CANADA	1959 & 1963 - 50 CENTS BOTH FINE +.	2.00		0.00
A.L.	29	CANADA	1964, 65 & 66 - 50 CENTS ALL FINE +.	3.00		0.00
A.L.	30	CANADA	1967 & 1970-25 CENTS, FINE + & EX. FINE.	1.00		0.00
A.L.	31	CANADA	1903 & 1910 - TEN CENTS BOTH GOOD.	7.00		3.00
A.L.	32	CANADA	1920 & 1931 - TEN CENTS BOTH FINE +.	5.50		1.50
A.L.	33	CANADA	1936 & 1937 - TEN CENTS BOTH FINE +.	4.00		1.00
A.L.	34	CANADA	1948 TEN - CENTS FINE +.	7.50		2.50

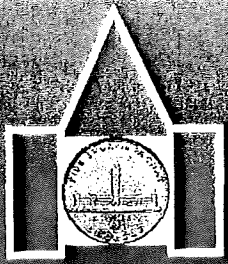
CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

OCTOBER 2001 AUCTION

OWN.	LOT NO.	COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL.	RES.	PRICE REALIZED.
L.S.	35	U.S.A.	25 CENTS-1999 #2x3, #5x3, 2000 #1x1, #3x1, #5x1, TOTAL 9 COINS.	10.00	6.50	
L.S.	36	GERMANY	BERLIN BANK NOTE-1922. 10,000-DAMAGED.	0.00	0.00	
L.S.	37		TAUSEND KRONEN NOTE - 1,000 (TWO) DATED JAN. 2, 1902.		0.00	
L.S.	38	BARBADOS	CENTRAL BANK OF BARBADOS \$1.00.		0.00	
L.S.	39	BAHAMAS	THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT-.50 (ONE) 1965.		0.00	
L.S.	40	BAHAMAS	BAHAMAS MONETARY AUTHORITY-\$1.00 1968.		0.00	
L.T.	41	CANADA	1952 - ONE CENT. B.UNC.	3.00	0.00	
L.T.	42	CANADA	1934 - FIVE CENTS. EXTRA FINE.	7.00	3.00	
L.T.	43	CANADA	1937 - DOT FIVE CENTS. A.UNC.	7.50	2.00	
L.T.	44	CANADA	1944 - FIVE CENTS B.UNC.	4.00	0.00	
L.T.	45	CANADA	1945 - FIVE CENTS B.UNC.	4.00	0.00	
L.T.	46	BAHAMAS	1973 - SPECIMEN SET, LOW MINTAGE 2.8723 oz. OF SILVER (9 COINS) MINT CDN.	44.00	25.00	
L.T.	47	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1980 - SPECIMEN SET, LOW MINTAGE, 9-COINS IN SET. MINT STATE.	50.00	19.00	
L.T.	48	JAMICA	1978 -SPECIMEN SET, LOW MINTAGE OF 1282, 9-COINS IN SET. MINT STATE.	45.00	15.00	
L.T.	49		BUNDLE OF 3 BOOKLETS (BRITISH, ISLE OF MAN, ANCIENT)	0.00	0.00	
L.T.	50		BUNDLE OF 3 BOOKLETS (AUSTRALIA, ISRAEL, SINGAPORE).	0.00	0.00	
L.T.	51	CANADA	1939 ROYAL VISIT PORTFOLIO, NO COIN.	0.00	0.00	
L.T.	52	RUSSIA	1974 - 9 - COIN SET. MINT STATE.	15.00	0.00	
L.T.	53	BRITISH	1812 -ONE PENNY TOKEN. V. FINE, (FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION).		4.00	
L.T.	54	BRITISH	1813 - ONE PENNY TOKEN. V. FINE, (SHEFFIELD IRON WORKS).	17.00	4.00	
L.T.	55	CANADA	1837 ONE PENNY TOKEN. FINE, (LARGE GROUND, PERIOD AFTER CANADA).	25.00	8.00	
L.T.	56	CANADA	1837 ONE PENNY TOKEN. V FINE+, (BANK OF UPPER CANADA).	12.00	5.00	
L.T.	57	P.E.I.	TOKEN: SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE, ROUND-KNOB, LONG EVEN WAVES: V. FINE.	30.00	8.00	
S.I.	58	MOROCCO	PAIR OF MOROCCO BIMETALLIC COINS, 1987 - 5 DIRHAM, 1995 - 10 DIRHAM, UNC'S, FROM ORIGINAL ROLLS.	22.00	5.00	
S.I.	59		LOT OF 10 DIFFERENT UNISAFE U.S.A. COIN FOLDERS, EITHER LIGHTLY-USED OR MINT.	40.00	5.00	
S.I.	60		1961 HALIFAX COIN CLUB BRONZE MEDAL, STILL IN ORIGINAL WRAPPING.		7.00	
S.I.	61		R.C.M. VIDEO: INTRODUCING THE \$2.00 COIN (15 MINUTES) NEVER VIEWED.		5.00	
S.I.	62		3 x 1982 CONSTITUTION DOLLAR COINS, PROOFLIKE STRIKING IN CAPSULE(S).		6.00	
S.I.	63		CANADA POST 1987 SOUVENIR STAMP ALBUM IN BOX OF ISSUE, \$18.37 FACE VALUE.		18.00	

AN 8% RETAIL SALES TAX WILL BE CHARGED TO BUYERS ON ALL LOTS SOLD.

A 5% COMMISSION FEE (WHICH GOES TO THE CLUB) WILL BE CHARGED TO ALL SELLERS.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Volume 34

November 2001

Number 10

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Starts at 7:30 pm in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre

President

John MacPhee

Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

Secretary

Ed Burt

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

David Bergeron

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

November 26, 2001

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Annual dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

President's Message:

This month's meeting will focus on the completion of the Auction, and will tend towards the administrative as the calendar moves steadily towards Christmas and the New Year. So, with that in mind we will present some financials if available as well as look to filling the club executive positions for the upcoming year (President, V. President, Secretary and Treasurer. Any aspiring executive candidates should make this meeting a "must go".

It is also a time for the membership to propose initiatives or suggestions that they feel will enhance the operation of the Club as it is service to the membership that drives the club. Hope to see you there!

Minutes of the Last COCC Meeting, October 22, 2001

The President called the meeting to order at 19:39 and extended a warm greeting to the thirteen members present at the Club's annual Auction Night. The minutes of the September meeting were approved on a motion by Pierre Morel and seconded by Pierre Cantin. The 50/50 draw was won by Pierre Morel and door prizes went to Frank Fesco and Lucio Toneatti.

16 to 24 and 58 to 63 were not present at the meeting. It is expected that these lots will be offered during the course of the November meeting.

Some special items were received from Dave Bergeron and the proceeds from the sale of the last item, a large heavy bag, full of medals and exonomia was donated to the club.

The President made reference to the generous donation from Mrs. Winn and read out some of the outstanding donated items. It was mentioned that a complete list will accompany this edition of the journal. The President then assumed the position of being the evening's auctioneer and called for the bidding to begin. Unfortunately, due to calendar problems the owners of lots

The meeting was adjourned at 21:30 on motion by the President and Ed Burt.

Winn Donation Summary

Quantity	Year	Description
1	1973	Liberia Proof Set
1	1966	Bahama Islands Mint Set (Blue)
1	1966	Bahama Islands Mint Set (Red)
1	1972	Canada/USSR Hockey Medal Silver (Blue Case)
1	1884	Carson City Uncirculated Silver Dollar and Black Case
1	1972	Eisenhower Proof Silver Dollar Woodgrain Case
1	1973	Simon Bolivar 20 Balboas Coin (Panama)
1	1981	RC Mint Set Double Dollar (Proof)
1	1971	Jamaica Specimen Set (Red Plastic Case)
2	1984	Official Papal Visit Medals
5	1974	Cayman Islands \$5 Proof Coins
1	1969	Singapore Proof Mint Set (Plastic Case)
1	1974	Israel Official Mint Set (Plastic Case)
1	1974	Canadian Silver Dollar - Winnipeg Proof
1	1986	Liberty Half \$ Proof Cupronickel in Blue Box
1	1978	Anwar Sadat Nobel Peace Prize Medal
1	1927	50th Anniversary of Conf. Of Canada Bronze Medal
1		LER #1460 Exposition Medal, Dominion of Canada (Green Box)
4	1973	Bahama's Independence \$10 Proof Coin (Black Box)
2	1976	Canada Silver Dollars (Black Case)
1	1961	Queen's Visit Bronze Medal
1	1937	Nat. Maritime Museum Medal George VI/Eliz. II
1	1966	Jamaica 5 Shillings Coin, Commonwealth Games
1		Named medal for the Lieutenant Governor of N.S.
1		G.G. Medal Marquis of Landsdowne BR 93
1	1882	G.G. Medal Princess Louise/Marquis of Lorne BR 94
1	1898	G.G. Earl and Countess of Minto
1	1893	G.G. Earl and Countess of Aberdeen BR 95
1		G.G. Duke and Duchess of Connaught & Red Case BR 97
1		G.G. Duke and Duchess of Connaught BR 97B
1	1888	G.G. Lord and Lady Stanley of Preston BR 96
1	1876	G.G. Earl and Countess of Dufferin BR 91

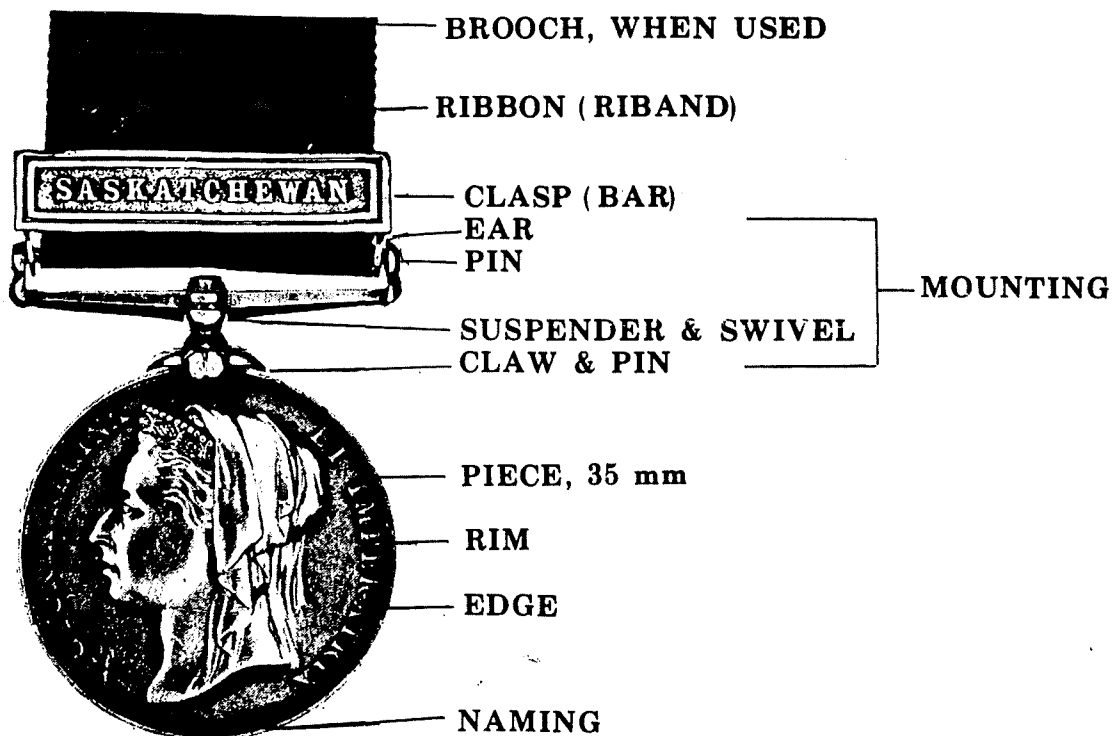
COLLECTING ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

by Ross W. Irwin

Collecting colourful military awards can be an extremely expensive hobby. It need not be so. It is one of the fastest growing areas of numismatics. Unlike stamps and coins, medals have a personal attachment. Each has a personal story behind it. The challenge to the young collector is to dig out the story so it may be preserved. It is not the size of a collection nor its completeness which is important, but rather the acquisition of a detailed knowledge of each item in the collection. You should never add a second medal to your collection until you know a great deal about the first one.

What are they?

An Order was originally a group of people who had agreed to a set of regulations and banded together for certain objectives. Orders of Chivalry generally have several classes and are normally awarded by the Sovereign as marks of approbation for outstanding services. For example, the Order of Canada has three classes:- Companion, C.C.; Officer, O.C.; and Member, C.M. Several Orders have both Civil and Military Divisions such as the British Empire and Bath. Not all Orders confer Knighthood or precedence. Examples are the Order of Merit and the Order of the Companions of Honour. Knighthoods have not been awarded in Canada since 1919, except for a very brief period in 1933-34. Lower classes of most Orders have been awarded to Canadians from time to time up until 1972. Orders are the exotics of this type of collecting. They are beautiful, mostly hand-made; and a few have numbers for personal identification. They are usually very expensive, quite beyond a new collector. Leave these until you know exactly what you want to collect.



**NOMENCLATURE FOR A
TYPICAL MEDAL**

Decorations are badges of honour. Generally speaking, anything that is not an Order or a Medal is a Decoration although this is a very unsatisfactory definition for such a fine collecting field. Decorations tend to be crosses or medals awarded for gallantry, or for long and efficient service. Two decorations, the Victoria Cross and George Cross, take precedence over the Orders. Decorations generally recognize some action taken by an individual beyond what is ordinarily expected of him. In collecting decorations it is the reason for the award which is all important. Decorations are seldom collected individually but as a part of a group of "gongs" the individual may possess. Here again, decorations are very nice to collect but tend to be expensive. A young collector should study the award in great detail before starting a collection of decorations.

Medals can be arranged into four major groups. Those for gallantry I have included with the decorations and include the Distinguished Conduct Medal, Military Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Air Force Medal and British Empire Medal. A second group are those awarded for war service to all people who are present in a campaign or battle. This is the group most young collectors will be interested in starting. Another group is that of commemorative medals such as issued for Jubilees and Coronations, and the Canadian Centennial Medal. Finally there are the many medals for long service and good conduct. The first general issue of medals was for the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The War of 1812 was celebrated by a medal issued in 1848, after many veterans were over 80 years old. This is a nice Canadian reminder but the three Canadian clasps are very expensive. A medal was issued in 1898 to commemorate the Fenian Raid of 1866. There are others but the young collector should start with the three medals issued for the first Great War of 1914-18. A single medal represented unheard-of horrors and distress. You can pick these up for a little over the silver content. Each medal has a name to research and then you can describe the battles fought. The war of 1939-45 produced quite a range of bronze stars and medals but the cost of naming them was prohibitive so it was not done. We lose the personal contact unless a decoration or named medal is in the group. The United Nations series is also colourful and inexpensive. Medals represent our heritage of naval and military achievements over a century and deserve to be cherished in a good collection.

What to collect?

I advise a beginning collector to start with the common medals of the last two wars. This gives you a chance to "learn the ropes". Sooner or later economics will make it necessary for you to specialize to contain the collection within manageable limits. You can collect one of each type of medal, by regiment, by battle or specialize say in only long service medals. The choice is yours. You might also consider just a collection of the ribbons which are very attractive and inexpensive.

Where to obtain medals?

Never ask non-relatives for family medals. It is very wrong to do this. Many people highly prize military medals won by distant relatives and which have not seen the light of day for many years. Collectors should never intrude. Since there is a stable market in these things it is obvious that many others do not have the same view and often sell their medals, generally to dealers in such items.

I am convinced that "junk" shops sell junk at exorbitant prices. I encourage you to look for bargains but you can probably buy cheaper, and with a money back guarantee, from a reputable dealer. There are many forgeries, upgraded medals and improperly named medals on the market today. Reputable dealers stand behind each sale. Look in the yellow pages for a list of dealers.

Where to meet collectors?

You always benefit from personal contacts between collectors. It may be in the form of exchanges of duplicates or purchases. More likely the most lasting will be the information you obtain and ideas which will help you. The Annual Meeting of the C.N.A. is a good place to start but generally the specialty societies will be of

more interest. The two major Canadian societies are:- Canadian Society of Military Medals and Insignia, 14 Tamarack Place, Guelph, Ontario, N1E 3Y6; and Military Collectors Club of Canada, P.O. Box 56, Medicine Hat, Alberta, T1A 7E5.

CSMMI has about 275 members, subscription of \$5.00/yr includes a quarterly journal and a monthly newsletter. Monthly meetings held at Burlington Holiday Inn, 2nd Sun. a.m.

MCCC has about 450 members, subscription of \$12.00/yr includes a bi-monthly journal. Holds an impressive Annual Meeting.

There are also societies in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. When writing be sure to enclose a self-addressed envelope, if you expect a reply. These are all volunteer run societies.

The Law

In Canada there is no restriction on the possession of, or purchase of, military medals. Section 377b of the Criminal Code makes the unauthorized wearing of any medal or decoration of any country an offence. The Queen's Regulations prohibit the selling of any medals in a soldier's possession.

Where to see military medals?

It is important to be able to see medals on display to gain an understanding of their beauty, how to display them to advantage, how to write up a story about them.

In Canada there are not as many places to see medals as in the United Kingdom but we do have some important collections. Always make arrangements ahead of time to verify that the medals are on display and the hours of opening. Most private collectors keep their important pieces in a vault and it requires time and effort to obtain them. Keep this in mind.

The Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, is a must. Also practically every permanent force regimental depot maintains a fine collection of medals awarded to their regiment. Important regimental collections may be seen in Victoria, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, London, Quebec and Halifax. Many militia units also maintain exhibits as well as some local museums. We should not overlook dealers' stocks as a good source although there will be no presentation techniques.

Literature and Books

Practically every collector develops his own library. For the books you can't find a good source is the C.N.A. library or the reference section of most major libraries.

The two books on Canadian medals - War Medals and Decorations of Canada, 1971, and Orders, Decorations and Medals to Canadians, 1976, are out of print. Copies are available in many libraries.

Displays

Half the fun in collecting is to be able to set it out neatly and concisely so a viewer can see it at its best advantage. Medals lend themselves to display because of their intricate engraving, colourful ribbons and the story they can tell. Maybe it is the Charge of the Light Brigade with pictures, maps, model soldiers, and photographs. This is high action.

Condition

Medals were issued to be worn. Therefore condition is not so important as with coins. Collect the best quality you can but never turn down a good medal that was "worn with pride". A new ribbon is recommended - some collectors like to keep them the way they were worn, tattered and soiled. Such makes poor displays. Never split up a group of medals which is named to the same person. Sell it intact or not at all. Never buy renamed, repaired or replica medals for more than their silver value.

FAKES, PHONIES, AND FANTASIES

**How An Altered Coin Assisted The F.B.I.
in Solving An Espionage Case**

by Al Bliman

Before I commence this fascinating tale, I would like to thank writer John Semeniuk, Cale B. Jarvis, Krause Publications, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their assistance in furnishing the details for this interesting tale.

This true story was part of a film called "The F.B.I." which starred James Stewart and has been told a number of times before. It has become something of a modern legend.

The coin in question was a 1948 Jefferson nickel with a large "S" mint mark on the reverse, above the dome of the building. This was the position of the mint mark from 1942 to 1945 and for no other years.

On June 22, 1953, a 14 year-old paper boy was making his deliveries for the Brooklyn Eagle. As he completed his deliveries to a small apartment building and was walking down the stairs, he dropped the change he had been given by one of the people he had collected money from. To his amazement, one of the coins broke in half and inside was a minute piece of microfilm. The youngster showed it to his friend who in turn took it home.

The parent looked at it and thought it best to take it to the local police station from where the coin found its way to the F.B.I. laboratories in Washington, D.C. The F.B.I. attempted to decipher the rows of numbers on the microfilm and worked on it for over four years, but without success.

At the same time the F.B.I. tried to track down the manufacturer of the "novelty" nickel. The obverse of the nickel was dated 1948, but the reverse came from a specimen that had been minted between the years 1942-1945. The person who gave the coin to his delivery boy could not remember where he even got the nickel. It could have come from anywhere.

And so for over four years, the F.B.I., after investigating thousands of leads, were no further ahead than been in 1953. There the story might have ended if not for a fortunate break. The 1950's was the era of McCarthyism and the Cold War (as the newspapers tended to call the decade). In 1957, a Russian embassy clerk defected in France and sought asylum in the United States.

He had been recalled to his homeland and he feared that he had not been performing his assignments to the liking of his superiors. As a result he feared that once he arrived back in the U.S.S.R. he would never leave or perhaps suffer even worse consequences.

To display his genuineness to the American authorities, he showed them a hollow coin which was used for the transmission of messages between couriers. The F.B.I. checked out his home in Peekskill, N.Y. and found another hollow coin similar in manufacture to the 1948 "S" nickel discovered in 1953.

From the Russian agent, the F.B.I. started to get his contacts in the United States. One was an agent with the code name of "Mark" who had been the Russian spy's second contact. His first had been a former first secretary to the U.S.S.R. - U.N. delegation in New York who had returned to the Soviet Union in 1956.

So, the F.B.I. started to trace the whereabouts of "Mark", who had entered the United States by way of Canada in 1948. He was what you could call a "sleeper agent" who had come to the United States, drifted into the mainstream of normal life, but continued to feed information back to the Soviet Union whenever he was called upon to do so.

He used the name Martin Collins, alias Emil Goldfus and even possessed a passport in the name of Andrew Kayotis, a naturalized U.S. citizen who had died in Russia during a visit with relatives a number of years earlier.

How the F.B.I. located Martin Collins, or Emil Goldfus, is classified information; but, upon his arrest they discovered in his meagre New York apartment all kinds of photographic equipment which had been used to produce the microfilm. A short wave radio transmitter was also found.

Four and one half years after the "novelty" nickel had been discovered, Mr. Collins was arrested. He confessed that he was Colonel Rudolph Abel, a name which the press referred to when reporting the story, but this was also believed to an alias.

The United States government felt that it had the top Soviet espionage agent in the Western Hemisphere and upon his conviction, he was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

Four years later, in 1962, in an exchange agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R., Collins was exchanged for U-2 pilot, Gary Francis Powers, who had been shot down over Russia in 1960.

The expression that a nickel doesn't go very far any more is probably true when attempting to purchase something with it, but with this particular nickel many people's lives were eventually saved because of its discovery. I am sure that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will always have a soft spot in its heart whenever a Jefferson nickel is mentioned.

Reprinted from CNA Journal Aug 1980

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!



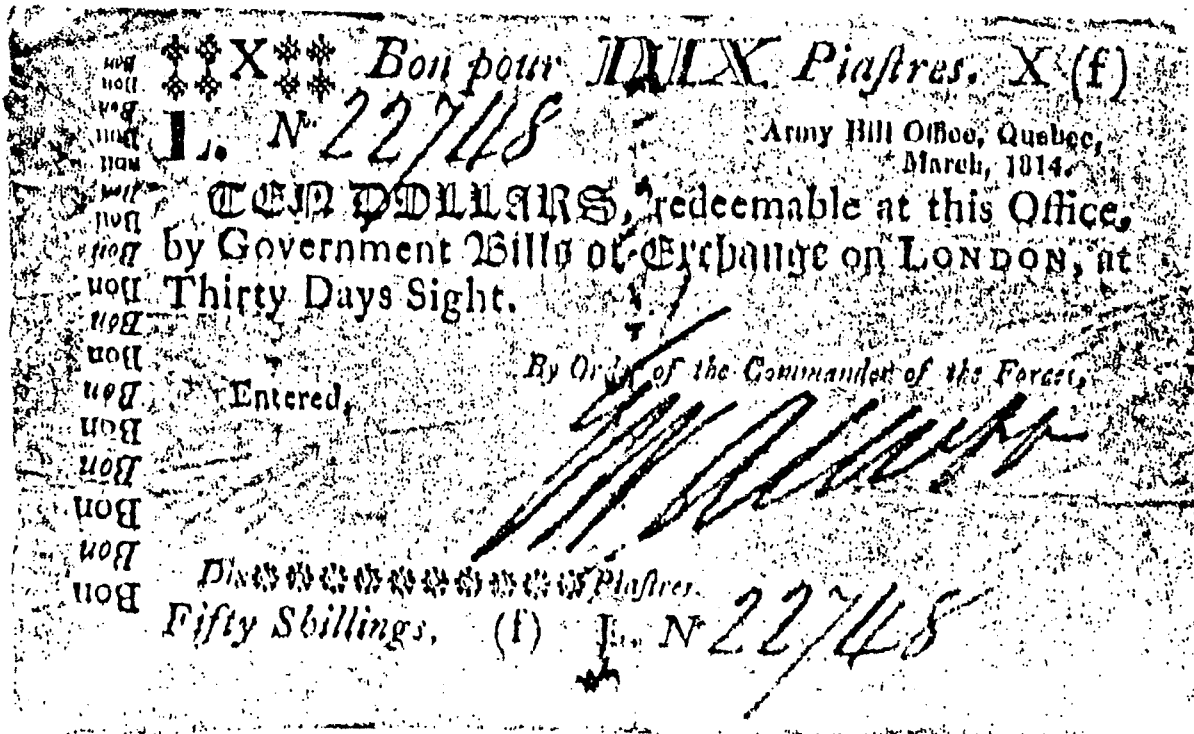
ARMY BILLS

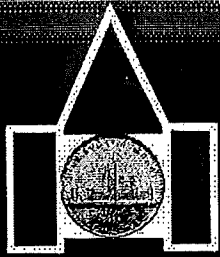
The United States declaration of war on Great Britain in 1812, coupled with the expectation that the attack would be by way of Canada, led Sir Isaac Brock to prepare immediately. Since the haphazard melange of coins that comprised the monetary assets of the country was of little use to him in these circumstances, he decided on an issue of paper money. These were known as Army Bills and had face values of 4, 25, 50, 100 and 400 Spanish dollars. Those of 25 dollars or more bore interest while the smaller units were payable in cash on demand. As the war progressed Bills of 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 dollars were added to the series. The exchange value of the Spanish dollar at Halifax was rated at 5 shillings at that time and the Army Bills were based on this valuation.

When Brock began to place his orders for all the items required for a volunteer army, the merchants at first viewed this new paper with alarm. So strong was this initial concern that they ordered on their own account from commercial mints in Birmingham, England, a supply of copper tokens which were inscribed with the merchants' opinion that "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper". These coins gained a wide circulation and more than 50 varieties were issued.

At war's end the amount of Army Bills outstanding was 5 million Spanish dollars. Earlier suspicion of the Bills had dwindled and was ultimately proved unfounded when every outstanding note was redeemed in silver or gold. This complete redemption went a long way toward expunging unhappy memories of earlier and less satisfactory paper, particularly in Lower Canada.

This restored trust in paper money and paved the way for the first Canadian banks which appeared on the scene a few years later.





City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8

Volume 34

December 2001

Number 11

Regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except Dec.) Beginning at 7:30 pm in the 3 floor meeting room of the Heron Road Multi - Service Centre

President
John MacPhee

Vice-President
Barry McIntyre

Secretary
Ed Burt

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
David Bergeron

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
No Meeting
for December

Program

...etc...

Annual Dues:
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-5798

A Message from the COCC President...

I want to start off by thanking the membership for its support during the course of the past year. Without you it would have been impossible. The executive has performed their duties with enthusiasm and without complaint, thanks! As a club, it is my opinion that we have turned the corner and are charting a course for increased membership and public exposure. During the course of the next meeting in January, we will scope out the program for the upcoming year.

Christmas is approaching fast (hope you have all your shopping done!). That said, I want to extend to you and yours a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR! Who knows... Maybe old Saint Nick will, on Christmas Eve, silently fill your stocking hanging from the fireplace with a few choice silver dollars (11s and 48s mostly) and other assorted MS63 change! See you next year.

Minutes to the Last COCC Meeting, November 26, 2001

1. The President called the meeting to order at 19:40 with nine members in attendance. The minutes of the October meeting were approved on a motion by Léo Saucy and seconded by Johnnie Johnson.

2. The 50/50 draw was won by Barry McIntyre and door prizes went to Johnnie Johnson, Horst Karezewsky and Barry McIntyre.

3. The President reminded the members that it was the time of the year to consider filling the executive positions of the Club. As there were no nominations from the floor, the current executive consented to fill their respective positions for another year. The position of secretary, however, was vacant and was assumed by Eugène Touchette. Johnnie Johnson agreed to continue as publisher and it is hoped that David Bergeron will also continue as journal editor.

4. Barry McIntyre presented a revised bilingual application for membership, which

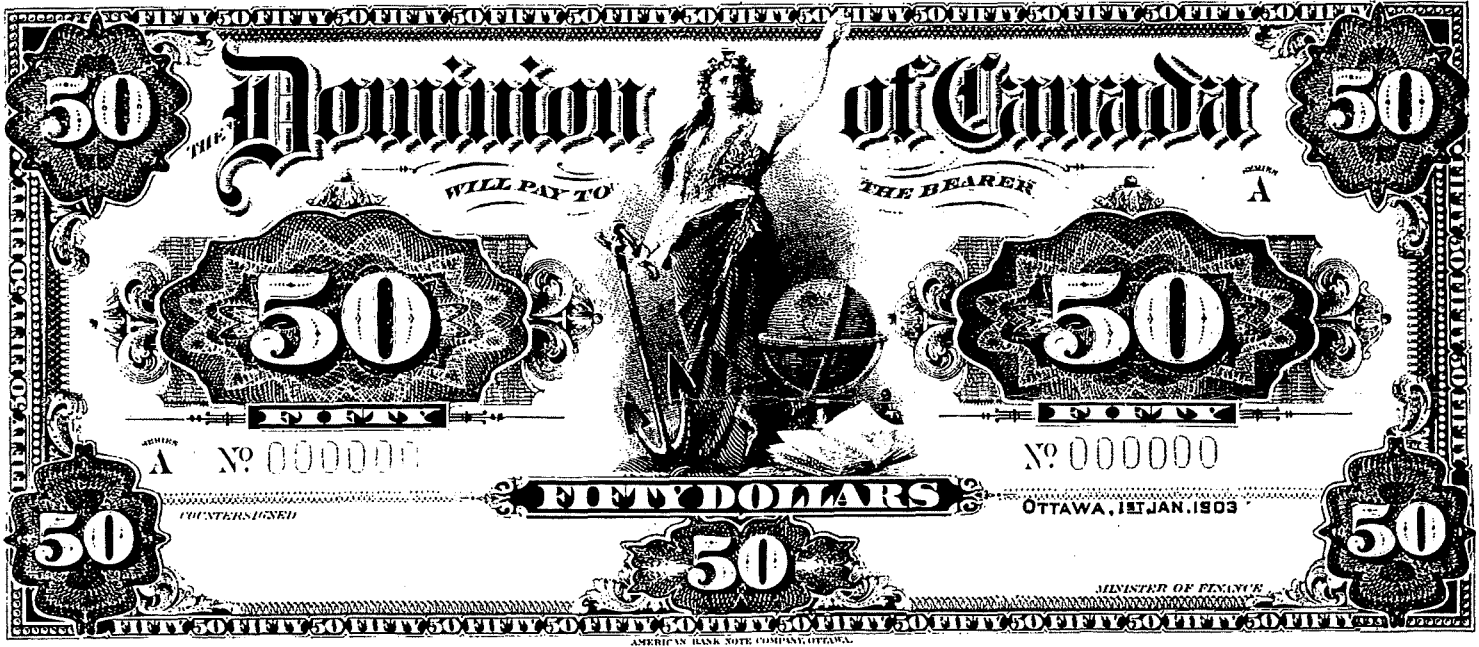
after some discussion resulted in the format being approved on motion by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Tom McFerran.

5. The President reintroduced the topic of the Club going "on-line". He indicated that this would be additional means of obtaining more exposure for the Club and possibly new memberships. After a lively discussion a motion to approve the dissemination of the Club's "Journal" via an available numismatic web page was moved by Barry McIntyre and seconded by the John MacPhee. This motion includes the proviso that this form of communication would not in any way take the place of the regular monthly journal, which will continue to be provided to all members.

6. A small auction was held and after that the meeting was adjourned at 20:50 on motion by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Johnnie Johnson.

DOMINION OF CANADA

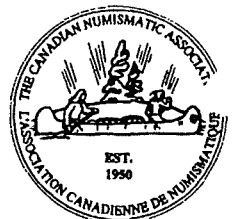
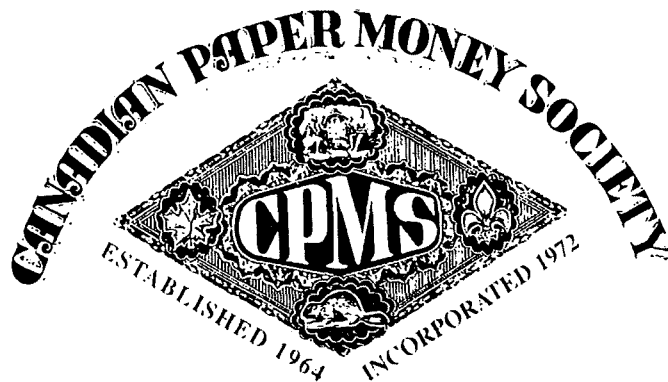
FACE MODEL, 1903, \$50 NOTE



In recognition of the Canadian Numismatic Association's 50th anniversary (1950-2000), the Canadian Paper Money Society is pleased to offer registrants at the Ottawa 2000 convention this souvenir card illustrating a face model for Canada's proposed \$50 issue of 1903.

This model was one of several early production materials transferred to the Bank of Canada's National Currency Collection in the late 1970s by the Ministry of Supply and Services which had discovered the material among old papers. Contemporary records indicate that models for a \$50 and \$100 note were prepared in 1902 by designers at the American Bank Note Company (ABN Co.) acting on instructions from the Deputy Minister of Finance J.M. Courtney. Further work on this project was inexplicably terminated; plates are not known to have been engraved nor proofs prepared of either denomination.

The \$50 model shown here incorporates a vignette, # C-806, engraved in 1901 by Charles Skinner who worked for ABN Co. from 1864 to 1911. Other examples of Skinner's work appearing on Canadian notes include the seated Britannia on the Sovereign Bank \$10 note of 1902-1907 and the portrait of Lord Roberts appearing on the Dominion of Canada \$1000 bank legal of 1901 and 1924.



HOW TO START YOUR COLLECTION

Where to look for your coins, tokens and notes:

- ✓ Your wallet
- ✓ Ask your parents and friends
- ✓ Your local bank
- ✓ Collectors and coin clubs
- ✓ Coin dealers
- ✓ Coin show
- ✓ Mail order
- ✓ Flea markets, antique shows, and craft fairs
- ✓ Auctions (must be 18 years or older to buy)
- ✓ Internet (must be 18 years or older to buy)



Investing in your collection:

- ✓ Collecting can be a long term investment but it should be done primarily because you enjoy collecting.
- ✓ Buy quality. It is better to buy one quality piece than many low quality ones.



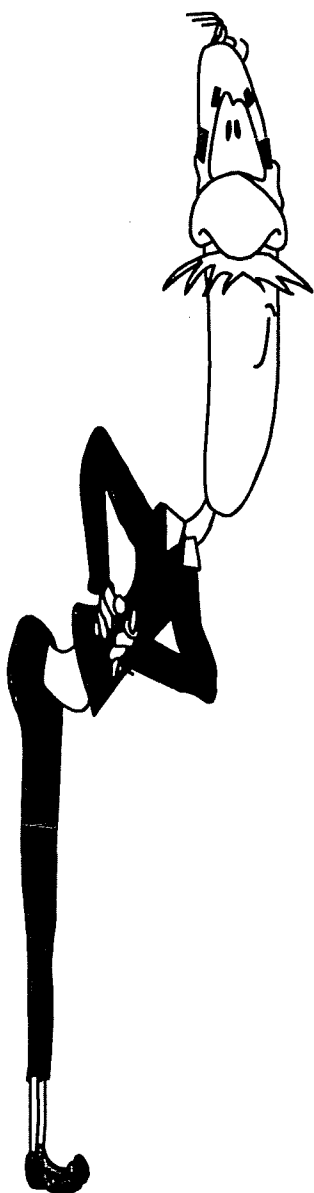
The basic tools you will need to collect:

- ✓ Coin envelopes, holders, or albums for storing your coins and notes.
- ✓ A high-quality magnifying glass so you can look at a coin or note's tiny details.
- ✓ A good general coin reference book. It should include information on dates, mint marks, major varieties, grading guidelines, and prices.
- ✓ Soft, cotton or latex gloves.
- ✓ A plastic ruler that measures in inches and millimetres. Avoid hard, metal rulers that may scratch your coins.
- ✓ A padded jeweller's tray, plush towel, or some other soft cloth to set coins on when viewing them.
- ✓ Good lighting, such as a halogen lamp.



HANDLING YOUR COINS, TOKENS AND NOTES

Improper and frequent handling of coins or notes can significantly diminish their numismatic value. Here are some tips to help you handle your coins with care:



1. Handle coins, tokens and notes only when absolutely necessary!

2. Avoid touching the surface of a coin with your fingers. Coins should always be held by their edges. You can also wear gloves. Fingertips contain acids that can damage the surface of a coin.



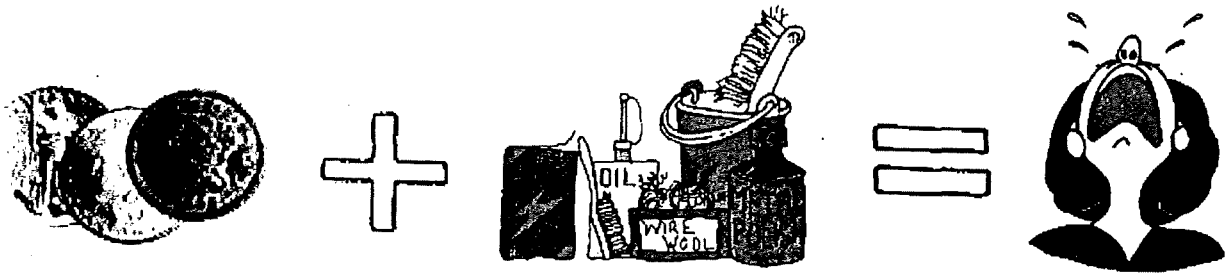
3. If you must hold the note with your hands, it is best to put on a pair of cotton gloves before you do so, or better yet, put the note in a clear plastic holder. By doing so, you can handle the note without fear of damaging it.

4. When viewing a coin, always place it on a soft surface such as a felt pad. Dropping a coin on a hard surface can result in nicks or scratches.

5. If coins are being shipped it is important to package them properly so that the coins cannot bang into each other. Ideally, each coin should be packaged individually with appropriate padding.



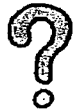
CLEANING YOUR COINS, TOKENS AND NOTES



**Never, Never, Never
clean rare coins or coins you intend to sell!!!!**

The Currency Museum does not recommend cleaning coins. Any attempt to improve the appearance of a coin unless done by a professional can cause damage to the piece and reduce its market value. Most collectors and dealers refuse to buy cleaned coins.

It is safe to clean some of the more common coins...



To clean copper coins, rub them with vegetable or olive oil and wipe with a soft cloth. Surface dirt on a nickel or silver coin may be removed by immersing the coin in a solution of warm water and liquid dishwashing soap. Afterwards, rinse the piece thoroughly in clean water and pat dry.



**Don't clean your paper money or try
to repair it!**

Whenever you attempt to clean or repair paper money, you risk damaging it further. Only experts, called paper conservators, should repair paper money. If you need to contact a paper conservator, you may want to contact a well-known numismatic or art museum, or an archival library.



STORING AND DISPLAYING YOUR COINS, TOKENS AND NOTES

Protect your coins and paper money from humidity and heat!

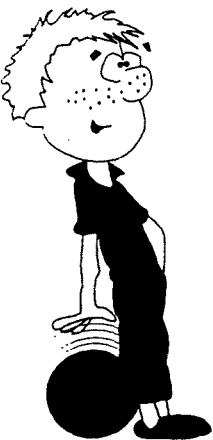
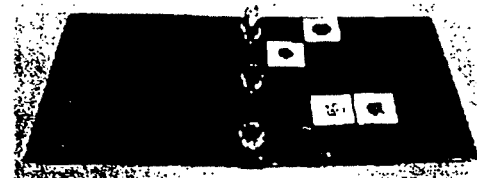
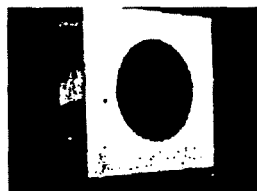
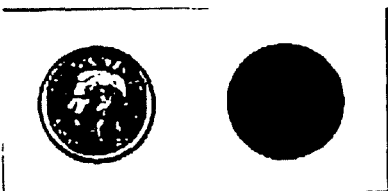
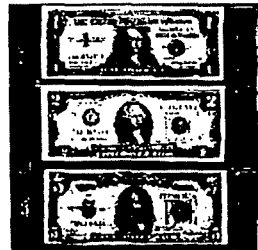
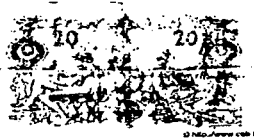
1. Store your collectables in a cool and dry place! Some people store their coins and bank notes in the attic or in the basement, which are two terrible areas for storage. Heat damages bank notes and the material that people use to store coins and tokens. Basements have humidity and can become damp and mouldy.

2. Ensure that all material used for storing the notes and coins are PVC and acid free. Acid can yellow your notes or cause a green substance to build on your coins.

3. Keep your paper notes stored in plastic holders such as Mylar pockets which can be soft or hard plastic, individual or album page style.

4. If displaying, keep your collectables away from direct sunlight! Exposure to sunlight can cause your note's paper and ink colour to fade.

5. Using pocket pages, a notebook and white 2x2 holders are a very inexpensive way to classify and store your collectables.



RESOURCES FOR COINS, TOKENS AND NOTES

Researching and identifying coins is not rocket-science if you know where to look.
Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, websites, books and catalogues are there to help.



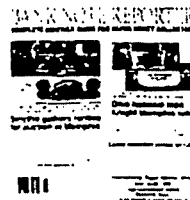
Newspapers



Canadian Coin News
Gordon & Gotch
Periodicals Inc.
1-800-438-5005
office@trajan.com



World Coin News
Krause Publications
700 East State Street
Iola, WI 54990-0001
info@collect.com



Bank Note Reporter
Krause Publications
700 East State Street
Iola, WI 54990-0001
info@collect.com



Magazines / Newsletters

Le Numismate
A magazine for
francophone money
collectors.
C.P. 31, Dorion, QC
J7V 5V8
(418) 736-4727

The Collectors Guide
Dealer Listings, Club
Listings, Price Guide and
More!
Trajan Publishing Co.
103 Lakeshore Rd., s.202
St. Catherines, ON,
L2N 2T6
(905) 646-7744

**The Canadian Coin Dealer
Newsletter**
The Only Newsletter that reports
Wholesale prices for Canadian
Coins and Banknotes.
P.O. Box 4, Port Credit P.O.
Mississauga, ON
L5G 4L5
(705) 458-4747



RESOURCES FOR COINS, TOKENS AND NOTES

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Books & Catalogs



**Coins of Canada -
2001 Edition**
Haxby, James A.,
and R.C. Willey
Unitrade Press, Toronto



The Charlton Press
2040 Yonge Street, s.208
Toronto, ON, M4S 1Z9
1-800-442-6042
chpress@charltonpress.com



World Coins
Krause Publications
700 East State Street
Iola, WI 54990-0001
info@collect.com

La numismatique en 10 leçons
De la Perrière, Patrice et Pierre Colombani,
Édition Hachette, Paris, 1979

The Beginner's Guide to Coin Collecting
Quintet Publishing Ltd.,
London, England

Canadian Silver Dollars
Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Coin Collecting is a Hobby
Hobson, Burton,
Édition de l'Homme, Montréal, 1983



Websites

Numismatic Network Canada
<http://www.nunetcan.net/>

Ass. des Numismates Francophones du Canada
<http://www.cam.org/~anfc/anfc.html>

Coinlink: collector sites: world coins
<http://www.coinlink.com/>

Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada
<http://www.currencymuseum.ca>

Canadian Paper Money Society
<http://www.nunetcan.net/cpms.htm>

Canadian Numismatic Association
<http://www.canadian-numismatic.org/>

