

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Volume 35

January 2002

Number 1

Monthly meetings are  
4th Monday (exc Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor meeting  
room of the Heron Rd.  
Multi - Service - Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

**President**

John MacPhee

**Vice-President**

Barry McIntyre

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Tom McFerran

**Journal Editor**

David Bergeron

**Journal Publisher**

Johnnie Johnston

**Next Meeting**

January 28th, 2002

**Program**

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

**Annual Dues:**

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

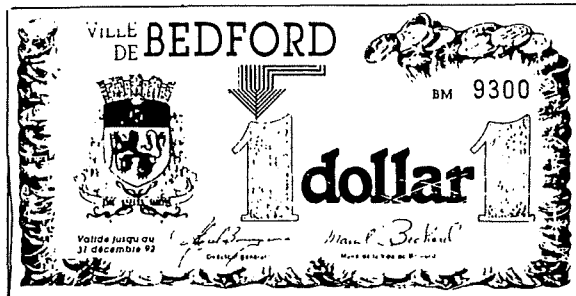
## IT'S BIG SILVER NIGHT !

That's right, this meeting is going to devote a time slot to members so that they can bring in their big silver coins and show them off to their fellow members. We hope to see your large and /or impressive silver coins that have remained under wraps for the longest time just waiting to see light at this meeting. It's hard to predict just what will show up, but I bet that there will be some rarely seen pieces! Don't miss them!



# Scrip Issued to Combat Cross-border Shopping

by Jerry Remick, CNA #128



To encourage their local residents to make their purchases locally and not across the Vermont border in the United States, at least six towns in Quebec's Eastern Townships, situated near the Vermont border, have issued discount scrip. The scrip is given by the merchants to their customers with each purchase. The merchant decides the amount of local

scrip to be given for each Canadian dollar spent. The scrip may be spent in the issuing municipality at all participating merchants until the expiry date on the note. Depending on the municipality issuing the notes, they are valid for either 6 months or a year. If the project is a success, a new series of notes will be issued after the expiry date on the first series.

The notes are attractive and are generally printed on one side with a serial number. The Coaticook note shows a treasure chest with necklaces of pearls hanging out from all sides. The Bedford notes show the municipality's arms.



One 'Perle' equals 25¢ in Coaticook and the surrounding area.

The denominations vary with the issuing municipality. Notes of 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 have been issued so far. Each municipality issues one or two denominations. The following six municipalities have issued merchant's discount scrip. If the denomination is known, I have indicated it in brackets: Bedford (\$0.50 & \$1.00), Bromont, Coaticook (\$0.25), Cowansville (\$0.10), Magog-Orford, and Sutton (\$0.50).

Bedford was the first municipality to issue discount scrip, releasing their notes in March 1992. The Bedford notes are valid until December 31, 1992. The Coaticook \$0.25 note, whose denomination is marked at 1 Perle (one pearl) is valid until October 3, 1992.

Undoubtedly other municipalities situated near the United States border will issue scrip as it appears the Quebec projects are successful.

In Bedford, Quebec, gasoline stations have their own \$0.50 and \$1.00 discount scrip and other merchants have a separate issue of \$0.50 and \$1.00 notes. The gasoline stations give customers a \$1.00 note for each 5 litres of gasoline purchased with a minimum of 25 litres. In Bedford, the Caisse Populaire sells the scrip to merchants at face value and redeems the notes for \$0.95 on the dollar, the extra five cents going to pay for the cost of the note.

It is evident that these merchants' discount notes form a new collectible item or an extension of the municipal commemorative trade note series that is already established.

The local initiative of border towns in issuing the discount scrip to encourage their local residents to shop locally is to be commended, as this project was undertaken without government aid or incentive.

## WHAT ?

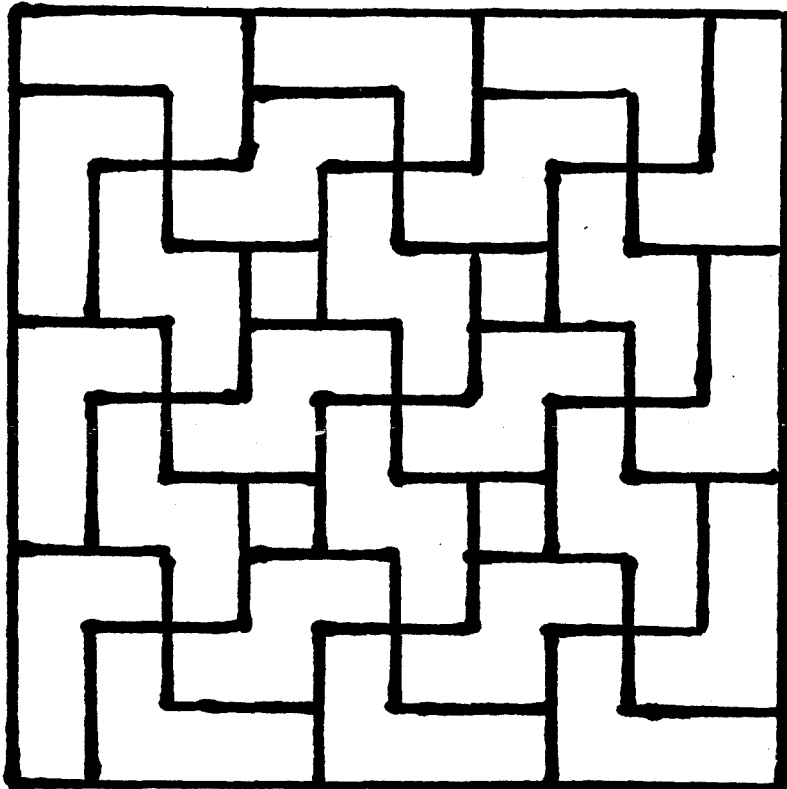
What do you see  
When you gaze at me -  
A mystery  
Of tile shapes three?

Do you see more  
Than seven times four -  
A Chinese door  
Or Indian floor?

Or can you spy  
A good reason why  
They do so lie?  
Just give it a try!

Here is a clue  
To what you might do -  
Seek crosses true  
And nine symbols view.

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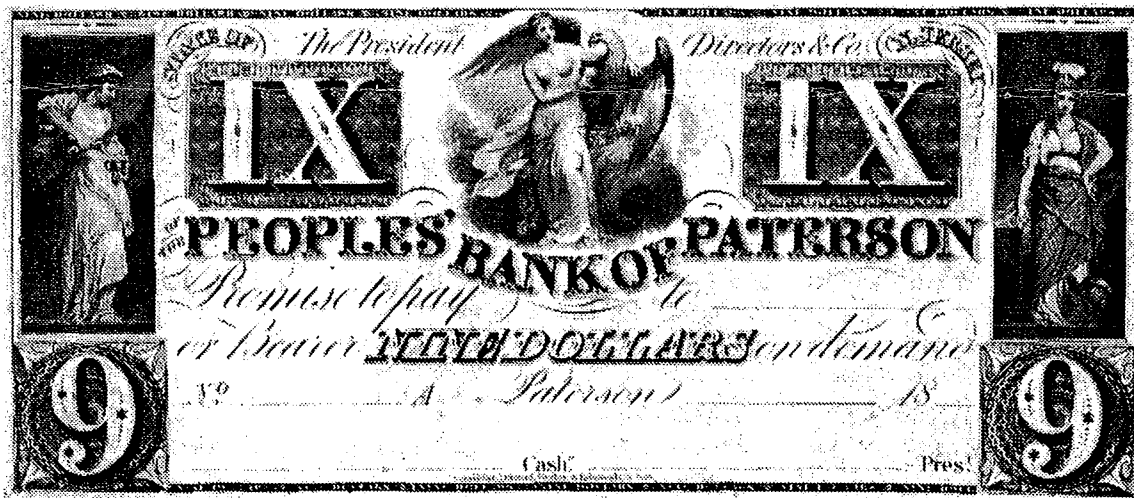
What do you see - tiles or mosaic?  
What do you have - coins or their culture?  
What do you view - notes or human nature?  
What role and rewards does curiosity have?  
What if we stop seeking mysteries and knowledge?  
What if we lost the thrill of the search?  
What if we looked into our own Constitution?  
What is the main purpose of our joint activity?  
What if we separated administration from pleasure?  
What if our meetings were about currency and collecting?  
What if we each shared our knowledge and experiences?  
What are the most prolific surviving human-made objects?  
What can we do to also survive?  
What if we don't?

## UNUSUAL DENOMINATIONS

by J.E. Charlton

Unusual denomination notes are interesting to collectors and non-collectors and bring higher prices when bought and sold. Some Canadian rarities such as La Banque Nationale \$6., Molson's \$6. and \$7. Bank of The People \$8. and Farmer's Bank \$25. may sell for more than \$2,000. each.

On the other hand, a number of the so called broken bank \$3. and \$4. notes are obtainable at modest prices of about \$25. and up, depending on rarity and condition. Due to the much larger quantity of U.S. broken bank notes available, many of them such as the \$3. denomination, are priced below those of Canadian banks. The \$4. denomination was not a popular issue in the United States and is scarcer. Of particular interest are the \$6., \$7., \$8. & \$9. of the People's Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, which sell for about \$40. each.



## THE CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD NOTES

by J.E. Charlton

An interesting and historical link with the past are the notes of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. Due to the aggravation of economical and political disturbances at the time there was a scarcity of small change and this newly-operating pioneer railroad issued its own notes.

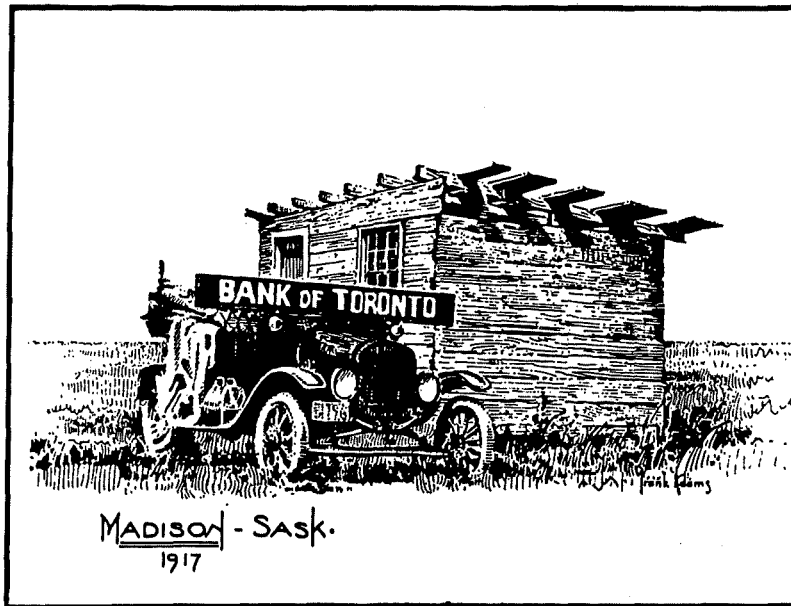
The denominations were 7 ½ pence, 15 pence and 2 shillings 6 pence with the values in Canadian, American and French. In addition, the corresponding value in Spanish currency was indicated by a coin: for example, the 50 cent note was marked 2 shillings 6 pence (Halifax currency), half a dollar, Un ecu and 4 reales.

The notes are dated Montreal, Aug. 1, 1837, and were engraved by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch of New York. The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad started railway service in Canada July 1837 between Laprairie on the St. Lawrence and St. Johns on the Richelieu River, a distance of 16 miles.

The notes are sometimes found in uncut sheets of six, two of each denomination, series A and B.



Reprinted from CNA Journal March 1979



As illustrated in CNA Journal December 1980

Without Comment

# Ye Olde Famous Cartwheel Linked With Steam Power

by David Ashe  
(Chedoke Numismatic Society)

In the year 1762, Matthew Boulton, an Englishman, formed his Soho Foundry at Handsworth, near Birmingham, England, and in 1776 he had coining screw-presses set-up in his foundry with which he struck copper coins for the East India Company.

It was not until 1777, after Boulton collaborated with James Watt, the inventor of the condenser steam engine (1769), and formed the Boulton and Watt's Soho Foundry, that they erected the first steam engine that operated eight coin presses, each of which they claimed could produce 50 large or 150 small coins a minute.

Boulton, who at the time was over 60 years of age, was certainly not a young man. Regardless of age he was still a keen businessman and knew only too well that by utilizing the power of steam there were other potentialities.

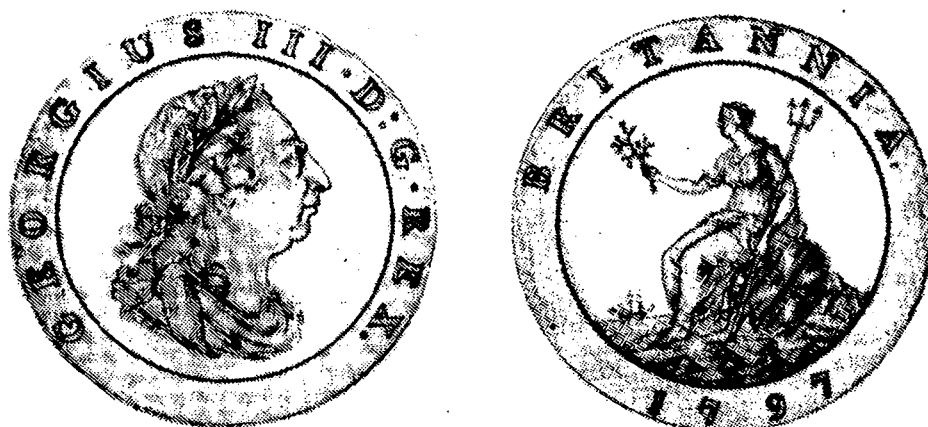
Boulton prepared a number of patterns for both the English regnal penny and halfpenny and tried to interest the Royal Mint in his new coining method. At the time, Boulton met a certain amount of opposition, although he was finally given a contract by the Government in the year 1797 and allowed to strike a penny and twopenny in copper.

One of the very first coins to be struck by the power of steam was the massive two-ounce copper twopenny piece of 1797. It was still minted two years later with the date unchanged.

These large copper coins are indeed remarkable both for their size and excellent workmanship; and they were so accurately struck, under the power of steam, that forgery at the time was practically impossible.

One of the many unusual characteristics found on this coin is a broad raised rim; and because of the rim and its two ounce weight they were dubbed "cartwheels". Furthermore, this amazing coin has rather an interesting inscription, which, instead of being raised, is stamped incuse into the broad rim.

Another unusual feature is the coin's obverse design, which breaks with the tradition by presenting King George III with a draped bust instead of a cuirassed bust.



A "Cartwheel" twopenny of 1797

On the reverse of this large coin Britannia appears seated on a rock as she cradles a trident with her left arm, instead of the familiar staff, while she holds a sprig of olive, the symbol of peace, in her right hand. In addition to waves at her feet and a distant sailing ship in the background, the mint mark SOHO is inscribed raised on a rock in a left diagonal position below the heraldically coloured shield.

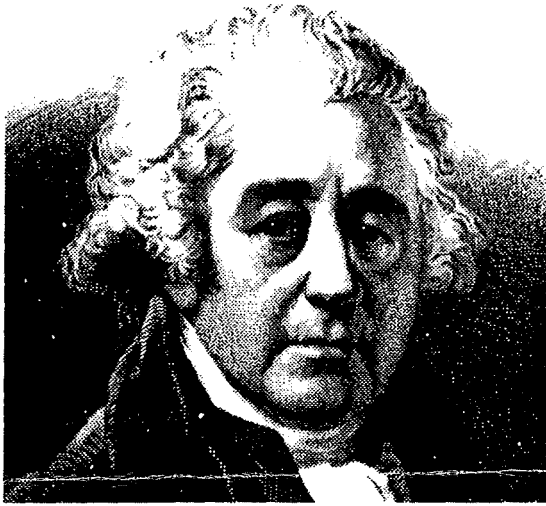
This coin was designed by the renowned engraver Conrad Kuchler, and his initial K is notable in the lower left drape on the obverse.

Owing to their inconvenient size these large twopenny coins did not remain long in circulation, although certain individuals in England gave them a useful purpose.

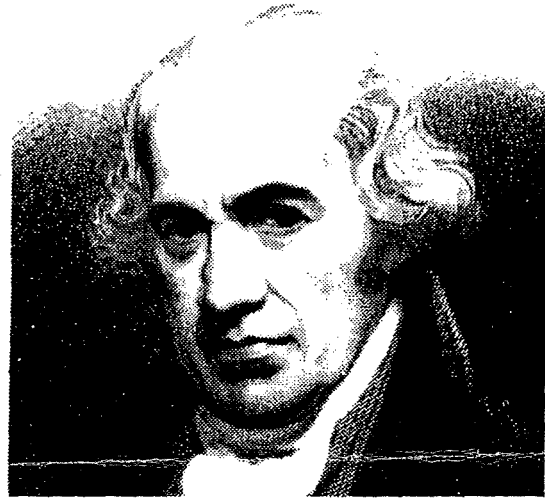
The English shopkeepers in particular soon discovered two ounces of merchandise evenly balanced with a coin of the same weight, and it is also believed the "cartwheel" made an excellent paper weight. Many Britons simply looked upon them as curios or children's mementos.

Strange though it may seem, whenever any numismatist hears this kind of story the story is usually frowned upon. It does seem, however, the general public either accepts a certain coin or refuses them, and apparently this actually happened to "Ye Olde Famous Cartwheel."





Matthew Boulton (1728-1809)



James Watt (1736-1819)

	Charges per ton per penny and twopenny	Per pound
	s. d.	d.00
Boulton's contract		
6 Sept. 1797:		
Copper	108 0 0	11.57
Manufacture	37 6 8	4.00
Distribution	4 0 0	0.43
Face value of coins	149 6 8	16.00

Boulton's coinage for Great Britain: at 16d. to 1b. avoirdupois for 2d. and 1d.

**NOTES:**

1. *The foregoing article has been edited by the author from the article's former publication. In: "Coin World," No. 100 (March 16, 1962), p. 79. Also as listed in the American Numismatic Society's quarterly, "Numismatic Literature," No. 60, July, 1962.*

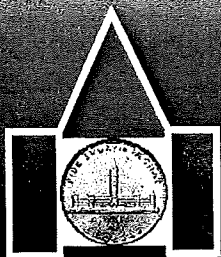
2. *Portraits of Boulton and Watt and the woodcut illustration of the Soho Foundry are from the author's files.*

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As issued in CNA Journal November 1980







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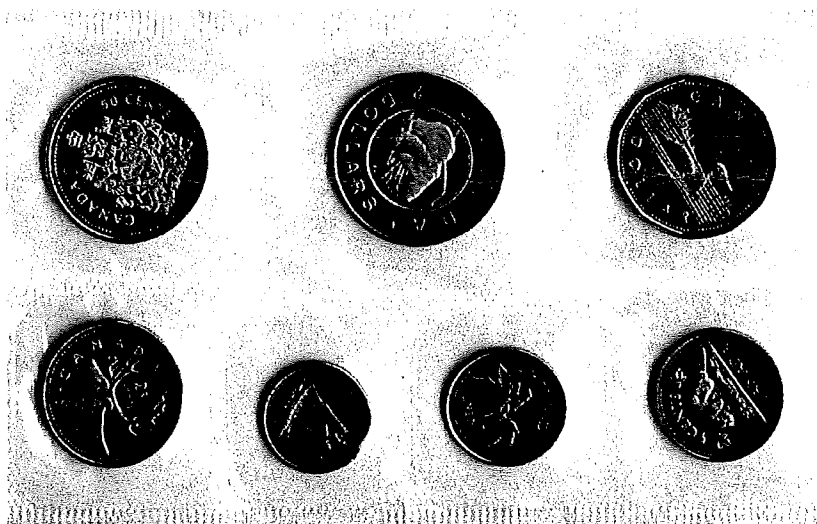
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Multi - Service - Centre  
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Volume 35

February 2002

Number 2

## Unc. Set - Jubilee 1952 to 2002



### **President**

John MacPhee

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### **Secretary**

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### **Journal Editor**

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...etc...

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## Minutes of the COCC Meeting Jan. 28th

The President called the meeting to order at 19:27 and then wished a Happy New Year to the eleven members and two guests present. John and Bonnie Fowler, newcomers to coin collecting, have decided to join our club.

The minutes of the November meeting were approved on motion by Pierre Morel and seconded by Tom McFerran. The 50/50 draw was won by John Fowler and door prizes went to Eugene Borowoski and John MacPhee.

The main theme for the evening was the viewing of large and/or impressive silver coins. Part of John MacPhee's display included seven Governor General's medals from the Andy Wynn donation to the club. Frank Fesco circulated silver coins from different countries. They all had punched Chinese characters and were in

circulation in China before the production of their silver pieces.

The meeting resumed and the members established themes for the coming months as follows:

February: Viewing of "Inside the Mint"

March: Auction night (submit forms to Tom McFarren by March 10th)

April: Trade night (bring in extras, leave with a new coin)

May: Grading paper money (Canadian)

June: 19th Century Canadian Key Dates

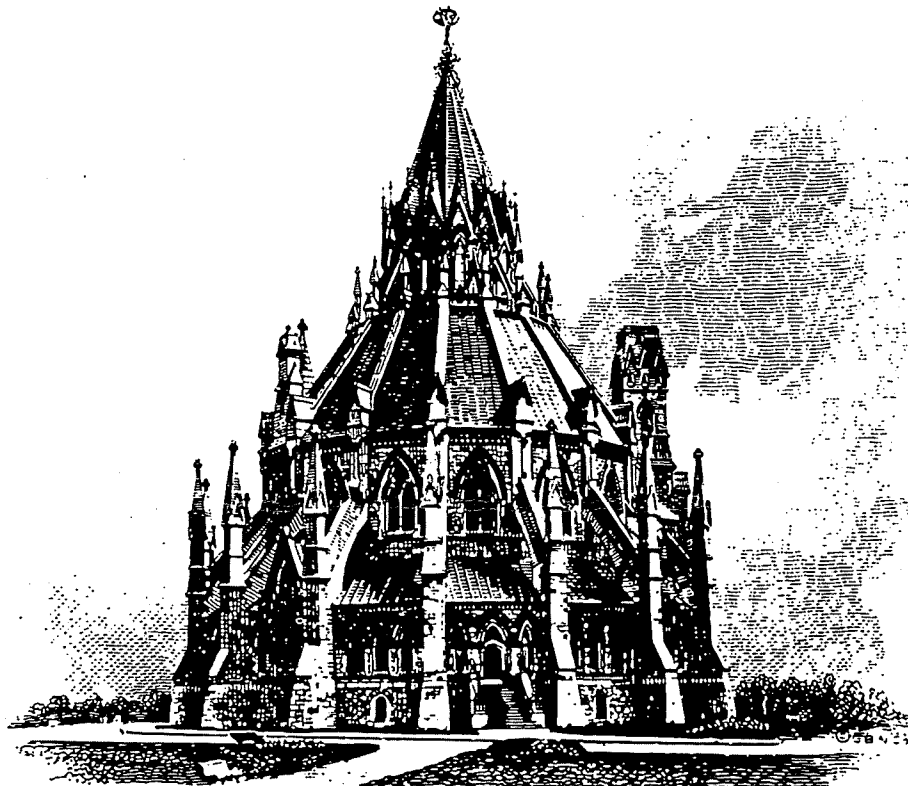
July: 20th Century Canadian Key Dates

August: Grading Canadian coins

September: Mounting and Displaying Coins

The meeting was adjourned at 20:40 on motion by Ed Ott and Tom McFarren.

## 1976 SILVER DOLLAR DESIGN



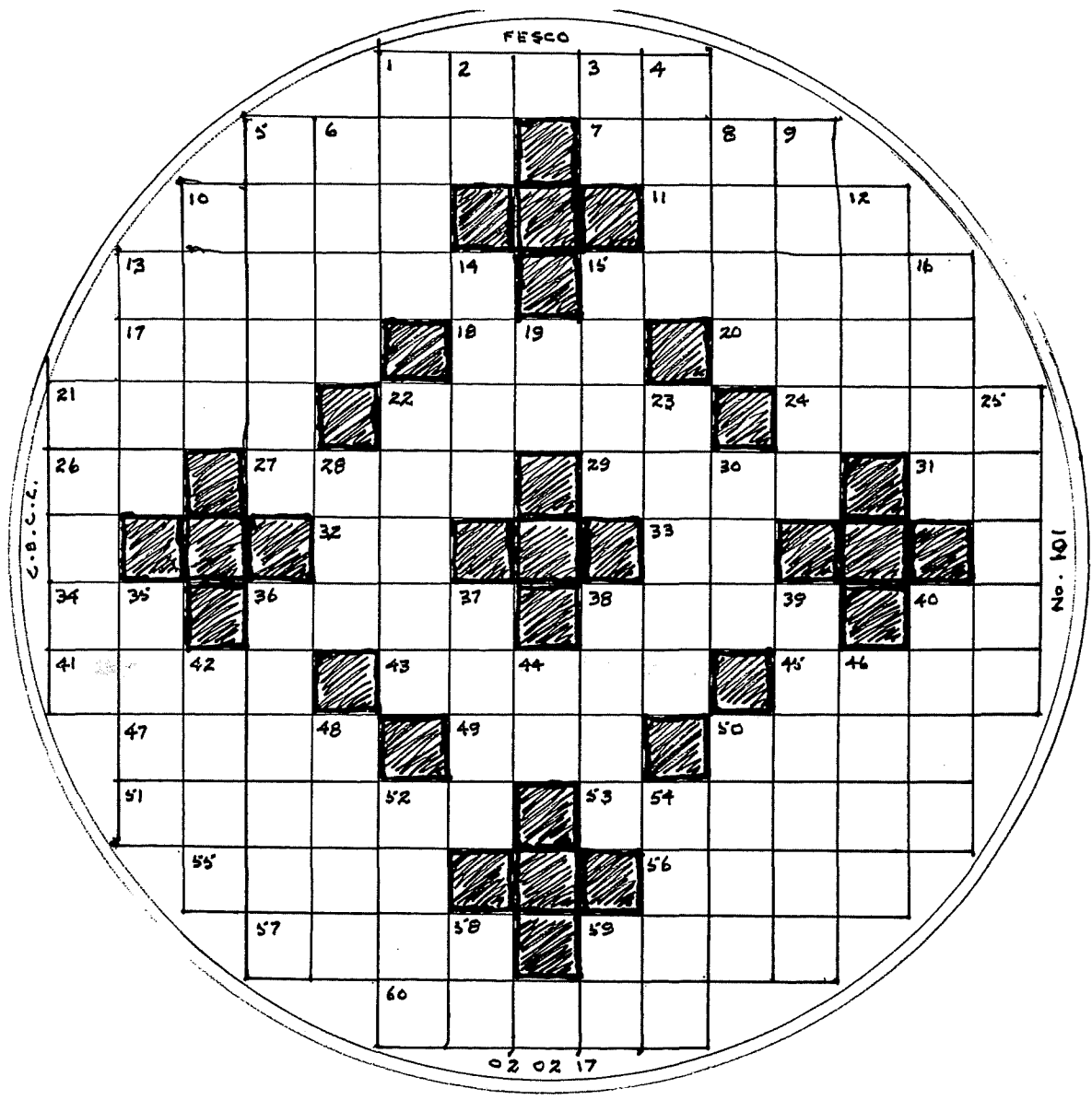
Finance Minister John N. Turner today announced that the Government plans to issue a Commemorative Dollar in 1976 commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the completion of construction of the Library of Parliament. The words "CANADA" and "DOLLAR" appear above the building and the dates 1876-1976 appear below.

The Library of Parliament was established in 1871 by an Act in relation to the Library of Parliament. It was formed initially by the amalgamation of the legislative libraries of Upper and Lower Canada after the two provinces united to become the Province of Canada.

The library is a separate building to the rear of the Centre Block of the Parliament buildings. When the Centre Block was destroyed by fire in 1916, heavy iron doors in the corridor connecting the two buildings saved the library. In 1952, however, the library was the victim of fire and much of it had to be rebuilt. The original interior woodwork was carefully preserved and fire resistant materials were used as much as possible in the reconstruction. It was not until 1956 that the library was reopened.

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are responsible for the direction and control of the library. They are assisted by a Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. Day to day operations of the library are in the hands of the Parliamentary Librarian.

The library supplies the Senate and the House of Commons with both reference and research material. It currently houses some 350,000 volumes and receives all 113 Canadian daily newspapers, 548 Canadian weeklies, 1,900 periodicals and an extensive holding of Federal and Provincial publications, a large collection of U.S. Congress publications and all the U.K. Parliamentary publications, as well as those of international organizations such as the United Nations.



ACROSS

- 1 - Chinese silver ounce
- 5 - cut of meat
- 7 - had on
- 10 - entice
- 11 - mass quantity
- 13 - exhibit locale
- 15 - quiet
- 17 - to
- 18 - writing fluid
- 20 - at any time
- 21 - pentacle
- 22 - 1053
- 24 - shoe widths
- 26 - Myanmar coin
- 27 - wicked
- 29 - burg
- 31 - not down
- 32 - indefinite article

ACROSS

- 33 - accomplish
- 34 - not from
- 36 - against
- 38 - war coin metal
- 40 - dissent
- 41 - dirty fog
- 43 - trembling tree
- 45 - partly open
- 47 - war coin metal
- 49 - U.S. Univ.
- 50 - responsibility burden
- 51 - high male voices
- 53 - fleet of warships
- 55 - angular ratio
- 56 - disentangle
- 57 - coin denomination
- 59 - largest continent
- 60 - church tribute

DOWN

- 1 - stead
- 2 - not out
- 3 - compass dir.
- 4 - Eastern desert
- 5 - coin sheen
- 6 - cookie
- 8 - reign
- 9 - lucky number
- 10 - alchemists' silver
- 12 - leg joint
- 13 - silent
- 14 - 3rd denomination
- 15 - short humourous play
- 16 - true (*German*)
- 19 - nine (*Danish*)
- 21 - coin blemishes
- 22 - coin maker listing
- 23 - Chem. I (*var.*)

DOWN

- 25 - animal scent
- 28 - forefront
- 30 - came first
- 35 - leave out
- 36 - zero declination
- 37 - doctrine
- 38 - 7<sup>th</sup> Greek letter
- 39 - hospitable land
- 40 - U.S. Space Agy.
- 42 - minerals
- 44 - circle ratio
- 46 - martial art
- 48 - not some
- 50 - unlimited (*prefix*)
- 52 - pay for use
- 54 - trick
- 58 - ten (*Danish*)
- 59 - At last!



## THE MERRICK BAKERY OF PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.

by R. n. Burry, F.C.N.R.S.

Richard S. Merrick and his family came from Glencaple, Scotland where he was a baker. He immigrated to Canada in 1911, coming west to Vancouver B.C. He started working in Shelley's Bakery as head doughmaker. He worked for this company until 1921. Richard quit Shelley's with two of the drivers and started a bakery just off Victoria Drive on 43rd Ave. in South Vancouver. The three men used their Shelley's routes for their own use. This venture did not last too long. He went back to Shelley's to become a baker once more.

In the meantime, a Mr. Morrison, a baker from Port Coquitlam whose bakery Shelley's bought out, and Richard Merrick became good friends. Mr. Morrison told Richard there was great potential in Port Coquitlam for a good, reliable bake shop. After working for Shelley's for ten years Mr. Merrick quit and moved to Port Coquitlam to start his own bakery. The first bake shop was an old cafe building owned by a Mr. D. McLean. Ovens and bakery equipment was bought from Almond's Bakery Supplies, installed, and Richard Merrick was in business. This bread was baked in this building and taken to an outlet depot on the Dewdney Trunk Road where it was put on delivery vans and delivered to the public. This system carried on until 1923 when a new bakery was built on the Old Dewdney Trunk Road (now called Kingsway). This combined the bakery and delivery depot under the same roof.

During this period Richard Merrick became quite sick so his two sons, John who owned and ran a bake shop in Kingsway in Burnaby (McKay's) and the other son, Thomas took over the bakery from their father and ran it. It was at this time the aluminum tokens came into use. The two brothers delivered bread in Port Coquitlam, Pitt Meadows, and local logging camps that were quite active at that time. Thomas became the man to drive the bakery wagon. Business was so good another baker was hired, a Mr. Smallenberg, who ended up in William's Lake with a bake shop.

In 1923 Thomas Merrick quit the bakery and went to work for the C.N.R. and left the bakery to John. John's brother-in-law, Mr. Fergus Hunter became the deliveryman for the bakery.

John Merrick carried on with the bakery until 1929 when he sold it to Fergus Hunter. Mr. Hunter operated the bakery for 15 years under the name of the Coquitlam Bakery. When John sold the bakery to his brother-in-law the tokens were withdrawn. As far as the writer knows, no tokens were used after. The bakery was finally sold in 1945 to a Mr. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Merrick now live in Burnaby B.C., enjoying their golden years. I visited them just recently and they remember the bakery quite vividly.

### Description of the Token:

obv: MERRICK'S/BAKERY/Port Coquitlam, B.C.

rev: Good for/One/LOAF/of/BREAD

*Editor's Note: This article was reprinted from the Spring 1979 issue of the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society.*

# A Quiz on Odd and Curious Money

by Ray Mah

1. What is the name for North American Indian money made of beads?
2. What was a "Made Beaver"?
3. In what country did playing card money originate?
4. Where does "Tin Hat" money come from?
5. What are the world's largest "coins"?
6. The Katanga Cross is made from what metal?
7. What is "Bullet Money"?
8. What is "Plate Money"?
9. Where did "money trees" originate?
10. What is the name for the cast silver ingots of varying shape and weight once used in China?
11. What is "the coin with a soul" called?
12. West Coast Indian tribes used a very valuable form of coinage. What was it called?
13. Where does Lotus Root Money come from?
14. In what country were porcelain gambling tokens of many colours transformed into money?

From CNA Journal July 1992. Answers on Reverse.

Introduce  
a friend to  
Numismatics  
today!



# Answers to the Quiz

1. Beads made from clam, conch and other shells and used as money by North American Indians were known as wampum, and were used as early as about 1570.
2. A "made beaver" is a beaver pelt that has been dried, stretched, and tanned. It was the standard unit of value in the fur trade during most of its history. Early tokens were denominated in made beaver.
3. In Canada under the French regime, a lack of coin forced the local government to issue notes written on the backs of playing cards. The first issue was in 1685. Card money was used almost continuously till 1759.
4. This coinage originated in Malaya. It was made of lead in four sizes, with a hole for stringing. It received its name because it resembles a small square hat.
5. Yap stones are the largest coins. They were used on the island of Yap, and were made from aragonite, a stone not found on the island. Their value was due to the 250-mile voyage by canoe from the source of the stone to Yap. The largest are 12 feet in diameter.
6. Copper. It looks like a rounded X and comes in many sizes. Twelve large crosses could purchase a bride among the Katanga tribe who used them. The district known as Katanga today is a part of the Republic of Zaire.
7. These are early coins of Thailand, denominated in bahts and fractions of a baht. They were made of molten silver poured into a mould, doubled over, and stamped with the mark of the reigning king. At times bullet money was made of gold. They received their name because they resemble spent bullets.
8. Plate money is money made in sheets of metal, usually square or oblong, stamped with the device of the issuing authority. Japan, Russia and Sweden have made use of plate money. Sweden's is best known, and has the largest such pieces.
9. Money trees originated in China and Japan. They were the result of casting coins on a common sprue or stem. When not removed from the stem the coins resemble leaves on a tree branch, hence the name.
10. Sycee, which means fine silk. This name was from the fine cooling lines formed during casting of these pieces.
11. The Kissi or Ghizzy penny. It looks like a piece of twisted iron wire. If broken it is valueless until the witch doctor rejoins the pieces and so "restores its soul". The money was used in Sierra Leone and Liberia.
12. Shield money or "tau", sometimes called Chiefs' Coppers. These were famous as a sign of the wealth of the tribe. They figured in the potlatch ceremonies of early days.
13. It originated in China, and much mystery surrounds its origin. It resembles the root of a lotus sliced lengthwise. It sometimes is called corrugated key money.
14. In Siam, now Thailand. They are an interesting part of the numismatic history of the kingdom, originating about 1760 and finally prohibited in 1871.

## AN OLD HOARD OF BLACKSMITHS

by L. B. Fauver

*This article is reprinted from the July 1979 issue of The Canadian Token, by permission of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors.*

As a new member to the Canadian Association of Token Collectors I have been impressed with the high calibre of the Association's quarterly news-letter, "The Canadian Token". As a beneficiary of the collecting and literary efforts of other collectors of Canadian tokens, I cannot help but feel an obligation at least to attempt to repay my indebtedness. The best way to accomplish that is, in my judgement, to write an article for this news-letter. The following article represents my first effort in this regard.

While living in Seattle, Washington, in 1965 I began collecting pre-Confederation Canadian tokens, as well as a number of other types of exnumia. The following year I was most fortunate to be able to acquire a copy of the first reprint of Dr. Joseph Leroux's *Canadian Coin Cabinet*, which volume included reprints of articles by Courteau, McLachlan, etc. Of special interest in that volume was a reprint of Howland Wood's 1910 article on Canadian Blacksmith Coppers, including very useful line drawings of varieties catalogued by him.

For a period of twelve years I tried to acquire every specimen of Blacksmith token encountered, and the going was slow. Business trips to Vancouver and Montreal sometimes offered the opportunity to visit several local coin shops, but rarely was I fortunate enough to find a Blacksmith token. Most of the nineteen specimens acquired during that twelve year period were purchased at coin shops or at public auctions in the States.

To my surprise and elation, several months ago while attending a coin show in the States, I was offered a large group of Blacksmiths — 56 pieces in all. The dealer explained that they were from an old hoard, but that he was not at liberty to disclose the source. I willingly paid his asking price and had the pleasure of cataloguing the group upon my return home. The quantity of each variety found in that hoard as well as in my meagre collection prior to acquiring that group are summarized in Table 1.

Several tentative conclusions can be drawn regarding relative rarity of the varieties listed in Table 1;

- (1) Wood # 33, # 11, and # 23 are the most common varieties.
- (2) Within the scope of my limited collection, Wood # 12, # 15, # 16, and # 17 are the scarcest varieties.

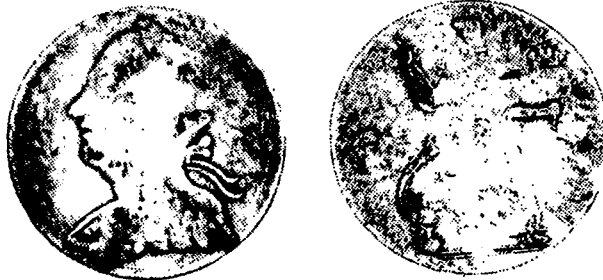
These conclusions do not always agree with the valuation and rarity scale assigned to Blacksmith varieties in the Price Guide found in the 1974 Quarterman Publication anthology *Canadian Tokens and Medals*. In that very useful work, for example, Wood # 3 is listed as rarer than Wood # 5, # 6, # 7, # 10, # 19, and # 20. While it has not been my good fortune to locate specimens of any of those six varieties, I have found four specimens of Wood # 3. In addition, in that same price guide, it states that Wood # 15, does not exist. Strictly speaking, this assessment may be correct, as the two specimens in my collection which I call Wood # 15 are definitely not as copper coloured as are specimens of Wood # 1 and # 2, for example. However, there is a distinct spectrum of compositions — judging from the colour of the metal — within my eight specimens of Wood # 14 and # 15. The two specimens I catalogue as Wood # 15 are definitely closer to copper than to strict brass.

Any others having hoards or accumulations of Blacksmith tokens are urged to send a listing of their Blacksmith collection to the editor of the news-letter. Thanks to Warren Baker for his useful comments on the above tentative conclusions.

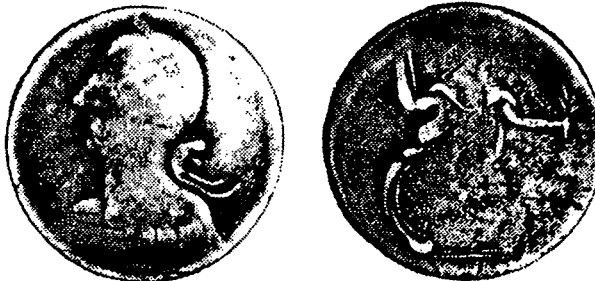
**Table 1**  
**A Collection of Blacksmith Tokens**

Wood Number	Specimens in Hoard	Specimens had prior to hoard	Total Specimens
1	2	1	3
2	2	3	5
3	2	2	4
4	4	0	4
11	9	3	12
12	0	1	1
13	4	1	5
14	6	0	6
15	1	1	2
16	1	1	2
17	1	0	1
18	4	2	6
23	7	2	9
33	13	2	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>

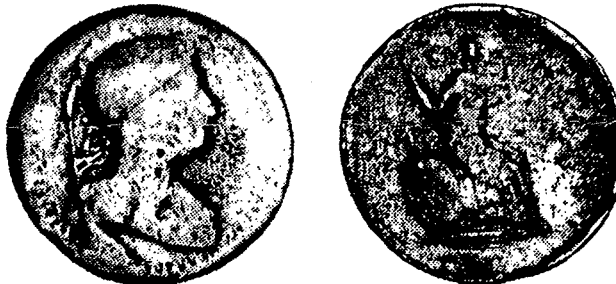
Wood 11



Wood 18



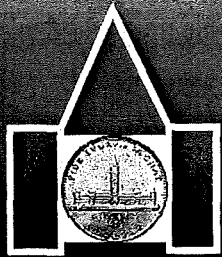
Wood 23



Wood 33







# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are  
4th Monday (exc Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor meeting  
room of the Heron Rd.  
Multi - Service - Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

March 2002

Number 3

## Major Auction Night March Madness on the Block

The March general meeting will feature the first COCC auction of 2002. As in the recent past our President will be the Auctioneer. This is his third auction so things should move along smoothly. As many as 100 lots or so may be on the block. You will find the auction list inside this month's journal. This 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 or loose currency in your pockets. You may be surprised by what you will find. Sell a bit, spend a bit, it's all in good fun! Bid early and bid often! Looking forward to seeing you there.

### **President**

John MacPhee

### **Vice-President**

Barry McIntyre

### **Secretary**

Eugène Touchette

### **Treasurer**

Tom McFerran

### **Journal Editor**

David Bergeron

### **Journal Publisher**

Johnnie Johnston

### **Next Meeting**

March 25th, 2002

### **Program**

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

### **Annual Dues:**

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting Feb. 25th

The President called the meeting to order at 7:30 and welcome the twelve members present.

The minutes of the January meeting were corrected and approved on a motion by Pierre Morel and seconded by Ed Burt. The 50/50 draw, worth \$5.50, was won by Pierre Cantin and door prizes went to John MacPhee, Ross Caldwell and John Fowler.

The Treasurer presented the 2001 Financial Report. Members are to contact Tom McFerran to obtain a copy of the report. It was moved by Pierre Morel and seconded by Pierre Cantin that the annual Financial Report for 2001 be received.

The main theme of the evening was the viewing of "Inside the Mint" - the daily manufacturing of astronomical numbers of different coins in USA and Canadian Mints for both commercial and numismatic consumers..

**REMINDER \*** Auction night on March 25. Members are asked to contact Tom McFerran for filling the forms of numismatic materials to be auctioned. A list of the submitted items will be included in the March issue of this Journal..

The meeting was adjourned at 20:45 on a motion by Pierre Morel and Tom McFerran

**Darryl A. & Fiona M. Atchison**  
**21 Kingswood, Waterpark, Carrigaline, County Cork, Ireland**

Phone: (011-353-21) 371-476

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Email: [Atchisondf@hotmail.com](mailto:Atchisondf@hotmail.com)

February 2, 2002

City of Ottawa Coin Club  
P.O. Box 42004  
R.P.O. St. Laurent  
Ottawa, ON  
K1K 4L8

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you in regards to a project I have been working on for the past seven years to compile a new bibliography on Canadian numismatics. If you are interested in learning more about this project, please do not hesitate to visit our website at [www.julaine.ca](http://www.julaine.ca)

Additionally, you may speak with Paul Berry who has some knowledge of this project.

I was hoping to obtain some very specific assistance from your club in relation to this project.

Paul Johnson, CNA Education Coordinator, recently suggested to me that I should be including entries in the bibliography for each of the programs issued for the annual CNA conventions from 1954 - present, especially since many of the earlier ones contained important articles which do not appear anywhere in print. At present, I own about ten different programs. I do not have copies for the years 1955, 1958, 1967 or 1976 which were all events held in Ottawa and I was hoping you may be able to locate any copies of these.

Needless to say, I would also be interested in the programs from any other years that you may be able to find as well. In order to avoid duplication, kindly inform me by email of any years you can locate so that I won't be wasting anyone's time or money.

Hopefully you will agree with me that this project is not only worthwhile but also necessary. Any assistance whatsoever you can give me would be very gratefully received and appreciated.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Yours very sincerely,

*Darryl Atchison*

ACROSS

- 1 - Iberian country
- 5 - req. enclosure
- 7 - creek inlets
- 10 - hobby happiness
- 11 - additional
- 13 - stytic
- 14 - long fish
- 16 - wafered silica
- 18 - pull hard
- 19 - thong
- 21 - sorrowful
- 22 - not against
- 23 - tin (*Latin*)
- 25 - tree juice
- 27 - inspirers
- 29 - Greek coin
- 31 - mineral spring

ACROSS

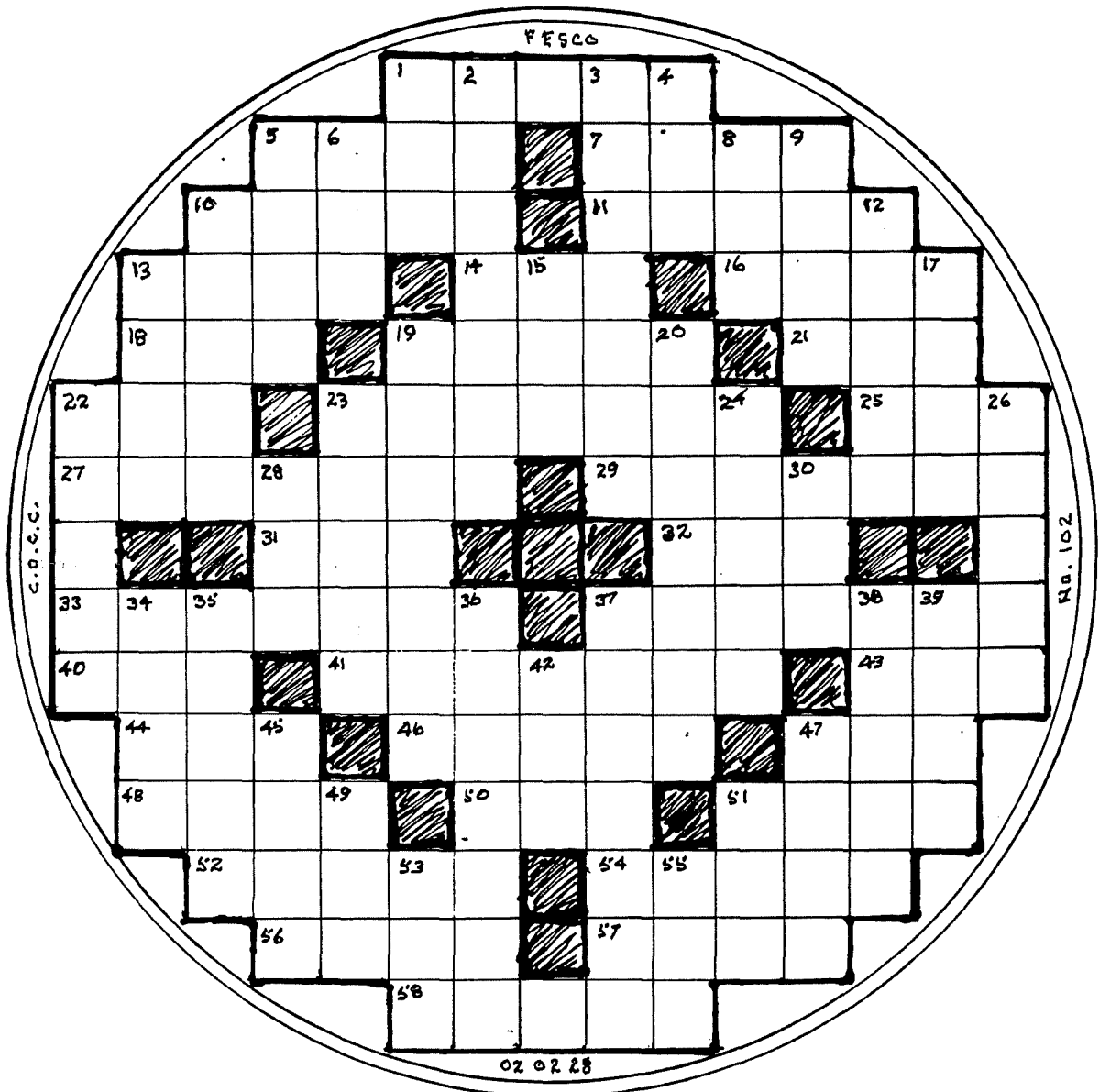
- 32 - expert
- 33 - overexert
- 37 - promises
- 40 - digit
- 41 - extreme pains
- 43 - beam
- 44 - sphere
- 46 - levels
- 47 - graduate degrees
- 48 - humdinger
- 50 - negative particle
- 51 - extract ore
- 52 - the one occasion
- 54 - representative
- 56 - Thai coin
- 57 - lowly coin
- 58 - Man and Wight

DOWN

- 1 - Enlist. Svc, (*USA*)
- 2 - Iberian currency
- 3 - snakeless country
- 4 - nothing (*slang*)
- 5 - fraudulent coin
- 6 - objective
- 8 - bank machine
- 9 - Indian titles
- 10 - short public notice
- 12 - old Chinese coin
- 13 - small particle
- 15 - sea eagle
- 17 - first man
- 19 - odd
- 20 - red-blue tints
- 22 - winning position
- 23 - brown hue

DOWN

- 24 - moon seas
- 26 - tremor disease
- 28 - America
- 30 - food fish
- 34 - implement
- 35 - film repeat
- 36 - Communist states
- 37 - ship's dingy
- 38 - financial award
- 39 - alleviate
- 42 - new (*prefix*)
- 45 - gob
- 47 - strike coins
- 49 - Iberian one
- 51 - males
- 53 - Greek X
- 55 - gilt-edged sec's.



L I A N G  
 L O I N W O R E  
 L U R E B U L K  
 M U S E U M S I L E N T  
 U N T O I N K E V E R  
 S T A R M L I I I E E E S  
 P E E V I L T O W N U P  
 O A N D O O  
 T O A N T I Z I N C N O  
 S M O G A S P E N A J A R  
 I R O N M I T O N U S  
 T E N O R S A R M A M A  
 S I N E U N D O  
 C E N T A S I A  
 T I T H E

Here is the solution, Did you try it? The puzzle has a story behind it that you might like to hear. Well, in addition to my Parkinsonism and other problems that are debilitating me, I was shocked to wake up in the middle of the night, a short time ago, and find that I was paralysed down the right side of my body. 911 brought an ambulance promptly, and the crew had me in the hospital emergency ward in short order. C.A.T. scan of my head showed nothing there(hi) had been permanently damaged, but M.R.I. of my aortas and heart showed that I had a high percentage blockage in my neck region. Movement was gradually restored while there, and dexterity followed somewhat more slowly. Balance continues to pose a problem, but it seems more due the P. cause. So, on release with a walker, and with improved morale, I have now recovered an estimated 90 % of my earlier status.

YES, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE PUZZLE?

Well, being somewhat immobile upon my return home, I considered that the best thing that I could do was keep my mind active. So I decided to use creative thought and make a crossword puzzle. It would test my vocabulary and ingenuity in putting words

together. Also it involved some handwriting practice in making up the clues. This puzzle was the result. Not only that, I continued making them at the rate of one a day until I had enough for the rest of the year for the C.O.C.C. if members so wished.

By coincidence, the Ottawa Citizen just decided to discontinue syndicated U.S. puzzles and use Canadian ones. So, I then created larger ones, of the Saturday type. I have submitted one to the paper but have not heard if they are interested. In this issue of the Club Journal I have included another one. Please let our President, John, know if you want them to be continued.

Going back to an earlier issue where I had included a design. Did everyone recognize the pattern of the Buddhist Tetragrammaton - the reverse of the Swastika symbol? Also did everyone get my point about foreground and background? In other words, do collectors see only their coins and notes, or do they also see their historical backgrounds and social significance. In answer to that question is the key to the true value of our hobby and science, in my opinion.

Some final comments. Please help your President by letting him know of your collecting adventures, opinions, news items, finds of items or informa-tion. Introduce yourselves to him so he get an appraisal of the great amount of knowledge and experience that there is in the club. And, last but not least, decide how you want the club to run, and make the Club Constitution embody it - and then, abide by it.

My best wishes to you all. When I am in condition to attend meetings I shall. Enjoy your hobby!

Frank Fesco

# King Edward VIII "Pattern" Crowns

by J.J. Fougere

Recently there have been a rash of advertisements, as well as auction and fixed price lists, offering for sale King Edward VIII "Pattern" Crown-size pieces. Some authors list these pieces under medallions while others refer to them as fantasy coins. Medallions is the proper term since they contain no denomination. In any case, all examples produced to date are beautiful specimens of the engraver's art and as such are deserving of a place in your numismatic collection.

However there appears to be some confusion over these Crown size pieces; I have heard that the nickel silver pieces were recently offered for sale at \$50 each at a New York show. Two months ago I ordered an advertised silver pattern King Edward VIII piece for twenty Pounds only to receive the nickel silver piece. Since it took me a few weeks to obtain a refund, I thought that this might be a good time to provide collectors with some means to identify the various series, some information on the scarcity of one series compared to another, and some information on the metal content of a series so that they can make an informed decision on whether or not to buy a certain piece.

I am grateful to Richard Lobel for authorizing me to paraphrase some of his comments from his recent article, on the same subject, that appeared in *The Collector*, published by Coin Craft Limited. Richard is considered to be one of the foremost experts in the field of King Edward VIII pieces; he has the distinction of striking more different Edward VIII medallions than anyone else in the world. Richard is also one of the few who own an unissued official Royal Mint Edward VIII set, including a silver Crown dated 1937.

Buyers should be aware that there are three different series of Edward VIII Crowns: four series if one considers restrikes, and they are not difficult to distinguish one from another once you know the main characteristics of each series. Every piece has a plain edge typical of pattern coins and each is dated 1936.

The first series was conceived by Geoffrey Hearn, in the early fifties. Geoffrey decided to design Edward VIII Crowns using the King's portrait on the obverse, and for the reverse, he used a design native to each country, and one that the country may have chosen had King Edward not abdicated in 1936. For Australia, he used the Kangaroo; for Bermuda a beautiful sailing ship; for Ceylon - an elephant; the Kiwi, the national bird, was used for New Zealand; and for Great Britain - St. George slaying the Dragon. This latter piece was redesigned in 1955 because the original design was too complex.

The earliest series of dies were made by John Pinches (now Franklin Mint) in 1954. These Hearn pieces were struck in silver with a few specimens struck in gilt bronze and gold. The distinguishing features of this series are that the bust is frosted and faces left and they weigh between 29.8 and 30.8 grams. The original mintage was small for all metals so prices are generally in excess of \$75 for silver, \$95 for gilt bronze and over \$250 for the gold specimens. For a photograph of this series, as well as the next series, please refer to the 1982 (only) issue of *Standard Catalog of World Coins* (p. 2038) by Krause and Mishler.

The problem with the Hearn series is that they have been restruck in recent years. The Hearn dies were sold a few times and ended up with a dealer who restruck approximately 1200 pieces of the Great Britain pattern, 5000 pieces of Ceylon, 1200 pieces of Australia, 1050 pieces of New Zealand and 750 pieces of the Bermuda pattern. The restrikes can be distinguished from the originals by the fact that they have a

greyish look to them; further at 38 mm they are slightly smaller than the originals in diameter and weigh just 27.9 grams or about 10 percent less than the originals.

In the 1970's, the Pobjoy Mint struck the second series. This mint from Surrey struck 40 mm silver pieces for Great Britain, New Zealand and Canada. The Pobjoy series is easy to identify because the frosted Edward VIII bust faces to the right and the design is a bit less fleshy. Further, the reverse of the British medallion has St. George slaying the Dragon to the right, while the Kiwi bird leans left on the New Zealand pieces. The reverse of the Canadian pattern consists of a large frosted Maple Leaf flanked by rounded bars. I must say the Candian piece is one of my favourites. If the price of it is any indication of the price of the silver Pobjoy issues than you can expect to obtain them for about \$60.

The final series was created by Richard Lobel. He issued medalllic crown size patterns in 1981 for the five original countries, followed in early 1983 by the Falkland Island (featured a penguin frosted reverse) Crown issue and in October 1983 Crowns for Hong Kong (featured a Chinese junk reverse), South Africa (featured a springbok reverse), British East Africa (featured a standing lion reverse), India (featured a tiger reverse), Straits Settlements (featured Britannia with shield and trident reverse) and Canada (featured a beaver facing right reverse). All have frosted designs and the mintage is relatively large. Like the Hearn original pieces, the bust of Edward faces left. The field is sparking clear on both sides. These pieces measure 39 mm and weigh less than the Hearn or Pobjoy pieces. These medallions were issued in nickel silver (18% nickel, 22% zinc and 60% copper) and bronze although the bronze resemble gold pieces in color. The Lobel series are all very attractive and make an excellent collection. They have been priced within easy reach of all collectors - both the nickel silver or bronze pieces are available for \$10 each. Also available is a lovely red leatherette box to hold the 12 pieces, with the words, "King Edward VIII - 1936" on the outer cover in gold.

Readers who wish more information on these series can write to J. FOUGERE, CFSE, CFPO 5045, Belleville Ontario K0K 3R0.

I hope that this short article will clear up some of the confusion surrounding these interesting pieces of art.



# **FAKES, PHONIES, AND FANTASIES**

by Al Bliman

## **Whizzed, Sliders, and Overgraded Coins**

In my past articles I have mentioned counterfeited, mint and date altered, fantasy, restrike, proof, prooflike and specimen coinage, as well as artificial aging of coins.

To-day's subjects as shown in the title have very little to do with the counterfeiting of coins.

All of the above terms would be more in place in a grading talk but it is my belief that to-day these three words are in all probability the biggest blight confronting the hobby.

During a recent trip to Calgary I had the misfortune to be shown a number of coins that had been sold for premium prices, but all fell into one of the three categories of whizzed, sliders and overgraded. All of the coins I observed were genuine coins but they had been sold as something better than they actually were and they had been purchased not at the Calgary Show but at other shows or by mail.

For the layman I would like to give you some brief descriptions of the terms "whizzed", "sliders" and "overgraded". The World Coin Almanac produced by Amos Publications describes a whizzed coin as one that has had something added in the form of chemicals or from which metal has been moved or removed. A processed or whizzed coin will give the impression that the coin is in better condition than it actually is by covering wear points, by polishing and buffing with wire brushes, or by the use of chemicals.

Some dealers like to use the terms "slider" or "borderline uncirculated" in describing some of the coins they have for sale. These are just coins that are of perhaps one grade lower and in order to get a higher price they deceive the public by describing the coin as slider or borderline. Both are bad terms and have no place in the hobby. Overgraded coins are just as the word says. They are graded usually two or more grades above what they actually are.

Some good example of coins shown to me during my Calgary trip were just barely in the V.G. (Very Good) class but had been sold as VF plus. The majority of the coins were of the Canadian Queen Victoria era and were 5c and 10c pieces. These practices must stop. We cannot continue to keep people interested if they are being sold this inferior material.

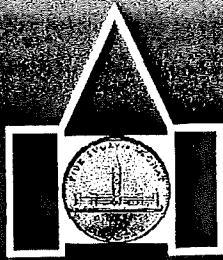
Where does the problem lie: with the so-called dealer who knows he is cheating or with the public? To me the main onus must fall with the collector. He has the opportunity to learn about grading either through the very good descriptions in the Standard books available on the market or by attending for about two hours the many grading and counterfeit detection seminars that have been held throughout Canada. The books cost a very nominal fee and the seminars have always been free of charge. The problem is that you can't give them away. People just do not want to attend because they haven't got the time or they don't want to get involved. Believe me, the moment they are cheated, all of a sudden they have the time to look around for advice or ask where the next seminar is being held.

Let's talk about "Slider" coins. If you see a coin that is so gorgeous and shiny that your mouth waters when you look at it, examine it with a magnifying glass using about 15 or 20 power. Most people can use a 10 power but my left eye is weaker than my right and if I use the lower glass I usually miss something. Also don't worry: the dealer selling you the coin, if he is ethical, will not be offended while you are examining it. Reputable, accredited dealers stand behind their material 100%, while the unscrupulous dealer will also stand behind his product. The only problem is that you will need a pair of binoculars to find him because he will probably be out of sign or just disappear. If you are not sure, ask a friend of yours, not the other man's friend. Also look at the coin in good light, not in a dark area. Excuse me for digressing. Lets discuss "Slider" coins again. You will find the term used by unscrupulous dealers when attempting to pass off EF plus or VF coins as Brilliant Uncirculated (MS60).

Stay away from ads which sell slider uncirculated, borderline uncirculated etc. These terms are used in passing off an inferior graded coin for something of better value. The majority of trade newspapers and recognized organized numismatic association do not accept ads with this type of false and misleading vocabulary. If you see such an ad complain to the newspaper or magazine using it. This type of term has no place in our hobby and should be shunned by all conscientious collectors.

I will close this article by once more stating that any and all coins which are whizzed, sliders and overgraded should be sent back to where they came from, and if you do not get any satisfaction you have places to bring your complaint, such as the Canadian Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Association, Professional Numismatic Guild and the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers. Reputable dealers will never jeopardize their reputations by selling such material as it took them too long to attain their standing and respect in the numismatic industry and they do not want to lose it. They themselves will go out of their way to get coins such as this off the market by buying them themselves and then having the coins sent to the melting pot. When purchasing coins, look at a professional's affiliations and you will know that the good ones will be members of any or possibly all of the four organizations I have mentioned above.





# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi - Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

April 2002

Number 4

## A Few words from the COCC President

### President

John MacPhee

### Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

### Secretary

Eugène Touchette

### Treasurer

Tom McFerran

### Journal Editor

John MacPhee

### Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

### Next Meeting

April 22nd

### Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

### Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

This April meeting will be our fourth this year and will feature **TRADE NIGHT. BRING IN YOUR EXTRAS AND LEAVE WITH A WHOLE NEW SET.** Also worth noting is that: Members interested in working for the 2008 CNA Convention that will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mint should give their name to Barry McIntyre.

Also mentioned below in the minutes is the intention of the COCC to hold an auction

of the Winn material that was donated to the COCC last fall. A unpriced list of the items is included again in this Journal so that you may be more familiar with the items earlier rather than later.

Finally, you may have noticed that I am now among other things the Journal Editor. As much as I enjoy using a computer, I will do the right thing and step aside to a willing and able club member volunteer. See you Monday!

## Minutes of the Last COCC Meeting, March 25th 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:47 and welcomed the fifteen members present. Special greetings to our guest for the evening, Mike Amy.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved on motion by Ed Burt and seconded by Tom McFerran. The 50/50 draw was won by John MacPhee and door prizes went to Mike Amy and Lionel Carrière.

It was moved by Ron Cheek and seconded by Chris Faulkner that the May meeting be the Winn Donation Auction Night for members in good standing as of March 25th 2002. It was further moved that mail or fax bids be accepted if signed on the front page and on the published auction list to be included in the May COCC Journal.

It was moved by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Tom McFerran that the Journal Publisher be permitted to pay extra postage when required. It was also moved by Ron Cheek and seconded by Ed Burt that Barry McIntyre represent the COCC at the ONA Convention on April 12 to 14, 2002.

The main theme of the meeting was certainly the auction. The President was the auctioneer and 59 lots were processed. A successful event! The meeting was adjourned at 21:23 on motion by Chris Faulkner and Tom McFerran.

## 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

# How Do You Price A Medal?

By Jeff Fournier

Most coin dealers have few problems when it comes to pricing decimal coins since price trends have been established for quite some time. Likewise, catalogues of values and types have been around for several decades to aid both dealer and collector in determining a coin's worth. But what about an item which has no established trend or catalogue value such as a medal?

As a collector of Canadian medals, I have come to realize that very few collectors or dealers are aware of the value of these most interesting items. For the most part, medals are priced either much too high or much too low. In such cases, the customer may be paying exorbitant prices for medals which perhaps should be priced at only a couple of dollars. On the other hand, he may also at times be picking up a tremendous bargain (the dealer being at a loss in such instances).

The worst thing about both of these scenarios is that nobody really is at fault. In fact, in most cases the unrealistic pricing of the medal was probably due to ignorance. Unfortunately, this problem will probably remain until a catalogue of Canadian medals, with prices, is published. Until such time however, there are a number of factors which one can consider to determine what a fair price for a medal might be. Several of these considerations which will be dealt with in this article include age, current minting costs, composition, rarity, original issue prices and demand.

## AGE

As we have been told so often regarding decimal coins, age alone will not determine an item's value. This holds quite true with medals as well. There is no magic figure which can be used for calculating a medal's value: will it increase \$2.00 per year, or \$5.00 every ten years? This kind of reasoning is definitely wrong. In fact, there really is no correlation at all between the age of a medal and its retail value, at least not due to its age alone as will be seen by reading further.

## MINTING COSTS

Like everything else, the cost of manufacturing a medal has increased over the years. Metal prices have increased dramatically, as has labour, advertising and other costs which the manufacturer must include in the final cost of its product. It is not uncommon then, to see more recent medals priced at levels much higher than those produced ten, twenty or even thirty years ago. Thus, when considering how a medal is to be priced, minting costs must be kept in mind.

## ISSUE PRICE

This ties in somewhat with minting costs since a medal's issue price is largely determined by what the issuer paid for its production. This can include costs for engraving, artwork, shipping and metal price to name only a few. Common sense tells us that if the issuer (whether municipality, firm or individual) issues a medal at one price, we cannot reasonably expect that when resold at a later date, it will be priced lower than this original issue price. Of course, not every rule is written in stone. In some cases, due to over minting or lack of demand, a medal may be sold at a price lower than it was originally available for.

## **RARITY**

“If a medal has an extremely low mintage, it must be rare and therefore, expensive.” Too often we hear this said and it is far from being true. As with any numismatic item, rarity is determined both by the original mintage figures and by the number which remain in existence. Furthermore, one must also consider the availability of a medal at the present time. Perhaps the original mintage was very high, or maybe there are certain hoards which you as a collector are aware of. Nevertheless, if the medal is simply unavailable to the collecting community in general and there is a strong demand for it, a higher price may be realized. There are no general rules to follow when considering a medal's rarity. Knowledge of the medal series is the best way to determine what its price should be. Consider, rather than the actual mintage figures, the relative ease or difficulty in which the medal can be obtained at the present time. Most often, the ease in which a medal can be located and acquired is a better indicator of its true rarity than are the actual mintage figures. But before a final decision is made as to how to price it, another important factor must be considered.

## **DEMAND**

Here lies the single most important point to consider in determining a medal's price. No matter how old a medal may be, or how rare it is in terms of original mintage figures and present availability, if it is not in demand, it will not command a high price. Remember this both when buying and selling medals; expect to pay more for a medal which is sought after by many collectors. Prices should reflect this demand. Medals which are of little interest to others, should be priced at lower levels as well.

How does one get a feel for picking potentially popular medals? In other words, what medals are sought after by collectors? Of course, every collector has his or her own very individual tastes when it comes to collecting these items. However, some safe bets would be Canadian Centennial medals; medals of historic importance and finally, those which are related to themes which may be of interest both to collectors and non-collectors. Examples of such are medals depicting hockey and baseball players, Olympic athletes and so forth. Since persons who do not normally collect such items may in fact buy these special issues, they are often more difficult to obtain.

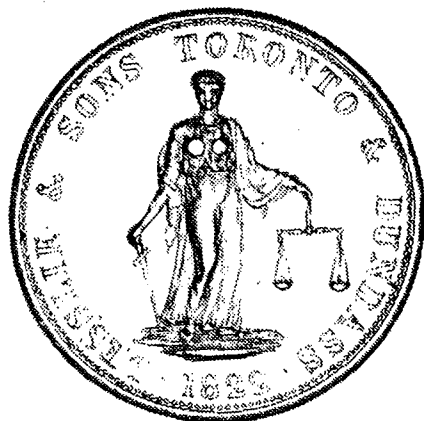
## **COMPOSITION**

Little has to be said about this subject since it requires only common sense and a little knowledge about metal prices. It goes without saying that bullion pieces, unless highly in demand, are priced based on bullion values at the present time. Naturally, silver and gold medals have increased in value over the last decade, since their bullion content alone has been greatly inflated. Perhaps in time to come even common nickel and copper medals will see great price increases as well. Judging by the price of nickel at the time of writing (over \$6.00), this day may not be so far away. In short, consider the composition first, before pricing is decided upon.

No matter how you look at it, the only way in which you will be able to accurately determine the price of a medal is through knowledge of the market and of the medal itself. Nothing can compensate for the time you will have to spend in learning about medals so that this will be possible. A little knowledge in this area can go a long way, for it is an area which many numismatists know very little about.

## THE LESSLIE TWOPENNY TOKEN

by Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.



During the early years of the nineteenth century, various Canadian merchants and speculators, taking advantage of the great scarcity of copper coins, derived a considerable revenue by importing copper tokens and putting them into circulation at values often considerably in excess of their actual cost. Many of these tokens carried the name of the business establishment issuing them, thus ensuring profits from the advertising as well as from the value of the coins. The firm of Lesslie and Sons of York, Kingston, and Dundas soon entered this profitable field by issuing the halfpenny and twopenny tokens known as Breton 717 and 718.

John Lesslie and his family came to Canada from Scotland during the early 1820s. Shortly after arriving, he formed a partnership with William Lyon MacKenzie, the Canadian patriot, under the name of MacKenzie and Lesslie. Their place of business was located at Dundas, and an advertisement of the day showed them as druggists and dealers in hardware, cutlery, toys, carpenters' tools, nails, groceries, confections, dye-stuffs, paints, etc., as well as operating a circulating library. Several years later, Mr. Lesslie established the firms of Lesslie and Sons, and opened stores in York and Kingston, where they operated as druggists and booksellers.

The twopenny token showed on the obverse the figure of Justice standing half-right, blindfolded, and holding a pair of scales in her left hand, while the right hand holds a sword with the point resting on the ground. The inscription around reads LESSLIE & SONS TORONTO & DUNDASS 1822. On the reverse is shown a plough with TOKEN above and 2d CURRENCY below, and the inscription around - PROSPERITY TO CANADA/LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. The diameter is 40 ½ mm. and the weight one ounce.

The piece appears in Sharp's catalogue of the Sir George Chetwynd collection, which was published in 1834, so it must necessarily have been struck before that date. The name of the town of York was changed to Toronto in 1834, and since the token was struck, or certainly designed, before that date, it is probable that the firm anticipated the change of name and had the new name inscribed on the token. It is most unlikely, however, that the change of name should have been anticipated twelve years before the occurrence, that is, in 1822, the date on the coin. This is probably the date of the establishment of the firm, and the token was most likely issued about 1832.

The coin was struck at the Soho Mint in Birmingham, England, and the dies were engraved by Thomas Wells Ingram, who was employed as a diesinker at that establishment from about 1820 to 1865.

The motto "La prudence et la candeur" would appear to be that of the Lesslie family.

There was a large issue, but before many years had elapsed the twopenny tokens became quite rare. They were large and cumbersome, and being of a denomination differing from other coins in circulation, they were not popular, and many were disposed of as scrap copper. It was also said that, as they were of a size and material particularly suited for washers, they were in great demand for that purpose by the operators of grist- and saw-mills. The additional S in the name Dundas was probably due to a misreading of the order by the mint officials.

*Editor's note: This article appeared in the Canadian Numismatic Association Bulletin of February 1952.*

## The Tale Of The 'Prince'



The story behind the rarity of the 1921 five cent is interesting and mysterious. The mint records show that 2,501,238 of the 1921 five cent silver had already been struck, when it was decided to use a larger nickel coin for this denomination. The Legislation was passed in May, 1921, and thereafter no more five cent pieces were coined in silver. The mint records also show that 3,022,655 coins of this denomination were subsequently melted, and it is generally assumed that the composition of the melt was the 1921 mintage and a portion of the 1920 mintage, thus explaining the rarity of the 1921 date today. But how many pieces of the 1921 five cent silver survived, and how did they survive? Various editions of the Charlton "Standard Catalogue" have estimated the surviving mintage at 100 pieces, 200 pieces and currently at 400 pieces.

A few are specimen coins, issued to collectors in set, but the rest of the surviving pieces are business or circulation strikes. It has been reported in the literature that a number of the circulation strikes were sold to visitors to the mint in the early months of 1921. However, no record of the number sold, if any, was recorded.

It is most improbable that the mysteries surrounding the 1921 five cent silver will ever be solved, and that numismatists will ever know how many pieces survived and how they escaped from the mint. But regardless of the unsolved mysteries, the 1921 five cent silver still remains one of Canada's rarest coins. The "Prince" lives on!

# Albania and Australia Mint Holey Silver Coins

For the first time since the demise of Imperial China, nations are minting coins with holes in them. In Albania, the hole in the holey coin is an integral part of the coin's design. On both sides of the 50 Leke coin, **the hole takes the form a tunnel**. On one side, the engine is seen coming out of the tunnel, and on the other side, the back-end of the train is viewed going into the tunnel. These interesting coins are also huge - 2½ inches in diameter and each coin contains 5 ounces of .925 fine silver.

On the other side of the world, Australia minted its first legal tender ounce denominated silver coins. These coins, called the Holey Dollar and the Dump, take their name and shape from Australia's first official coins, which were silver pieces of eight with a hole punched in the center. The outer rim became known as the "Holey Dollar" and the center had a 15 pence face value and was called "The Dump." The **new Holey Dollar (below)** contains one ounce of silver of 99.9% purity (sterling silver is 92.5% pure) and **The Dump**, which fits neatly into the center of the Holey Dollar, contains 1/4 ounce of 99.9 silver and has a face value of 25 cents.



EXTRACT FROM THE SILVER INSTITUTE LETTER FEB./MAR./89

CURRENCY MUSEUM	MUSÉE DE LA MONNAIE
BANK OF CANADA	BANQUE DU CANADA
tues.-sat. 10:30 17:00 sunday 13:00 17:00 open mondays from may to sept. museum activities	mardi au samedi 10:30 17:00 dimanche 13:00 17:00 ouvert les lundis de mai à sept. programmes variés
245 SPARKS ST. OTTAWA, CANADA (613)782-8914 4-11	

## 6.4 Million Troy Ounces of Pure Silver Used to Mint Japanese Emperor's Anniversary Coin



In November, Japan issued ten million pure silver coins to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the reign of Emperor Hirohito. This 99.99% pure silver coin has a face value of 10,000 Yen, weighs 20 grams and has a diameter of 35 mm. The new commemorative coin, depicted at left, shows the 16-petal chrysanthemum, the emperor's seal, on its reverse. It has the sun rising over mountains and waterfowl on its obverse. The waterfowl, *zuicho*, flying above the sun, signify good luck and happiness.

The Japanese Mint will deliver this issue to the Bank of Japan which will distribute them to 65,000 banks and post offices where they will be sold at face value. According to officials at the Ministry of Finance, demand for this coin exceeds supply to such an extent that a lottery system may have to be instituted to assure fair distribution.



## Membership Logo

All Members of the Association are reminded that they are allowed to use the C.N.A. Official Seal as their personal logo however they MUST remove "EST 1950" from under the canoe and insert the word "Member" or their membership number. It is against the Constitution to use the Official Seal at any time without permission of the Executive.

The proper logo is reproduced hereunder for your benefit and can be copied direct from the Journal by your printer or advertising firm.

**This logo is for use by CNA members only. It may be used on personal stationery or cheques. It may also be included in advertising. You may, if you wish, insert the word "MEMBER" or your membership number in the bottom section of the logo.**





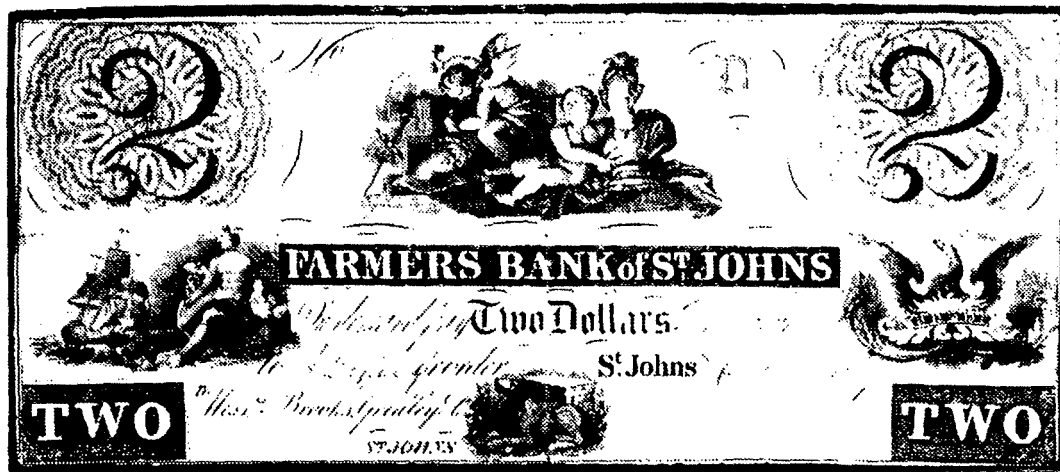
# The International Coin Certification Service

Canada's first and only independent coin certification and grading service has officially opened for business today. The company has been named the International Coin Certification Service (ICCS) and is located in Toronto. ICCS offer a broad range of numismatic services. These include: coin grading, coin authentication, an extended coin grading profile and coin photography. ICCS's professional fees vary depending on the service selected. The basic coin authentication and grading package is priced at \$27.50 (\$20.00 US) per coin not including postage and insurance. The fee is independent of the coin's actual market value. ICCS grading standards require at least three senior consultants to view each coin in order to determine a final consensus grade. The service's turnaround time will be 8 to 10 days exclusive of mail delivery. The firm's area of specialization is Canadian coins with a strong emphasis on rare items in all grades and all coins in mintstate or near mintstate condition.

ICCS will only grade those coins submitted to it that are genuine. Those thought to be counterfeit will be returned to the submitter with no opinion stated. Each coin that is graded will be packaged in a sealed inert holder along with a statement as to the coin's composite numeric grade. In order for the ICCS grading opinion to remain in force the coins must not be removed from their ICCS-sealed packages. Coins submitted for authentication will be packaged in a similar manner. They will also be accompanied by an authenticity tag that expressly states whether the coin is genuine or not in the opinion of the company. The firm's special grading profile feature will, in addition to stating the coin's numeric grade, provide a detailed evaluation of each of the coin's overall eye appeal, surfaces quality; strike quality, lustre quality and quality of toning if any is present.

The founding principals and senior authentication and grading staff of ICCS are Willaim K. Cross, Ingrid K. Smith and R. Brian Cornwell. Each is widely respected in the Canadian numismatic field. Cross is best recognized as President of Charlton International Inc. and as Publisher of the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, now in its 35th year of publication. He has been a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild since 1969, President of the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers between 1976 and 1980 and served as Ontario Director of the Canadian Numismatic Association in 1983-4. During his 26 years as a professional numismatist and dealer he has authenticated and graded thousands of Canadian coins. Smith has been a professional numismatist and dealer for 22 years. She has internationally recognized coin authentication credentials. She served as a coin authenticator for the German Central Bank and the American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS). During her service at ANACS she authenticated over 20,000 coins. Cornwell is best known for his numismatic research and writing in the numismatic press. He is Fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. Cornwell has written and lectured extensively on matters related to the development and refinement of existing Canadian mint state grading standards. He is currently researching and writing a definitive book on the grading of Canadian mint state coins. As a long time collector of Canadian mintstate coins, Cornwell has graded many thousands of coins.

According to Bill Cross, ICCS President, the company's objective is to be recognized as the leading international authority for authenticating and grading Canadian coins. The company intends to expand into the education services field by offering custom-designed counterfeit detection workshops and grading seminars. Details of these plans are to be released in early 1987. Further information about the company's services and plans is available from ICCS's head office. The address is 15 Birch Avenue, Toronto Ontario Canada, M4V 1E1. The telephone number is (416) 964-7580. ICCS consultants will also attend the following major coin shows in the near future.: Toronto International Coin Fair November 21-23; Michigan State Numismatic Society in Dearborn Michigan November 28-30; Long Beach California Show in February 1987; and TOREX in Toronto February 21 and 22.

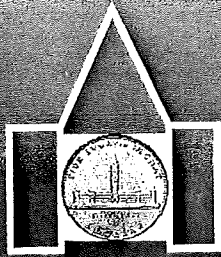


#### PHANTOM BANK NOTES

In early Canada there were ghost or so-called "phantom" banks. They were truly phantoms as they had no head offices, and perhaps with one or two exceptions, no offices at all; they had no charters nor any other authority to do business; they had no officers, no directors nor shareholders. About the only things they did have were paper money and, undoubtedly, profits. Only a few pieces of their paper money remain today to remind us of the most amazing story in Canadian banking history.

All that was necessary to "found" a phantom bank was to select a Canadian name for the institution and then find a printer or engraver who was looking for business. Most of the notes were printed on good quality paper by reputable New York firms who probably were unaware that they were contributing to delinquency. Once printed, the notes were put into circulation south of the border. They were sufficiently similar to those of the well-known Canadian chartered banks that they were freely accepted - for a time. As a result of this most of the specimens known today have turned up in the United States rather than in Canada.

*Photograph courtesy of Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.*



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi - Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

June 2002

Number 5

## From the President's Pen

Sorry if this page layout seems a bit repetitive! I just could not bear to erase the GG Medals from the Journal after such a successful auction meeting on May 27th. So for one last time the medals grace our cover page. The Andy Winn Auction consisted of 41 lots, forty of which were sold. The highlight of the evening being lot number forty one, a 1876 Governor General Silver Medal, Princess Louise/Marquiss of Lorne - Named - (BR94). This lot sold for the princely sum of \$875.00, which must be a record for any item sold at a COCC auction. The total amount raised by the auction was \$3,142.00 less taxes; this will give a fantastic boost to the Club coffers. The Club as a whole, would like to thank Mrs. Winn very much for this generous donation.



**President**  
John MacPhee

**Vice-President**  
Barry McIntyre

**Secretary**  
Eugène Touchette

**Treasurer**  
Tom McFerran

**Journal Editor**  
John MacPhee

**Journal Publisher**  
Johnnie Johnston

**Next Meeting**  
June 24th

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of May 27th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45 and welcomed 17 members and one guest. The minutes of the April meeting were approved on a motion by J. Johnston and seconded by E. Burt. Bonnie Fowler won the 50/50 draw and door prizes went to C. Faulkner, Ed Burt and Tom McFerran. The main portion of the evening was taken up by the Andy Winn auction. Our Vice-President, Barry McIntyre, moved a motion to create an honorary Vice-President position in the COCC. There would only be one position at a time. The criteria would be: (1) Having been a member in good standing for a period of 15 years or more and (2) Having at some time held the position of President of the COCC. It was moved by Chris Faulkner and seconded by Johnny Johnson that the motion be adopted as proposed. The Club will be seeking nominations for this position. The highlight of our June 2002 meeting will be an interview of Frank Fesco by Hillel Kaslove (former curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum). Barry McIntyre will tape this interview and send copies to the C.N.A. and O.N.A. Organizations for their Library. This promises to be an interesting evening and we would like as many of our members as possible to attend.

We will be serving wine, cheese and light refreshments. In addition there will be a special door prize, the remaining lot that went unsold at the Andy Winn Auction. This was at a reserve of \$35 so come on out and see what it was and maybe win it!.



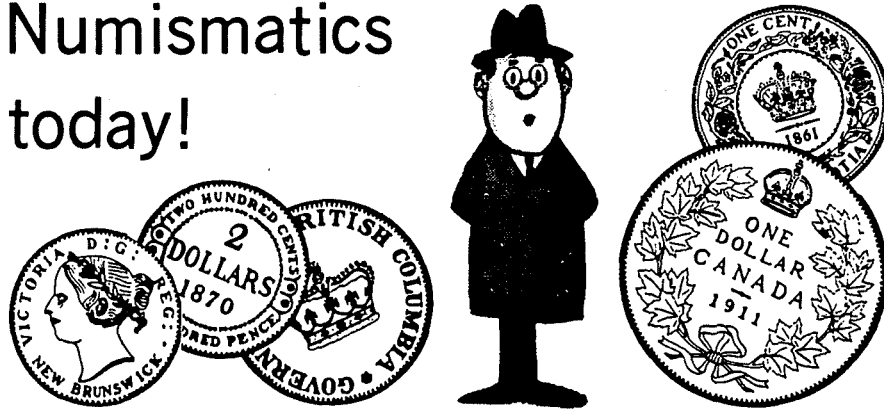
This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle #3 in our May COCC Journal.

- 3 -

                  C H I N A  
                  B L E U   O S L O  
                  G A B O N   T H A N K  
                  E R N S   G A G   C Z A R  
                  V I I   G A G E S   A P E  
S I N   P A R O L E S   P A S  
E L D E R L Y   D A N M A R K  
V   C U L           N E O   I  
E S C U D O S   A C R O B A T  
R H O   E N A B L E D   O R S  
A I L   S M O G S   A G A  
G N U S   A G E   G R U B  
                  S N E E R   R I A L S  
                  A N T I   I P S O  
                  C A S A S



Introduce a friend to  
Numismatics  
today!



ACROSS

- 1 - Nippon
- 5 - drained sea
- 7 - tidy
- 10 - atomic weapon
- 11 - Macedonian money
- 13 - judge
- 14 - bustle
- 16 - coin date
- 18 - quantity (*abb*)
- 19 - accustom
- 21 - 56
- 22 - holy female (*abb*)
- 23 - harness foothold
- 25 - airport info (*abb*)
- 27 - cure-all
- 29 - word change
- 31 - dog's warning

ACROSS

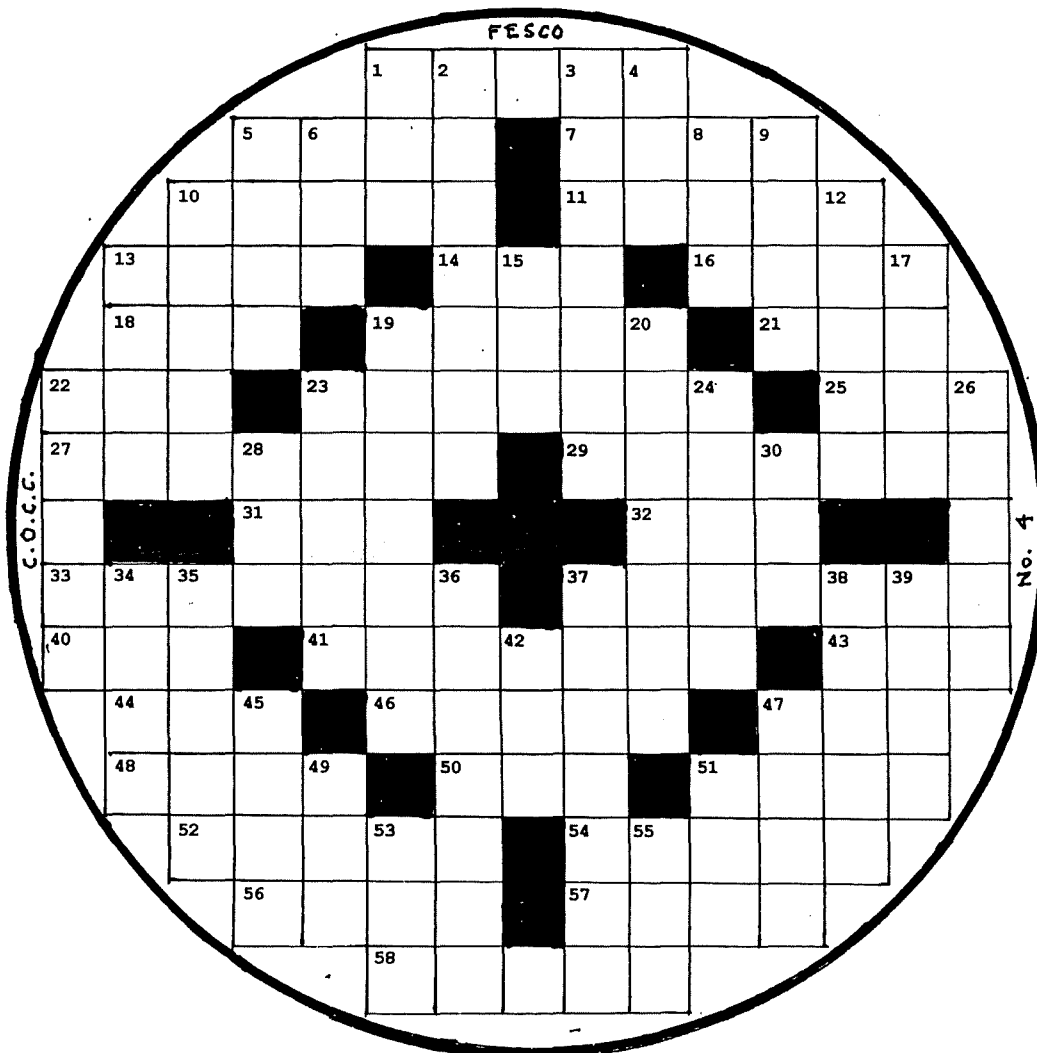
- 32 - Russian cosmonaut
- 33 - gets
- 37 - perfumed
- 40 - old car
- 41 - flamboyance
- 43 - sugar (*suffix*)
- 44 - picnic pest
- 46 - stones
- 47 - pose
- 48 - disgust reactions
- 50 - pass water
- 51 - wrong dies coin
- 52 - Greek fabler
- 54 - Japan coin weight
- 56 - sole
- 57 - she sheep
- 58 - beautify beauty

DOWN

- 1 - push tightly
- 2 - former ZOG realm
- 3 - border principality
- 4 - born
- 5 - aid in crime
- 6 - PC memory (*abb*)
- 8 - some
- 9 - China money weight
- 10 - macho men
- 12 - mad orator
- 13 - information
- 15 - tough (*French*)
- 17 - \_\_\_\_\_ Hayworth
- 19 - everlasting
- 20 - castrated males
- 22 - animal scent
- 23 - private currency

DOWN

- 24 - Gay \_\_\_\_\_ (*Fr cap*)
- 26 - ammonia compound
- 28 - \_\_\_\_\_ Khan
- 30 - juniper liquor
- 34 - dandy
- 35 - pa'anga land
- 36 - cut quickly
- 37 - crafty planner
- 38 - loose fabric
- 39 - east (*Spanish*)
- 42 - dined
- 45 - those two
- 47 - additions
- 49 - 157 degs 30 mins
- 51 - Fr. madam (*abb*)
- 53 - mouths
- 55 - possess



# Antiques of Pediatric Interest

by Dr. Theodore G.H. Drake, M.B.

The ceremony of touching for scrofula, the King's Evil, was performed in England from the time of Edward I until the end of Queen Anne's reign (with the exception of during the reign of William and Mary), a period of nearly 700 years.

In the reign of Henry VII, the presentation of a piece of gold was first generally introduced. This was the angel-noble, a circulating gold coin of the time, on which an angel is represented standing with both feet on a dragon. A warrant issued in the reign of James I for the special coining of angels as touch pieces shows that although they were current coin, they were also made readily pierced for the purpose of suspension about the sufferer's neck during the ceremony of touching. From the days of Charles II to those of Queen Anne, this gold coin being no longer current, a special gold medalet of the type illustrated, varying only in size and name of the reigning sovereign, was struck and perforated for the ceremony.



Gold Touch Piece, Charles II, circa 1662 (22mm)

The immense popularity of the ceremony is shown by the entry in Evelyn's Diary for March 28, 1684:

"There was so great a concourse of people with their children to be touch'd for the evil, that six or seven were crush'd to death by pressing at the chirurgeon's (Surgeon's) doors for tickets."

The register of those touched for the King's Evil by Charles II extends from May 1662, to April 1682, and gives the number of persons touched by the king for the evil as 92,107, as many as 600 being touched at one ceremony.

*Journal of Pediatrics, St. Louis, September 1933.*

# The Railroad Coin of Mexico

## - The 1950 5 Pesos -

by Greg Burns

This coin celebrates and commemorates the "Inauguration del Ferrocarril del Sureste" (Inauguration of the Railway of the South East) in 1950.

The political environment in the 30s, 40s, and 50s was favorable to the construction of the railway as part of an overall plan of progress and development. General Lazaro Cardenas, elected president in 1934, formulated a six-year plan to modernize the country. In 1940, General Manuel Avila Camacho was elected and his new administration was notable for an increasing reate of industrialization. Miguel Aleman, president from 1946 to 1952, was responsible for massive public-works projects.

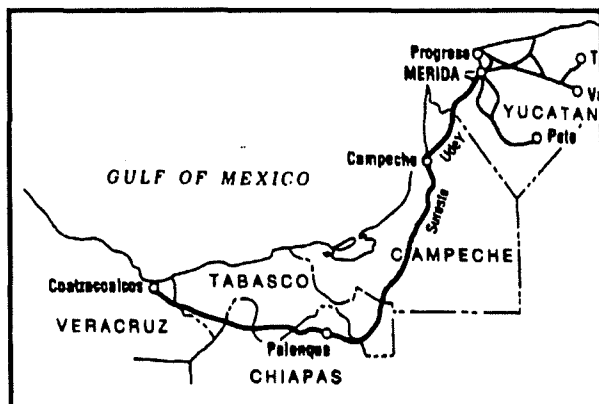
The railroad was built by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works (Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Obras Publicas, abbreviated SCOP) starting in 1940. The Ferrocarril del Sureste crosses innumerable rivers and marshlands along the Gulf Coast Plain and originally ran only from the United of Yucatan line in Campeche (on the Peninsula of Yucatan) to Allende, Veracruz; this was completed in 1950. In 1962, a bridge was constructed across the Rio Coatzacoalcos that originated from Mexico City. In 1969 the Ferrocarril del Sureste was merged with the United of Yucatan to form the United South Eastern Railways (Ferracarriles Unidos del Sureste).

The coin's obverse shows an engine among a field of crops, flanked by palm trees, and in the distance a radiant rising sun. While the composition of the coin's elements is remarkably beautiful, the execution is



flawed by the flatness of the relief, though this is in part necessary because of the design's use on a coin meant for circulation.

*The coat of arms of Mexico (used on the reverse of the coin) was derived from the Aztecs who, while travelling in AD 820, responded to a prophecy instructing them to settle where they saw an eagle holding a serpent in its claws. This was then the banks of a lake, now the Valley of Mexico.*



*This map shows the east to west extent of the Ferrocarril del Surestes. The railway connects Compeche (in the east) with the rest of Mexico at Coatzacoalcos after the completion of a bridge across the Rio Coatzacoalcos in 1962. The rail system in the east is the United of Yucatan.*

the execution is remarkably beautiful, the execution is flawed by the flatness of the relief, though this is in part necessary because of the design's use on a coin meant for circulation.

### Mexico City Mint

Weight: 27.78 grams  
Purity: .720 Silver  
Mintage: 200,000  
Edge Inscription: Agricultura Industria Comercio

### References:

The Encyclopedia Americana, 1963 Ed.  
Compton Electronic Encyclopedia (America OnLine) August, 1991  
The Historical Guide to North American Railroads, George Drury, 1985

# The Payment Notes of "La Compagnie Desjardins" of St-André de Kamouraska (Que)

by Y. Marquis

It was common at the beginning of the century that enterprises used NOTES to pay their employees or as acknowledgement for debts or merchandise received. La "COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS" of St-André de Kamouraska (Quebec) is among these businesses, which contributed to the creation and development of many villages.

## The Founder and The Company

The story of "LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS" goes back to 1864 when Charles-Alfred Roy-Desjardins, nicknamed "THE BOSS", started the manual building of three threshing-machines of recent invention. These machines, different from those existing, and wind-powered, were no more fixed to the barn but mobile. They could be moved to the field and operated by the "Horse-Powered" treadmill which supplied the power. It was an endless pavement rolling on an inclined plane and turning a big wheel; a belt linked the treadmill to the threshing-machine itself. The horse had to walk hours after hours on this rolling plane, a sempiternal hill passing under its feet.

During one of his numerous business trips to St-André de Kamouraska Charles-Alfred met Emilie Dumont. They were married in 1867 and he then moved his mechanical shop to St-André to produce threshing-machines which sold easily. During his whole life, Charles-Alfred was a great business man in many different fields of activity. He was also a supporter of the "troc". He probably got his nickname of "THE BOSS" from his entrepreneurship and from his personality.

The first factory built in St-André was run by a wind-mill and by a wheel turned by beasts of burden when wind failed. Around 1875, "La Compagnie Desjardins et Paradis" was founded and this name was later changed for "LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS" in 1895.

The company also had its own general store founded by the "Boss Desjardins" in 1906, store known as "Syndicat des Cultivateurs". The store offered everything from molasses to firewood and "troc" was popular with people of the wide Kamouraska area. Skilful and artful, the Boss, who owned about all of the business in St-André, was paying his employees with "coupons" exchangeable at the General Store. Much research was





St-André, Kam. 1<sup>er</sup> Juin 1907

LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS

BON à Marcel Margus

pour 16.25 lrs. de fonte malleable

0.4 cts de 100 lrs

monté à la Station

descendre de la Station

65 cts par Jos. E. Beaulieu

done to locate these "coupons" that were thought to be metallic pieces, but research proved that in fact they are "Notes" in paper with a hand written value, according to the number of hours worked or the service rendered.

Most of the notes found are dated from 1902 to 1908. The notes existed in two formats, the large (3.5 x 8 inches) and

\$ 39/100 St-André, 1<sup>er</sup> Sept 1902

BON à Mr. Thomas Beaulieu

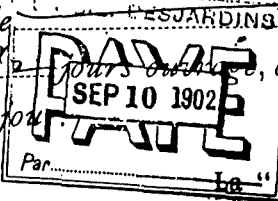
pour la somme de 39/100 Piastres.

Paiement de 39/100 Piastres, du 1<sup>er</sup> au 31<sup>er</sup> Août incl.

à \$ 77/100 par jour

La "COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS" (Fonderie).

Par J. L. Roberge



the small (3 x 5 inches) and bear the signature of the manager of the time, J.L. Roberge (1902), J.E. Paradis (1903), A. Darisse (1905-07) or J.A. Gagnon (1908). The small notes were used to pay for the transport of merchandise "from" or "to" the Station. The large Notes were used to pay for labor done at the Boutique, at the Foundry or at the Shop.

These Notes were exchangeable as real money of the time, but only at a store owned by the Boss. But as one could find there everything or nearly... If it was to happen that an employee needed some "real money" to travel by train, he then had to exchange a part of these Notes for the value of his ticket. The note was then stamped as "PAID" with the date of payment. One can say without any malice that the Boss did control the currency circulation...

### The Boss was also a Pioneer

Later, Charles-Alfred opened, in his house, on December 31, 1883 the Post Office of St-André. He also had there the wireless telegraph.

In 1911, he started a foundry to produce "grey" and "malleable" cast-iron. It was the first and only foundry of its kind in the province of Quebec. It was at that time that the production of gas "engines" began. During the 1920's, the company had a warehouse and a sales branch in Saskatoon. In 1924 a major fire at the Saskatoon offices heralded the beginning of the decline of the business. Bad business decisions and the 1929-30 crisis led to the closing of the company, what proved to be a hard blow for St-André's population, which was close to 3,000 people.

Charles-Alfred died on September 6, 1934 at the age of 88. He left his legacy to his heirs of the 4th generation. Because of that, some got their inheritance only 50 years later, and some others are still waiting...

In 1932, a new company in the name of "DESJARDINS Limited" was founded and operated by the Gendron family, up to 1970. During World War II, it prospered as they exported engines into Mexico, and some threshing-machines into Ecuador. In 1948, Desjardins Ltd. was the scene of the first strike in the Bas St-Laurent area. It provoked a negative effect for the owners and from that time there were no technical improvements and no equipment changes. From 125 workers in 1948, there were only 30 at the end of the 60's. In 1970, the company was sold to MM. Paul Normand and Gilles Picard of St-Pascal, and in 1976 to the Biron family of Ste-Croix de Lotbinière. It was a real disaster, and the foundry closed its doors in May 1977. To add to the bad luck, the wood shop was destroyed by fire one year later. It was then decided to liquidate the company.

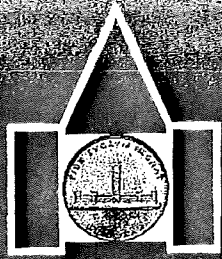
The enterprise was then bought jointly by Mr. Luc Martin (Grandson of the Boss Desjardins) and the employees, on October 27, 1978 and was incorporated under the name of "Les Industries Desjardins". Equipment was redesigned and sales progressed year after year. Among products manufactured by the firm, clap-boarding machines distributed in New-Brunswick, in Ontario, in Main and in Massachusetts; and also the compost machine, portable saw-mill, many kinds of conveyors and complete lathe-mills. In July 1987, after 43 years of work, Luc Martin retired and his son Louis (5th. generation) took his place.

We may conclude saying that Les Industries DESJARDINS reflects today the entrepreneurship of Charles-Alfred Desjardins. For those who wonder if the Boss was a relative of Alphonse Desjardins who founded the Caisses Populaires Desjardins, let's say that he was the grandson of Alphonse's cousin.

*Note: I would like to sincerely thank Mr. Luc Martin who has provided information which led to the writing of this article.*

From CNA Journal January 1993





# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi - Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

July 2002

Number 7

## From the President's Pen

### The Second Annual Mid-Summer General Meeting,

#### What's on for the July meeting....?

This meeting will feature an open forum where COCC members can openly discuss their numismatic passion complete with examples for us to examine! Please feel free to wax on about your best pieces and show us some examples. No talk is too short or no example too obscure. If you like them show us!

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of June 24th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:55 and welcomed the numerous members present. He congratulated David Bergeron on his new appointment as Curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Collection in Ottawa at the Currency Museum.

The minutes of the May meeting were approved on motion by Barry McIntyre and seconded by Pierre Morel.

The 50/50 Draw of \$10.50 was won by a member(?) The special door prize, a 1984 Official Papal Visit Medal from the Winn donation went to Sean Issacs and books went to Pierre Morel and Ed Burt.

The main event of the evening was the taping of an interview of long-time member, former COCC President and Master Numismatist, Frank Fesco by Hillel Kaslove, former Curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum.

Words of wisdom from Frank includes: Keep data and background info on your coins lest your estate confuse the value of your collection;

If you want to do something do it before you are seventy-five;

Think of your hobby as a good friend;

There is great pleasure in doing research.

The interview was followed by our President reading Ray Desjardins letter of homage to Frank and the presentation of a specially engraved ONA medal to Hillel Kaslove for his role as interviewer. Next, our Vice President proclaimed Frank Fesco to the position of Honorary President of the COCC, gave Frank a certificate and an inscribed gavel.

Wine, Cheese, Wafers and Apple Juice followed as the conclusion of this first rate event! Festivities ended at 22:00. An excellent close to a great evening!

#### President

John MacPhee

#### Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

#### Secretary

Eugène Touchette

#### Treasurer

Tom McFerran

#### Journal Editor

John MacPhee

#### Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

#### Next Meeting

July 22nd

#### Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

#### Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00


Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle #4 in our June COCC Journal.

- 4 -

J A P A N  
A R A L N E A T  
H B O M B D E N A R  
D E E M A D O Y E A R  
A M T E N U R E L V I  
S T E S T I R R U P E T A  
P A N A C E A A N A G R A M  
O G R R U R I I  
O B T A I N S S C E N T E D  
R E O P A N A C H E O S E  
A N T L I T H S S I T  
U G H S P E E M U L E  
A E S O P M O M M E  
M E R E E W E S  
A D O R N



Introduce  
a friend to  
Numismatics  
today!

The illustration shows a barn with a sign that says "COIN SHOW" hanging from the roof. A person is standing in the doorway of the barn. In the foreground, there is a sign that says "PARKING" and a sign with a dollar sign and a coin. There are trees and birds in the background.

ACROSS

- 1 - "Morning Calm" land
- 5 - coffin stand
- 7 - near
- 10 - vegetable plate
- 11 - meet & welcome
- 13 - face disguise
- 14 - language ed (*abb*)
- 16 - odd character
- 18 - wapiti
- 19 - eminent
- 21 - owing
- 22 - year (*var*)
- 23 - special aptitudes
- 25 - unofficial cash (*abb*)
- 27 - artillery science
- 29 - imbiber
- 31 - palindrome name

AROSS

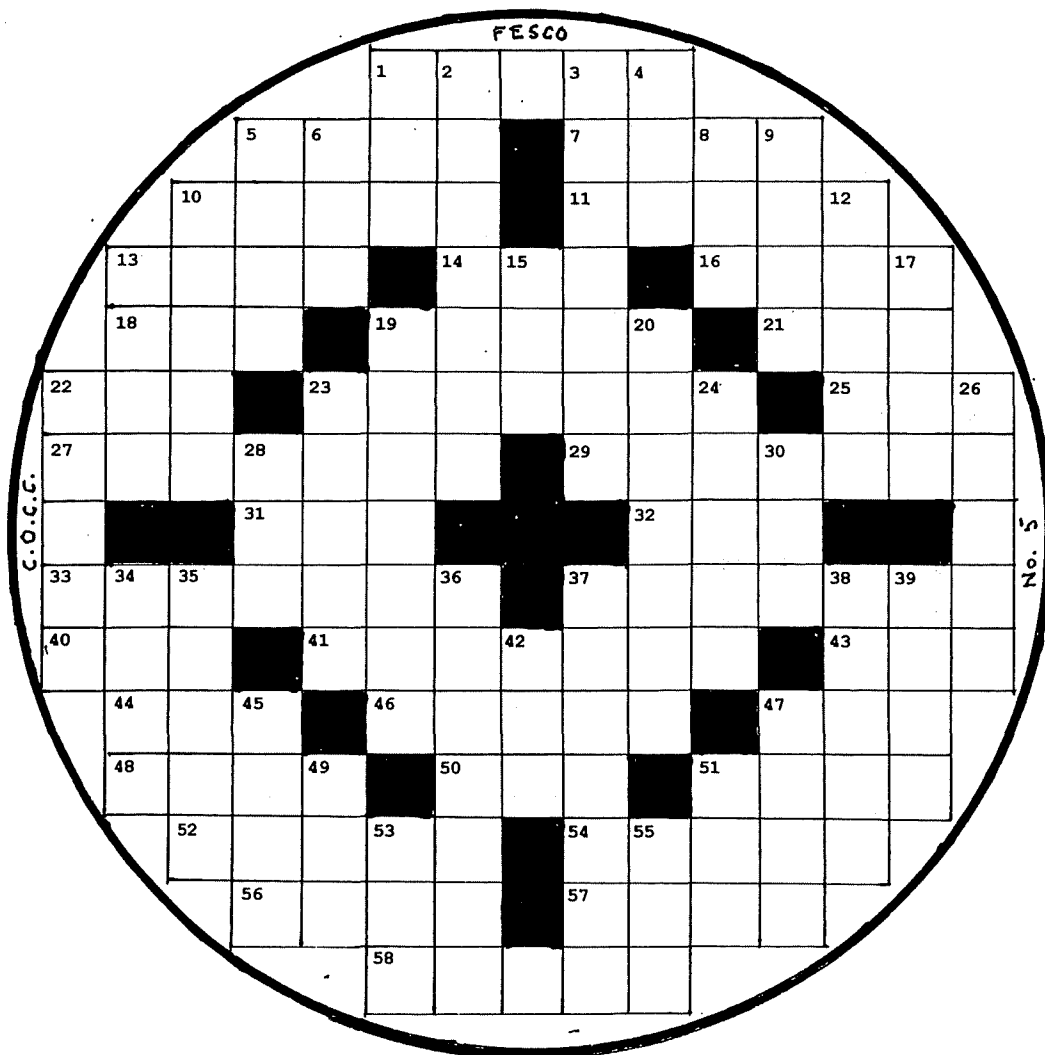
- 32 - fuss
- 33 - bane
- 37 - landscape
- 40 - affirmative vote
- 41 - properties
- 43 - nitrogen (*e.g.*)
- 44 - drag
- 46 - harness parts
- 47 - first page (*abb*)
- 48 - slender
- 50 - rotary speed (*abb*)
- 51 - poke
- 52 - slope
- 54 - stone worker
- 56 - ore vein
- 57 - test
- 58 - 1<sup>st</sup> deadly sin

DOWN

- 1 - NZ parrot
- 2 - tidy
- 3 - London land
- 4 - ventilate
- 5 - relax in warmth
- 6 - kind
- 8 - mil. rank (*abb*)
- 9 - accept advice
- 10 - stylish shop
- 12 - torso
- 13 - meal list
- 15 - comprehend
- 17 - erase
- 19 - decorate food
- 20 - cycle events (*UK*)
- 22 - intense pain
- 23 - tantalize

DOWN

- 24 - right and left
- 26 - flat carriers
- 28 - 22 degs 30 mins
- 30 - no (*French*)
- 34 - elvers
- 35 - handles roughly
- 36 - race launcher
- 37 - restrained flow
- 38 - incite (*2 wds*)
- 39 - foray
- 42 - elect. current (*abb*)
- 45 - fish breathe organ
- 47 - school dance (*abb*)
- 49 - \_\_\_ Tse Tung
- 51 - cancer ind. (*abb*)
- 53 - pol. party (*abb*)
- 55 - hew



# Papal Visit Trade Notes

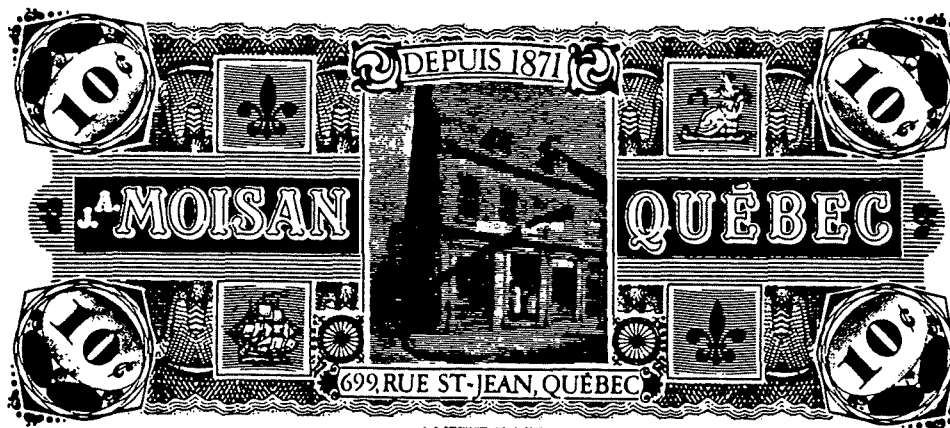
by Jerry Remick

The J.A. Moisan grocery store, 699 rue St. Jean, Quebec City, Quebec, G1R 1P7 has just released a 5 cent and a 10 cent trade note to commemorate the visit of Pope John Paul II to Quebec City Sept. 9 and 10. A set of the 2 notes in a plastic holder is available at \$2.50 postpaid.

Both notes are identical except for color and denomination. A portrait of the Pope is shown at the left side on the obverse and the skyline of Quebec City appears in the center. The store as it appeared in 1890 is featured on the reverse.

The notes are the same size as US and Canadian banknotes. The reverse of the 5 cent note is printed in yellow and that of the 10 cent in green. The printing on the obverse is in black with a lighter shade of the note's color filling in the blank places. The serial number is printed in red. The edition is limited to 6,000 notes of each denomination. Numismatist Boris Maltais, president of J.A. Moisan, designed the notes. The plates were engraved and the notes printed on high quality bond-type paper containing tiny colored paper discs by J.B. Deschamps Inc. of Beauport (Quebec), a subsidiary of the Canadian Banknote Co. Ltd.

The notes are given to store customers at the rate of one percent of the total value of their purchase. They are valid for merchandise in the store at any time and bear no expiry date. A 33 mm nickel trade token of 30 cents denomination, bearing the portrait of the Pope with Quebec City in the background, is also in use and is available at \$1.50 postpaid. A series of 6 trade notes featuring the portrait of Jacques Cartier (available at \$5.50 postpaid) is also used in the store. However the supply of the 10 cent note is exhausted and only available in the complete sets.



From CNA Journal Oct 1984. Notes no longer available.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND THE CELEBRATED PEW DISPUTE

By Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

When St. Gabriel Street Church in Montreal appointed The Rev. James Somerville as pastor in 1803 there was considerable opposition to the call and the dissidents withdrew and formed a separate congregation called The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Robert Forest as pastor. He remained but a short time when he was moved to New York. In 1804 the Rev. Robert Easton was appointed pastor. He supervised the building of a new church on St. Peter Street and filled the position of pastor until 1824 when he resigned. A communion token (Bowman 16) was used during his incumbency.

On the resignation of Mr. Easton it was determined, by a majority of the congregation, to secure a minister of the Established Church of Scotland and no one else. A large part of the congregation were Americans and they strongly objected to this stipulation so they separated forming their own church which was known as the American Presbyterian Church. The Scots, being in the majority, retained the property and renamed the congregation St. Andrew's Church with the Rev. John Burns the minister. The old communion tokens were melted down and the metal was used for the new token (Bowman 17).

In 1826 Mr. Burns was replaced by the Rev. Alexander Mathieson who continued in that capacity until his death in 1870. In 1829 the church was destroyed by fire and most of the tokens were lost in the conflagration. In 1834 Mr. Mathieson visited Scotland where he secured new dies and had new tokens made (Bowman 18) which were used well into the 1880's.

In 1850 a new church was built on Belmont Street which was destroyed by fire in 1869 but was immediately rebuilt.

In 1870, on the death of Mr. Mathieson, the ministry was filled by the Rev. Gavin Lang who, during the latter part of 1872, supported by a majority of the congregation, proposed departing from the ancient forms and modes of worship in the church and substituting more modern usages. These alterations were objected to by Mr. James Johnston, an elder of the church. The discussions and arguments became at times very intense even to the extent of some of the participants being called liars.

Mr. Johnston came to Canada in 1867 from Scotland where he had been a member of the Church of Scotland. He was a wholesale drygoods importer and merchant, a member of sessions and an elder of St. Andrew's Church in Montreal from 1867 to 1872. He was a legal lessee and holder of pew no. 68 in the church for which he had always paid the yearly rental of \$66.50 in advance.

The arguments between Mr. Johnston and the church organization became so severe and personal that on the 7th December, 1872, the trustees, not having the power to divest him of his eldership, decided to get rid of him as a church member by refusing to rent him the church pew for 1873 and future years, and notified him of this action. Before the end of 1872 he had sent the pew rental for the year 1873 to the treasurer which sum the treasurer refused to accept. Mr. Johnston made clear that he would pay the pew rental at any time. He and his family occupied the pew on the first Sunday of 1873 and continued to use the pew during January, February, March and April of that year.

The church authorities, not being able to refuse him admission to the church, put up a sign over the pew reading "FOR STRANGERS", removed the books and cushions belonging to Mr. Johnston and had them delivered to the warehouse of James Johnston & Co. However, in spite of the fact that strangers used the pew and his properties were removed, Mr. Johnston and his family continued to occupy the pew for the first four months of 1873. He wrote a number of letters to the church complaining of the insults, annoyances and disturbances to which he was subjected but received no reply.

In June of 1873 Mr. Johnston laid suit in the Superior Court of Montreal against the illegal, unjust, scandalous, malicious, defamatory and unchristian conduct of the minister and trustees, claiming the sum of ten thousands dollars. The case was heard by the Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson, who, after studying the evidence, dismissed the case.

On the dismissal of the case by The Superior Court Mr. Johnston appealed to The Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada. This Court met on February 3rd, 1876 and was composed of Mr. Chief Justice Dorion and Mr. Justices Monk, Ramsay, Sanborn and Tessier. The Court, voting three to two against the plaintiff, also dismissed the case.

An appeal was then instituted in The Supreme Court of Canada which was heard in January of 1877 before the Honourable Chief Justice Richards and the Honourable Justices Ritchie, Strong, Taschereau, Fournier and Harvey. This Court reversed the judgements of the two previous Courts and condemned the minister and trustees to pay Mr. Johnston the sum of \$300 damages as well as the costs of all previous Court expenses.

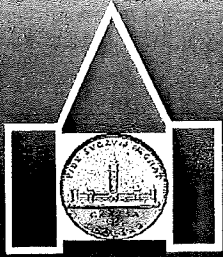
Thus ended the dispute between Mr. Johnston and the minister and trustees of St. Andrew's Church regarding the rental of pew no. 68. While he did not continue his attendance at the church, he had the satisfaction of feeling that his views regarding his rights to the pew rental were valid.



*Editor's Note: This was reprinted from the Journal of November 1973 and from the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society of October 1973.*

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# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi - Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

August 2002

Number 8

## From the President's Pen

### The Annual August Mid-Summer General Meeting,

#### What's on for the August meeting....?

This meeting will feature an open forum where COCC members can openly discuss their numismatic passions related to Paper Money and Tokens! As happened in July, please feel free to wax on about your best pieces and show us some examples. No talk is too short or no example too obscure. If you like them show us!

### Minutes of the COCC Meeting of June 24th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30 and welcomed the seven members present.

The minutes were approved on motion by Tom McFerran that was seconded by Pierre Morel. The 50/50 draw was won by Tom McFerran.

The members then proceeded to the open forum with discussion continuing for the next hour and a half. Every member present found the evening instructive and relaxing, just what was needed on a warm summer's night.

The meeting was adjourned at 21:30 by general consensus.



**President**  
John MacPhee

**Hon. President**  
Frank Fesco

**Vice-President**  
Barry McIntyre

**Secretary**  
Eugène Touchette

**Treasurer**  
Tom McFerran

**Journal Editor**  
John MacPhee

**Journal Publisher**  
Johnnie Johnston

**Next Meeting**  
August 26th

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle #5 in our July COCC Journal.

- 5 -

K O R E A  
B I E R N I G H  
S A L A D G R E E T  
M A S K E S L N E R D  
E L K G R E A T D U E  
A N O T A L E N T S N L T  
G U N N E R Y D R I N K E R  
O N A N A D O A  
N E M E S I S S C E N E R Y  
Y E A E S T A T E S G A S  
L U G H A M E S P G I  
S L I M R P M P R O D  
S L A N T M A S O N  
L O D E E X A M  
P R I D E

#### Frank Fesco Footnotes

Time passes more swiftly as you age, or so it seems. That is a feeble excuse for not expressing, until now, by thanks and appreciation for my appointment as Honorary President. It was a complete surprise. I am truly grateful for the honour, and for your expressions of praise and recognition for my past contributions. Thank you all. I shall try to continue articles about my numismatic explorations as long as I can.

This issue has a portion of a five page study of small Annamese coins. I see that our hard-working publisher has also continued my post-stroke effort at round crossword puzzles. Please let me know if these are worthwhile.

I returned to my weekly studies at the Bank of Canada's numismatic library after some eight months of absence and found a remarkable renovation had taken place while I was away. There, I met an avid banknote collector, Harold Brown. He had come all the way from Flin Flon, Manitoba, to do some exploring in the library. What does that tell you?

Barry McIntyre, our energetic and enthusiastic professional P.C. electronic member, has introduced me to the modern universal digital age. In a span of a few short years a network has developed into a gigantic storehouse of knowledge and an international agora for movement of goods and knowledge. What a revolution! What a revelation! May I have many more years to enjoy it!

One of the items I found on the Net from Hanoi, in Vietnam, was a out-of-print copy of Ed Toda's 1882 book: "Annam and its Small Currency". John A Novak, himself an author of an Annamese Working Aid, calls it "the most complete and comprehensive book in the English language on Annamese holed cashpieces", and I agree. I have copied it single-sided, and plan to have it produced double-sided (143 sheets; 286 pages; 310 coins illustrated) for my own use. If any members would like me to have a copy printed, for their use, at the same time, please call me (523-3659). The price, at cost, should be somewhat less than \$20 dependent upon quantity.

02 08 12

ACROSS

- 1 - Lhasa land
- 5 - heroic poem
- 7 - Röntgen emission
- 10 - corpulent
- 11 - conifers
- 13 - petty quarrel
- 14 - palindrome name
- 16 - Vognes Mts river
- 18 - lock opener
- 19 - landed estate
- 21 - regret
- 22 - old S Africa (*abb*)
- 23 - plant spiral arm
- 25 - through (*prefix*)
- 27 - smashed
- 29 - day's dying
- 31 - SE Asian holiday

ACROSS

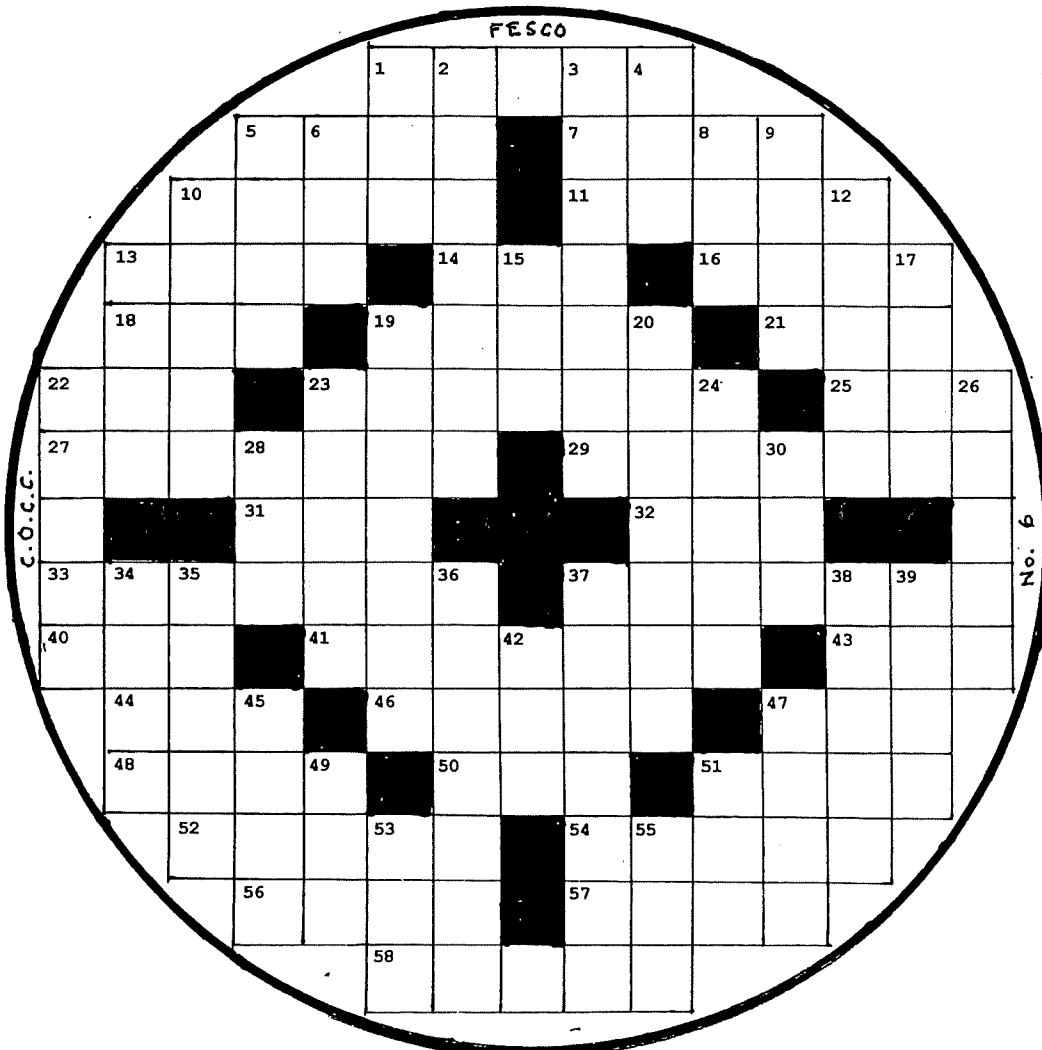
- 32 - friend (*French*)
- 33 - daydream
- 37 - 1/3 army company
- 40 - before (*poetic*)
- 41 - investigation (*alt*)
- 43 - floor mat
- 44 - \_\_\_ Lanka
- 46 - jute sacking
- 47 - divergent (*prefix*)
- 48 - serf
- 50 - small island
- 51 - restart PC
- 52 - 8-pin plug
- 54 - clothes protector
- 56 - corridor
- 57 - Teheran's land
- 58 - bi-,tri- vehicle

DOWN

- 1 - it isn't (*opposite*)
- 2 - hot springs island
- 3 - search carefully
- 4 - three (*prefix*)
- 5 - PC web sale site
- 6 - favourite
- 8 - reply (*abb*)
- 9 - Earth's one orbit
- 10 - musical drama
- 12 - Arabian
- 13 - Tibetan coin
- 15 - plus
- 17 - harness line
- 19 - assembly
- 20 - competition
- 22 - twenty
- 23 - in that place

DOWN

- 24 - USAF general
- 26 - maturing
- 28 - holy female (*abb*)
- 30 - louse egg
- 34 - gaelic
- 35 - left-hand page
- 36 - evenly in amount
- 37 - river duck
- 38 - hunter (*astrology*)
- 39 - eject
- 42 - one (*prefix*)
- 45 - foot segment
- 47 - satellite
- 49 - Greek H
- 51 - lingerie item (*abb*)
- 53 - liquor (*abb*)
- 55 - before (*prefix*)





## Rare Province of Canada Note Found

Dennis Luck, spokesman for AMCASE, announced the sale of a Canadian bank note. The note in question is a ten dollar bill of the Province of Canada dated 1866. According to informed spokesmen, no note of that denomination has been discovered in circulated condition. Dennis Luck acquired the rare piece in a New Zealand Auction. He was pleased to sell the note to a Canadian collector. While the sum paid for the note (\$20,000 U.S.) is the highest paid to date for a Canadian note of any kind, the new owner felt that the historical piece ought to be returned to Canada. Jack Veffer, President of the Canadian Numismatic Association and well-known collector, has not announced as yet on future disposition of his recent acquisition, but has made it quite clear that the numismatic rarity should remain in Canada.

---

From CNA Journal November 1980

Introduce a friend to  
Numismatics today!

# SMALL COINS OF ANNAM

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

## Tribute

This article is in honour of the memory of Sheldon Carroll, founder of the C.N.A., and late Honorary-President of the C.O.C.C. As an army officer, Major Carroll had served on a U.N. Observer Team in Vietnam during the post-W.W.II Franco-Vietnamese conflict, and had an interest in that Asian area. While there, he assembled a group of Annamese coins. The record of it is in the National Numismatic Library of the Bank of Canada.

## Preface

The record here is of my own collection of small cast bronze coins of the former imperial kingdom of Annam (now called Vietnam). Originally it was developed as a study and personal checklist but it might now be of interest to some others. It is only representative, and somewhat brief, but introductory information, and an identification guide has been added for more general interest.

## Introduction

Following were the major references used: A Working Aid for Annamese Coins by John A. Novak; Annam - Études Numismatiques by Albert Schroeder; Coins in China's History by Arthur Braddan Coole; Annam and its Minor Currency by Ed. Toda; Chinese Currency by Fredrik Schjöhth; Synopsis of Ancient Far Eastern Coins by Dr. Ting Fu-Pao; Timeline and Imperial Coinage of Vietnam by Thuan D. Luc & Vladimir Belyaev; and, A Register of Ancient Chinese Coins by the Chinese National Bureau of Cultural Heritage

The body of the collection is a tabulation of some 250-odd coins from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Diameters of these are recorded in rough increments of 0.5 mm, from 19 to 27 mm. All issued types are not represented, but there are sufficient to make certain observations which are included at the end. It is primarily a study, so historical background has been omitted.

There is a main table of the attributed items by references, another of unattributed ones, a further one of replicas of foreign coins and a final one of irregularities.

## Collection Aims

The main aim of the collection was to gain familiarity with this area of oriental coins. Diameter measurements were gathered to determine the pattern of variation during a king's reign, and over longer periods of time. The chronological layout was to determine the time of change of legend arrangements.

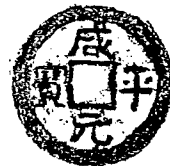
## Replicas

Inexperienced collectors are often warned to beware of counterfeits of any cast coin of the Far East because of their ease of reproduction. This collection no doubt includes some, but others are mainly contemporary replicas of Chinese coins. These must have played an important part in the economy of Annam. The Annamese were skilled at producing cast coins of smaller size and lighter weight than those of their Chinese and other Far Eastern counterparts. In reproducing Chinese coins, they must have profited well by the relative difference in metal content.

Regular Chinese coins obtained in trade must certainly have been recast into smaller Annamese versions, thus helping to underwrite the costs of their own coinage production. It seems that such great quantities of these replicas were used in trade with China that the Chinese standard rate of exchange of a string of 1000 bronze coins for one liang (ounce) of silver, was changed for strings of these smaller coins. They must also have been used in Annam itself, judging by the number found in group offerings from there. To the illiterate, they must have been indistinguishable from their own, because of their similarity in size and style.

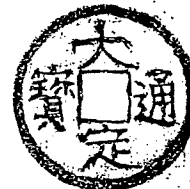
## Coin Legends

The size difference, but script similarity, can be seen from these examples of Annamese (VAN), Chinese (CH' IEN), Japanese (MON) and Korean (MUN).



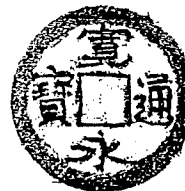
Annam  
1205?

HAM BINH NGUYEN BAO



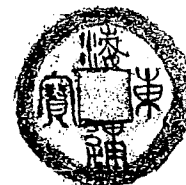
China  
1161-1189

TA TING T'UNG PAO



Japan  
1626-1867

KANEI TSUHO



Korea  
1097-1105 (seal)

HAE DONG CHOONG BO

Four characters of the Chinese style script surround a central hole that is generally square; but on some earlier Annamese pieces it is round. The characters are arranged to be read in one of two orders:

- (1) Top-Right-Bottom-Left (clockwise), or,
- (2) Top-Bottom-Right left (crosswise)

The first two characters are the Emperor's reign title, the dates of which are known from historical records. The last two characters state that they were "circulating" currency. The final character for "currency" invariably is on the left. It appears usually in one of two styles: seal, as seen in full form on the Korean coin, and clerkly, the more conventional.

When this character has been located, the coin can then be oriented (pardon the pun) and the others distinguished. Novak uses the top one as a key to its location in his book. The attached guide can also serve to find the reign title - the coins' main attribution. The coins' reverses are generally blank.

F.F. 02 08 10

SMALL COINS OF ANNAM

Attributed

Ref-#	Legend	Dates	Read	Qty	Dimensions									Notes		
					27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	21.	20.	19.			
					5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0			
N-37	Thien Phu Nguyen Bao	1120-26	0	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	x	RRR? Seal unlst
N-130	Tri Binh Nguyen Bao	1205-10	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	.	RR Seal
N-157	Ham Binh Nguyen Bao	1205	0	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	x	N
N-31B	Nguyen Phong Thong Bao	1251-58	0	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	RR Running
N-31C	"	"	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	RR Seal
N-31	"	"	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	RR Type
N-160	Ham Thieu Nguyen Bao	1368-70	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	.	N Running
N-13	Dai Dinh Thong Bao	1369-70	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	R
N-310	Hi Nguyen Thong Bao	1379	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	N Seal
N-42	Thien Thanh <sup>1</sup> Nguyen Bao	1391-92	0	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	C Seal
N-283	Thanh <sup>1</sup> Nguyen Thong Bao	1400-01	+	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	x	C Seal
N-280	Han Nguyen Thong Bao	1401-02	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	N
N-103	An Phap Nguyen Bao	1414-28	0	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	N Seal
N-132	Tri Thanh <sup>1</sup> Binh Bao	"	0	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	N
N-134?	Tri Binh Thanh <sup>1</sup> Bao	1418-28	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	N
N-203	Thieu Binh Thong Bao	1434-39	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	C
N-205	Thieu Binh Phong Bao	1434-39	+	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	R Seal
N-204	Thieu Binh Thanh Bao	1439	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	R
N-11	Thai* Hoa Thong Bao	1443-54	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	R Seal *coins; Dai 大
N-11	"	"	+	2	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
N-127	Dien Ninh Thong Bao	1453-59	+	1	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
N-154	Hong Duc Thong Bao	1470-97	+	1	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
N-247	Canh Thong <sup>2</sup> Thong Bao	1497-1504	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	R
N-52	Thai <sup>1</sup> Binh Thong Bao	1509	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	N
N-53	"	"	+	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	N
N-153	Hong Thuan Thong Bao	1510-17	+	1	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
N-83	Vinh <sup>2</sup> Thinh Thong Bao	1705-19	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	R Rev Top: 王
N-171	Bao Thai Thong Bao	1720-29	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	RR Rev L&R: 王
N-34	Thien Minh Thong Bao	1733-66	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	N
N-257	Canh Hung Cu Bao	1740-86	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	.	C
N-259	Canh Hung Vinh <sup>2</sup> Bao	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	C
N-261	Canh Hung Tong Bao	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	N
N-262	Canh Hung Trong Bao	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	C
N-263	Canh Hung Tuyen Bao	1740-87	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	
N-266	Canh Hung Thong Bao	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Bao Abb. 王
N-267A	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	C Seal
N-267B	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	C Seal
N-267C	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	
N-267D	"	"	+	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	C
N-267E	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Rev Top: 王
N-267	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	type Unlst
N-179B	Thai <sup>2</sup> Duc Thong Bao	1776-93	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	C
N-169	Chieu Thong <sup>2</sup> Thong Bao	1786-89	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	N
N-96A	Quang <sup>1</sup> Trung Thong Bao	1788-92	+	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	C
N-96B	"	"	+	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	
N-96C	"	"	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Rev Btm: 王
N-96E	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Rev TBRL: 王
N-96F	"	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Rev Btm: 王

(Continued on next page)

5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0  
27. 26. 25. 24. 23. 22. 21. 20. 19.

Data Key

- Ref-# - N = Novak-#
- Issuer - unaccented Vietnamese phonetic name
- Dates - Imperial coins: Luc/Belyaev; others: Novak
- Read - 0 = T-R-B-L clockwise; + = T-B-R-L crosswise
- Qty - number of coins in the sample
- Dimensions - approx. 0.5 mm increments
- Notes - Scripts other than clerkly; rear symbols;
- L/B = Luc/Belyaev scarcity rating;
- RRR = extremely rare; RR = very rare; R = rare; C = common

SMALL COINS OF ANNAM

Attributed (Cont'd)

Ref-#	Legend	Dates	Read	Qty	Dimensions									Notes					
					27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	21.	20.	19.						
N-246A	Canh Thinh Thong Bao	1793-1800	+	7	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	C
N-246B	" " " "	"	+	6	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	.	.	.	.	.		
N-295C	Gia Long Thong Bao	1802-19	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	C	
N-295E	" " " "	"	+	2	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Zinc; Rev RL: 分七	
N-295M	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	Rev RL: 北品	
N-295S	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	.		
N-295	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	type Unlstd	
N-295P	" " " "	"	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	x	.	.	.	.	Diff Btm.	
N-122A	Minh Mang Thong Bao	1820-40	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	C	
N-122B	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	.		
N-122C	" " " "	"	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	Zinc	
N-122D	" " " "	"	+	2	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
N-122E	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
N-122F	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
N-122G	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	Zinc	
N-122	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	Unlstd	
N-209A	Thieu Tri Thong Bao	1841-47	+	2	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	
N-209B	" " " "	"	+	3	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	.	.	.	.	.		
N-209D	" " " "	"	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.		
N-278A	Tu Duc Thong Bao	1848-83	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	
N-278C	" " " "	"	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	6 Van; Rev RL: 文六	
N-278D	" " " "	"	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.		
N-278E	" " " "	"	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	Zinc	
N-112	Dong Khanh Thong Bao	1886-88	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	R	
N-107A	Thanh <sup>2</sup> Thai <sup>2</sup> Thong Bao	1889-1907	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	C	
N-107C	" " " "	"	+	3	.	x	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 Van; Rev RL 文十	
N-107D	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 Van; Rev RL 文十	
N-308	Duy Tan Thong Bao	1907-16	+	1	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 Van; Rev RL 文十	
N-194A	Khai <sup>2</sup> Dinh Thong Bao	1916-25	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	C Struck	
N-194B	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	"	
N-194C	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	"	
N-194	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	type Unlstd	
N-170B	Bao <sup>3</sup> Dai Thong Bao	1926-45	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C Cast	
N-170C	" " " "	"	+	1	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10V; Rev RL: 文十	
N-170	" " " "	"	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18mm; Unlstd;	

Unattributed\*

Ref-#	Legend	Dates	Read	Qty	Dimensions									Notes							
					27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	21.	20.	19.								
N-188	Tuong Thanh <sup>1</sup> Thong Bao	?	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	Seal		
N-185	Tuong Phu Nguyen Bao	?	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	.	"		
N-68	Chanh <sup>1</sup> Long Nguyen Bao	?	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	"		
N-60	Thai Thanh <sup>1</sup> Thong Bao	?	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.			
N-26	Nguyen Huu Thong Bao	?	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	Seal		
N-27	Nguyen Phu Thong Bao	?	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	"		
N-186	Tuong Phu Thong Bao	?	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.			
N-284	Thanh <sup>1</sup> Tong Nguyen Bao	?	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	Seal		
N-214	Thieu Thanh <sup>1</sup> Nguyen Bao	?	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	Rev Top: 正		
N-32	Thien Nguyen Thong Bao	?	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	Seal		
N-180	Tuong Nguyen Thong Bao	?	+	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	x	x	"
N-75	Vinh <sup>1</sup> Binh Thong Bao	?	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	Crude script	
N-88	Vinh <sup>1</sup> Lac Thong Bao	?	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.		
N-109B	Chi <sup>1</sup> Nguyen Thong Bao	?	+	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	Unusual Rt: 道

\* Historical and archaeological research have not yet revealed the issuers of these coins.

# SMALL COINS OF ANNAM

## Copies of Foreign Coins

Ref-#	Legend	Dates	Read	Qty	Dimensions										Notes									
					27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	21.	20.	19.											
	(S = Schj�th)				<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>		
N-185	Tuong Phu Nguyen Bao		0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-474 Hsiang Fu Yuan Pao	1008-17			(China)																		(Sung)	
N-31	Nguyen Phong Thong Bao		0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	running hand	
	S-547 Yuan Feng T'ung Pao	1078-86			(China)																		(Sung)	
N-221	Sung Trinh Thong Bao		+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-1228 Chung Chen T'ung Pao	1628-43			(China)																		(Ming)	
N-236	Thuan Tri Thong Bao		+	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-1416 Shun Chih T'ung Pao	1644-61			(China)																		(Ch'ing: Shensi)	
N-191	Kanh Hi Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-1451 K'ang Hsi T'ung Pao	1668-1723			(China)																		(Ch'ing: Kuelin)	
N-191	Kanh Hi Thong Bao		+	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-1452a K'ang Hsi T'ung Pao	1668-1723			(China)																		(Ch'ing: Chekiang)	
N-282	Dao Quang <sup>1</sup> Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-1522 Tao Kuang T'ung Pao	1821-50			(China)																		(Ch'ing: Kwangtung)	
N-282	Dao Quang Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.		
	S-1527 Tao Kuang T'ung Pao	1821-50			(China)																		(Ch'ing: Fukien)	
N-287	Quan Vinh <sup>1</sup> Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.		
	S-16 Kanei Tsuho	1626-1859			(Japan)																			
					<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>27.</u>	<u>26.</u>	<u>25.</u>	<u>24.</u>	<u>23.</u>	<u>22.</u>	<u>21.</u>	<u>20.</u>	<u>19.</u>											

## Flan Flaws

Ref-#	Legend	Dates	Read	Qty	Dimensions										Notes									
					27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	21.	20.	19.											
					<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
N-191	Kanh Hi Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Flan holed
	S-1451 K'ang Hsi T'ung Pao	1662-1723			(China)																			(Ch'ing: Bd of Rev)
N-191	Kanh Hi Thong Bao		+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Flan holed
	S-1452a K'ang Hsi T'ung Pao	1662-1723			(China)																			(Ch'ing: Chekiang)
N-167D	Canh Hong Thong Bao	1740-87	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Flan holed
N-96B	Quang <sup>1</sup> Trung Thong Bao	1787-89	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
N-195P	Gia Long Thong Bao	1802-19	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	" "
N-209	Thieu Tri Thong Bao	1841-48	+	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Broken mold
					<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>27.</u>	<u>26.</u>	<u>25.</u>	<u>24.</u>	<u>23.</u>	<u>22.</u>	<u>21.</u>	<u>20.</u>	<u>19.</u>											

## Conclusions

- 1 - The similarity of romanized Annamese characters makes this a difficult series to record with accuracy. In future studies, the coins' scripts are recommended to be used
- 2 - Examination of coins in quantity can reveal trends or other information not discernible from individual items. Some observations can be made, even from this modest group.
- 3 - These small coins increased in size with time, opposite to the normal European coin trend.
- 4 - A precise time of change from clockwise to crosswise legend arrangements was not clear, but it was sometime during the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Rebels' coins, that form the bulk of the "unattributed" listing, may have obscured the time.
- 5 - Another study is suggested using coins' weights, and weight-dimension correlations.
- 6 - Another worthwhile area of study would be the Chinese records view of the influence and effect upon Annamese coinage design and production during their periods of rule in Annam.
- 7 - By publishing this article, it is hoped that others, who are closer to sources of coin supply, historical records and archaeological discoveries, as well as fluency in the language, will be encouraged to conduct further and larger scale studies.
- 8 - Investigation is one of the more enjoyable areas of numismatics, even if results are not conclusive; sharing information is even more gratifying; and perhaps the most satisfying would be actual original discovery. This one reaches only the second stage.

May readers find this stimulating, the attached identification chart useful, and any typographical errors not too annoying.

F.F. 2002 08 10



SMALL COINS OF ANNAM

Identification Guide

Introduction

Here are the coins' Chinese style characters for association with the phonetic legends. They may also be used for identification. Superscript numbers are used, rather than tonal marks to show differences. Unless stated otherwise, THONG<sup>1</sup>BAO<sup>1</sup>, "circulating currency" are superscript 1.

通寶

安 AN	延 DIEN	啓 KHAI <sup>2</sup>	光 QUANG <sup>1</sup>	宋 TONG
寶 BAO <sup>1</sup>	定 DINH	慶 KHANH	廣 QUANG <sup>2</sup>	鎮 TRAN
宝 BAO <sup>2</sup>	端 DOAN	建 KIEN	崇 SUNG	治 TRI
保 BAO <sup>3</sup>	同 DONG	樂 LAC	新 TAN	禎 TRINH
平 BINH	德 DUC	來 LAI	太 THAI <sup>1</sup>	重 TRONG
感 CAM	用 DUNG	隆 LONG	泰 THAI <sup>2</sup>	中 TRUNG
乾 CAN	維 DUY	命 MANG	聖 THANH <sup>1</sup>	嗣 TU <sup>1</sup>
景 CANH	嘉 GIA	明 MINH	成 THANH <sup>2</sup>	資 TU <sup>2</sup>
正 CHANH	咸 HAM	宜 NGHI	天 THEIN	祥 TUONG
至 CHI <sup>1</sup>	漢 HAN	元 NGUYEN	紹 THIEU	泉 TUYEN
趾 CHI <sup>2</sup>	熙 HI	寧 NINH	盛 THINH	應 UNG
之 CHI <sup>3</sup>	和 HOA	內 NOI	壽 THO	永 VINH <sup>1</sup>
昭 CHIEU	洪 HONG	法 PHAP	通 THONG <sup>1</sup>	求 VINH <sup>2</sup>
政 CHINH	興 HUNG	豐 PHONG	統 THONG <sup>2</sup>	文 VAN
巨 CU <sup>1</sup>	有 HUU	符 PHU	祐 THONG <sup>3</sup>	
大 DAI	庚 KANH	福 PHUC	道 THONG <sup>4</sup> or DAO	
道 DAO	開 KHAI <sup>1</sup>	宮 QUAN	順 THUAN	

F.F. 2002 08 03

# The Trius Taxi Ltd. Token

By Earl J. Salterio

The Trius Taxi Ltd. token was officially issued in Fredericton, N.B. December 15th, 1980 with your correspondent conducting the interview with the company president December 14th, and purchasing the first roll of eleven tokens. The concept is to advertise the company, to be used in payment for one minimum zone fare in a certain area of downtown Fredericton, or as \$1.50 off your taxi fare. Also this token, as it has a hole in it, can be worn as a medallion around one's neck, as a key chain tag or kept as a souvenir.

The Trius 32mm round token was designed by a Fredericton resident Mr. Jerome Peterson and manufactured by Aitkens Pewter Ltd., a well known local pewtersmith firm. The novel thing about this piece is that it is made of pewter, which is not a natural metal but a rather soft alloy combination of tin, antimony and copper. The original mintage is 1000, but it is expected if these tokens catch on as intended more will be minted as required.

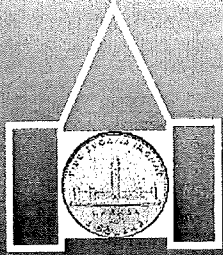
The obverse of the token design is an automobile with "Trius" inscribed on its door, and "good for minimum zone fare" below. The reverse design is the Trius logo, a triangle surrounding "service 24 hour", across the top their telephone number "454-4477", on one side of the triangle "Trius" and on the other, "Taxi". It is well designed and a most beautiful piece for anyone's collection.

Trius Taxi Ltd. commenced operations in 1972 by Gordon Wheaton, the company president, with three vehicles, and has now expanded to Fredericton's largest fleet with twenty-five cars and twelve buses, the latter used for charter, via rail, airport service and tours.

The token is available by mail from Trius Taxi Ltd. P.O. Box 1385, Fredericton, N. B., at the cost of \$1.50 each plus postage or eleven for \$15.00 plus postage.



Details on these transportation tokens were listed in CNA Journal in March 1981. These items are not likely available at this late date.



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi-Service Centre  
1380 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

September 2002

Number 9

## From the President's Pen

This meeting will feature the last of a series of open forums where COCC members can openly discuss their numismatic passions. This month we will be focusing on GOLD! As has happened in previous meetings, please feel free to wax on about your best pieces and be sure to show us some examples. Also featured will be a mini auction.

Our program for next month, the October meeting, will be our Annual Major Auction. Start assembling your lots now for one of our most popular outings.

For our November meeting I am trying to arrange a feature presentation by a certain curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum, I will keep you posted. Finally, we are seeking nominations for the club's executive positions to be dealt with at the November meeting in preparation for 2003.

**President**  
John MacPhee

**Hon. President**  
Frank Fesco

**Vice-President**  
Barry McIntyre

**Secretary**  
Eugène Touchette

**Treasurer**  
Tom McFerran

**Journal Editor**  
John MacPhee

**Journal Publisher**  
Johnnie Johnston

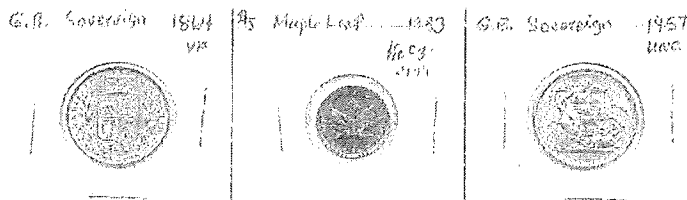
**Next Meeting**  
September 23rd

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

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of August 26th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:39 and welcomed the eleven members present. The minutes were approved on motion by Ed Burt that was seconded by Pierre Morel. The 50/50 draw of \$6.00 was won by Ed. The members then proceeded to participate in the open forum with discussion continuing until adjournment.

Some of the highlights included a very excellent historical presentation by Ed Burt which tells the story of 100 years of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce from its beginnings in 1874 until 1974. Ed also provided examples of the wooden nickel which he designed and then had produced for the CIBC celebration. High quality examples of 1954 M \$1 and \$2 replacement notes, a 1973 \$1 test note and a consecutive numbered pair of 1923 shinplasters maintained interest until the meeting was adjourned at 21:30 by general consensus.



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

ISSN 1184-6798

This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle #6 in our August COCC Journal.

- 6 -

T I B E T  
E P I C X R A Y  
O B E S E P I N E S  
S P A T L A L S A A R  
K E Y M A N O R R U E  
S A R T E N D R I L D I A  
C R A S H E D E V E N I N G  
O T E T A M I I  
R E V E R I E P L A T O O N  
E R E E N Q U I R Y R U G  
S R I G U N N Y M I S  
E S N E A I T B O O T  
O C T A L A P R O N  
H A L L I R A N  
C Y C L E

### Fesco Footnotes

Item 1. Found - in a corner of my briefcase, a large copper token! Whether it is one that I bought from someone, acquired at an auction, or was loaned for information by some Club member, I just cannot recall. If anyone has been waiting impatiently for news about it, please let me know.

Item 2. Bargain - For those who ordered copies of Toda's book: "Annam and its Minor Currency", numbered and named copies will be available at the next meeting - at the unexpectedly low production cost of \$9.25. The printing seems complete and correct, after a second try!

Item 3. Unknowns - I welcome requests for information about unknown foreign coins in your collections. I may not always be successful in attributing them, but I will give them my best effort. Bring them along to the meetings. I plan to keep better records of who loaned me what and when.

Item 4. Feedback - Can I coax any members of the silent majority in the Club to express opinions or suggestions, in confidence, regarding such things as: crossword puzzles, articles, the Club Journal generally or any other aspect of Club operations? 523-3659

ACROSS

- 1 - Gurkha land
- 5 - Hebrew prophet
- 7 - Soviet Russia (abb)
- 10 - have being
- 11 - ermine
- 13 - mid-east ruler
- 14 - meal scrap
- 16 - prejudice
- 18 - legal matter
- 19 - noose trap
- 21 - dunk
- 22 - atmosphere
- 23 - gleaming
- 25 - mesh
- 27 - ancient Asian land
- 29 - volunteer parent
- 31 - over (*poetic*)

ACROSS

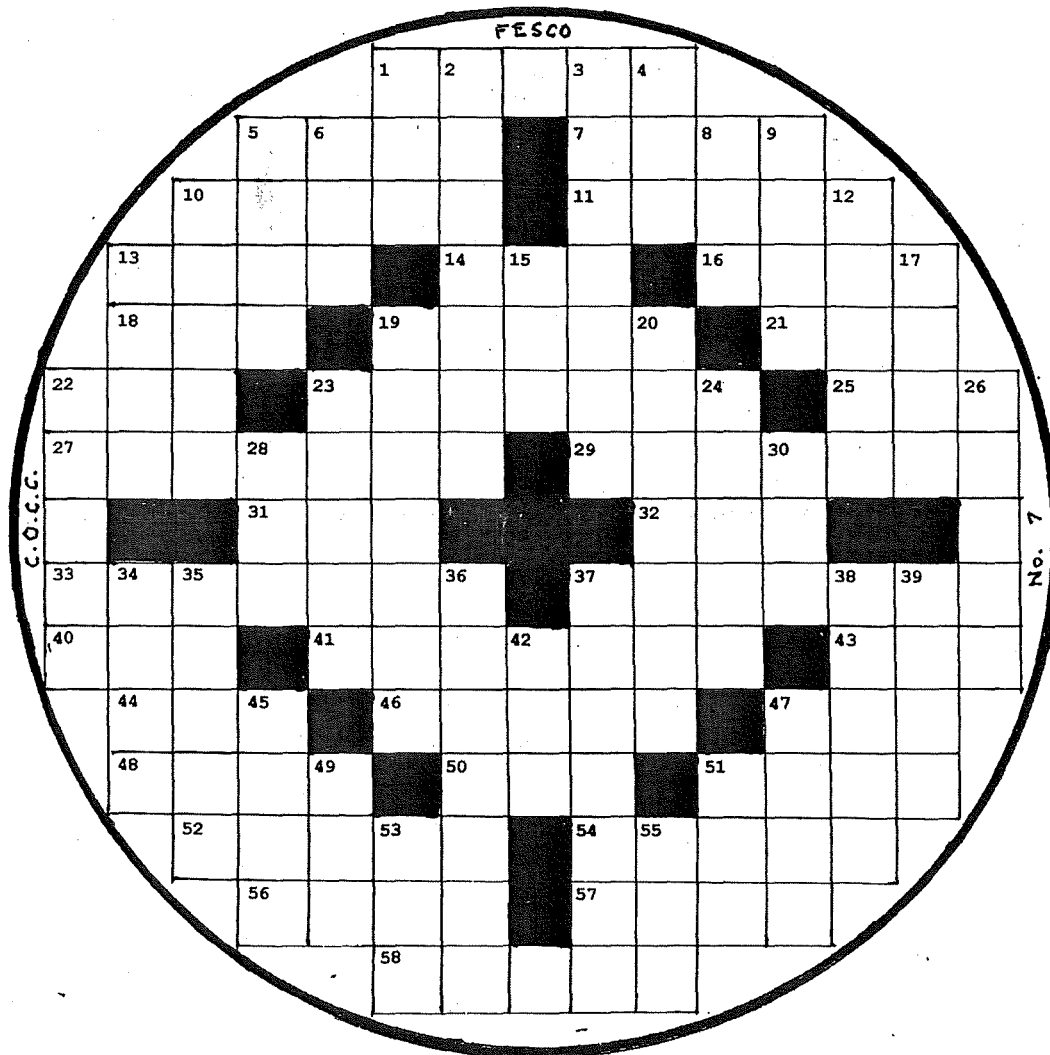
- 32 - wrath
- 33 - flat grain bun
- 37 - hires
- 40 - unknown pgm (*abb*)
- 41 - retaliation
- 43 - outside (*abb*)
- 44 - life (*prefix*)
- 46 - give out cards
- 47 - bus depot (*abb*)
- 48 - too
- 50 - mail route (*abb*)
- 51 - astringent
- 52 - snail secretion
- 54 - maple product
- 56 - car maker
- 57 - docile
- 58 - cache

DOWN

- 1 - our (*French*)
- 2 - kroon country
- 3 - waltz land
- 4 - invasion craft
- 5 - rotation line
- 6 - Russian village
- 8 - cry
- 9 - foray
- 10 - abrasive powder
- 12 - contaminate
- 13 - \_\_\_\_\_ The Red
- 15 - fled
- 17 - Graf \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 - avoided duty
- 20 - conclusions
- 22 - broad neckwear
- 23 - remove fleece

DOWN

- 24 - sate
- 26 - lovers' meeting
- 28 - Tic \_\_\_\_\_
- 30 - legume
- 34 - Israeli diplomat
- 35 - coin toss call
- 36 - Hillary's mount
- 37 - enrolls in service
- 38 - arise (*2 words*)
- 39 - test (*abb*)
- 42 - mug handle
- 45 - Norway's capital
- 47 - veer (*alt*)
- 49 - lubricant
- 51 - limb
- 53 - doctors
- 55 - yes (*slang*)



# What is Money, Anyway?

Trade has existed throughout time. Some forms of payment have proved wildly impractical, others wonderfully simple.

Imagine this: You walk into a supermarket and fill your basket. Then you find the manager and offer to pay for your groceries with a wallhanging you've woven yourself.

If we didn't have money, that kind of transaction would be commonplace. And very unwieldy.

Yet the barter system was our earliest method of exchanging goods. People traded goods they had for goods they wanted.

As society became more complex, the barter system became ridiculously cumbersome. It was inevitable that someone would invent money.

In simplest terms, money is an entitlement to goods and services.

Throughout history and throughout the world, money has taken many weird and wonderful forms: jade, tea, beads, coconuts, even whales' teeth were all regarded as valid units of currency. In the early days of Canada, wampum, furs and playing cards were important media exchange.

But the most widely used money was grain, cattle, metals and shells - particularly bright ornamental sea shells called cowries, which were used for thousands of years.

The inventive Chinese made coins as early as 500 B.C. out of copper discs, and stamped them to show their value. "Cash" - a term which endures today - was the name given by British residents in the East to native coins of small value and particularly to the copper coinage of China.

Of all the available metals, gold was among the scarcest. It was easy to hammer into coins, so it became the most accepted and desirable form of money.

But it was not without its problems. Gold coins were impractical for small purchases such as a loaf of bread, and gold in quantity was too heavy to carry around conveniently; so the goldsmiths began to store gold and issue receipts for it.

Eventually most business took place via the gold receipts. This was the genesis of paper money. And it was only a matter of time before some enterprising goldsmiths started issuing receipts in excess of the gold they actually had on hand.

Again, banknotes (the modern successor to gold receipts), large transactions were cumbersome, so banks offered deposit accounts with chequing privileges.

It was a logical step from cheques to consumer credit cards; and both represent purchasing power without visible cash.

If we think of money as nothing but a medium of exchange, we overlook its dynamic aspect. For when money has been saved it can be loaned (or rented out) as mortgages and other forms of credit. In this way it can be put to work creatively to keep the economy flowing. And when money goes to work, it helps us all.

Human nature being what it is, we probably all think we're entitled to more money than we have or than we earn. But next time you go shopping you can at least be thankful that you don't have to pay for your purchases with coconuts, seashells - or a handful of whales' teeth.

--Courtesy of The Canadian Bankers Association, 1981

And from CNA Journal July August 1984

## Robert C. Willey, in Memoriam 1927 - 1993



A number of years ago, in 1967, the undersigned collected a number of biographies of prominent Canadian numismatists, as they would say today, "for future consideration." One of those submitting his biographical notes was Robert Cameron "Bob" Willey. We can think of no better way of recognizing Bob's contribution to Canadian numismatics than to print that autobiography, with an update.

**"R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.**

"Born in Regina, Saskatchewan, on June 26, 1927.

"Lived for a number of years in Espanola, Ontario, employed as chief chemist of the K.V.P. Co. Ltd., manufacturers of pulp and paper.

"I can remember no time in my life when coins did not interest me. Before my fourth birthday I had some large Canadian cents, which I guarded jealously. I was fascinated by the numerous colours acquired by cents in circulation, and especially like those on which the design showed in its coppery redness against a black background. The intricate details of design on such a sham object as a coin were another source of wonder. These childish feelings slowly matured without interruption into the keen appreciation I have today of the historical, economic, and artistic value of coins. No consideration of their value in the auction room or the dealer's shop disturbed this idyllic period.

"At the age of five I could recognize at sight all types of Canadian decimal coins, as well as American cents and nickels. My first important acquisition was a Newfoundland cent of Edward VII. When I first saw it, it was in a small box containing about fifteen large cents. It was lying head up, and caught my eye at once. As is well known, the obverse of a Newfoundland cent of Edward VII has the large bust used on both Canadian and Newfoundland silver, whereas the Canadian cent has a smaller bust of Edward in a circle. Never having seen the large bust on a copper coin, I was attracted to it at once. On turning the coin over to see the crown in the wreath, I was on "Cloud NINE". The coin was given to me for being so observant.

"Shortly afterward I acquired some English pennies and halfpennies and a Belgian copper 2 centimes. At the age of nine I acquired a twenty-cent piece of 1858, but this was unfortunately stolen by a

housemaid a year or so later. The next few years saw the acquisition of a number of foreign coins, including my grandfather's holed Kruger sixpence.

"When I was fifteen years, our family moved to St. John, New Brunswick. It was there that I was introduced to my present chief specialty, the colonial coinage of Canada. From an antique dealer I acquired a Nova Scotia halfpenny of 1843. On perceiving my interest in Colonials, he showed me his copy of Breton, and I was at once, "a gone goon", to use a phrase of Sir John A. Macdonald's. I was definitely committed to serious numismatics, or, as some people said, definitely beyond all hope of recovery from what seemed to them to be a disease! Before our family returned to Regina in 1943, I had a good selection of the common tokens of all the provinces. An ironic note was sounded at this time, however. I was never at any time able to raise \$1.50 to buy one of the dozen New Brunswick half cents, VF and better, owned by the antique dealer. We all know today what they are worth!

"My first contacts with older collectors began in 1943. At this time I started to correspond with J.D. Ferguson, who supplied me with infinite patience with whatever information I asked for. He must have secretly wished more than once during the 1940's that he had never heard of me, for or correspondence was voluminous, and I was not the only youth asking him for information!

"In Regina in 1944 I met an old collector, J.W. Brown, who with Cec Tannahill comprised the entire Saskatchewan membership of the A.N.A. at that time. Mr. Brown was very helpful, allowing me free access to his cabinets and library at that time. After Mr. Brown's untimely death his widow extended to me the same kindness. Thus, as a somewhat impecunious youth unable to find a dollar and a half to buy a New Brunswick half cent while at St. John, I was enable to study and make my own notes, the better to know what to look for when my financial resources were more ample. My early studies have since been well rewarded.

"In 1946, after an unsuccessful attempt to get a university degree taught me that I would never be an engineer, I joined the A.N.A. and took up, as an antidote to the frustration of this experience, the study of Oriental coins. In 1950, while in Windsor, I joined the newly-formed C.N.A. The following year I helped organize the Windsor Coin Club, of which I served as president the first three years.

"In 1956 I joined the Nickel Belt Coin Club of Sudbury, after having graduated from the University of Windsor with a B.Sc. in chemistry. [Prior to returning to university Bob worked several years for the Imperial Bank of Canada at Windsor.] In 1957 I was appointed assistant editor of the Canadian Numismatic Journal, and shortly afterward began to write articles for the Journal. I joined the A.N.S. in 1957, and in 1960 was elected to Fellowship in the Royal Numismatic Society. In 1961 I joined the Numismatic Society of South Australia and the Ontario Numismatic Association. In 1962 I was the first medallist of the O.N.A. I became one of the founding Fellows of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society in 1963."

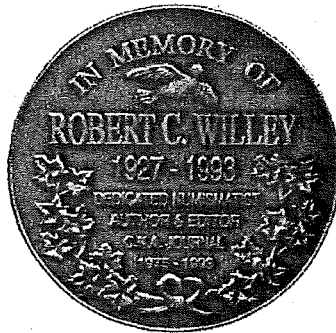
Bob became editor of the Canadian Numismatic Journal in late 1975 and remained the editor until the end of 1993. He contributed many articles, including several series to the Journal over the years. The list is long and we make mention only of his "Canadian Numismatic Dictionary", the "Designers and



Engravers of Canadian Decimal Coins", and "Canadian Decimal Coins and Currencies". Bob was very knowledgeable and always willing to share his knowledge. He was the recipient of the J.D. Ferguson Award in 1957 and also received the Royal Canadian Mint Educational Medal.

In mid-1988 Bob retired from the Pulp Company and moved to Victoria where he became a member of the Victoria Numismatic Society and president in 1992 and 1993 as well as editor of the club newsletter. In addition to his numismatic interests he sang in the Metropolitan United Church Choir and was active in various philatelic societies. He succumbed to cancer on December 24, 1993 after a short illness. Bob Willey never married, and is survived by his mother, brother Jack, sister Marilyn, and their families.

**Submitted by: Ronald Greene, Feb. 1994.**



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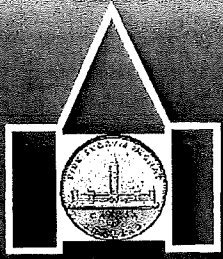
SUPPLEMENT TO CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



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01 Misc. package of holders  
05 packages of misc. sizes of holders
3. Jar of coin and metal cleaner
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6. 5 Misc. Israel Numismatic Books and Folders
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13. Charlton Standard Catalogue (Anniversary Edition)
14. Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins (Summer 1980)
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18. A Guide Book of English Coins (by K.E. Bressett), 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1966-1967
19. The Guide Book and Catalogue of Commonwealth Coins (1966-1969)
20. Jewish Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins (1994 reprinted from 1971)



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

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Volume 35

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**President**  
John MacPhee

**Hon. President**  
Frank Fesco

**Vice-President**  
Barry McIntyre

**Secretary**  
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**Next Meeting**  
October 21st

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

## From the President's Pen

Thank God for small mercies! Computers are a great tool and also contribute to employment. They can also malfunction and contribute to misery as has happened to me of late. Things are better now and I am happily communicating again.

Good news! David Bergeron, a Curator at the Bank of Canada Currency Museum, has decided to give a presentation at the COCC November General Meeting on "Collecting Strategies". As David explained, "The presentation will cover such topics as collection management, buying, selling and themes for collecting. I will try to use examples from different areas to broaden the interest as much as possible".

For the October Meeting we will be conducting our annual major Fall Auction. In addition, we are seeking to finalize nominations for the club's executive positions in preparation for 2003. Also, our intention to have a club supper will hopefully be advanced. See you at the meeting!

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of September 23rd, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:35. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved on motion by Eugène Touchette and seconded by Tom McFerran. The door prize was won by Pierre Morel.

The open forum then took place, with an interesting array of gold coinage from many parts of the world, including a piece from Australia and one from Latin America. The smallest was the US \$1 gold piece from the 1850's. The largest was the doubloon from Central America and it was impressive indeed!

The Auction was next on the agenda and proceeded without a hitch! The material was donated to the club by Mrs. Grace Harris for the profit of the club. The members asked that a letter of thanks be sent to Grace.

Adjournment occurred by general consensus at or about 20:40.

This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle #7 in our September COCC Journal

- 7 -

N E P A L  
 A M O S U S S R  
 E X I S T S T O A T  
 E M I R O R T B I A S  
 R E S S N A R E D I P  
 A I R S H I N I N G N E T  
 S C Y T H I A A D O P T E R  
 C O E R I R E Y  
 O A T C A K E E N G A G E S  
 T B A R E V E N G E E X T  
 B I O D E A L S S T A  
 A L S O R R I A L U M  
 S L I M E S Y R U P  
 O L D S T A M E  
 S T A S H

FESCO FOOTNOTES

Once again, the perennial question arose: What is it worth?  
This is how I replied in print:

<u>WORTH</u>	>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>INFLUENCE</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Monetary</u>	----	denomination	----- demonitization
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Exchange</u>	----	foreign currency	- varying translation rates
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Intrinsic</u>	----	metal content	---- market demand
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Keepsake</u>	----	sentimental	----- memories
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Utility</u>	----	physical	----- purity, weight, shape, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Acquisition</u>	-	cost	----- price, gift, find
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Pleasure</u>	----	aesthetic	----- beauty, history, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Collector</u>	----	popularity	----- rarity, quality, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Catalogue</u>	----	retail trend	----- economy, disposable income
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>LIQUIDATION</u>	-	sales disposal	--- expectation
					_ vendor
					_ purchaser
				_ dealer	----- wholesale price return
				_ collector	-- less than retail
				_ auction	---- bidder market demand
				_ others	----- attractiveness, hype

Answer: "WHAT A VENDOR IS WILLING TO ACCEPT, FROM A PURCHASER WHO IS WILLING TO PAY" when it is being disposed of. Until then, any monetary estimate of its value is only hypothetical.

ACROSS

- 1 - Ghandi land
- 5 - jai \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 - Hindu garment
- 10 - taking legal action
- 11 - express gratitude
- 13 - restraint term
- 14 - old English letter
- 16 - weight system
- 18 - aesthetic skill
- 19 - mist
- 21 - time period
- 22 - summer (*French*)
- 23 - honouring praise
- 25 - sayings collection
- 27 - Greek Gibraltar
- 29 - gets smaller
- 31 - headgear

ACROSS

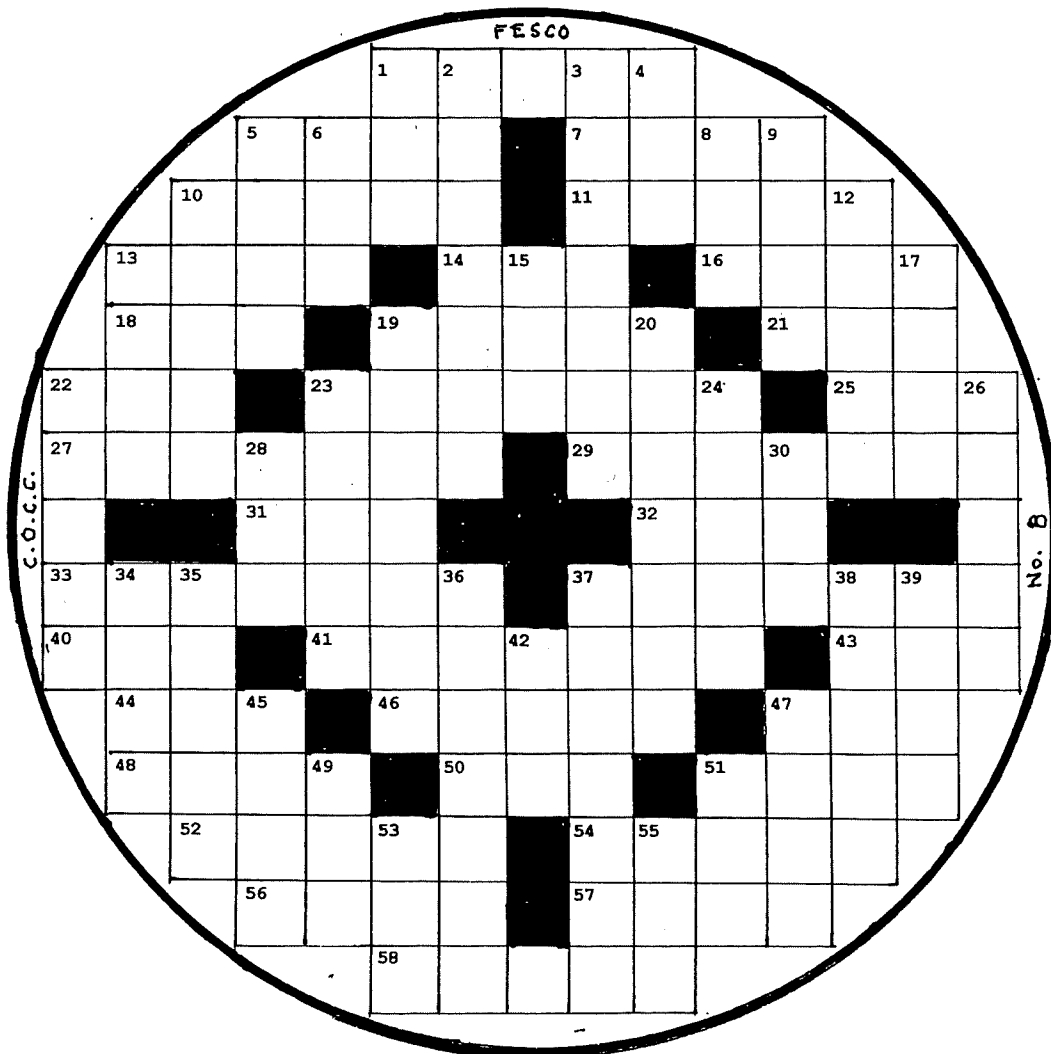
- 32 - negative particle
- 33 - Dumas' musketeer
- 37 - mail charge
- 40 - Greek T
- 41 - nuclide
- 43 - cover
- 44 - 337 degs 30 mins
- 46 - steed
- 47 - ridge saddle
- 48 - profound
- 50 - positive assertion
- 51 - trite repetition
- 52 - end of life
- 54 - escape to wed
- 56 - leg joint
- 57 - painful
- 58 - molten metal scum

DOWN

- 1 - John (*Scottish*)
- 2 - Lagos land
- 3 - neck of land
- 4 - relief (*exclam*)
- 5 - parent's sister
- 6 - illuminated
- 8 - rodent
- 9 - bus. reference (*abb*)
- 10 - more painful
- 12 - Moslem holy book
- 13 - information
- 15 - confer knighthood
- 17 - pull quickly
- 19 - UK people
- 20 - Addis Ababan (*var*)
- 22 - applause
- 23 - group one

DOWN

- 24 - notched
- 26 - requested
- 28 - tea (*French*)
- 30 - bank return (*abb*)
- 34 - S. African money
- 35 - adjusted a piano
- 36 - pacifier
- 37 - own
- 38 - unaccompanied
- 39 - gold plated
- 42 - three (*prefix*)
- 45 - half a fortnight
- 47 - sleeveless coat
- 49 - wash for gold
- 51 - heart (*Latin*)
- 53 - spread hay
- 55 - \_\_\_\_ Angeles



SUPPLEMENT TO CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



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# Beck's Enterprises Once Dominated Penetang's Shore

by Jackie McLaughlin  
Huronian Sunday Staff

When a young man named Charles Beck arrived in Canada from Eckhartshausen, Germany, in 1865, he had no way of knowing the profound effect he'd have on the history and development of the town of Penetanguishene.

His career in the town began with a small delivery company he operated with two partners, but quickly grew to include one of the area's largest lumber yards, three box factories and his own currency.

By 1873, Beck and his partners purchased the Red Mill, which later became known as the Penetang Mill and produce both lath and lumber. That same year his business expanded when he came up with a plan to utilize the cull ends of lumber, and opened a box factory on the corner of Chatham and Sheridan streets.

Like the infamous Midas, Beck's foray into what today would be termed recycling would soon turn into a profitable business venture. Orders for the Beck wooden pails and tubs exceeded what the Penetanguishene plant could manufacture.

That led him to open plants in both Toronto and New Toronto. During the peak of the Beck Company, an entire trainload of boxes and lumber would leave Penetanguishene on a daily basis.

In 1878, he bought out his partners and the C. Beck Lumbering Company was born.

Almost immediately he purchased what was the New Keene Mill on Fox Street and became the owner of one of the most modern mills in the province. At this point his holdings in the town stretched for three-quarters of a mile along the waterfront and included two stores.

One of those stores was on the west side of Main Street and the other, on Burke Street, also served as his company offices, general store and shipping depot.

His employees shopped Beck's a lot. They were paid not only in Canadian currency, but half of their wages were coins made of a very light metal called Beck money that could be exchanged only for goods at his stores.

Charles and his wife Emilia had nine children - three daughters and six sons. His eldest daughter Mary raised the family after Emilia died of a ruptured appendix in 1893.

Between 1900 and 1905 the Beck company had 350 square miles under timber licence stretching from the French River to Thessalon. During that time massive booms of logs would arrive in Penetang Bay every two weeks. The 40,000 to 50,000 logs in



*The Former Beck office and general store now houses the  
Penetanguishene Museum.*



*Carl Beck's stately home still stands on Fox Street*

each shipment were often so wide they brushed up against both shores at the entrance to the bay and occasionally had to be split into two parcels.

In 1915 Charles Beck was thrown from his buggy and drowned in Georgian Bay. His sons took over the management of his business – William became the company president, George the secretary, Walter was in charge of outside workers and Alfred ran the logging operation.

By 1929, as the lumber supply diminished and the costs of getting to it rose, the Beck sawmills were closed. The box factory would continue to operate until 1969. The rambling Beck home on Fox Street is now an apartment building and the C. Beck Company store and office is now the town's Centennial Museum.

The town's waterfront, which the firm's lumber operations once dominated, has now been taken over by parkland, marinas and homes.

*This article was prepared with research from That Was Yesterday, by John Bayfield and Carole Gerow.*





# The Ethical Collector

by Bruce R. Brace, F.C.N.R.S.

Francesco Gneccchi (1847 - 1919) was a noted Italian numismatist who made major scholarly contributions to Roman and Italian numismatics. One of his books was *Monete romane* (Milan, 1896).

When the third edition was undertaken in 1907, Gneccchi added a chapter on "The Amenities of Coin Collectors". In effect, this was an exposition on the etiquette and standard of ethics that should be observed by collectors in their dealings with others. Gneccchi's convictions are presented in a charming if quaint style and contain much which is no less relevant in our times.

Many of the things he wrote should be of concern to the collector of today, so I have taken the liberty of offering the reader a few samples from the translation which appeared in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, October, 1907, columns 10148 - 10152. Gneccchi wrote:

"As the man of society, the artist, the officer, the professional man and the man of science must observe certain rules in dealing with their colleagues, so must the coin collector if he wishes to be regarded as a gentleman. The special courtesies of the collector can be reduced to a few precepts, but it is well to set them forth in this elementary pamphlet in order that the novice may avoid falling unawares into some lapse of good manners, which might do him harm and result in a serious hindrance to his career as a collector. Let us consider these precepts under three heads:

I - Buying, selling and exchanging

II - The relations between collectors, and the visiting of collections

III - Correspondence and scientific discussion

Gneccchi goes on to elaborate at some length on each of these activities. Finally, he concludes by observing:

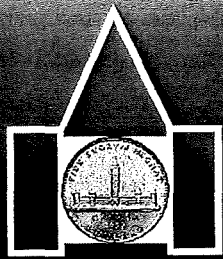
"In order to inspire every one with whom he is likely to have dealings with the fullest confidence, a serious collector must surround himself with an aureole of honesty, fair play, and courtesy. He must take every precaution to establish and maintain in regard to his name an assured reputation, and that is not done without a rigorous and continual observance of all the rules of chivalry and gentlemanly conduct."

One quickly detects the quaintness of expression, distinction of class, and lack of inclusive language. Yet Gneccchi's discourse on his topic is timeless and thought provoking.

While reading it, it occurred to this writer that we seldom come across discourses (even in the most basic introduction to the hobby) dealing with the ethics of being a responsible collector. Perhaps a modern-day Gneccchi will come along at some point and set down the precepts and ethical responsibilities to be expected of a collector at the end of the twentieth century.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN AUCTION OCTOBER 2002

OWNER	LOT NO.	LOT DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL. IN U.S \$	RES.
H.K.	1	CANADA 1964 MINT SET - SEALED.		
H.K.	2	CANADA 1964 ONE DOLLAR MINT SEALED		
H.K.	3	CHILE 1 PESO 1917 YEO # 35C X.F.	8.50	
H.K.	4	PRUSSIA 2 MARKS 1913 YEO # 132 A.U.	20.00	
H.K.	5	G.B. 1/2 CROWN 1892 YEO # 24 V.G.	9.00	
H.K.	6	FRANCE 20 FRANCS 1928 YEO # 87 UNC.	20.00	
H.K.	7	SPAIN 100 PTS 1960 YEO # 87 X.F.	10.00	
H.K.	8	EGYPT 1968 ASWAN DAM YEO # 126 B.U.	17.50	
H.K.	9	EGYPT 1970 PRES. NASSER YEO# 136 B.U.	17.50	
H.K.	10	JAPAN 1972 100 Y, OLYM. SAPPORO B.U.	5.00	
H.K.	11	JAPAN 1964, 100 Y, OLYM. GAMES B.U.	3.75	
H.K.	12	A COLLECTION OF 12 WOODEN AND 4 BRASS CONVENTION & COMMORATIVE MEDALS IN COIN ALBUM PAGE.	0.00	
			CAT. VAL. IN CAN. \$	
L.T.	13	1812 UNATRIBUTED, ONE PENNY TOKEN, (WITH 3 LETTERS MONOGRAM) V.F.	0.00	5.00
L.T.	14	1904H NEWFOUNDLAND, ONE CENT, F+	12.00	5.00
L.T.	15	1941 NEWFOUNDLAND, 5 CENTS, X.F.	0.00	2.00
L.T.	16	1856 NOVA SCOTIA, HALF PENNY TOKEN, F.	0.00	3.00
L.T.	17	1864 NOVA SCOTIA, HALF CENT, V.F.	11.00	3.00
L.T.	18	1857 P.E.I., TOKEN, V.F.	10.00	4.00
L.T.	19	1850 BANK OF UPPER CANADA, ONE HALF-PENNY, F.	0.00	0.00
L.T.	20	1888 CANADA, FIVE CENTS, V.F.	0.00	5.00
L.T.	21	SET OF THREE MILITARY BADGES,	0.00	3.00
L.T.	22	COINS OF THE WORLD 1750-1850, 2ND EDITION,	0.00	3.00
L.T.	23	A BUNCH OF PAPER MONEY OF THE WORLD.	0.00	0.00
L.T.	24	PAPER MONEY OF COSTA RICA, 100, 50, AND THE RARE 5 COLONES.	0.00	3.00
L.T.	25	1971 GREAT BRITAIN COIN SET, PROOF.	15.00	5.00
COCC	26	O.N.A. JOURNALS: VOL.20 (1), VOL. 23 (2), VOL. 26 (3), VOL. 27 (2), VOL. 28 (6), VOL. 29 (3), FOR A TOTAL OF 17 JOURNALS.	0.00	0.00
COCC	27	O.N.A. JOURNALS: VOL. 30 COMPLETE, VOL. 31 MISSING NOV./DEC, VOL. 32 MISSING SEPT./OCT.	0.00	0.00
COCC	28	O.N.A. JOURNALS: VOL. 33 MISSING JULY/AUG., VOL. 34 COMPLETE, VOL. 35 COMPLETE.	0.00	0.00
COCC	29	O.N.A. JOURNALS: VOL. 36 MISSING JULY/AUG. VOL. 37 MISSING JAN./FEB., VOL. 38 MISSING SEPT./OCT.	0.00	0.00
COCC	30	O.N.A. JOURNALS: VOLS: 39 & 40 COMPLETE.	0.00	0.00
COCC	31	C.N.A. JOURNALS: VARIOUS DATES FROM 1981 TO 1986. FOR A TOTAL OF 19 JOURNALS.	0.00	0.00
COCC	32	C.N.A. JOURNALS: 1987 MISSING JAN. FEB. & MAR. 1988 MISSING DEC.	0.00	0.00
COCC	33	C.N.A. JOURNALS: APR. 92., MAR.& APR. 95, 1997 MISSING JUL. AUG. & SEPT. TOTAL 11 .	0.00	0.00
COCC	34	C.N.A. JOURNALS: 1998 JAN. & FEB. MISSING, 1999 NOV. MISSING. TOTAL 18 JOURNALS.	0.00	0.00
COCC	35	O.N.A. REGISTRATION KIT.	15.00	3.00



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi - Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

November 2002

Number 11

**President**  
John MacPhee

**Hon. President**  
Frank Fesco

**Vice-President**  
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**Secretary**  
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**Journal Editor**  
John MacPhee

**Journal Publisher**  
Johnnie Johnston

**Next Meeting**  
November 25th

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

## From the President's Pen

David Bergeron will be giving a presentation at the COCC November General Meeting on "Collecting Strategies". As David explained, "The presentation will cover such topics as collection management, buying and selling and themes for collecting. I will try to use examples from different areas to broaden the interest as much as possible".

It turns out that Algonquin College no longer operates their restaurant on Monday evenings, so David's presentation will take place at our normal location but with refreshments! We will still be having a club dinner but maybe not on a Monday evening, stay tuned. Your 2003 dues are now being accepted and remain at \$15.00. As mentioned in the minutes below we are holding elections for 2003 and are seeking interested members to fill the very important vacant positions of Secretary and Journal Editor, please consider helping out! See you there at the next meeting!

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of October 28th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved on motion by Barry McIntyre and were seconded by Tom McFerran. Door prizes were won by Ed Burt, John MacPhee and Roger Frigon. The 50/50 Draw found Alain Laplante taking home \$8.00.

Nominations were accepted for the upcoming executive elections taking place during the November meeting. Bob Smith was nominated for the position of President by Barry McIntyre and Eugene Touchette, John MacPhee was nominated for Vice President by Tom McFerran and Barry McIntyre, Tom McFerran and Johnnie Johnston were nominated for Treasurer and Journal Publisher positions respectively. We are still seeking nominations for the Secretary and Journal Editor positions.

It was agreed that the next meeting be a dinner with a presentation at Algonquin College.

The Auction was next on the agenda and proceeded quite well with Barry McIntyre as the auctioneer for the 36 lots submitted. Well done Barry!

Adjournment at 21:00 was moved by Barry McIntyre and was seconded by Alain Laplante.

This is the answer to Frank Fesco's  
Puzzle # 8 in our October COCC Journal

- 8 -

                  I N D I A  
                  A L A I   S A R I  
                  S U I N G   T H A N K  
                  D O N T   E D H   T R O Y  
                  A R T    B R U M E   E R A  
                  E T E   T R I B U T E   A N A  
                  C A R T E I A   S H R I N K S  
                  L    H A T           I O N       K  
                  A R T E M I S   P O S T A G E  
                  T A U   I S O T O P E   L I D  
                  N N W   H O R S E   C O L  
                  D E E P   T I S   C A N T  
                  D E A T H   E L O P E  
                  K N E E   S O R E  
                  D R O S S

#### FESCO FOOTNOTES - Nov 02

##### Who is a Coin Collector?

Some years ago, I needed some bank wrappers to roll some coins. So I went to the nearest bank and asked if they spare some, having explained that I was a coin collector. They said that they could, went back inside and returned with several bundles of them, and asked if that was enough! Enough!! I'm still making rolls of cents with them thirty years later !!! For a while, I wondered at their generosity, until it dawned on me - I had said that I was a coin collector. Now, in Bell Canada, the title for the person who went around to empty the coins from pay telephones, was a .. yes! "Coin Collector"! I had been mistaken for one of them. As a matter of fact, considering the number of pieces that we each collected at that time, they deserved the title far more than I. I later became a numismatist, a title I sometimes have to explain to people, and one that gets me no excess wrappers.

##### Crossword Puzzles

I have had no response to my question as to whether you wish the crossword puzzles continued, so I am offering small prizes for the first three members to solve, or to come closest to a perfect score with this month's one, before the solutions are published next month. Members who have seen the solutions are excluded. If members do not find enough time for such large ones, then I have another idea up my sleeve for next year. 613-523-3659

##### Palindrome

On Wednesday, November 20, we will have passed, by the official S.I.N. dating system, the last palindrome date for some time to come - 02 11 20. How long before the next one?

ACROSS

- 1 - Vietnam, formerly
- 5 - branch of Islam
- 7 - tardy
- 10 - lifeless
- 11 - fidelity pledge
- 13 - golf hazard
- 14 - mineral (*suffix*)
- 16 - modes
- 18 - waste cloth
- 19 - ward off
- 21 - lipid (*bad*)
- 22 - our star
- 23 - landscape
- 25 - caviar
- 27 - barbell discs
- 29 - abate (*2 words*)
- 31 - vowels (*less ie*)

ACROSS

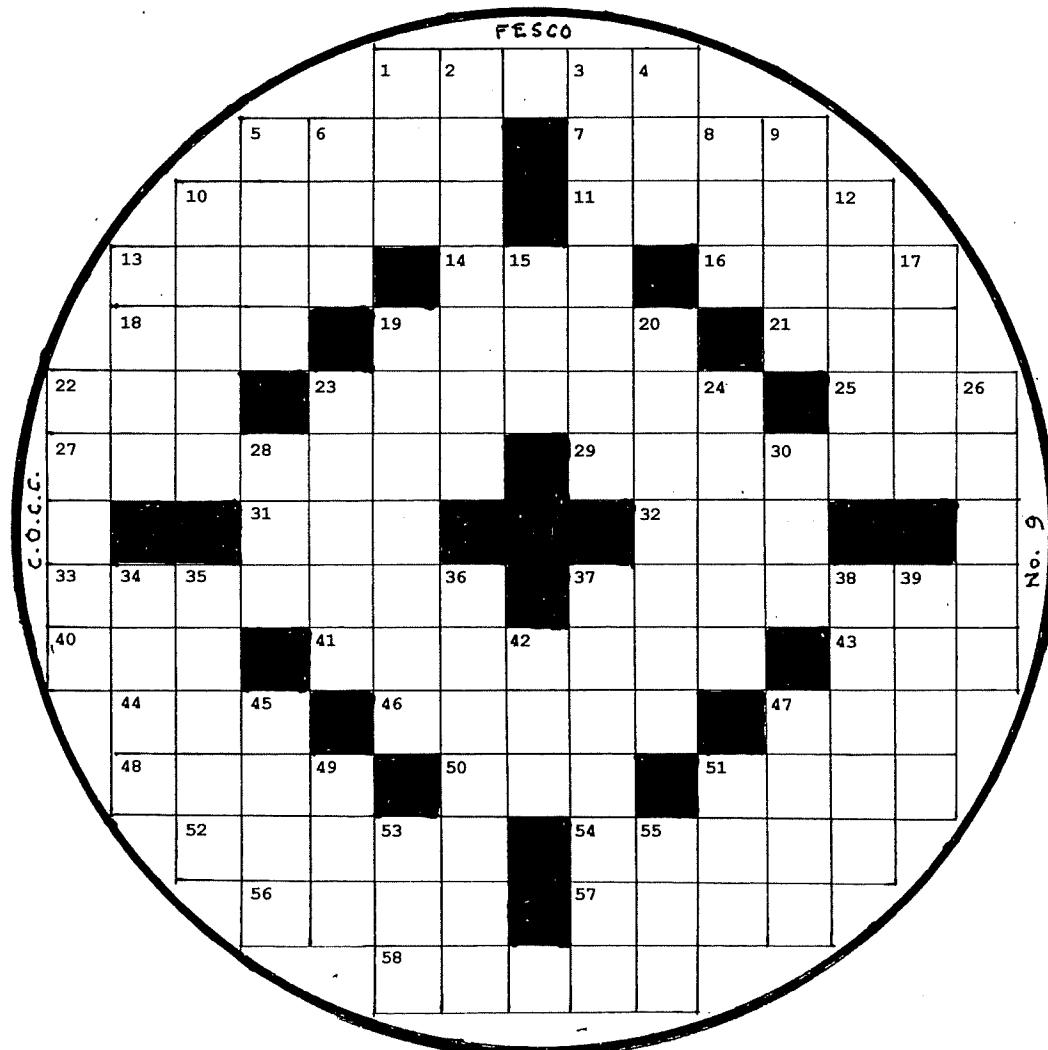
- 32 - judo black grade
- 33 - Nile town (*Sudan*)
- 37 - of fired clay
- 40 - herbal beverage
- 41 - mythical serpents
- 43 - play division
- 44 - bow
- 46 - pleasure boat
- 47 - chopping tool
- 48 - spoils of war
- 50 - Aussie hopper (*abb*)
- 51 - rotation line
- 52 - dynamite Swede
- 54 - bread buns
- 56 - top of the head
- 57 - story
- 58 - astray

DOWN

- 1 - tune
- 2 - aboriginals
- 3 - changed
- 4 - deface
- 5 - obstacle
- 6 - wised up (*slang*)
- 8 - haul
- 9 - and others (*Latin*)
- 10 - Persian
- 12 - electric power (*abb*)
- 13 - veritable
- 15 - decimal base
- 17 - at low speed
- 19 - rate calculator
- 20 - Neptune's fork
- 22 - perspire
- 23 - pottery fragment

DOWN

- 24 - Earth's orbits
- 26 - make a law
- 28 - old Portuguese India
- 30 - basic identity
- 34 - blue hue
- 35 - nobleman
- 36 - Dutch city
- 37 - accomplices
- 38 - long skirts
- 39 - chills
- 42 - control officer (*abb*)
- 45 - hen cage
- 47 - wheel shaft
- 49 - unknown listing (*abb*)
- 51 - every
- 53 - Greek H
- 55 - Americas Org (*abb*)



# Protect Your Rare Coins!

by Brian Cornwell, F.C.N.R.S.

Few Canadian coins deserve a true connoisseur ranking. Many of these already belong to a growing number of caring collectors and are respected with a deep reverence. Others have owners who are less understanding and in fact, through their careless mishandling practices, are actually causing some of these fine examples of numismatic fine art to be destroyed. I offer three examples.

At a recent coin show I discovered an extremely rare Canadian 50¢. It was a beautifully toned 1913 that graded Unc (65) and Better. The combination of condition, rarity, and pristine toning transformed this coin, for me, into fine art. It was a connoisseur's coin. The piece happens to be one of the finest known examples of the date. Now the bad news . . . the owner had the coin in his display case, **BUT, out of its protective holder** and lying obverse down on a pad of black velvet. I suppose he felt he was enhancing the overall sales appeal of the coin by displaying it as such. This numismatic treasure was clearly exposed to some very risky, and likely, dangers that could in time remove it from its connoisseur status. Consider that the following could easily happen: **mishandling marks** from moving the coin from holder to display case and back again or also resulting from handling and viewing by others; **contamination scars** from active chemical particles or specks of dust in the open air, settling on the coin and remaining there after restorage causing toning discolouration or, worse still, carbon spots; **friction movement or rub** on the highest points of the coin's relief giving it that 'slider' look.

A connoisseur numismatist and friend of this writer recently returned from England after an extensive visit of three museums housing some of the finest quality Canadian coinage in existence. Many of these coins are superbly toned and currently in very high uncirculated grades, often Unc(67) and up. Believe it or not, many of these museum treasures are still stored **loosely in coin cabinets** and are fully susceptible to rubs and other slight friction disturbances whenever they are accessed for viewing or study. Others were stored vertically in display cabinets **between metal hooks** directly in contact with the coins. These beautiful coins are like accidents waiting to happen. In time as collectors appreciate them more, there will be greater viewing activity, rearrangement of the displays, etc., and the likelihood of damage will increase.

Or how about something closer to home? Consider those plastic 'flips' that we've all used to conveniently store our coins. It's easy to **slide our coins out** for examination and then **slide them back** for restorage. When they are carried about, they also allow the coin to **slip about**. Apart from whether the holder is chemically inert, these holders are dangerous for connoisseur items. In time this loose storage will ensure that the slightest friction with each movement will be magnified to the point where the coin ends up as a fantastic slider. Proof coins are so easily damaged with hairlines as well.

Is it any surprise that many connoisseur coins will continue to disappear until there is more collector and dealer awareness of what really makes such a coin what it is? Unfortunately humans are the biggest menace to the preservation of numismatic fine art. We collectively seem to have this urge to handle things and repackage them over and over again. Unlike circulated coins these items are never to be handled. They must be permanently housed in form fitting and strong holders to prevent the above kinds of damage. Whatever the cost of this holder, it should become an expected part of the price of the coin . . . a sort of one time only insurance premium!

# Canadian Prisoner Of War Card Money

by J. Douglas Ferguson

Shortly following the declaration of war in 1939 by Great Britain and Canada, certain civilians who were citizens of Germany were interned as a precautionary measure. In Great Britain there were quite a number of these civilian internees in the person of citizens of Germany who had found it desirable to leave their country fearing the outbreak of hostilities. Some of these people were not sympathetic to the Nazi Party but this fact had to be confirmed before they could be allowed their freedom during time of war.

In 1940 Great Britain requested Canada to allow a large number of these prisoners who were still being held to be sent to Canada for continued internment because of the improved supply picture on this continent and to reduce the danger of their escape and return to Germany, or of possible sabotage while free in Great Britain.

Canada agreed and the first group arrived in July 1940.

As the war progressed in the Middle East, the number of German and Italian troops captured increased greatly and the problem of interning these soldiers, airmen and naval personnel became more and more difficult. In August 1940 the first of a large group of this type of prisoner arrived in Canada. While the majority of military prisoners interned in Canada were from the Middle East and African operations, there were some prisoners also transferred who had been captured in Italy, and in the Normandy campaign. There were also members of submarine crews and other naval personnel that had been captured on the high seas.

Eventually there were approximately 36,000 prisoners of war held in Canada in some eighteen camps. The two largest camps were at Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge, each of which held close to 12,000 prisoners. As will be seen from these figures, many of the other camps were relatively small.

With the termination of hostilities, these camps were closed down as soon as possible. The last Canadian camps to be closed were those at Hull, Quebec, and Monteith, Ontario in December 1946.

Under the rules of international warfare officer prisoners were paid sums monthly by the detaining power, while other ranks were paid by the government in whose forces they served prior to capture.

Prisoners also received funds in the form of donations from friends and earned pay for special work done around camps such as cooking, medical detail, canteen stewarding, etc.

A control account was kept for the total credits of the prisoners in each camp and funds for this were kept in a Canadian bank at or nearby the location of each camp. On the average \$15.00 was credited to each man's ledger account per month.

Twice a month the camp spokesman (he was not allowed to use the term "leader") would prepare a voucher showing how much scrip was required by the prisoners. Provided this amount was available in the prisoner's ledger account upon presentation of this voucher, the prisoner would receive camp scrip to that amount and it would be charged against the prisoner's ledger account.

Naturally, a certain amount of poker and similar games of chance were played, using the scrip, and in the event that one prisoner made a clean-up, he could hand his winnings to the camp spokesman to be credited to his ledger account. If a prisoner was found to be acquiring an unusual number of credits, the authorities would naturally investigate to see if there was any reason which required further investigation.

The scrip was ordered in each instance by the Commanding Officer of the camp, who arranged with local printers for the printing of the scrip. This explains the many different types.

The principal use of the scrip was for the purchase of goods from the canteens, one of which was located in each camp. The scrip had no value excepting in that particular camp.

The reason that regular money was not used was so that any prisoner escaping would have no funds with which to aid him in flight from the camp.

As far as is known, there was no case of counterfeiting of scrip.

In common with Army service canteens, those serving in prisoner-of-war camps showed a profit which paid for printing the scrip, and on occasion permitted a per capita profit to be credited to each occupant of the camp for later disbursal.

Since the scrip was only of value during the existence of the camps, and upon being turned in could be converted into a credit which was eventually available in regular money for the prisoner, and since contacts with the prisoner-of-war camps by outsiders was normally not permitted, this scrip is naturally rare. This obviously explains why this scrip was not previously known to Canadian numismatists.

It is not known as to whether the eighteen prisoner-of-war camps in Canada all issued this scrip. After many months of research, and with the cooperation of a number of friends, of whom I would like to particularly mention Mr. E. J. Struthers, I have been able to secure examples from fourteen of the camps. There is a considerable possibility that the examples from the fourteen camps as listed are the entire issue. It will be noted that a number of the camps were designed by number while others were by name of the locality in which they were located. The numbers were given at random so that no one excepting a responsible authority would be aware of the number of camps located in Canada.

The issuance of this scrip during and directly following the conclusion of the second world war brings another most interesting phase to Canadian numismatics.

It is unfortunate that more examples are apparently not available to students of the Canadian series for their collections.

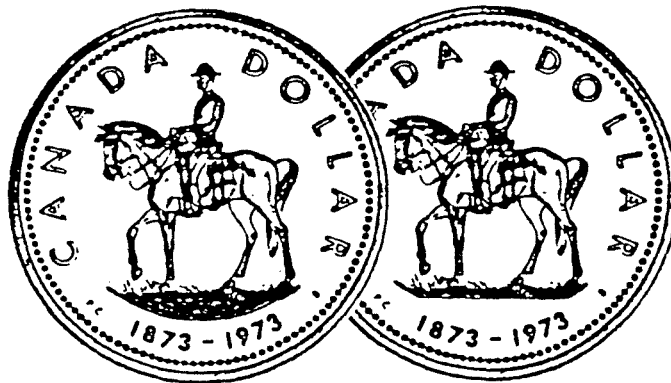
If further varieties of this scrip were issued, it is to be hoped that they will yet come to light. All of the varieties which have been described in this article are in the writer's collection.

*Editor's note: Canadian Prisoners of War Card Money by J. Douglas Ferguson appeared in the Coin Collectors' Journal, September-October, 1947 under the heading Canadian Coin Notes. A listing and illustrations of the card money was published in the Canadian Paper Money Journal, Vol. VII, No. 4 in an article "Canadian W.W. II P.O.W. Scrip by Neil Shafer." Additional information (not available in 1947) such as the exact location of all camps and their total number is given in Mr. Shafer's article.*

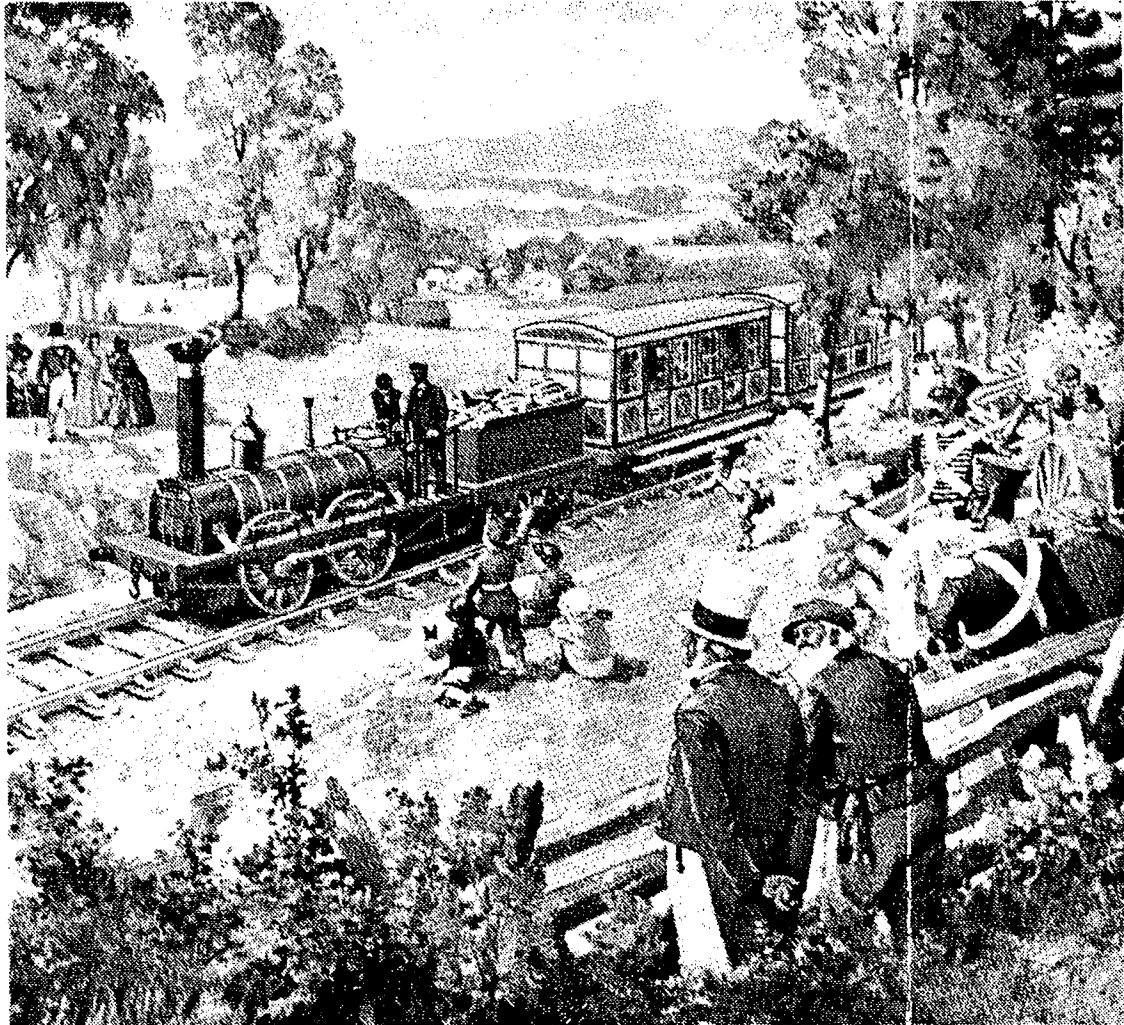
*Reprinted by kind permission from the Canadian Paper Money Journal, April 1973.*

## DID YOU KNOW?

The former artwork of Canada's 1973 commemorative silver dollar reverse had to be modified. The crescent-shaped base gave the design an appearance of a child's rocking horse.







**A passenger train of the period 1835-1848**

## **THE MONTREAL & LACHINE RAILROAD TOKEN**

**By Barry Uman**

Just as the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 had hastened the construction of the St. Lawrence canal system (Lachine Canal), so the expansion of the American railroads and their encroachments upon the commercial hinterland of Montreal provided the stimulus for Canadian railway construction. The St. Lawrence and Welland Canals had been built to draw the export and import trade of the midwest to Montreal. Not only had this objective not been achieved, but what was even more ominous, the trade of Canada itself was being attracted to New York and Boston by the new American railroads rather than to Montreal by the St. Lawrence canals. No sooner had the Canadian canal system been completed, than it became apparent that even more strenuous efforts would be required, not only to challenge the spreading influence of the American Atlantic ports, but even to retain the limited traffic which the Canadian route had thus far managed to secure.

Several railway companies were chartered in the 1830's and early 1840's, but the difficulty of raising capital during a period of depression and political unrest, combined with a concentration of interest in canals, prevented any important construction being undertaken. A few small railways were actually built, however, most of them being the portage type, that is, they were built around rapids on the rivers and were intended to supplement water transportation. A 16-mile line was constructed around the rapids on the Richelieu River in 1836 to facilitate trade and travel between Montreal and New York, and in 1847, an 8-mile short line was built around the Lachine Rapids between Montreal and the city of Lachine.

In 1844, James Ferrier of Montreal and his associates began to plan the construction of a railway from the foot of navigation on Lake St. Louis (part of the St. Lawrence River) to the city of Montreal. The purpose of this railway was to shorten the time required to transport people and goods from the river boats of the St. Lawrence to the lake boats, which could pass through the Lachine Canal to the upper St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. In the winter, when the canal was closed, the railway was able to carry local traffic especially since Montreal was spreading westward towards Lachine.

The railway was built parallel to the Lachine Canal using material excavated from the canal, which was then being enlarged. The construction of the railway was difficult especially through the marshes, where the track had to be supported on wooden pilings. It is said that 2 steam locomotives were lost in the swamp at Turcot.

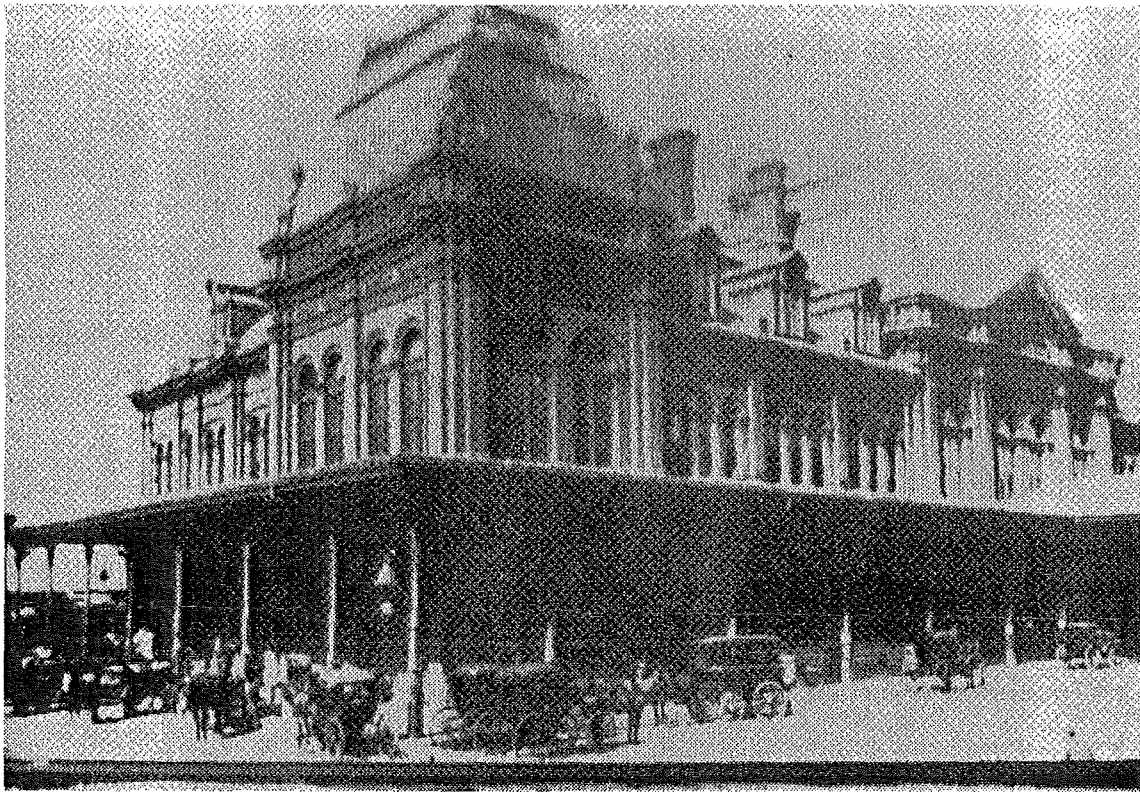
When the Montreal & Lachine Railroad began operations in 1847, this marked the opening phase of public transportation in Montreal. The railway was incorporated in 1846 under the laws of the Province of Canada with a capital of 75,000 pounds, to build a railway from Montreal to Lachine and also to operate steamers on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. One of the directors of the railway was William Molson, a descendent of John Molson senior, one of Canada's most distinguished businessmen.

The terminus of the railway was situated at Chaboillez Square on Saint-Bonaventure Street (now known as St. James Street West). The station borrowed and perpetuated the name long after the street had been renamed and it later became known as "Bonaventure Station". The terminus in Lachine was located at the wharf near 32nd Avenue where steamers departed for the ports in the Upper Province.

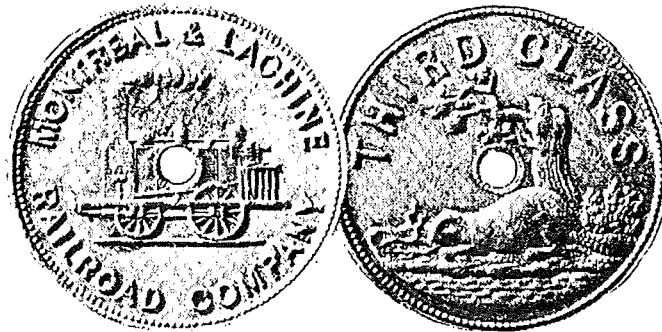
The Montreal & Lachine Railroad became an enormous success. It took only 20 minutes from either terminus, according to a guide issued in 1851, which also showed 6 trains daily, regularly scheduled each way. Later, the railway became one of several alternate routes to the United States via a ferry from Lachine to Caughnawaga and then through St. Isidore, Hemmingford, Mooers (New York), to Plattsburg and the Lake Champlain steamers, all by August 15, 1852. The railway amalgamated with the Lake St. Louis & Province Line Railway in 1850 to form the Montreal & New York Railroad Company. This north-south route was preferable, for a short time, to that of its competitor, The Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad, for it avoided the rather lengthy water journey from Montreal to Laprairie.

The first steam locomotive on the Island of Montreal was operated by the Montreal & Lachine Railroad. It was named the "Lachine" and on November 19, 1847, it hauled the first official train carrying the Governor-General Lord Elgin and Lady Elgin from Montreal to Lachine in 21 minutes. On November 30, 1847, the Locomotive had its first accident when the engine and tender jumped the track 5 miles from Montreal, due to a faulty rail.

The locomotive was purchased from Norris Brothers of Philadelphia in 1847 but it was later replaced by 2 new locomotives in 1848, the "James Ferrier" and "Montreal", from Kinmonds and Company, Lillybank Foundry in Dundee, Scotland. The railway then sold the "Lachine" to the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad which renamed it the "Champlain" and ran it until 1860 when it had 33,600 miles.



**Bonaventure Station, Montreal 1888**



The Montreal & Lachine Railroad retained its original function largely unchallenged as a suburban carrier until 1896, when the Montreal, Park & Island Railroad opened its electric line between the two cities. By this time, the original railway had been integrated in 1864 into the Grand Trunk Railroad system and later in 1923 into the Canadian National Railway. Service between Montreal and Lachine remained intact essentially over the original route of the railway until 1960, when buses replaced the streetcars. Thus it was discontinued after nearly 113 years of service.

When the Montreal & Lachine Railroad began operations in 1847, the use of the railway became so popular that the company was forced to use a token. The company issued a round, copper, 34mm, third class token in lieu of the railway tickets because ordinary tickets were not convenient for Indians and workmen, who were labouring on the Lachine Canal and who formed the bulk of the third class travel. The tokens were made in Birmingham, England with a center hole, so that they were strung on a wire while they were collected by the conductor. The remaining balance of the tokens were melted at St. Lambert, Quebec in 1862 by the Montreal & Champlain Railroad.

The obverse of the token pictures an old steam locomotive with the inscription MONTREAL & LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY. The reverse pictures a beaver near a body of water and the inscription THIRD CLASS. The token is listed in Breton's book as number 530, in Leroux's book as number 600 and in Atwood's book as number 620 M.

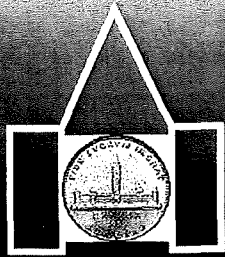
In 1947, the City of Lachine celebrated the 100th anniversary of its first railway by restriking a replica of the original 3rd class token in copper, silver and gold. A specimen set exists at a local museum. The token differs from the original in that the dates "1847" and "1947" appear on both sides of the locomotive. There are other differences such as in the design of the locomotive and the beaver's surroundings, to differentiate the original from the copy.

The old Lachine Canal still exists as a park in Lachine. Near the canal, some of the railway bed and the right of way, can be seen by observant visitors. The city of Lachine has also erected a commemorative plaque near the site of the railway. It pictures two steam locomotives and is inscribed, "Commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the opening on November 19, 1847, of the first railway on the Island of Montreal, the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, now part of the Canadian National Railways. 1847-1947". The plaque is circular with a picture of the first locomotive above, while below, it pictures a modern streamlined locomotive. The plaque is situated in a stone monument which is about 6½ by 5 feet in size. It lies about 50 yards from the Lachine Canal on St. Joseph and 21st Avenue facing 2100 St. Joseph which is the old post office.

From CNA Journal June 1978

**Sources:**

- 1) Canadian Economic History by W.T. Easterbrook & H.G.J. Aitken, published by The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. 1967.
- 2) The Montreal City Passenger Railway Company by O.S.A. Lavallee, published by the Canadian Railroad Historical Association. 1961.
- 3) The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, 4th Series, Volume IV, 1933, published by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.
- 4) Canadian Rail, numbers 237, 252, 293 and others, published monthly by the Canadian Railroad Historical Association.
- 5) Information kindly sent by K.A. Palmer and other miscellaneous publications too numerous to mention.



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

Monthly meetings are on  
4th Monday (except Dec.)  
Meetings start at 19:30  
in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
meeting room  
of the Heron Road  
Multi-Service Centre  
1480 Heron Road  
Ottawa

Volume 35

December 2002

Number 12

## From the President's Pen

David Bergeron's talk on Collection Strategies proved to be a very great hit with those in attendance. Unfortunately, time prevented David from completing his presentation so we will likely have David back in the near future for the conclusion of Collection Strategies. From my perspective we have had some very busy and exciting meetings this past year.. Remember how electric it was during the auction of the Governor General's Medals and of course our lovely evening with Frank Fesco being interviewed by Hillel Kaslove.

Now, it's cold and snowy and more importantly just around the corner from Christmas - a time to Eat, Drink and be Merry! I hereby wish every COCC Member a Very Merry Christmas and a Most Happy and Prosperous New Year! We will be back in January with a new Executive and new ideas for 2003. Lastly, don't forget, NO DECEMBER MEETING! See you in January!

## Minutes of the COCC Meeting of November 25th, 2002

The President called the meeting to order at 19:50. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved on motion by Léo Soucy and were seconded by Harold Ewell. Door prizes were won by Harold Ewell, Eugène Touchette and Frank Fesco. The 50/50 draw found Eugène Touchette taking home \$9.00.

The next agenda item was the annual election of the Club's Executive. Things started off with Bob Smith declining his nomination as Club President, as a result, John MacPhee and Lucio Toneatti nominated Bob as Vice-President and Bob accepted. Bob Smith and Pierre Morel then moved that John MacPhee be nominated as President, followed by Tom McFerran and Eugène Touchette moving that Pierre Morel be nominated as Secretary. Lucio Toneatti agreed to serve again as Greeter in the new year. All the nominees accepted their nomination.

Frank Fesco moved and Harold Ewell seconded a motion to close nominations and that the nominees be the Officers of the COCC for 2003. David Bergeron, Curator at the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada and long standing member of the COCC presented a very elaborate and most appreciated talk on Collecting Strategies, the complete text will appear in a future Journal.. Thanks to Barry McIntyre, the evening concluded on a happy note with superb refreshments, cheese and snacks.

### President

John MacPhee

### Hon. President

Frank Fesco

### Vice-President

Barry McIntyre

### Secretary

Eugène Touchette

### Treasurer

Tom McFerran

### Journal Editor

John MacPhee

### Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

### Next Meeting

January 27, 2003

### Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

### Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

A N N A M  
 S H I A L A T E  
 I N E R T T R O T H  
 T R A P I T E W A Y S  
 R A G A V E R T L D L  
 S U N S C E N E R Y R O E  
 W E I G H T S D I E D O W N  
 E O A H D A N A  
 A T B A R A H C E R A M I C  
 T E A D R A G O N S A C T  
 A R C Y A C H T A X E  
 L O O T R O O A X I S  
 N O B E L R O L L S  
 P A T E T A L E  
 A M I S S

<---Solution to Puzzle # 9  
 in the November 2002  
 C.O.C.C. Journal.

This is the last of this  
 series of puzzles to be  
 published.

A special prize will be  
 presented for the most  
 correct solution to the  
 Swan Song puzzle in this  
 issue, before solution date.

Fesco Footnotes - December 2002

Unless I hear objections, I  
 will stop providing major crossword  
 puzzles in the new year. It seems  
 that coin collectors are not also  
 word collectors. This issue has my  
 swan song for the holiday season.

Joining the Net is proving to  
 be far in excess of my expectations.  
 To meet other numismatists with  
 similar interests, and far greater  
 knowledge, is most stimulating - for  
 example:

I have been fortunate to find  
 the world's acknowledged authority on  
 the Danish 1771 Skilling - Mr. Frank  
 Pedersen - and to have received his  
 book (in Danish) about it. In his  
 foreword, he states (my translation):

*"Naturally, it may be  
 astonishing that a whole book can be  
 written about merely one coin, but I  
 maintain that only very few coins  
 relate to such a broad and exciting  
 period of national and coinage  
 history as does this 1771 1-Skilling.  
 There was coinage chaos, engravers'  
 stress, people's mistrust of coins,  
 liquor distillers' hostility, palace  
 scandal, and much, much more."*

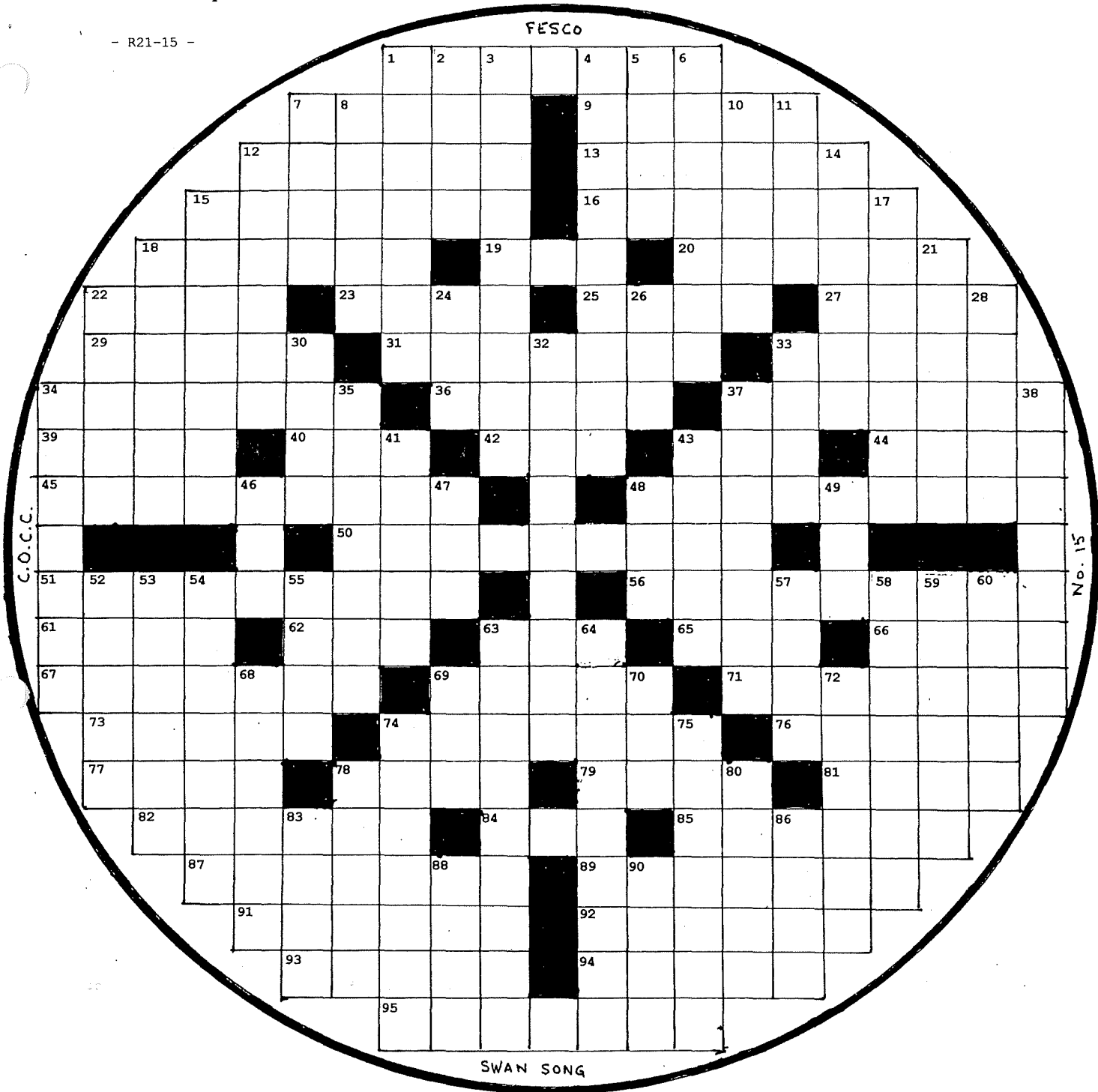
Mr Pedersen then goes on to  
 reveal the 7/8 of the iceberg. He  
 tells of skilling in sayings, as a  
 lucky 7's charm, of its basic  
 unchanged design and date issue for  
 44 years and its legal tender status  
 for over 100 years.

He gives a brief historical  
 back-ground, issuing Mint locations,  
 Mint-masters, engravers, dates and  
 quantities issued, a year-by-year  
 tale of coinage events, metal  
 sources, estimates of dies used and  
 their lives, die varieties, and  
 subtle distinguishing features among  
 the three Mints, engravers'  
 characteristic variables and  
 categories, die orientation,  
 specifications of weight, diameter  
 and thickness. He lists deviations  
 from these specifications found among  
 some 5000+ pieces that he has  
 recorded from Danish and Norwegian  
 museums as well as his own and other  
 private collections, and gives the  
 general range of their grades. He  
 illustrates some oddities, counter-  
 stamped and engraved pieces. He has  
 added an appendix on the ½ Skilling  
 and concludes with a bibliography.  
 Tables of life-size photographs of  
 all major types by each of the three  
 Mints is attached.

Now, what do you think of that  
 for a top quality research project!?  
 It was published in 1991, and he  
 tells me that now - 11 years later -  
 he know "ten times" more of the  
 history of this amazing coin!

At this end of the year I wish  
 you much success in your searches,  
 great pleasure in your finds, and a  
 healthy long life to enjoy them.

F.F.



An Old Chinese Saying

Chinese: 心廣體胖

Phonetic: HSIN KUANG TE P'ANG

Literal: mind extensive, body comfortable

Free: When the mind is increased, the body is at ease.

<u>ACROSS</u>	<u>ACROSS</u>	<u>DOWN</u>	<u>DOWN</u>
1 - sleeve opening	51 - intolerant of delay	1 - apprehensive	43 - coated steel
7 - A1A rating	56 - foe's location	2 - harness thong	46 - not internal ( <i>abb</i> )
9 - meantime	61 - Chinese silver wt.	3 - enlarged to its limit	47 - explosive ( <i>abb</i> )
12 - 1919 ( <i>my year</i> )	62 - despatch riders( <i>abb</i> )	4 - New York lake ( <i>abb</i> )	48 - regret
13 - former Dep't. store	63 - Truck Alliance ( <i>abb</i> )	5 - grant temporary use	49 - some, randomly
15 - baby children	65 - army engrs ( <i>abb</i> )	6 - came into	52 - arithmetic course
16 - resistance to change	66 - Yemeni port	7 - highest point	53 - read thoroughly
18 - number ( <i>Italian</i> )	67 - army rank badges	8 - 3-hand card game	54 - food
19 - insane	69 - S. Korean town	10 - removed the centre	55 - Roman mid-month
20 - resume talks	71 - most sorrowful	11 - within ( <i>prefix</i> )	57 - flesh
22 - undisturbed	73 - organic soil	12 - breast feeder	58 - makes unhappy
23 - vowels ( <i>less A</i> )	74 - sea birds	14 - garnishing toast	59 - excellent standards
25 - not risen	76 - of sea movement	15 - ammunition	60 - electrical inventor
27 - ship's stern	77 - old Japanese coin	17 - old Greek people	63 - purifications
29 - map books	78 - cummerbund	18 - ethnic group	64 - stay young try ( <i>2w</i> )
31 - fried noisily	79 - wagers	21 - cloudy night ( <i>2 wds</i> )	68 - learned authority
33 - historic US site	81 - soft palates	22 - Italian resort island	69 - yours ( <i>French</i> )
34 - sideshow barker	82 - make beloved	24 - lubricant	70 - little ( <i>suffix</i> )
36 - Sierra _____ ( <i>Africa</i> )	84 - collection of sayings	26 - co-operative meet	72 - scuba fans
37 - allotted food	85 - black birds	28 - lustrous velvet	74 - formal talks
39 - lope	87 - figureheaded	30 - transmit	75 - caresses
40 - also not	89 - laws of retrieval	32 - Persian prophet	78 - shallow fat fry
42 - arid	91 - spuds	33 - Swedish car	80 - economizes
43 - herbal infusion	92 - private currency	34 - difficulties	83 - and others ( <i>abb</i> )
44 - top rating	93 - Philippines island	35 - lodgers	86 - math grids ( <i>abb</i> )
45 - cleared soap from	94 - fine-grained soil	37 - atones for	88 - artillery ( <i>abb</i> )
48 - Communist pennant	95 - organized networks	38 - snake	90 - space
50 - much reduced copy		41 - devastates	

Addendum to "Small Coins of Annam"

Vladimir Balyaev, an acknowledged authority on the coins of Annam, was kind enough to review my draft of this article and brought two significant points to my attention. Unfortunately, I was not able to include them before publication. They were:

- (1) that more than two styles of script have been used on Annamese coinage; and,
- (2) that Annamese coins did not start with their legends clockwise.

These points are important because:

- (1) my selection of coin illustrations might suggest only two types of script were used; there were in fact more, which can be noted in reference books on Annamese coinage; and:
- (2) my conjecture that the arrangement of coin legends started as clockwise and changed to crosswise at a later date is definitely invalid!

The two earliest and very rare coins of Annam:

THAI BINH HUNG BAO 970-979, and  
 THIEN PHUC TRAN BAO 980-988  
 in Vladimir Balyaev's "Timeline and Imperial coinage of Vietnam", were in crosswise arrangement! This points up the danger of making assumptions from incomplete data.

I thank Vladimir Balyaev for his kindness in bringing these to my attention and I have issued this addendum to set the record straight.

Subsequent consultation with him revealed that the coin, Novak #109B, which I listed as "Unattributed", was a copy of a Chinese coin ZHI DAO YUAN BO (Vietnamese: CHI DAO NGUYEN BAO) AD 995-996, of the Northern Sung dynasty.



# A Currency For All

by Norman Brownlee

There are many compelling reasons why someone should join the ranks of Canadian numismatists . . . Love of our colourful history and appreciation of the engraver's art are but two. Yet thousands of Canadians will never know the beauty of a gem silver coin or crisp banknote. This is not due to the failure of coin clubs to recruit; these Canadians of which I speak are blind.

We often forget while gazing through our collections, admiring their pristine condition, that our coinage and banknotes must facilitate trade. Whether beautiful or not a nation's currency must be designed in such a way as to be durable, portable, divisible and widely accepted. To many blind and partially blind Canadians our currency is failing to meet their special needs.

1981 marked the United Nations Year of the Disabled. Nations during this year were encouraged to improve services to its physically and mentally handicapped citizens. 36,000 legally blind Canadians, represented by such groups as the CNIB (Canadian National Institute for the Blind), BOOST (Blind Organization of Ontario with Self help Tactics) and the Canadian Council for the Blind, targeted our currency as an area of concern.

Our coinage, especially the 1¢ and 5¢ coins, were difficult to distinguish and all of our banknotes, being the same size, were an obstacle as well.

As the year of the disabled came to a close, proposals for a new cent succeeded whereas attempts to alter our banknotes had failed.

The new 12 sided cent appearing in 1982 was 11% lighter, and meant a cost savings for the RCM of \$1 million because of reduced metal content. Through massive production of these cents, just under 1 billion per year (1982 - 876 million 1983 - 997.4 million) the heavier round cent is quickly making an exit from our change.

The altered 1¢ coin has proved to be financially appealing to the RCM and politically beneficial in silencing the blind lobby groups. A year of lobbying (1981) succeeded only in changing a now meaningless coin, the lowly 1¢ piece.

Proposals for clipped, Braille printed, or multisized notes were deemed inappropriate by the Bank of Canada. Instead, a small hand held electronic scanner that the blind could run marked bills through appeared. This prototype, expected to cost 50 dollars, would give a series of beeps to denote each denomination.

For a blind or partially blind cashier the device would be ideal in checking notes and totalling the day's receipts. Its value is limited however. An individual having to sort out a handful of notes through the scanner trying to find the correct note(s) for payment could find this time-consuming and embarrassing. This may explain why this device has been on the "back burner" at the Bank of Canada since 1981.

The way we should be going is either the multisized notes, like Great Britain, or the Braille printed notes found in Sweden, Israel, or Switzerland.

Multisized notes can be easily sorted in the blind person's palm, enabling him or her to select the proper note(s) without assistance or beeps. Braille printed notes, in order to be readable in the short 18 month life of the \$1, 2, 5 notes, would have to be printed on heavier bond paper than is presently being used. Yet this is probably a cheaper way to go rather than having 3-4 different sized notes.

The present status quo is unacceptable. The blind today use only a few notes

(i.e. \$1s and 10s), or a number of compartments in their wallet, folded currency, or avoid currency altogether, relying on cheques and credit cards. A Canadian currency that is only distinguishable by colour is a currency solely for the sighted.

In an age in which the handicapped are urged to participate fully in society we presently have a currency that makes independent business transactions by the blind difficult. The Braille printed Canadian banknote should become a reality. Must we wait for another U.N. year for the Disabled to prick the conscience of the Bank of Canada? The need is obvious, the cost reasonable, the benefits great.

#### Sources

Article: "Blind want 'multisized' bills" The Vancouver Sun Dec. 16, 1981 p A9

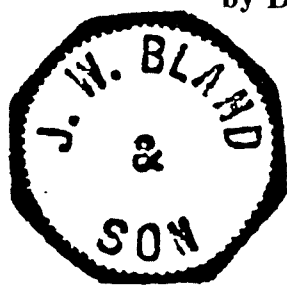
RCM Annual Report 1982

RCM Annual Report 1983

With special thanks to Marcel Marsolais, Ottawa District Rep. CNIB

## The J.W. Bland & Son Dairy

by D.M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.



A previously unrecorded aluminum dairy token used in Victoria has been discovered. It has not been possible to locate any member of the Bland family but certain facts about the Dairy are known.

John W. Bland arrived in Victoria about 1916 and joined James P. Bland, likely his son, who had arrived here a year earlier and who was residing at 2730 Shelbourne Street. John W. Bland purchased the property at 2672 Shelbourne, at the corner of Kings Road, along with several vacant lots. Here he developed a grocery store and began the Shelbourne Dairy. James P. Bland delivered the milk house to house for the Dairy.

A severe economic depression took place in 1923 and Bland disposed of the Dairy but continued to operate the grocery business until 1927. John W. Bland then retired but continued to live at 2672 Shelbourne Street with his wife Joyce until his death about 1942.

It seems to be more than a coincidence that A.G. Lambrick and his brother, Llewellyn J. Lambrick opened a dairy at 1702 Kings Road just at that time and kitty-corner from the Bland store and dairy. Further evidence that they bought the Bland Dairy lies in their use of the Bland tokens for some time, as told to Ron Greene by Arthur Lambrick many years ago. Soon after opening at Kings Road, A.G. Lambrick moved to Fulton Road in Gordon Head and founded his well known Gordon Head Dairy. The Kings Road dairy was carried on by Llewellyn J. Lambrick under the name Devonshire Dairy and when he passed away about 1933, his widow Kate and son Arthur continued the business. Leslie C. Hill in his book of B.C. Trade Tokens lists one token issued by A. Lambrick who delivered milk for the Devonshire Dairy for much of its existence.

# The Snowy Owl Quebec's Provincial Bird

By Jerry Remick, CNA #128



The snowy owl, Quebec's official provincial bird, is depicted on the obverse side of a 38 mm medal issued by Serge Huard of Montreal. The bird appears on the obverse side. "L'EMBLEME AVIAIRE DU QUEBEC" (The bird emblem of Quebec) and "LE HARFANG DES NEIGES" (Snowy Owl) are inscribed around the outer part. A small fleur de lys separates the two phrases at either side of the piece.

A map of Quebec Province with a large incuse fleur de lys on it is featured on the reverse side.

On Dec. 17, 1987, a law was adopted by Quebec's National Assembly naming the snowy owl as Quebec's official provincial bird. Seven out of ten Canadian provinces have named an official provincial bird for their province. One of the reasons the snowy owl was chosen is that it symbolises the whiteness of Quebec's winters. Snow is common throughout the province during the winter months.

Pressed Metal Products, 505 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, cut the dies and struck the medals on 38 mm (1.5 inches) blanks in antiqued finishes of copper, gold plated copper and silver plated copper.

Specimens are available postpaid at \$3.50 (\$3.25 US) each version, a set of 3 versions for \$9.50 (\$8.50 US) or 12 pieces of your choice for \$36.00 (\$32.00 US) from Serge Huard, Box 402, Pointe Aux Trembles, Quebec, H1B 5K3. Special bulk rates are available to dealers. Sterling silver specimens, containing one ounce of silver, are available at \$29.50 (\$23.50 US). Please add \$2.70 if you wish your order to be shipped by registered mail.

An individual may rent either of the dies to make personal medals for \$35.00 per die.

The snowy owl resides in the temperate and cold regions in the northern hemisphere where it can be found throughout Canada. It is not an endangered species. During the summer months it resides in northern Quebec. During the winter months it is found throughout Quebec. The bird is active during the day. Its chief source of food is small animals and small birds.

A male weighs 1.65 kg and a female 1.96 kg. The bird has a wing span of 0.80 to 1.59 meters and its body is 56 to 69 cm in length. It is a roundish and fat looking bird. The feathers of the male are all white. There is some brown coloring in the female's feathers. The bird's eyes are yellow and the tip of its beak is black.

The snowy owl prefers to live on the ground in open spaces. It makes its nest on the ground. The female generally lays 4 to 5 eggs toward the end of May with a maximum of 8. The eggs take 32 to 33 days to hatch. The young leave the nest after 16 days and make their first flight 43 to 57 days after being hatched.

# A Commemorative That Never Was

by Kenneth Bunnett

*Reprinted from the Toronto Coin Club Bulletin, Jan, 1985.*

Strange is the fact that Devins & Bolton, (569) is the only token listed among the Canadian series having reference to Confederation, and with the inscribed words, DOMINION OF CANADA on the obverse. No other Canadian coin or token has yet appeared with that legend past or present. The description of this piece is as follows;

Obverse, same head and beaded circle as the 1858 Canada cent. Inscription, DOMINION OF CANADA, and below, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Reverse, within a beaded circle in 5 lines, USE DEVINS VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES, JULY 1st, 1867. Around the outer circle, DEVINS & BOLTON DRUGGISTS MONTREAL.

It is obviously clear that this was a merchant token intended for public advertising, and perhaps with the idea to make change by the firm. While showing no monetary value, placed obverse side or face up this piece would have passed in circulation as a large Canadian cent with no question. Yet due to this resemblance the bulk of these never reached the public. But the firm of Devins & Bolton had placed no order for these tokens, and the question of who did seems a mystery. Seeking further information for his Popular Guide to Canadian Coins & Medals 1894, P.N. Breton inquiring from Mr. Devins shortly before his death gave the following information about this piece.

“He, (Mr. Devins) made some enquiries to one of his friends in England about the cost of a coin inscribed with his business card. What was his surprise although he had gone no further, to learn that a consignment of these had been seized at Montreal Custom House. Not having ordered the coins, and having no invoice, although he had written to England he got no reply, his friend being dead. He left the coins unclaimed with the authorities. In the meantime collectors secured a number of these from friends at the Custom House. When this came to the knowledge of the Minister the balance was ordered to be melted. Mr. Devins could not tell how many were struck or circulated!”

With the arrival of the decimal coinage and the new Currency Act, this was the beginning of the end for merchants manufacturing or placing tokens in the hands of the public as a medium of change and advertising. Yet all this did not take place overnight, and while the new 1858-59 coins did ease the shortage of small change, the old money continued to circulate along with the new for many years. The penny tokens passed as two cents, and the halfpennies circulating as one cent. Perhaps one day wondering what to do with the accumulation of old coppers in the till, Devins & Bolton began the cheap and clever act of counterstamping such obsolete pieces, and this they did in very large numbers.

Reference. P.N. Breton, Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating To Canada 1894.

# Why I Collect Coins

By Jeff Fournier

I began collecting coins in 1971, at the age of 8. My father had told me about a large coin called a silver dollar. "What exactly was this silver dollar thing?" I wondered, and "how could a single coin be worth a dollar?" He had aroused my curiosity — I had to see one!

A few days later my father agreed to take me to the bank to see if there were any "silver" dollars of that year available. I approached the bank teller and handed her a one dollar bill which she replaced with a rather large nickel coin commemorating something or other about British Columbia (I wasn't too familiar with Canada's history at the time). I was very impressed with the coin's size and weight, and with the fact that a dollar could be made of something other than paper.

I took the coin home, examined it, and began to think that maybe — just maybe, they might have made these things in previous years. Needless to say, I was now hooked on coin collecting. At every opportunity possible I would rummage through the pennies and dimes which my parents had been saving in a "Nestle's Quick" container. Neither my father's nor my mother's change purse were safe - not from the clutches of a son who was constantly looking for that elusive penny, nickel or dime that would fill another gap in his collection!

Now here it is, about 17 years later, and I'm still collecting these things. I often ask myself why I have continued to collect for so long, and it is a question which I'm certain others have pondered over the years. Although I cannot put my finger on any one reason why anyone would want to collect coins (or anything else for that matter) I can come up with a number of fairly logical explanations for it.

When I initially had learned of the existence of a silver dollar (I know now, of course that this coin was actually a nickel dollar) my curiosity was aroused. I was driven to learn about something which prior to this, I had no knowledge of. The newness of this item was in itself, enough to provide me with the motivation to learn more about it. It was perhaps, just another piece of information which I could add to my growing understanding of the world and the things in it.

Once I was able to see the dollar coin, I was satisfied only temporarily; the newness of this object quickly wore off. I became interested in others which might be similar. At this point, I was no longer just curious - there was a definite desire to acquire other coins. As is usually the case with the beginning collector, I turned to pennies, dimes, nickels and quarters. These I could easily find, and collect by date. Now, I could own an item which was as old or older than I was. By collecting coins I could actually learn a bit about the past, and as with all children, this fascinated me, for this was an era from which my parents and grandparents had come from.

Collecting by date is probably the most popular form of collecting for those new to the hobby. Most people like such a challenge as this. It gives them something to work towards - the eventual completion of an entire date set. It is human nature to endeavor to complete that which we have started, and for this reason, perhaps, we turn to date collecting in the initial stages of the hobby.

But there are many reasons why I and others collect coins. I believe that one of these reasons would be that in putting a collection together, we are in fact telling others a bit about ourselves. It shows that we are concerned about the preservation of the past and ensures that others in the future will be able to enjoy the momentos of a time they never knew. If not for the coin collector, who would preserve these items for future generations?

There is more to collecting than just putting a number of coins together and throwing

them aside until you find another one. The true collector is a student of the hobby — a numismatist. For the numismatist, finding out about the origins of a coin in his collection or receiving a book about collecting is just as satisfying as actually receiving another coin for his collection. I derive great pleasure from learning something about a coin or token which I wasn't aware of before. I have been able to greatly expand my knowledge through this hobby, by reading, and by listening to what others more knowledgeable than myself may have to say.

One thing that has kept me collecting over the years is the satisfaction which I get from watching my collection grow. With modesty aside, I am proud of the fact that I have stuck to something for such a long period of time. I have enjoyed showing my efforts to others appreciative of the many hours and years it has taken to reach the point which I am now at. I do not profess to having an extremely valuable collection, but I have enjoyed the hours spent in making it a very interesting conversation piece and an educational one as well.

I am most happy when I can introduce another person to the joys of coin collecting — especially a child — for I know that this hobby can only help them in other areas of life. It teaches the value of history, education, and of taking pride in whatever you may choose to do in life.

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Introduce  
a friend to  
Numismatics  
today!



Merry Christmas  
And A Happy New Year