

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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi-Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

January 2003

Number 01

From the President's Pen

This is the first issue of the Journal of the City of Ottawa Coin Club for the Year 2003. You may notice that there has been a delay in its issue which was caused by unforeseen technical issues. There was no meeting in December but the minutes from the November meeting have been repeated for your convenience. There is however another edition of Frank Fesco's excellent Puzzles, a report on the Belzberg Sale (thanks to Sean Isaacs) and the short story of a coin by Bertrand Skelling. Some very interesting reading for sure. You should also notice that the executive positions are now indicated on the left panel. I have included my day phone number in case you need some quick assistance. The January meeting will be used to discuss program priorities for the year as well as to discuss current events in the world of numismatics. I am duty bound to mention that our annual dues have remained at \$15 again this year and that they are now due. Lastly, it should be known and recognized that Johnnie Johnston is once again the Journal Publisher a person to whom we owe a debt of gratitude and our sincerest appreciation of his efforts to produce an informative, varied and interesting Journal to our members. Well done Johnnie!

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

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

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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.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

P.O. Box 42004, R.P.O. St. Laurent, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 4L8
Volume 36 January 2003 Number 1

This is an inauspicious start to a new year! We must face up to the fact that we have lost face by losing our face page. Is our face ever red?! We hope to make an about face before the next deadline faces us.

There were thoughts of not issuing a Journal this month, because of this, but decided that this alternative would be better than nothing at all. This raises a very good question: What would members have thought if they had not received one? After all, we raised our dues to offset the increasing publishing and postage costs to produce the journal. What then if none were received? We would seriously like to hear from our members on this point, especially the great majority who regularly pay their dues, year after year, but very infrequently attend meetings. Is it the journal or the meetings that hold us together? We must know. Either contact us by phone or let us hear from you at the next meeting.

It should be known and recognized, that Johnnie Johnston has worked very hard, almost single-handedly for several years, to provide an informative, varied and interesting journal to the members. To him we owe a debt of gratitude and our sincerest appreciation of his efforts - up to his four-score age. Any suggestions for a more tangible thank you?

May the frosty season not deter you from attending the:
Next meeting: 27 January 2003 - usual place - usual time

ACROSS

- 1 - sleeve opening
- 7 - A1A rating
- 9 - meantime
- 12 - 1919 (*my year*)
- 13 - former Dep't. store
- 15 - baby children
- 16 - resistance to change
- 18 - number (*Italian*)
- 19 - insane
- 20 - resume talks
- 22 - undisturbed
- 23 - vowels (*less A*)
- 25 - not risen
- 27 - ship's stern
- 29 - map books
- 31 - fried noisily
- 33 - historic US site
- 34 - sideshow barker
- 36 - Sierra _____ (*Africa*)
- 37 - allotted food
- 39 - lope
- 40 - also not
- 42 - arid
- 43 - herbal infusion
- 44 - top rating
- 45 - cleared soap from
- 48 - Communist pennant
- 50 - much reduced copy

ACROSS

- 51 - intolerant of delay
- 56 - foe's location
- 61 - Chinese silver wt.
- 62 - despatch riders(*abb*)
- 63 - Truck Alliance (*abb*)
- 65 - army engr. (*abb*)
- 66 - Yemeni port
- 67 - army rank badges
- 69 - S. Korean town
- 71 - most sorrowful
- 73 - organic soil
- 74 - sea birds
- 76 - of sea movement
- 77 - old Japanese coin
- 78 - cummerbund
- 79 - wagers
- 81 - soft palates
- 82 - make beloved
- 84 - collection of sayings
- 85 - black birds
- 87 - figureheaded
- 89 - laws of retrieval
- 91 - spuds
- 92 - private currency
- 93 - Philippines island
- 94 - fine-grained soil
- 95 - organized networks

DOWN

- 1 - apprehensive
- 2 - harness thong
- 3 - enlarged to its limit
- 4 - New York lake (*abb*)
- 5 - grant temporary use
- 6 - came into
- 7 - highest point
- 8 - 3-hand card game
- 10 - removed the centre
- 11 - within (*prefix*)
- 12 - breast feeder
- 14 - garnishing toast
- 15 - ammunition
- 17 - old Greek people
- 18 - ethnic group
- 21 - cloudy night (*2 wds*)
- 22 - Italian resort island
- 24 - lubricant
- 26 - co-operative meet
- 28 - lustrous velvet
- 30 - transmit
- 32 - Persian prophet
- 33 - Swedish car
- 34 - difficulties
- 35 - lodgers
- 37 - atones for
- 38 - snake
- 41 - devastates

DOWN

- 43 - coated steel
- 46 - not internal (*abb*)
- 47 - explosive (*abb*)
- 48 - regret
- 49 - some, randomly
- 52 - arithmetic course
- 53 - read thoroughly
- 54 - food
- 55 - Roman mid-month
- 57 - flesh
- 58 - makes unhappy
- 59 - excellent standards
- 60 - electrical inventor
- 63 - purifications
- 64 - stay young try (*2w*)
- 68 - learned authority
- 69 - yours (*French*)
- 70 - little (*suffix*)
- 72 - scuba fans
- 74 - formal talks
- 75 - caresses
- 78 - shallow fat fry
- 80 - economizes
- 83 - and others (*abb*)
- 86 - math grids (*abb*)
- 88 - artillery (*abb*)
- 90 - space

Addendum to "Small Coins of Annam"

Vladimir Belyaev, 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:

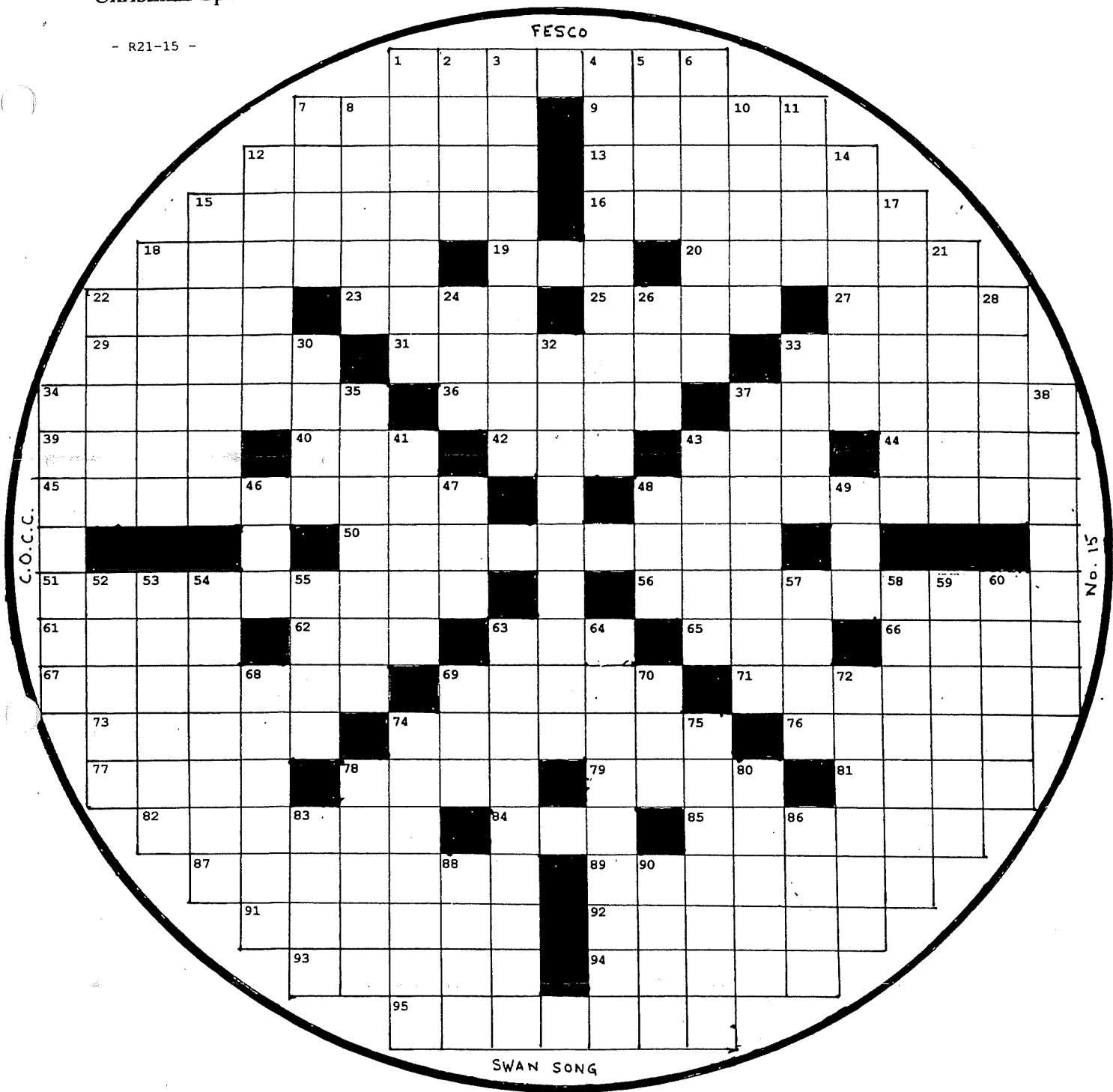
- (1) my selection of coin illustrations might suggest only two types of script were used; there were in fact more, which can be noted in reference books on Annamese coinage; and:
- (2) my conjecture that the arrangement of coin legends started as clockwise and changed to crosswise at a later date is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



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.

Has anyone such Mubarakbad marriage tokens?

Fesco Footnotes - Jan 03

Pacemakers

I have just had a heart pace-maker inserted, and now have more strength, less fatigue, and greater stability! 2003 has started well for me, as I hope it has also for you.
Happy New Year!

Crosswords

Congratulations to our President's wife, winner of the November puzzle. The December puzzle clues were printed on the back of its form, by mistake. So we have included the form again, and extended the competition time limit one more month. A prize awaits the most correct solution submitted before the next month's solution.



Some may question the role of such puzzles in a numismatic journal. Their intent was to stimulate thinking about words and to encourage writing. Each of us has had interesting experiences during our collecting life, as noted at Club meetings. These would provide delightful anecdotes, if written up, not only for the record, but for sharing with all members. Editing is available if there is concern about writing ability, or members may remain anonymous, if they wish.

A new style of crossword puzzle, that needs some introduction, is planned for the February Journal. It will be a small 5x5 grid one with only the centre blacked out. Clues to the 5-letter words will be as usual, as will the normal 2-letter words (or common abbreviations). BUT unusual 2-letter combinations will have clues to words from which only two letters are to be selected. These are indicated in brackets after the clue word. A completed example is shown on the right:

<u>ACROSS</u>					<u>DOWN</u>	
1	2	3	4	5	1. nasal speech 2. blip device 3. speak (1-2) 4. lucky number 5. lock of hair 10. 3.141595+ (Gk)	
T	R	U	S	T		
6	W	A	T	E		R
7	A	D	■	V		E
8	N	A	P	E		S
9	10					
11	G	R	I	N	S	

1. rely upon
 6. H₂O name
 7. not good (2-3)
 8. WW-II end (ab)
 9. mane sites
 11. toothy smiles

So, we have: 7 ACROSS (2-3) = AD Of BAD
 8 " (ab) = VE of Victory in Europe
 3 DOWN (1-2) = UT of UTTER

Records Fall at New York Belzberg Sale

This past Monday January 13th saw one of the great numismatic events of our generation, with the sale of the Sid and Alicia Belzberg collection of Canadian coinage by Heritage World Coin Auctions of Dallas, Texas.

Held on the 18th floor of the venerable Waldorf Astoria in Manhattan, the approximately 800 lots comprised the most stunningly complete collection of Canadian coinage ever assembled. I had the pleasure of attending the sale with my wife Nana, and joined a continental gathering of dealers and collectors as a treasure-trove of rarities and condition-census coins sold to the floor, as well as to telephone, internet, and mail-bidders.

The sale was unprecedented on many fronts. Perhaps most striking to us was the absolute focus on quality and completeness, with little or no repetition. In a collection of this magnitude (which usually comprises the collecting efforts of a generation or more), one can expect to find at the end of an auction catalogue those "surplus" or "bulk" lots comprising the residue inevitably accumulated above and beyond a complete or semi-complete set of decimal coinage. Not so with the Belzberg collection. The catalogue begins with the important Five Dollar "Yukon" Bank of Commerce overprint (one of the few banknotes leading the sale), and basically ends with the remarkable 1862 Twenty Dollar British Columbia crown in Silver. No "filler" or surplus material in this sale.

What impressed us most, however, were the presence of coins that even experienced collectors may not be aware even exist – the nearly unique 1859 "Seated Liberty" Pattern Large Cent – a 1953 NSF Five Cent MULE Specimen striking – 1936-Dot Ten Cents – and my personal favorite piece in the sale, a superbly-toned 1871 Canadian 20 Cent piece (yes, you read correctly).

To most of the casually observing world, however, the Belzberg sale will take its place in popular history based on prices realized, and the truly awesome economic juice of the collection does command some serious respect.

As we were putting on our coats to leave for our Jersey City hotel about two-thirds through the sale, we paused to watch as the legendary 1911 Canadian Silver Dollar sold on the floor for a world record **\$690,000 U.S.** (or approximately \$1.2 Million Canadian). The auction was held in suspension for a number of tense minutes while an auction agent awaited the decision of a telephone bidder as to whether he would commit to an incremental increase which would have brought the bid to U.S. \$700,000. In the end cold feet prevailed, however the tension clearly affected Mr. Belzberg, as he sat quietly at the back of the room gently rocking back in forth, anxiously awaiting the hammer's final fall on the coin.

As an aside, I found it a pleasant surprise to see the Belzbergs attend the sale, and Mrs. Belzberg briefly spoke prior to the opening of the sale on the sense of closure they both

felt, having brought the collection to it's most complete state that one could possibly hope to attain. With the "thrill of the hunt" now exhausted, it was time to redirect their interests (although having reportedly built one of the world's finest collections of Polish coinage, Mrs. Belzberg is likely to continue nurturing a passion for numismatics that she clearly shares with her husband).

"The stuff of a numismatist's dreams": highlights of the sale....

After twelve lots comprising a superior type-set of 1935 Banknotes , the sale immediately launched into the finest set of Canadian Decimal coins ever assembled, beginning with the large cents. A few highlights (and otherwise noteworthy lots) were as follows: *(prices include a 15% "buyers premium", converted into Canadian funds at the prevailing interbank exchange rate on the day of sale)*

One Cents

1858 PCGS Specimen-66 Red (\$8,175)

1859 D.P.#1 ICCS MS-64 Red

(Author's note: we were very pleased to be the successful purchaser of this superb, "finest-known" example at the record price of \$16,445 CDN)

1859 Pattern Cent ICCS EF-40 (one of 2 known) \$12,890.

1890 ICCS/PCGS MS-65 (\$4,265)

1923 ICCS/PCGS MS-64 Red (\$5,335)

1931 PCGS Specimen-66 (\$11,110)

1936-Dot PCGS Specimen-66 (\$409,000)

1944 PCGS MS-65 Red (\$890)

1949 A off Denticles, ICCS MS-65 (\$535 !!)

1955 NSF PCGS MS-64 Red & Brown (\$7,110)

Five Cents

1875H Small Date, PCGS Specimen-66 (\$21,335)

1884 PCGS Specimen 65 (\$33,780)

1921 PCGS MS-66 (\$42,670)

10 Cents

1875H ICCS/PCGS MS-64 (\$23,115)

1889 ICCS/PCGS MS-63 (\$28,450)

1913 Broad Leaves ICCS/PCGS MS-62 (\$8,890)

1953-SS ICCS Specimen-65 (\$1,245 !!)

1965 ICCS Specimen-65 (\$462 !!)

1969 Large Date PCGS AU-55 (\$11,550)

25 Cents

1871 20 Cent Pattern, PCGS Specimen-65 (\$23,115)

1875H PCGS Specimen-68 (\$60,450)

1906 Small Crown PCGS MS-62 (\$26,670)

1939 PCGS Specimen-66 (\$7,465)

1953-SS ICCS Specimen-65 (\$2,310 !!)

1969 ICCS Specimen-64 (\$390 !!)

50 Cents

1870 No L.C.W. ICCS/PCGS Specimen-64 (\$160,000)

1892 PCGS MS-65 (\$106,675)

1921 ICCS/PCGS MS-65 (\$120,900)

Interestingly, the much-lauded set of British Columbia patterns failed to reach the opening reserve prices set by the owners just prior to the sale, causing some disappointment; the set was expected to fetch \$1 million Canadian.

All in all the Waldorf was a fine setting for this landmark event, and the small auction venue itself surprisingly intimate. Two hours into the sale, bidding was halted for 20 minutes while Heritage put on a fine light dinner buffet for their guests – a delightful but strategic courtesy, more than enough temptation to keep bidders around for the sale's second half, even after their own purchasing may have been completed.

Before boarding the zippy fairy back to our waterfront Jersey City hotel, Nana and I ascended to the 65th floor “Rainbow Room” of the Rockefeller Tower to enjoy the sweeping view, and (unwittingly) the world's most expensive glasses of lemonade and a slice of desert. With the sight of the former World Trade Center visible nearby, the brilliant lights of the city lit up the dark night sky in all directions – reminding us of the unending vibrancy of “the big apple”, and that life does indeed go on.

Sean Isaacs



The legendary 1911 Pattern Silver Dollar Canada's "Million Dollar" coin



The finest known 1859 Double-Punched Narrow "9" Cent, type 1: ICCS/PCGS MS-64 (acquired by Ottawa's Alliance Coin & Banknote)

The Story of a Coin

by Bertrand Skelling

I was born in 1948 at the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. Issued with a family of 2,564,424 other pieces bearing the head of George VI, I was called a Canadian 25-cent piece.

A few months after my birth, I was placed in a bank in Sherbrooke, and my first assignment was to be used to pay exchange on a cheque. My new owner kept me for a few days, and on a Saturday night I was used once more in a restaurant at the Forum in Montreal. A few hours later I left Montreal for Toronto, brought by a Maple Leafs fan returning home. The day after, I was given as a tip to a barman in a Toronto hotel, and a few minutes later I was owned by a journalist who had to fly to Moncton to cover a convention.

After this long trip, my owner put me into a public telephone, after which I was rolled up with some neighbours and placed a second time in a bank. A short trip aboard a Brink's truck, and then I was in another branch of the bank. Then, on a Thursday morning, a grocer took me for use as change for cigarettes, beer, newspapers, etc. Then I was owned by many different people but always in the same area.

One night, while I slept on a desk in a bedroom, a fire broke out. Hopefully I was rescued at the last minute. But it was not to be the end of my problems, and I was placed in a metal box, where I stayed seven years. At last a child found me and promptly exchanged me for candies.

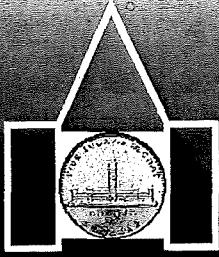
Two days in the till of the grocery, and the action is on again. I was in a hold-up, and was quickly put into a bag with other coins and bills. I was pursued by the police with sirens, high speed, and shooting, etc. . . In the end I returned once more to a bank, until a coin-collector took me out of the action for a while, and I was forgotten.

Then the silver rush happened. The price of silver increased to very high levels, and I was placed with other silver coins and shipped by mail to a dealer who bought silver. I had the opportunity to be preserved, for I was offered in an auction and bought by a coin-collector. Most of my neighbours were melted for their silver content or otherwise lost.

Now I am the pride of my collector-owner, who takes good care of me. A few months ago I was displayed at the Rimouski Coin Show. I owe thanks to coin collectors for my protection, for it is because of their care that I am still alive.

This story was told to Bertrand Skelling by "a 1948 Canadian 25-cent piece."





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Volume 36

February 2003

Number 02

From the President's Pen

As the minutes indicate below, we had a successful meeting to launch into the year 2003. This month will not be a token meeting but it will indeed be a meeting on TOKENS! Every member in attendance is asked to bring in their top 5 favourite tokens. A portion of the meeting will be devoted to members showing their favourites and possibly explaining some of their finer points. Let's celebrate all things TOKEN! We are also going devote a portion of Monday's meeting to a discussion of major happenings in the world of numismatics. I hope this will become a permanent agenda item as we watch what new direction the mint takes in response to what appears to be a new management team. See you there!

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

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Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

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Next Meeting

February 24, 2003

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Annual Dues:

Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of January 27th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19.30. As there were no minutes for December for approval, the minutes for the November 2002 meeting were approved on motion from Barry McIntyre, seconded by John MacPhee.

Barry McIntyre won the 50/50 draw, total take was \$7.00, a seven to one return on investment! The President sought opinions and ideas from the attending members on the club's priorities for the coming year. A round table discussion ensued on a number of subjects and suggestions, such as; --a regular portion of each meeting be devoted to informing members of current and new issues (coin/paper), technical information related to numismatics, etc... --organizing visits to the currency museum, the mint, --- instituting a Youth program to encourage the young to take up the hobby, -- to encourage all members to submit articles for publishing in the club's bulletin, -- A number of other ideas were discussed and a list of the priorities will be prioritized by the executive committee.

A program of meeting themes for the year will be tabled by the President at the February meeting for further discussion and input by the attending members. Horst Karczewski circulated samples of the new Euro notes of Germany, noting their beauty and complexity and also noting that every mint in every participating country is indicated on individual notes (There are at least four mints in Germany alone). This, he suggested, will render the task of putting together a complete Euro collection nearly impossible for most collectors.

Barry McIntyre informed the members of personnel changes currently underway at the mint and suggested that any planned visit, contact with, etc.. be postponed until the changes to the administration are consolidated.

The meeting adjourned at 21.00 as moved by Barry McIntyre, seconded by P. Morel.

The Twenty-cent Piece: A common Mistake

by Jason Midyette

In 1858, when Canada's first decimal coins were issued, the coinage consisted of pieces of one, five, ten, and twenty cents. The twenty-cent piece was unpopular and never issued again. The coin was struck in 925 fine silver, weighed 4.648 grams, and had a diameter of 23.27 mm. The issue was of 750,000 pieces, and is a scarce coin today.

The twenty-cent piece was unpopular mainly because it could be confused with the American quarter dollar, which circulated in large numbers in Canada at that time. This is interesting in that the quarter dollar also interfered with the circulation of the American twenty-cent piece in the 1870s. The Canadian twenty-cent piece was withdrawn being used to coin twenty-five-cent pieces.

The United States twenty-cent piece was coined from 1875 to 1878, but after 1876 the numbers coined were very small. It was coined in 900 fine silver, weighed 5 grams, and had a diameter of 22 mm. It was so unpopular that a bill was introduced in 1875, the year it was first issued, to withdraw it from circulation. Withdrawal was finally authorized in 1878. The coin was confused with the quarter dollar because of its size. The plain edge, intended to prevent this, only caused it to be confused with the cupro-nickel five-cent piece the odd time. Only in 1875 and 1876 was it coined for general circulation. The issues of 1877 and 1878 exist only in proof. The commonest coin is the 1875S issue, of which 1,155,000 were struck. The smallest is the proof issue of 1877, with a mintage of only 510.

The United States piece was issued for a strange reason. In the western states goods were often priced in "bits," a bit being the eighth of a dollar, or 12½¢. This dates from the days when the Spanish dollar, divided into eight reales, was in common use. If a customer purchased an item priced at one bit and tendered a quarter in payment, he would receive only a dime in change and thus lose 2½ cents. In 1874, to try and solve this problem, Congress authorised the issue of the twenty-cent piece. Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who sponsored the bill, saw it as a means of aiding the silver industry of Nevada. The coin bore the seated Liberty of the other silver coins in circulation, which made matters worse for the public.

The twenty-cent pieces of Canada and the United States were both a horrible mistake on the part of the issuing governments, who thought at the time that they were doing the right thing.

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FESCO FOOTNOTES - Feb 03

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

SWAN SONG SOLUTION

At the time of typing this solution, no answers had been submitted. What may I assume from this? Last month I heard of one puzzler. Surely there are others who enjoy a challenge.

Well, I shall try to encourage you once again with a little five-minute type that I described last month (below). Surely you can afford that amount of time for a little fun.

Across

- 1. highlander
- 6. small drum
- 7. donated (2-3)
- 8. Greek X
- 9. very minute
- 11. location

Five Minutes Fun (1)

1	2	3	4	5
6				
7			8	
9		10		
11				

Down

- 1. imprint
- 2. quibble
- 3. corn ear (2-3)
- 4. poisonous
- 5. felony
- 10. sodium (chem)

Comments

At our last meeting, I was particularly encouraged by the research of one of our members who is conducting a large sample sized examination and statistical analysis of one of our Canadian 25-cent pieces. It has already raised several questions that only the R.C. Mint can answer, either confirming or refuting his conjectured explanations. An enlightening report should result from his efforts. Congratulations Michael!

Dues are due!

Once again we must emphasize the fact that your annual fees are necessary to keep our Club operating. Please don't defer them!



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MUSEUM ACTIVITIES - PROGRAMMES VARIES

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Collecting Strategies
David Bergeron
Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

The following presentation entitled "Collecting Strategies" was given to the members of the City of Ottawa Coin Club in November 2002. It was informal presentation that invited and encouraged the participation of the members in a discussion about collecting. The transcripts have been edited for publication in the COCC Journal.

I. Becoming a Collector

Many COCC members have been collecting for years and it may seem unnecessary to talk about starting a collection. However sometimes to better understand where we are going we need to look at where we have been. In order to progress, we must digress and understand why we began collecting in the first place. It is important to understand the fundamentals of collecting so that our collecting objectives are focussed and obtainable.

The philosophy of collecting. Why do we collect?

The collecting bug bites people in different ways. Some people collect for research and study, some collect to build knowledge and to create new challenges. Some collect for financial interest. Some collect to carry on the legacy of a former collector. What are your reasons for collecting?

Coins received from friends and relatives returning from trips to foreign countries usually spark the interest to collect. Children are impressed with the variety of coins that exist and take interest in organizing and presenting them. Collections usually start small and simple and require little effort to manage them. As the number and variety of items increase however, so does the need to focus your efforts. All too often beginners tend to set their goals too high and after a while find the challenge too great and in the end lose interest. Collecting should be stimulating and challenging, not boring and burdensome.

Finding inspiration in an object can help to keep you on the right track. A collection can be built around a special piece that you found or that was given to you. Or it can be built on something that has peaked your curiosity. Perhaps it can grow from another interest that may include currency. Whatever the motive, it is important that your collecting goals be clear and attainable in a timely and economic manner.

Collecting can fulfill many different needs. For many it is a stimulating and challenging hobby, some turn collecting into a profession. For some collecting is therapeutic, for others it is a vehicle for learning. Some enjoy collecting simply for the thrill of the hunt and to score a major acquisition. No matter the purpose or the intent, for collecting to go beyond hoarding it requires thought, organization and patience. Some collectors will spend a lifetime building their collections and will spend as much time searching for a single item that may elude them forever. Thus are the perks and challenges of the hobby.

Collecting Strategies
David Bergeron
Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

Collecting versus hoarding

While there are no set rules to collecting, it is all too often assumed that dumping pocket change into a jar and letting it build over time constitutes "collecting." Collecting is much more methodical and challenging. Hoarding, or accumulating, is but a small step - though a very useful one - in building a collection. Sorting through hoards of coins or bundles of notes can produce results. It has been known to happen that a scarce variety of an otherwise common coin was discovered after spending hours and days sorting through an accumulation. The saying "I found it in my change" takes on a new meaning. The idea of collecting is to go beyond.

Some factors to consider when starting a collection.

1. How much time can I devote to my collection? Time. You might not think that time is important when it comes to collecting. After all you have your whole life ahead of you to collect. Depending on your schedule and other distractions in your life, you may realize that you don't even have the time to collect. The urge to collect comes and goes in phases over a person's life.
2. What is my budget? Money. Unless you are wealthy and the sky is the limit, then you will have to determine how much you can spend on new purchases. Collecting gold is expensive and may not be suitable. Silver is more affordable. Most of the modern base metal coins are cheap. Surprisingly, collecting Ancient coins is feasible on a small budget.
3. What do I need to know? Arm yourself with knowledge. The more you learn about your collection the better informed you will be. Information is everywhere and is easily accessible. Acquiring the right knowledge will help you in your decisions to make purchases, to keep aware of the markets and to meet other collectors who share your passion.
4. What interests me? Themes for collecting do not have to be directly money related. Some people will collect pennies or nickels or silver dollars. Others will collect coins of a certain monarch or coins of a certain theme or motif (sports, animals, trains). Others will collect coins that are an unusual shape or of a certain metal. The possibilities are unlimited

What makes a coin valuable?

1. Age versus rarity. "If it's old it must be worth a lot!" This is a common misconception among the uninitiated. Interestingly enough age is one of the least important factors to determine value. Would you believe that there are Ancient coins over 1,500 years old that are worth less than a modern silver dollar? Did you know that a 1991 Canadian 25-cent costs about the same as a 1951 25-cent to purchase? The less there is known to exist, the more valuable the coin. So what is rare, what is scarce and what is common? Again there are no hard and fast rules but an item with less than 25 specimens to be known to

Collecting Strategies

David Bergeron

Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

exist is considered to be rare. Less than 1000 specimens is considered to be scarce. Over 1000 specimens are considered to be common. That doesn't necessarily mean that it is easy to find and cheap to purchase though...

2. Supply and demand. Like in any other market, the value of a coin is based on supply and demand. The fewer coins available, the harder they are to find, therefore the more expensive they are to purchase. As more coins are discovered, the easier it is to fill the demand therefore prices go down. From another point a view, if a theme is very popular then demand increases yet supply remains limited. Prices will therefore increase as bidders compete to buy the same item.
3. Condition. Condition has a direct impact on rarity. Generally speaking, the better the condition of the coin, the fewer there are. This is particularly true when it comes to pre-20th century coins and notes. For example, 450,000 Canadian 50-cents coins were minted 1870, their first year of production, yet none are known to exist in uncirculated condition.

A word on coin grading

Grading is not an exact science, but the guidelines to determine condition are quite clear. There are 70 different grades based on a grading scale developed by Dr. William Sheldon in the 1940s of which ten grades represent the different degrees of a mint state or uncirculated piece. The interpretation of the coin grading standards is different for everyone. Inexperience or error on the part of either party may lead to incorrect grading, thus affecting value and price.

It is believed that coin grading practices are growing ever more liberally. The strict grading standards of the past have been replaced with standards that seem to favour the markets. We are not sure why that is, perhaps because there are more coins and less collectors, or perhaps it is because the markets have been stagnant for many years now. Changes in coin grading standards apparently have become the one mean for increasing the value and therefore the markets. Collectors must be extremely cautious in such cases.

II. About my collection

As curators of the National Currency Collection, we are in fact collectors. It is our job and responsibility to properly manage the collection. This involves the main themes of the next part of the presentation entitled "About My Collection."

It is amazing to learn how little some collectors know about their collection. One wonders how those collectors can keep track of their purchases, the condition or even the nature of their collection. In a day when good material is becoming scarce and more and more expensive, collectors must learn more about their collection.

Collecting Strategies
David Bergeron
Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

Taking inventory

Although it is never too late to begin recording your collection, many can attest it's better to start early. As your collection grows, so does the challenge to keep up with maintaining records. There are many reasons for taking inventory:

1. **Organization:** Keeping your collection neat and tidy allows for easy and quick reference. This is crucial when making purchases. Do you really need two 1921 halves?
2. **Insurance:** Keeping a list of your collection can facilitate insurance claims if your collection is ever lost or stolen. A visual record stored on CD is an added bonus to verify varieties and grades.
3. **Condition reporting:** In the museum world, curators and conservators always revisit the collections in order to monitor the process of deterioration of the objects. For coin and paper money collectors it is especially important to assess the condition of your collection when taking inventory.

Elements to consider when taking inventory. Record information onto a list, including attribution, grade, cost, and origin of purchase and refer the entry to the actual item by using a numbering system. For items that are scarcer and even rare, it is recommended to keep a registry of known examples. This can be attained by referring to auction catalogues and by consulting with collectors with similar and common interests. The more you know about the existence of rarities, the better it is to keep track of market values.

Caring for my collection

There are lots of supplies on the market available to collectors to store their collections. While some conform to museum conservation standards, most do not. In order to save on cost and to increase production, many coin and paper money holders are of inferior quality that can pose a threat to the condition of your collection. Archival holders should contain as little chemicals that will breakdown the holder and react with the object.

The pros and cons of supplies. Conventional holders are less expensive and more readily available, but require changing more often (about once every five to seven years). Archival holders cost more, are more difficult to acquire, however they don't need to be changed as often.

Learning about my collection.

The real specialist on your collection is you. There are lots of resources available that can aid you in learning more about your collection. Because an individual's collection tends to be more focused, the possibilities for conducting research with

Collecting Strategies

David Bergeron

Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

positive and enriching results are great. It is the fruit of this research that leads to the creation of informative articles suitable for numismatic publications.

The sharing of information is paramount in the growth of the hobby.

A key example where research into your collection is useful is when confirming the rarity and even the uniqueness of an item. Basically speaking the more you know about the piece, the more it maintains its value. Often, value is placed on the story that an object tells rather than the object itself. An example is the Devil's Face notes. There are loads of these notes available, yet the story attracts the collectors to pay a premium.

What to research?

Although there are not hard and fast rules to conducting research, often the point that is often emphasized by professionals is the choice of a topic that is manageable and whose expectations are realistic. That is to say, select a topic that is focused enough to conduct the research in a reasonable span of time. And select a topic to which information exists. The best way to find a research topic is to ask a question and attempt to answer the question through research.

While many topics of research in the field of numismatics have been studied and treated, there is always room to grow. That is the essence of history and research.

An important contribution that many collectors make to numismatics is not necessarily original research, but simply adding their knowledge on a subject. Creating an inventory of your collection and publishing the details can help researchers build registries of the objects they are studying. In numismatics, quantitative analysis is crucial to determine varieties and to determine population figures.

So even the minimum effort of submitting a list of the items in your collection is a significant step in improving our knowledge of the hobby.

Where to get information?

The Internet has virtually opened the door to endless possibilities of communicating information. There are numerous expert web sites entirely devoted to numismatics. Many of these sites are run by amateur collectors, like us, who do for the enjoyment of the hobby.

Members of the COCC are fortunate to have access to the National Currency Collection's numismatic library which contains over 8000 titles in its holdings. The library is located at the Bank of Canada on Wellington St. The two university libraries offer excellent services for research, as well as the National Library. Access to resources is immense. Rely on the expertise and knowledge of other collectors for they, like you, have unique experiences that contribute to the progress of knowledge.

The next step

So you have been collecting for a while and you've lost interest because there is nothing out there that stimulates you. What do you do? Start another collection.

Collecting Strategies
David Bergeron
Presented at November 2002 to meeting of COCC

Thinking of selling?

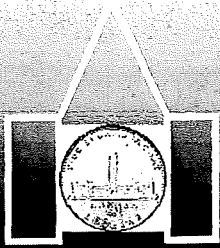
Whether you are selling one item or an entire collection, much thought and preparation is required to sell. The better prepared you are, the better the potential for a higher return.

If you leave your collection as a legacy to your estate, then documentation and up-to-date inventory records are a must. You may know what you paid for your collection, or what your collection is worth. But, does anyone else know? At the museum, records are constantly updated so that the next generation of curators can continue managing and building the collection with full confidence of knowledge and information

This presentation has touched upon several important issues that all collectors - young or old, amateur or professional - should consider when building a collection. Taking the time to define your collecting objectives, to take inventory and to learn about your collection will lead to years of growth and enjoyment in the hobby. An organized and informed collector will reap from the fruits of his/her labour.



**INTRODUCE A FRIEND
TO NUMISMATICS TODAY**



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi-Service Centre
400 Heron Road
Ottawa

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

March 24th, 2003

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Monthly \$4.00
Family \$18.00

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March 2003

Number 03

From the President's Pen

We held a very interesting and informative meeting as evidenced by the minutes below. Next meeting will be more of the same as we will be sharing an evening with Hillel Kaslove a past curator of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum. Hillel will be revealing some of his vast numismatic experience to Frank Fesco. Frank will be "interviewing" Hillel and will be certain to mine several numismatic gems while conversing with Hillel. Barry McIntyre has kindly offered to make this event as successful as the evening we shared with Frank Fesco last summer, including refreshments. Barry just returned from a trip to New Orleans during Mardi Gras complete with a large quantity of Mardi Gras Beads, some of which may show up at the meeting!

We are still sifting through the very generous Denis Cudahy donation with the aim to auction a lot or two at most future meetings starting at the earliest, the April meeting. A big thank you to Denis!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of February 24th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30. The minutes of the January 27th meeting were approved on motion by Ross Caldwell, seconded by Mike Amy. Mike Amy won the 50/50 draw. There was no door prize.

Denis Cudahy, a retired Royal Canadian Mint director and one time member of the COCC presented an impressive collection of mementos accumulated over years of service at the Mint, all to be disposed of for the benefit of the Club and its members. Denis gave an impromptu and very interesting talk on "Life at the Mint" up to his retirement in 1995. He also spoke briefly on the logistics of coin distribution to Canadian Banks, commercial firms, etc... Denis will surely be invited in the near future to speak again on a subject which proved to be of great interest to all members. Thanks to Denis for his gift to the club and for his interesting talk.

The meeting then proceeded to the main subject for the evening, "A celebration of all things TOKEN". An interesting selection of Tokens was circulated 'round table' by the members for viewing. Ray Desjardins revealed his love of Municipal Tokens by circulating a number of scarce and attractive examples of these collectibles and spoke enthusiastically about their history and the pleasures to be derived from this sphere of study and collecting. Ray also introduced a new catalogue, "Canadian Municipal Tokens", by Serge Pelletier as edited by Ray himself.

Frank Fesco circulated a collection of "A consommmer" French tokens, in various denominations, the specific use of which is still not ascertained. James Sinclair, a visitor for the evening, showed examples of coin holders which he fabricates and sells. The return of Eugene Touchette ensured that members could enjoy their evening coffee during the meeting.

The lively and interesting meeting closed at 21:50 on motion of Mike Amy, seconded by Eugene Touchette.

THE MARTYRDOM OF SARAH MAXWELL

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

The Hochelaga Protestant Elementary School was a three-storey brick structure on Prefontaine Street, a short distance north of Sherbrooke Street in Montreal. The older pupils used the classrooms on the lower floor, the second floor rooms being occupied by the kindergarten presided over by Miss Keyes and the first grade pupils presided over by Miss Campbell. The upper floor was the living quarters of the janitor. Sarah Maxwell was the school principal.

On Tuesday, February 26th, 1907, there were approximately 150 pupils in attendance when, at about 2:30 p.m., some of the pupils in the lower floor classrooms noticed smoke coming out of the hot air registers. The pupils on the lower floor were quickly evacuated but the smoke filled the halls and stairways so rapidly that before the younger pupils on the second floor could be shepherded to the stairways, the hallways and stairwells were filled with dense smoke. The class of Miss Campbell somehow got down the stairs but the kindergarten pupils of Miss Keyes, being younger and slower moving, found the stairway completely blocked by smoke and so were compelled to return to their classroom. Miss Keyes then broke the glass in one of the windows and screamed to workmen across the street to bring ladders. The principal, Sarah Maxwell, entered the room about this time and took about half the children over to another window where she also broke the glass. The room was entirely filled with smoke when the workmen managed to get a ladder to the window where Miss Keyes was doing her best with her young pupils. Miss Keyes and some of her pupils were unconscious when they were taken down the ladder but a number of her charges were already dead. The ladder was then moved to the window where Miss Maxwell was trying to protect her group. However, by the time the ladder was moved, flames were coming out of the window and all of the children at this window were suffocated. Miss Maxwell's body was later found near the cloakroom where she apparently had gone to look for some of the missing children. Sixteen of the kindergarten children died from smoke suffocation.

The building was not again used as a school, but when a new school was built on Parc George Boulevard in Montreal North it was named the Sarah Maxwell School. Three stained glass windows in memory of Sarah Maxwell were installed in St. Mary's Church and a wing in the Montreal Children's Hospital was named the Sarah Maxwell Wing.

In December 1907, the Dominion Jewelry Company requested to manufacture and sell memorial medals in connection with the death of Miss Maxwell but the Protestant Board of School Commissioners refused to grant permission for the project. We have not been able to ascertain who issued the existing medals nor how they were distributed. The only specimen known to the writer is in the collection at the Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal, who also have a specimen with blank reverse.

Editor's Note: This was reprinted from the Journal of May 1972 and the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society of January 1972.



Fesco Footnotes - Mar 03

Honoured

Our enthusiastic member, Ray Desjardins, has been honoured with the Queen's Jubilee Medal for his efforts on behalf of Canadian veterans. Il a gagné ses épaulettes! It was good to have him back at the meeting. He has also been very active in his favourite field of expertise by taking over, from Serge Pelletier, the editing and publishing of a new 2002 book: "A Compendium of CANADIAN Municipal Trade Tokens". It is a complete and up-to-date check-list coverage of these items, with their identities, metals, mintage quantities and current evaluations ... a tremendous undertaking! Good work, Ray!

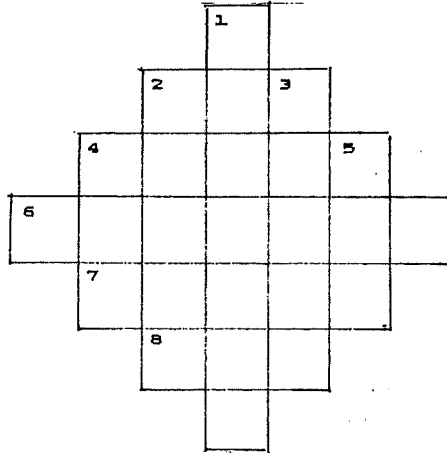
Crosswords Option A

S C O T C The thunderous response of silence to this type of puzzle was almost
 T A B O R overwhelming. (Is there any such thing as underwhelming). Those who
 A V X I did do it, might wonder at the S C O T C. That was an error in design.
 M I N I M Please accept my apologies. I shall try two new styles. If anyone
 P L A C E expresses a preference, that will be it. Here they are below!

Option B

Across

- 2 male cats
- 4 memory units
- 6 negotiate
- 7 Celtic dances
- 8 devious



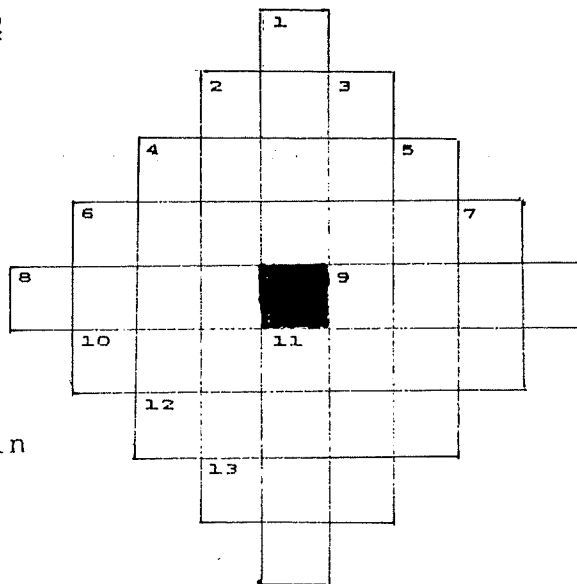
Down

- 1 emergency money (Ger)
- 2 wheel cushions (Br)
- 3 farinaceous
- 4 rod
- 5 bro's sibling

Option C

Across

- 2 orb
- 4 choice part
- 6 TV choice
- 8 University head
- 9 literary works
- 10 diaphonous muslin
- 12 tablelands
- 13 bro's sibling

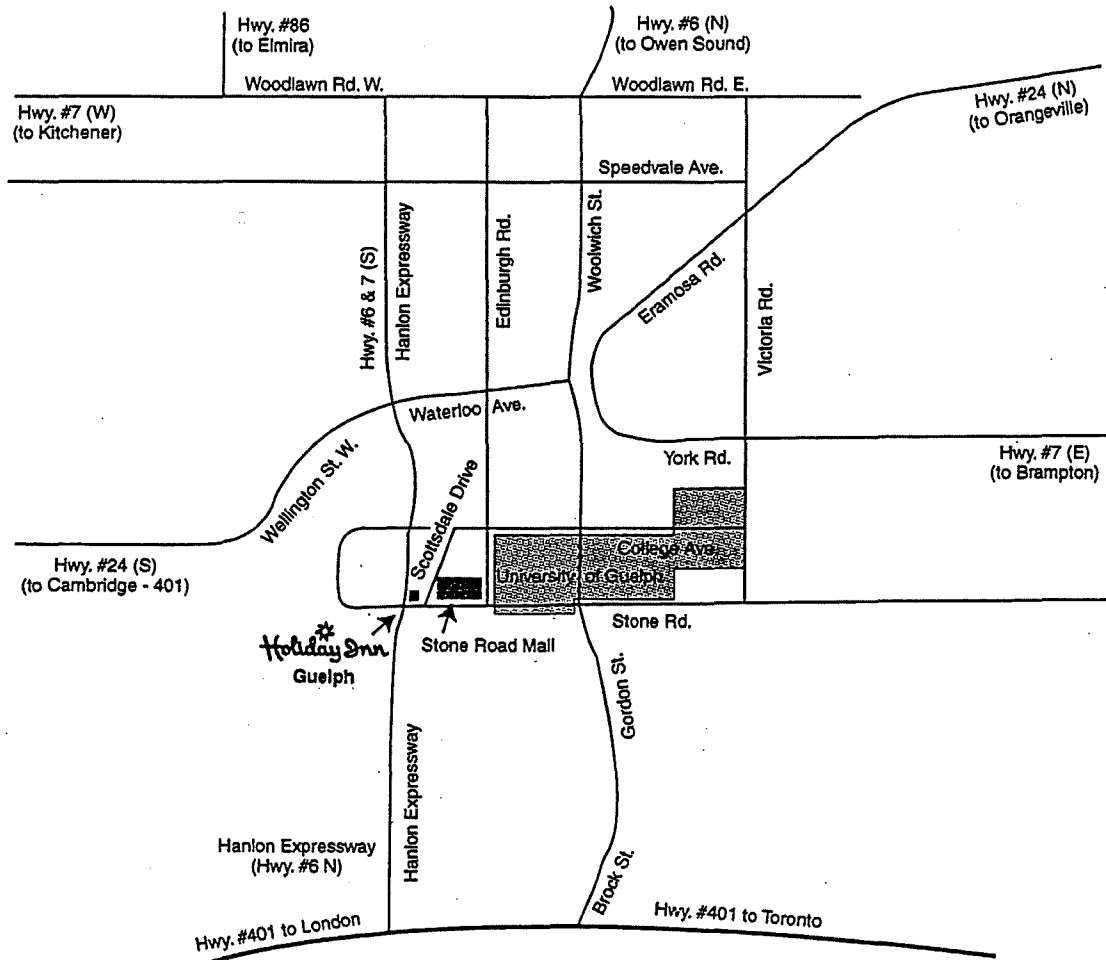


Down

- 1 song bird
- 2 citrus fruit
- 3 three A's fruit
- 4 amulet
- 5 repair
- 6 company head (abb)
- 7 produce eggs
- 11 sale warning

Numerology

This month saw the end of an unusual date: the repetitive, 03 03 03. Did anyone note its passing, or was it just like any other drab Monday? 03 03 14

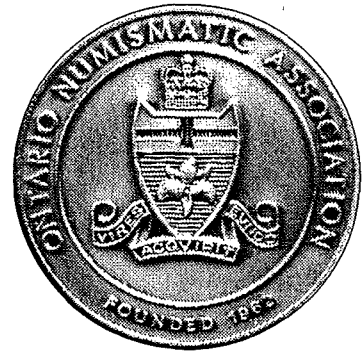
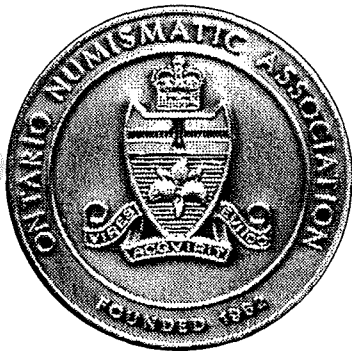


2003

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

41st Annual Convention

Holiday Inn Guelph
601 Scottsdale Drive
Guelph, Ontario.
Phone (519) 836-0231



SET-UP

6:00 p.m. April 11th

BOURSE FLOOR

Opens at 10:00 a.m. each day
April 12th & 13th

AUCTION

APRIL 12th at 3:00 p.m.

40 Bourse tables Buy - Trade - Sell
Admission \$3.00

ONA CONVENTION NEWS

THE LOCATION

HOLIDAY INN IN GUELPH TO HOST 2003 ONA CONVENTION



The Holiday Inn, located at 601 Scottsdale Dr. at Stone Rd in Guelph, is the location of the upcoming ONA Convention. Reservations can be made by calling toll-free 1-800-HOLIDAY (be sure to mention the above address since there is more than one Holiday Inn in the Guelph area). The hotel can be reached directly at 1-519-836-0231 or via e-mail at higuelph@golden.net. The rate is \$139.00 per night, plus taxes, single or double occupancy. It is conveniently located next to Stone Road Shopping Mall and a variety of restaurants.

The 136 guest rooms have been recently renovated and include AM/FM Radio, Alarm Clock, cable TV, coffee maker, color TV with remote control, dataport on phone, Internet access, hairdryer, iron/ironing board and free morning newspaper delivered to each room. Non-smoking rooms are also available.

The Holiday Inn Guelph boasts excellent recreational facilities featuring an indoor swimming pool, sauna and whirlpool and fitness room. The Gazebo's Restaurant and Lounge is open for breakfast, lunch and dinner, including a Sunday brunch.

The fitness facility, which is complimentary to everyone registered at the hotel, includes a Stairmaster, treadmill, sit-down bike, and simulated cross country ski glider. The hotel also has dry cleaning service, currency exchange, a gift shop, safety deposit boxes and complimentary parking.

CLUB SERVICES

ONA CONVENTION TO HOST CLUB INFORMATION TABLE

There will be a manned information table at the Convention. This table will promote all local, regional or national coin clubs throughout Ontario and Canada, upcoming annual shows, regular coin club meetings, annual dinner meetings and more.

The Information Table will be manned by John Regitko, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Numismatic Association, whenever he is not attending meetings (in which case other volunteers will be taking his place).

Each member-club is asked to arrange to get to the convention, a quantity of flyers or other promotional give-aways showing upcoming meeting dates and contact information. We will place them on the information table free of charge so that you can make convention-goers aware of your event or club meetings.

If your club has medals or woods to sell, we would also be pleased to look after their sale at the information table, with the full proceeds to be turned over to the club (appropriate signs, listing pricing, must be submitted

HOTEL ROOM RESERVATIONS

Please contact the Holiday Inn directly to make room reservations.

Holiday Inn Toll-Free Room Reservations: 1-800-HOLIDAY

- Rates are \$139.00 per night single or double occupancy, plus 7% GST and 8% PST.
- When calling, refer to "Ontario Numismatic Association Convention" to obtain these special rates.
- Be sure to tell them that it is the Holiday Inn located at 601 Scottsdale Dr. in Guelph, Ont.

ON A CONVENTION NEWS

THE FUN AND FELLOWSHIP

REGISTRANT/DEALER RECEPTION AND HOSPITALITY SUITE TO INCLUDE PLENTY OF FUN AND FELLOWSHIP



The Friday evening Reception, slated for a 9:00 p.m. start, will feature light snacks and refreshments. All Main, Spousal and YN Registrants will receive an admission ticket to the Reception in their registration kits. All people not registered may purchase an admission ticket for \$10, which entitles them to 2 complimentary drinks and unlimited snacks. Additional refreshment tickets will be available at the Reception.

The Hospitality Suite will be open to all convention-goers from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, and from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Sunday. Monina Regitko has been appointed Chairman to oversee the hospitality functions. If her past performance is any indication, convention-goers will have a lot of variety and fun & fellowship to look forward to.

DREAM VACATION DRAW TICKETS RETURN REQUESTED



All members will receive a book of tickets with this bulletin (clubs received a supply as a separate mailing). We are hoping that you would sell the book of tickets (you get one ticket free for your trouble for each book you sell or you could purchase the book yourself and get the extra ticket for free also). Unless it is your intention to bring the stubs and payment to the convention, be sure to mail them back to Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer, so that they are received before the start of the Convention. He will place your stubs into the draw drum at the Convention. You do not have to be present to win.

It would also be appreciated if any unsold tickets are returned so that they can be turned over to other sellers before the Convention, or sold at the Convention.

SPECIALTY GROUPS TO MEET AT CONVENTION

Some members think they can only enjoy meetings of specialty collector groups if they collect that material. That is not the case! We know of many people that have, in the past, gone to meetings of various groups and not only thoroughly enjoyed themselves but started to enjoy collecting that type of material.

The Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club (CTCCC), the Canadian Association of Token Collectors (CATC) and the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (CAWMC) are holding meetings. The exact times are spelled out on the Program of Events on page 27 of this bulletin. Each of the meetings usually schedules an auction where material can be obtained at great pricing, door draws to again pick up specialty material for the low price of a draw ticket, and a collector or two disposing of duplicate material at unbelievable pricing. Unless you have something very, very pressing to attend to at the same time, we suggest you go to these meetings!

2003 ONA CONVENTION COMMITTEE

- General Chairman: Mike Hollingshead
- Bourse Chairman: Tom Rogers
- Treasurer and Registr. Chairman: Bruce Raszmann
- Property Chairman: Hubert Grimminck
- Medal Design Committee: Tom Rogers
- Daily Admissions Chairman: Bob Zmija
- Auctioneer: Serge Laramee
- Hospitality Suite Chairman: Monina Regitko
- Banquet Chairman: Mike Hollingshead
- Banquet M.C.: John Regitko
- Banquet Speaker: Paul Fiocca
- Awards Committee Chairman: Don Robb
- Club Delegates Meeting Chairman: John Regitko
- Dream Vacation Draw Chair: Bruce Raszmann
- Signage: Roger Fox
- Assisted by many volunteers too numerous to mention

SHOW TIME - UPCOMING

A column intended to entice ONA members to attend each other's coin shows



MARCH 15 CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Coin Club's
12th Annual Coin Show
Cambridge Newfoundland Club
1500 Dunbar Road
Cambridge
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Free Admission - Free Parking
Over 40 Dealer Tables
Info: Vincent (519) 622-6625
or Chris (519) 623-2356



MARCH 28-30 KINGSTON

South Eastern Ont. Numismatics
Coin and Collectible Show
Days Inn Convention Centre
33 Benson St., Kingston
Friday 4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Over 65 Tables - \$3 Admission
Info: Ted (519) 442-3474 or email:
teds.S.W.O.N.22@sympatico.ca



April 6 Chatham

Kent Coin Club
Annual Coin Show
Wheels Inn
615 Richmond St., Chatham
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
25 Bourse Tables - Hourly Draws
Competitive Coin Exhibits
Free Admission & Parking
Info: Lou
(519) 352-4150



APRIL 12-13 Guelph ONA CONVENTION

New Location:
Holiday Inn
601 Scottsdale Dr. at Stone Rd.
Guelph
Bourse - Displays - Banquet
Specialty Collector Meetings
Annual ONA General and
Club Delegates Meeting
Complete Details in this Issue



MAY 10 BURLINGTON

Burlington International
Coin Show
Brant Hills Community Centre
2300 Duncaster Ave.
Burlington
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Large Bourse - Free Parking
Free Admission - Snack Bar
Info: Nancy (705) 788-3159
e-mail: mersteel@muskoka.com



JUNE 28 & 29 TORONTO - Torex NEW LOCATION: Novotel 45 The Esplanade, Toronto

Sat. 10-5; Sunday 10-3
Huge Bourse - Meetings
Friday Eve. & Sat. Auctions
Info: Brian (416) 861-9523
e-mail: brian@torex.net
www.torex.net
Auction Info: (925) 946-0150
e-mail: moorecoins@aol.com



JULY 17 - 20 WINDSOR CNA CONVENTION

Your Host: Windsor Coin Club
Cleary International Centre
For Information on Exhibition,
Bourse, Registration, Meetings,
Convention Medals, Etc:
Info: Tom (519) 735-0727
E-mail: mclarke@wincom.net
www.canadian-numismatic.org
Auction: North American Numis.



OCTOBER 25 & 26 TORONTO - Torex

Novotel Hotel
45 The Esplanade, Toronto
Sat. 10-5; Sunday 10-3
Huge Bourse - Meetings
Friday Eve. & Sat. Auctions
Info: Brian (416) 861-9523
e-mail: brian@torex.net
www.torex.net
Auction Info: (604) 737-2044
e-mail: mail@coinoisseur.com



SHOW ORGANIZERS FREE SHOW LISTING

Please send us all the
relevant details for inclu-
sion in future issues of
the ONA Numismatist.
Telephone: John (416) 225-1479
Fax: (416) 226-0043
E-mail: onaedit@idirect.ca
Mail: 4936 Yonge St., Suite 172
North York, ON M2N 6S3

2003 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite	\$25.00	_____
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered).... Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal	\$10.00	_____
_____	Young Numismatist Registration..... Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal	\$5.00	_____
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner)..... Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$25.00	_____
_____	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$2.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals – Brass (only 40 struck)..	\$10.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (only 30 struck)..... (Note that Copper convention medals are not available for sale – they are only included with the Main Registrations.)	\$30.00	_____
<u>TOTAL</u> (please make cheques payable to the 2003 ONA Convention).....			\$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS:

If you have been appointed as a Delegate by a club, name club:

Please complete this form and return it to the

2003 ONA Convention
c/o Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cr.
London, Ont. N5V 1M9.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

FRIDAY – APRIL 11

6:00 p.m. Security commences
 6:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Dealer Set-up
 6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. Registration table open for pick-up of registration kits & medals- banquet tickets.
 8:00 p.m.-11:00p.m. Reception in the hospitality room for all dealers and registrants in room # 416

SATURDAY – APRIL 12

7:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. CNA Executive meeting in the Boardroom.
 8:00 a.m.- 9:00 a.m. Bourse room unlocks – set-up only for dealers.
 8:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Registration tables open for pick up of kits.
 8:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club meeting in the Galt Room.
 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Hospitality Suite open to all registrants, daily admissions, bourse dealers and their families for complimentary coffee & snacks Room # 416
 10:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Bourse floor opens to public
 10:00 a.m.- Noon. Canadian Association of Token Collectors meets in the Boardroom
 11:a.m. 2:00 p.m. Galt Room O.N.A. Club Delegates Meeting (Annual General Meeting) all official club delegates and their seconds, O.N.A. Executives and guest are invited to attend. Speaker John Regitko. Presentation of O.N.A. best local coin club bulletin and editor awards. Report by the ONA Audio Visual Lending Library Chairman Ken Koch. Introduction of new audiovisual programs by Club Service Chairman John Regitko.
 Noon.- 2:00 p.m. Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors meeting in the Boardroom.
 2:00 p.m.- 4:00 p.m. Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society meeting in the Boardroom.

2:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

Auction in the Galt Room
 Viewing from 10:00 to 2:00 on the bourse floor Auction Conducted by **Serge Laramee**
North American Numismatics

5:00 p.m.

Bourse closes

6:30 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Pre-Banquet Reception and cash bar-open only to holders of dinner tickets In the Wellington Room

7:00 p.m.

Banquet – keynote speaker Paul Fiocca
 Includes full-course dinner, draw prizes, awards presentations and more (ticket required)

SUNDAY – APRIL 13

9:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.

Bourse unlock-dealers and their legitimate assistants may enter the bourse room

10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

Bourse floor opens to the public.

11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m.

Wellington Room there will be a numismatic education seminar for all that want to attend.

11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

Hospitality suite open to all registrants,daily admissions, bourse dealers and their families for complimentary coffee & snacks Room #416

1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.

O.N.A. Executive meeting – the incoming Executive will hold their first meeting. All ONA members are encouraged to attend as observers

3:30 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

ONA Dream Vacation Draws – you do not have to be present to win (Convention foyer)

4:00 p.m.

Bourse room closes. Tear down begins

4:00 p.m.

SHOW CLOSES



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 3rd floor
meeting room

Volume 36

April 2003

Number 04

From the President's Pen

By all accounts the last meeting was an unqualified success. A big thank you to Barry McIntyre for organizing and implementing, Frank Fesco for interviewing, Hillel Kaslove for being interviewed and to Bob Smith for stepping in for me on my absence and of course to the membership for their support!

This month's meeting will have as its focus a detailed examination of the Denis Cudahy donation. Rather than simply list the items in lot format prior to auction we will examine each piece at the meeting so members will know them first hand. Later, when the items come up for auction, that knowledge and interest will help members to make more informed bids on the pieces. Also, we hope to take advantage of the foreign numismatic knowledge of our membership as many of the pieces have left me in wonderment.

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of March 24th, 2003

In the President's absence, the Vice-President Bob Smith called the meeting to order at 19:45. The minutes of the February 24th meeting were approved on motion of Barry McIntyre, as seconded by Leo Soucy. The 50/50 prize was won by Lucio Toneatti.

Barry McIntyre presented the new Membership Application Forms and provided a number of them for distribution to various outlets to make them available to potential new members.

The meeting then went on to its main event when the Vice-President introduced the meeting's guest of the evening, Hillel Kaslove, a past Curator of the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum.

Frank Fesco, as interviewing host, spoke of Hillel's consuming interest in things numismatic and the two veteran coin collectors and long-time friends proceeded to entertain and inform the members with their past experiences and interests. Following a brief 'intermission' at 20:30, Hillel answered questions from the members on his personal experiences as a staff member of the CNA and of the Bank of Canada and on his own collecting specialties, namely British Colonial issues, and types within that sphere.

The meeting ended with Barry McIntyre thanking Hillel Kaslove for his very interesting presentation and Frank Fesco for having served as host. Barry who organized the interview, presented Hillel with a Badge of the New Orleans Fire Department, a new area of collecting interest of Hillel's which proves that a true collector's passion is never satiated.

The meeting closed at 21:50 on motion of Eugene Touchette.

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

April 28th, 2003

Program

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

FESCO FOOTNOTES - April 03

March
 Crossword
 Puzzle
 Solutions

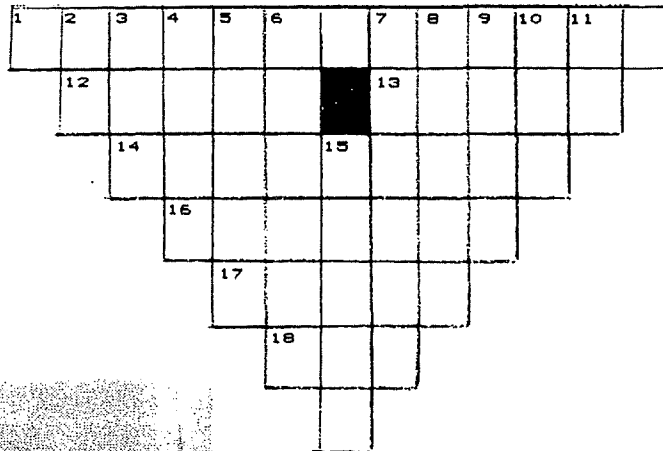
N	W
TOM	ORB
BYTES	CREAM
BARGAIN	CHANNEL
REELS	DEAN ANAS
SLY	ORGANDY
D	MESAS
	SIS
	S

That's it for diamond shaped puzzles. There are other shaped puzzles yet to come. At the end, I would like to hear which type you most preferred.

Below is a Katamavik type.

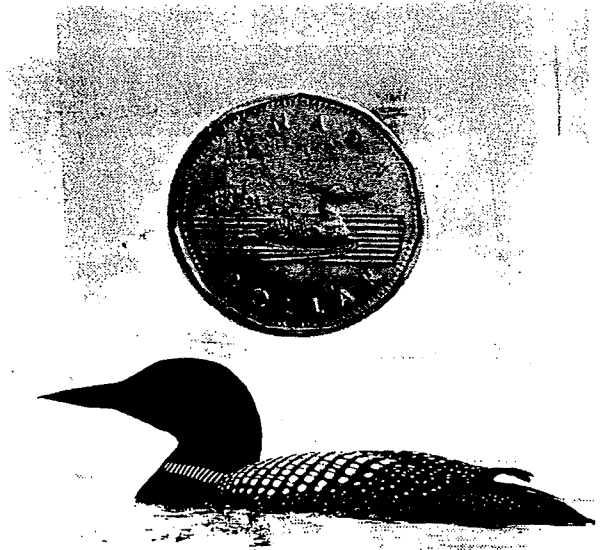
Across

- 1 - pleasurable diversion
- 12 - natural watercourse
- 13 - red light gases
- 14 - loath
- 16 - Low Countries (abb)
- 17 - dilutes
- 18 - jelled



Down

- 2 - numeral (abb)
- 3 - shooting place
- 4 - level
- 5 - sublease
- 6 - indisputables
- 7 - decisive plan
- 8 - comes close
- 9 - W.W. I battle site
- 10 - ends of 1A
- 11 - New Scotland (abb)
- 15 - high position



Lo-Hi-Lo Loonie

When some odd goon
 Raised the low loon
 Upon a pontoon
 Like a fat duck
 It was bad luck,
 For the old buck
 Was a dollar.

The buck once strong
 Has gone all wrong.
 It's a sad song!
 For the drab brass,
 Ducky loon's class
 Cannot now pass
 For a dollar.

THANK YOU

The many kind deeds and contributions that I have received from club members deserves public acknowledgment. Here are some of them in random order: Barry McI - for his computer help and encouragement in getting me on the Net - also for his many rides home from downtown; Ray D - for his generosity and fairness in adding to my library and collections; also for his proposing me for an JNS award; Eugene B - for his assistance in translation of obscure banknotes, and for his contribution to my Ukrainian collection; Leo S (our Cornwall member) for his generous gifts of U.S.A. commemorative quarters, and for his much appreciated cards during my illnesses, etc; Pierre M - whose thoughtfulness in buying an item on e-Bay just to donate to me for one of my collections, prompted this paragraph; Tom McF - for taking the time and effort to bring me my numismatic mail from the Club's Post Office Box; Johnnie J (another old veteran) - for his friendly visits while I was hospitalized - also for his many mugs of coffee during my visits; Graham N - for his kind visit and delightful old book gift while I was in hospital; Lucio I - for his efforts in finding Italian telephone tokens for me; Horst K & Gerry S for assistance in German translations; Ted D for giving me a tour of Perley Hospital; and, everyone from whom I have learned something new. I really appreciate it. Thank You!

Frank Fesco

A SAMPLE STUDY OF CHINESE COINS

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

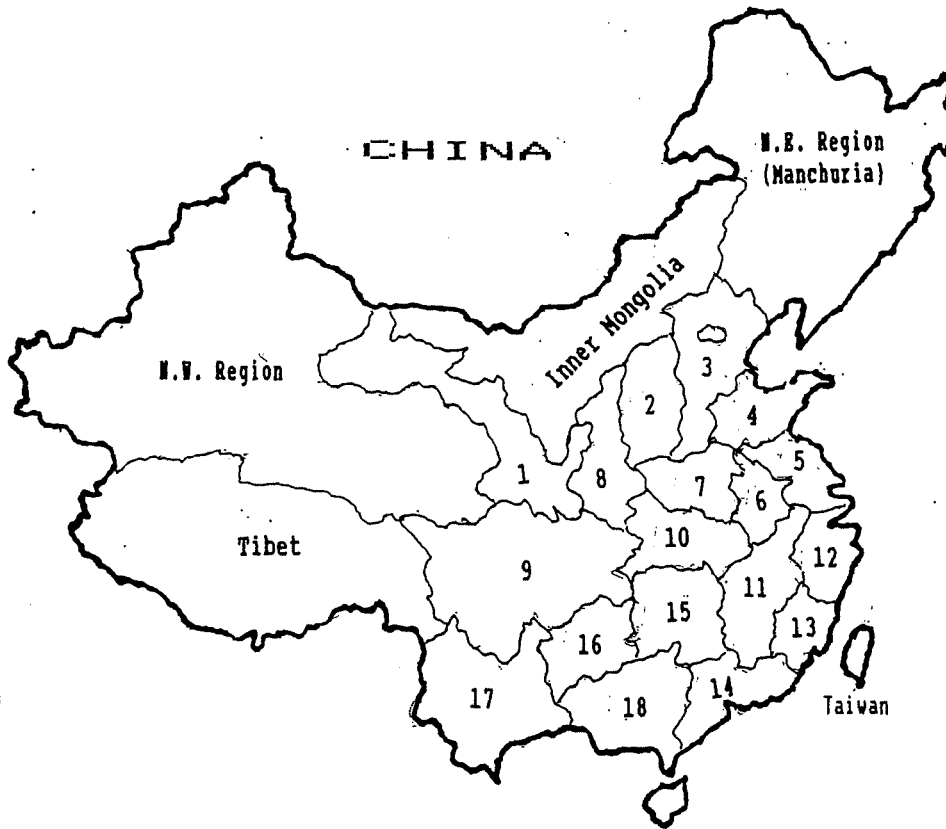


TABLE 1 - PROVINCES OF CHINA

Map#	Wade-Giles	Pinyin	Literal Translation	Mintmark
1	甘肅 KANSU	Gansu	Pleasant respect	⊠
2	山西 SHANSI	Shanxi	West of the mountains	⊠
3	河北 HOPEI *	Hebei	North of the river	⊠
4	山東 SHANGTUNG	Shandong	East of the mountains	⊠
5	江蘇 KIANGSU	Jiangsu	River revival	⊠
6	安徽 ANHWEI	Anhui	Peaceful honour	⊠
7	河南 HONAN	Henan	South of the river	⊠
8	陝西 SHENSI	Shaanxi	West of the pass	⊠
9	四川 SZECHUAN	Sichuan	Four rivers	⊠
10	湖北 HUPEH	Hubei	North of the lake	⊠
11	江西 KIANGSI	Jiangsi	River west	⊠
12	浙江 CHEKIANG	Zhejiang	Bare river	⊠
13	福建 FUKIEN	Fujan	Prosperity found	⊠
14	廣東 KWANGTUNG	Guangdong	Wide east	⊠
15	湖南 HUNAN	Hunan	South of the lake	⊠
16	貴州 KWEICHOW	Guizhou	Honourable district	⊠
17	雲南 YUNNAN	Yunnan	South of the clouds	⊠
18	廣西 KWANGSI	Guangxi	Wide west	⊠

* Formerly CHIH LI.

Introduction

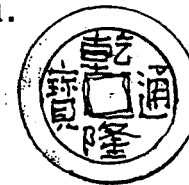
This is an inductive study of a 316-piece sample of cast bronze CH' IEN (錢) "cash" coins, all from the CH' IEN LUNG (乾隆) "Heavenly Eminent" reign, 1736-1795, of the 4th emperor of the last imperial CH' ING (清) "Pure" Dynasty of China.

A sketch map is provided as a guide to the location of China's provinces. Their names are listed in a table beneath, in both former and modern phonetics. These are translated to show their origins. The provinces' mintmarks are included. They are in Manchu script, and are tilted to the left for space.

Below are three sketches of: 1 - the obverse which is common to all sample pieces; 2 - the reverse of a coin of the Board of Revenue; and, 3 - the reverse of a coin of Board of Works.

These two main Mints were in a Capital Region, separate from the provinces.

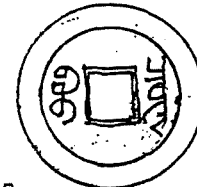
1. Obverse (Chinese)



T } CH' IEN LUNG
B } reign title

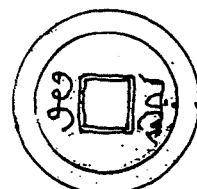
R } T'UNG PAO
L } "currency"

2. Reverse (Manchu)

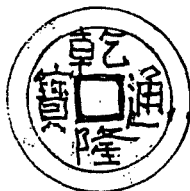


R } ᡩᠠᡳᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
L } Board of Revenue
L - currency

3. Reverse (Manchu)



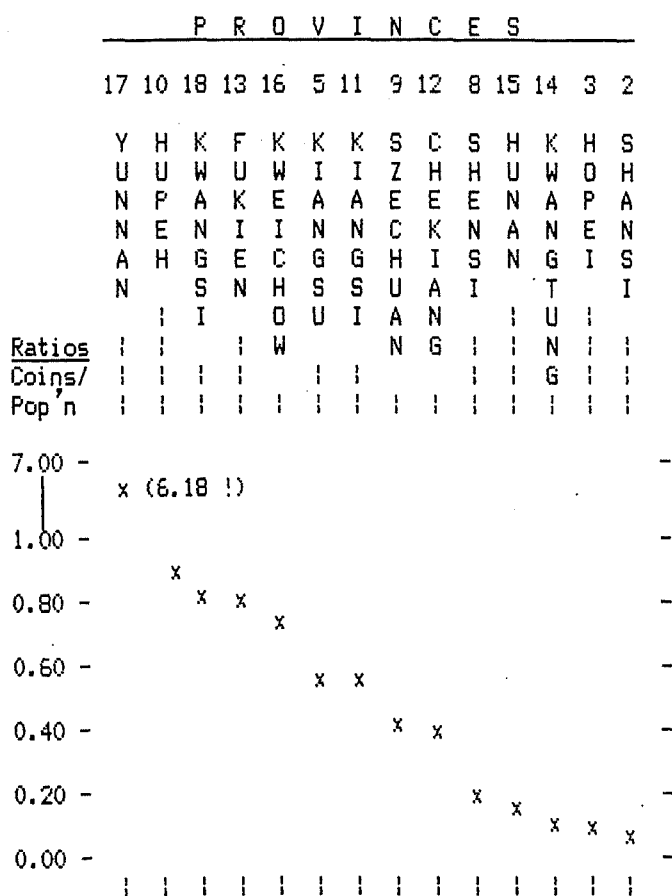
R } ᡩᠠᡳᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
L } Board of Works
L - currency



GRAPHS OF DATA IN TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Ratios of provinces' quantities to populations in Table 2 of previous page were arranged in descending order and plotted in Graph 2 below as a test for correlation.

GRAPH 2 - Ratios of Provinces' Coins per Population



Graph 2 Notes

- There was not an observable correlation between the provinces' populations and their coin sample sizes. Some possible reasons were:
 - (i) the population data was from 200 years later;
 - (ii) the sample size was far too small;
 - (iii) the provinces cast coins for general use;
 - (iv) the sample origin was unknown; and,
 - (v) The number of coins cast, were probably more dependent upon the ore available than upon the people's needs. This possibly accounts for copper-rich Yunnan's vastly different ratio, plus the fact that five mints were in operation.

MAGNETIC PROPERTIES CHECK

Past experience indicated that there was sufficient iron content in some of the coins to make the brass or bronze seem magnetic. A simple test was devised to determine the extent of this. It only involved a small strong magnet.

The three categories were:

- Strong the magnet could fully lift the coin;
- Some .. the magnet could only raise the coin somewhat by one edge; and,
- None .. the magnet had no affect.

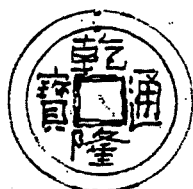
Results are shown in Table 3 below in decreasing order. The percentage magnetic is the "Strong" plus "Some" (205) of the total (316).

TABLE 3 - Magnetic Properties of the Coin Sample

No.	Mint	Strong	Some	None	Total	% Mag
2	Shansi	.	1	.	1	100.0
8	Shensi	2	.	.	2	100.0
3	Hopei	.	3	.	3	100.0
14	Kwangtung	3	.	.	3	100.0
16	Kweichow	11	.	1	12	91.7
18	Kwangsi	10	1	1	12	91.7
5	Kiangsu	4	10	4	18	87.5
10	Hupei	13	2	3	18	83.3
17	Yunnan	40	6	10	56	82.1
9	Szechuan	11	6	4	21	81.0
11	Kiangsi	5	.	2	7	71.4
15	Hunan	1	1	2	4	50.0
	Bd of Wks	21	7	28	56	50.0
	Bd of Rev	25	5	43	73	41.1
12	Chekiang	3	.	5	8	37.5
13	Fukien	3	.	6	9	33.3
		<u>159</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>316</u>	64.9 !!
		└───┬───┘				205!!

Table 3 Notes

- Almost 2/3 of the sample had some magnetic property. So, iron was added, but not consistently, even by the central Boards.
- It should be remembered that CH' IEN LUNG ruled for almost sixty years, and in that time, no doubt, shortages of copper and zinc, or tin occurred that made this necessary.
- Generally the magnetic types could not be distinguished by appearance.


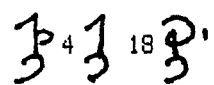
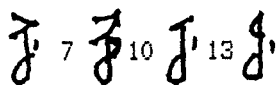
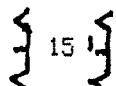
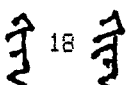
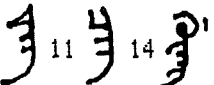
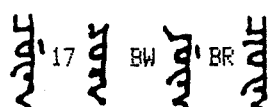


MISCELLANEOUS

Mintmarks

Mintmarks, as they are called here, are really abbreviated names of the Mint locations in Manchu script. For this report purposes, they are symbols to identify the provinces. They are located on the coin's reverse right side. Because of similarity among them, care had to be taken. Table 4, below, illustrates this. Numbers refer to Mints' locations on the frontpage map.

TABLE 4 - MINTMARK SIMILARITIES

2	12		<p><u>SHANSI</u> & <u>CHEKIANG</u> although similar, are quite distinctive. They posed little problem because of their simplicity.</p>
3	4 18		<p><u>HOPEI</u> (formerly <u>CHIH LI</u>) <u>SHANTUNG</u> & <u>KWANGSI</u> each have a similar shape at the bottom, but the tops were quite distinctive.</p>
5	7 10 13		<p><u>KIANGSU</u> <u>HONAN</u> <u>HUPEH</u> & <u>FUKIEN</u> The top part was the key to identifying these; difficult only if worn or unclear.</p>
6	15		<p><u>ANHWEI</u> & <u>HUNAN</u> are similar, but #6 was not represented. The external stroke of #15 was not always same position.</p>
8	18		<p><u>SHENSI</u> & <u>KWEICHOW</u> are quite similar. The branch lines had to be carefully counted to distinguish between these two.</p>
1	11 14		<p><u>KANSU</u> <u>KIANGSI</u> & <u>KWANGTUNG</u> gave no problem. #1 was absent, and the top of #14 quite readily distinguished it.</p>
9	17 BW BR		<p><u>SZCHUAN</u> <u>YUNNAN</u> <u>BOARD OF WORKS</u> & <u>BOARD OF REVENUE</u> were the most difficult. Great care had to be taken in identifying them.</p>

Notes to Table 4

- This Table also can be used to aid those who might want to identify CH'ING dynasty coins by province. This report deals only with emperor CH' IEN LUNG. There are changes in regnal title and in some Mint symbols for the other nine CH'ING dynasty emperors.

Dimensions

The largest and smallest diameters of each Province's coins were identified by inspection and measured. Average values and spans of the two were calculated. Results were arranged in descending order of averages. These data are recorded in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5 - COIN'S DIAMETER RANGES (mm)

No.	Province	Large	Small	Avg	Range	#coins
12	CHEKIANG	25.5	24.1	24.8	1.4	8
13	FUKIEN	25.4	23.8	24.6	1.6	9
11	KIANGSI	25.1	24.0	24.6	1.1	7
5	KIANGSU	25.7	23.2	24.5	5.5	18
17	YUNNAN	26.2	22.3	24.3	3.9	56
18	KWANGSI	24.8	23.7	24.3	1.1	8
16	KWEICHOW	25.2	23.1	24.2	2.1	5
9	SZCHUAN	25.5	22.2	23.9	3.3	20
15	HUNAN	24.6	23.1	23.9	1.5	4
	Bd Revenue	25.5	21.6	23.6	3.9	71
10	HUPEH	24.9	22.2	23.6	2.7	18
2	SHANSI	23.6	-	23.6	-	1
3	HOPEI	24.2	22.4	23.3	1.8	3
14	KWANGTUNG	24.0	22.5	23.3	1.5	3
8	SHENSI	23.6	22.9	23.3	0.7	2
	Bd Works	25.2	21.2	23.2	4.0	50
	illegible	26.2	19.3	22.3	6.9	13
	Annam cft	22.0	19.6	20.8	2.4	14
	other cft					6
TOTAL						316

Table 5 Notes

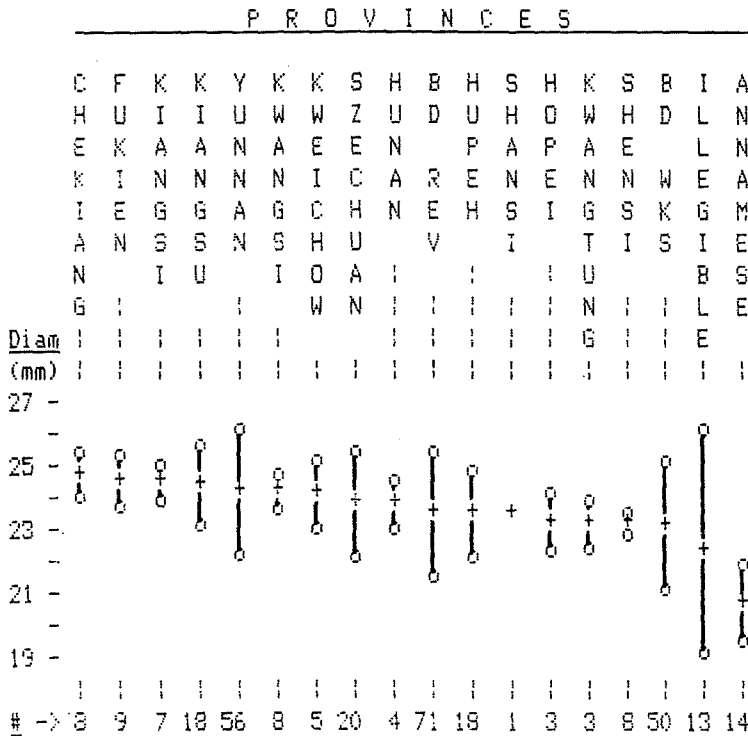
- The average diameters between the two extremes were coarse because they were based only on the two extremes. But they are remarkably close across all provinces, less counterfeits, from 24.8 to 22.3 mm, with a range of only 2.5 mm!
- More counterfeits probably existed than those already excluded, as suggested by the size ranges, but it was uncertain where to draw the line without evidence.
- The ranges indicated that the greater the number of sample coins, the greater the range to be expected.
- Annamese types were the smallest as well as least heavy of all. Their thinness was also noticeable, but no measurements were made of this variable.
- The "illegibles" were a mixed bag, with the largest probably from Yunnan.



GRAPH OF DATA IN TABLE 5

Once again tabular data is best shown in graphical form. Here, coins' sizes and quantities in Table 5 are plotted, with (o) for extremes, and (+) for average.

GRAPH 3 - Coins' Sizes per Province



Graph 3 Notes

- This graph illustrates the points already noted:
- (i) greater ranges for greater sample sizes;
 - (ii) the uniformity of averages among provinces;
 - (iii) the relatively small Annamese type copies; and,
 - (iv) the mixture of the "illegibles".

ORIENTATION

Coins are often shown improperly oriented by those not familiar with the script. Here are two hints to avoid such an error with cast cash:

- 1 - This character is always on the obverse left; and,
- 2 - the coins faces always have medal arrangement). This applies to all coins from AD 618 to 1911, about 1300 years, except for a few Mongolian types! It is part of T'UNG PAO

PAO



- <- roof over
- <- your royal
- <- cowries
- = treasure

寶通 "currency" (literally: circulating treasure).

SHAN LUNG

China had adopted Confucian philosophy in the days of these coins. One of its tenets was "respect for elders". There is an interesting example of this regarding Emperor CH' IEN LUNG. (Informally, we use the reign title as the ruler's name). His grandfather K'ANG HSU 熙康 had set a record for having ruled for 60 years. During that rule he had caused many improvements, such as the standardization of Chinese characters and their arrangement for dictionary use.

CH' IEN LUNG did not want to detract from his grandfather's record nor imply that he could do more. So, out of respect, he abdicated the throne just before reaching his own 50th year, in favour of his own grandson, CHIA CH' ING. 慶嘉

CHIA CH' ING, in turn, showed his respect by NOT issuing coins with his own reign title while his grandfather, CH' IEN LUNG, was still alive. He also modified the second of his grandfather's names, i.e., LUNG, to include the element SHAN 山

"mountain". This was a great compliment because mountains were much revered for their grandeur. These are referred to as "SHAN LUNG" coins, and were issued by the Mints of the two Boards until CH' IEN LUNG died in 1803. None were found in this sample, so the sketch is of an external one. Note the difference in the bottom character from the one in the heading.



SUMMARY

- Some points indicated by this CH' IEN LUNG study were:
- (1) It gave an indication of the relative scarcity of coins from the various Mints, but the sample size seemed too small for certainty;
 - (2) Mints did not seem to cast coins solely for their own needs, but seemed dependent upon ore available;
 - (4) A large majority of these coins were magnetic, because of inclusion of iron in their alloys;
 - (5) Average coins' diameters were quite uniform among the mints, but size ranges varied with sample size;
- An added value is the general information that was included for the novice (geography, characteristics, mintmarks, orientation, lore, etc.).

FINAL COMMENT

CH' IEN LUNG is said to have issued more coins than anyone in the world to-date, so he was an apt subject for study.

THE O.K. BAKERY OF NELSON

By Leslie C. Hill

The tokens of the O.K. Bakery of Nelson are attractive to collectors for a number of reasons; first, they were dated, something quite unusual for trade tokens, and second, they were countermarked on two separate occasions and reused again in trade.

The first issue of O.K. Bakery tokens known to us was stamped and put into use during 1921 by the Kelderman family, Alice, J.E. and John H., who had acquired the business the previous year from R.B. Hay & Co. A few months later the business again changed hands, the new owners being Joseph B. Smith and James Green. The tokens remaining in the till were countermarked with a small wood chisel leaving a 3/8" cut on the field of the token; all tokens in circulation and unmarked were paid for by the Keldermans as they were redeemed by the new owners.

Joe Smith parted company with the bakery in 1923 with Jas. Green continuing as the sole owner until 1935 when he sold out to Rex Little who had been in the employ of the bakery since 1922. When Rex Little took over the business in 1935, he again marked the tokens at hand, this time with a leather punch, leaving a circular impression on the token. A few tokens at hand, this time with a leather punch, leaving a circular impression on the token. A few tokens are known with holes in them; this was accidental and due to striking the punch too hard, cutting a hole rather than leaving a circular impression. We have not met with a token showing both countermarks, although such could exist.

The bakery was located at 713 Stanley Street, with a second outlet at 604½ Baker Street during the 1920's, later at 505 Baker. During renovations in the 1940's the number was altered to 711 Stanley.

From CNA Journal October 1975



**INTRODUCE A FRIEND
TO NUMISMATICS TODAY**

There Are Banks And "Near Banks". What's The Difference?

Because you deposit your money there doesn't make it a bank. There *are* distinctions.

Here in Canada there are several different kinds of financial institutions competing with each other in the business of banking. Not all of them are banks.

The financial institutions which are closest to performing bank-like functions - sometimes called "near banks" - are mainly trust companies (and their associated mortgage loan companies), credit unions and caisses populaires.

What is a chartered bank? *A chartered bank is an institution named in the federal Bank Act and governed by that Act. Banks are closely regulated by various federal government bodies, primarily the Department of Finance; and they're responsive to the Bank of Canada, the government owned central bank, which regulates credit and currency in the interests of the country's economy.*

The "near banks" by and large are under provincial regulation; and are indirectly responsive to Bank of Canada influence.

Banks are like financial "supermarkets" In recent years, banks have become full-service supermarkets of financial services, especially with considerable expansion of their mortgage and consumer lending activities.

Though they offer services similar to those provided by banks, trust companies are not a different kind of bank; they're a different type of institution.

What sets trust companies apart from banks is the fact that they are also in the fiduciary business; that is, the managing of people's assets (property and money that we own, measured in dollars and cents) and handling of estates.

If, for instance, you receive an inheritance and don't feel qualified to manage it, you can appoint a trust company as your agent to manage it for you. Real estate brokerage is also an active function of many trust companies.

Banks spread their funds: Legislation effectively limits the extent of trust companies' non-mortgage lending, and trust companies have more than half of their assets in mortgages.

Banks have much more diversified loan portfolios. By law, banks must quite severely limit the proportion of their lending which goes into mortgages.

Banks cannot offer trustee services. Nor can they act as real estate brokers.

Financial Co-operatives: Credit unions are literally financial co-operatives.

A credit union is owned and operated by its members, and is generally restricted to serving those members. A bank is owned by its shareholders and may offer its services to everybody.

Caisses populaires were originally set up to provide a source where working people could borrow money at a low rate of interest. They function like credit unions.

Close supervision: All of these financial institutions are supervised by government authorities. But here, again, there are differences in the rules which are applied.

Banks for instance, have to keep cash reserves. These funds are largely held by the Bank of Canada, and the banks earn no interest on them. On the other hand, trust companies can and do earn interest on their reserves. And credit unions and caisses populaires can take advantage of favourable tax rules established for co-operatives, while banks are taxed as commercial corporations.

A wide choice: So, you see, there are differences (as well as similarities) between banks and "near banks".

But they all compete with each other for your business; banks with banks,

banks with "near banks", and "near banks" with "near banks". This kind of competition is good for the economy, and it thrives on the differences - and the similarities - between banks and "near banks".

- *Courtesy of The Canadian Bankers Association, 1982*

What Does \$217 In Your Bank Account Have To Do With The Price Of Tea In China?

You might be surprised at how many ways your money goes to work once you put it in the bank.

The majority of Canadians use a bank. And, the lending and investment activities of Canada's chartered banks put your money to work. When you deposit money in your savings account, your bank pays you interest for the use of it. It can then lend you money out to other people.

Banks act as go-betweens: One person's savings are loaned to another; with the bank as intermediary (or go-between).

But not all the funds gathered are "loanable". By law, sizeable proportions of the banks' deposits are maintained in the form of cash and Government Treasury Bills.

Personal savings deposits by the general public (including deposits for a fixed term) constitute the largest category of total Canadian dollar deposits in the chartered banks.

We Canadians are big savers, and, in 1980 the average size of these accounts and term deposits amounted to between \$2,500 and \$3,000, adding up to almost \$75-billion.

Chartered banks used our savings to participate in large-scale financing for major industrial and commercial projects at home and abroad.

And, banks make loans to small businesses. The number of such loans represents more than 90 per cent of all banks' business loans on residential property. And, banks are the largest source of farm credit.

Who determines interest rates? The difference between the cost of borrowing money from depositors (interest paid out) and the income from lending money out (interest received) is called the "spread". It's the spread which provides banks with most of their income.

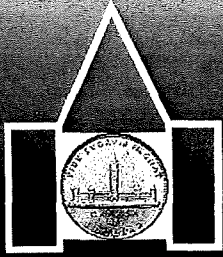
The interest rates which create this spread are largely determined by complex market forces that affect the demand for money and the supply of money. A major influence on the rates is the federal government which, through its agent, the Bank of Canada or central bank, establishes monetary policy in response to international conditions and to the needs of the country.

Importance of foreign trade: More than a quarter of Canada's gross national product (GNP) is generated by exports, and Canadian banks have a strong presence and well-developed expertise in international banking. The foreign currency assets of the Canadian banks now account for more than a third of total assets.

What has this got to do with the price of tea in China? Only this. Next time you put money in the bank you could be helping to finance shipments of tea which could eventually find its way to your teapot.

Your deposit may not seem like much, but it plays a big part in the over-all scheme of Canada's economy.

Courtesy of The Canadian Bankers Association, 1981



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

May 2003

Number 05

From the President's Pen

This is the first Journal produced with a shorter turn-around time. I hope that it reaches your hands well before the meeting on May 26th. This month's theme will be Counterfeit Coinage. Please bring your known counterfeit coins along with the genuine items so we can see the differences and be street wise as a result! A mini auction will be held if members bring in some items.

We are hoping to provide an identification service to members. Frank Fesco has kindly offered to start this service by publishing, in our Journal, the attribution work he has done for me in the recent past. Once completed, Frank hopes to then attribute some new pieces from members at each meeting. Frank really does an outstanding job on these; we are so fortunate to benefit from his expertise. Thanks Frank!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of April 28th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45. The minutes of the March 24th meeting were approved on motion of Eugène Touchette and seconded by Johnnie Johnson. The 50/50 draw was won by John MacPhee and the door prizes were won by Bonnie Fowler and by Harold Ewell.

David Bergeron reported on the appointment of Paul Jenkins as Deputy of the Bank of Canada and gave a brief outline of his credentials.

The President read from the Club's financial statements and reported the Club to be in good financial shape. Harold Ewell tabled a motion for the acceptance of the financial statements as read. John Fowler seconded the motion.

The President then circulated to the assembly for viewing and comment, the material given to the Club by Denis Cudahy at the February meeting. The items presented included an interesting collection of trial pieces, examples of medallic art from mints of many countries, promotion pieces. Of particular note, were beautifully engraved specimens from Mexico and enamel on bronze from Japan. Most of the material will be made available to the members in the near future, most probably by auction.

The opportunity to examine this considerable collection of interesting and unusual material was well appreciated by the attending members. The meeting closed at 22:00 on motion of Mike Amy, seconded by Eugène Touchette.

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

May 26th, 2003

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Annual Dues:

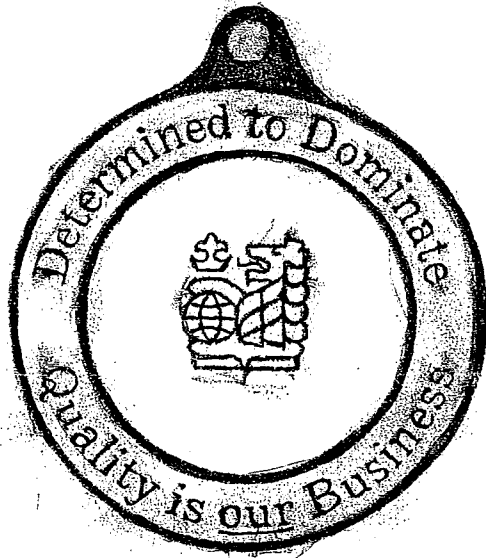
Junior - \$7.00

Regular - \$15.00

Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

ROYAL BANK MEDAL
by Frank Fesco F.C.N.R.S.



This medal was awarded to Ms. Claire L. Verdon, former Manager of Senior Banking at the Montreal Road & St. Laurent Branch of the Royal Bank in 1992. It capped a three-year successful campaign to increase loans & deposits, and for new Registered Savings Plan investments of over one million dollars - a remarkable achievement in a highly competitive investment field.

Ms. Verdon is a fluently bilingual woman who came from Sturgeon Falls, Ontario. After raising a family there, she moved to Ottawa and began to work with the Royal Bank in 1978. She headed the first Seniors Banking Group in 1991 and has done very well in the new section. She has a sincere, considerate and friendly manner in dealing with people which inspires confidence, as her results have shown. In today's environment she would be well above the national average of 40% trustworthy for financial advisors according to a survey in the February 2003 issue of Reader's Digest (Pharmacists were first at 91% and National Politicians last, at 9%).

The medal is goldine bronze, weighs 86.36 gms, is 63.5 mm in diameter with a 9 mm holed suspending lug. It has a matte field with shiny relief legends, etc. It was attached by 2.5 x 1.9mm ring to a purple ribbon with the Royal Bank's logo, in gold, at 46mm intervals.

Personal achievement information about it was obtained from Ms. Verdon herself and not from the Royal Bank.

One area of collecting that has been somewhat neglected is business medals. They have been issued to commemorate the success of a business as a whole, or to award individual employees for their achieved results on behalf of a company.

The second type may be seen proudly mounted or hanging in workers' offices and are usually held in high esteem. When you ask what they are for, a story is usually given with modest pride. Obviously it would be futile to offer to buy it, but you might be able to borrow one for the numismatic record.

The one shown above was graciously loaned for this rubbing. The rubbing was misplaced among my papers for several years but the medal is probably is still unknown to the collecting world.

Should you see other such business numismatic awards in offices, enquire and you will find a prized award for achievement. But don't wait too long before publishing your discovery, or the recipient will have been retired and cannot be located to enjoy your report.

FESCO FOOTNOTES - May 03

Puzzles

April 03

KITIMAVIK

Crossword

Solution:

ENTERTAINMENT

RIVER NEONS

RELUCTANT

NETHERS

THINS

SET

F

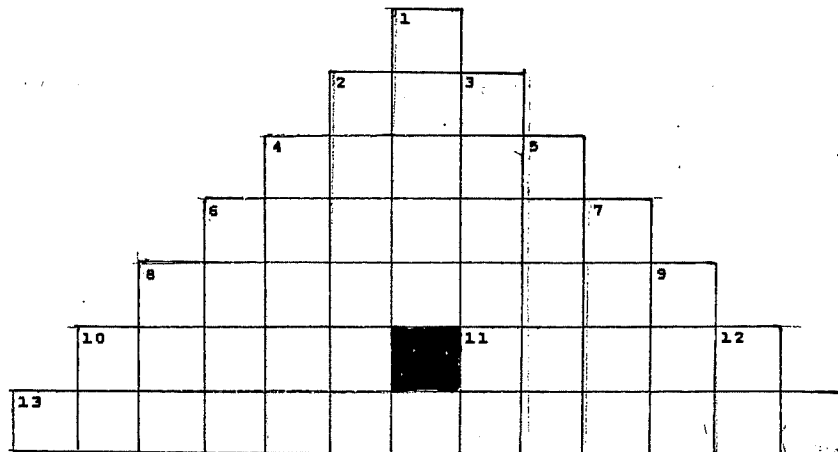
For variety, a series of different shaped ones will appear in subsequent months. You can enjoy them, or ignore them, as you wish. they are a form of mental exercise for me at the breakfast table. They were started as brain stimulators after my stroke. Often my porridge goes cold making them.

May 03 Puzzle

PYRAMID

Across

- 2 here (latin)
- 4 corolla
- 6 chewy candy
- 8 makes entire
- 10 film show
- 11 bellows
- 13 comprehension



Down

- 1 essential
- 2 skin virus
- 3 photo apparatus
- 4 Asian Mountains
- 5 reveal (2w slang)
- 6 small bay
- 7 vanguard
- 8 food fish
- 9 majesty (Ceylon)
- 10 manganese (chem)
- 12 tin (chem)

Coin Identification

Lately I have been enjoying the challenge of identifying coins of various members, as well as of my own. It suddenly dawned on me that the information might be of value to other members of the club, so from now on I will be showing them as part of these footnotes. Incidentally, I use the word "footnotes", even though they start at the top of the page, because they are footnotes to my long life in the hobby.

1-(FF) India
 Partabgarh KM-32
 Princely State
 1 paisa Cu
 VS 1943 (1886)
 Prince Udaya Singh
 1864-1890
 Wt. 8.01 gms



Obv



Rev

This sun-face type is an unusual deviation from the standard style with Arabic script. It was introduced near the end of the Prince's reign. The Vikrama Samvat (VS) date is in the oval on the reverse, written in connected Gujarat script (normally printed 9683). VS dates are based on the defeat of the Sakas by Vikramaditya in 58 BC.

2-(FF) Afghanistan

under Sefavid rule
 1 fals(?) Ae
 AH 916 (1509)
 local governor (?)
 Wt. 3.05 gms



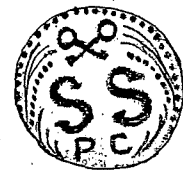
Obv



Rev

The identity of this coin was deduced from the inscription, but was not found in the reference books available. The obverse states: "struck in Herat", and the reverse: "in year 905".

As well as identifying some items, I also ask whether anyone can help in indentifying others. Here is one that has stumped me so far. Can anyone help me with it?



GOLD MEDALS OF THE "ACADEMIE DE MARSEILLE"

by Stanley Clute, C.N.A.# 8617

In the year 1726 a new academy was established at Marseilles. King Louis XV bestowed letters patent for the establishment of an academy of polite literature at Marseilles. The Academy of France espoused the new society and, on Thursday, the 19th of September, 1726, the first public meeting of the new *Academie de Belles-Lettres* of Marseilles was held. The permanent Secretary of the new Academy was Monsieur de Chalamont de la Visclède, who, along with Messieurs de Gerein, Lieutenant General of the admiralty at Marseilles, and Taxil, Deputies of the Academy, delivered a discourse at the meeting, to which Monsieur de Fontenelle, the Director of the Academy of France, addressed a reply. Other features of this meeting included a story, on the subject of the meeting, composed by Monsieur Taxil and read by the Secretary, and an eulogy read by the Abbé d'Olivet. Monsieur de la Motte ended the meeting with an eclogue. After the meeting, commemorative jetons were distributed by the three Deputies of the Academy. The purpose of this new academy was to concern itself with the subjects of history, eloquence, and poetry. It was composed of twenty members.¹

The Marshal, Duke de Villars, Governor of Provence, who had favoured the Academy with his influence, became its protector. As an incentive to orators and poets, he founded an annual prize of the value of three hundred livres. This prize consisted of a gold medal, to be awarded on the First of January each year; one year for poetry, and the next for prose, alternating each year. Entries were to be submitted to the permanent Secretary of the Academy, M. de Chalamont de la Visclède, in the Rue de l'Evêché, at Marseilles.²

The dies for the prize medal were engraved, at first, at Marseilles.³ This medal carried on the obverse the arms of the Marshal de Villars, and on the reverse the emblem of the Academy - a phoenix atop a funeral pyre, looking to the sun, and the legend *PRIMI RENASCOR RADIIS*.

In 1733, the Marshal founded the prize in perpetuity, by a solemn act which assigned an income of three hundred livres annually to the Academy.⁴ The act also decreed that the medal would have on the obverse the bust of the Marshal and on the reverse the inscription *PRAEMIUM ACADEMIAE MASSILIENSIS*.⁵ Although the dies were apparently engraved in 1738,⁶ the new medal was first awarded in 1740.⁷ The die engraver for this medal was Jean Duvivier.

From CNA Journal May 1979



Prize gold medal of the Academie de Marseille

Yukon Notes a Reminder of "Trail of '98"

by James E. Charlton



The "Yukon" surcharged \$10 banknote dated 1892, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is an interesting memento of the "Trail of '98", the most fantastic gold stampede the world has ever known. The over-printed notes were intended for use only in the Yukon and if lost by accident or theft, while in transit, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to negotiate them elsewhere.

Both "Yukon" and "Dawson" surcharges were used in various colours. An added precautionary measure, the notes were forwarded to the Yukon branches without a countersignature, this being affixed at the issuing branch. The serial numbers of the notes were recorded before shipment.

It was on August 17, 1896, that an important strike was made on Bonanza Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River and this and other finds in the same district soon made the Yukon world famous. News reached the outside world in 1897 that gold was there for the taking and thousands of men in all conditions of like and few of the more daring women rushed into the Yukon in the hope of becoming rich over night.

Ships landed the gold seekers at Alaskan ports and from there they climbed the snow covered Chilkoot or White Passes, often in sub-zero weather and blizzards. This was followed by an exhausting 600 mile trip, via a chain of frozen and partially frozen lakes and rivers, downstream to Dawson City. Hundreds of the fortune hunters and horses perished in the mountain passes, while other drowned in the turbulent rivers.

Dawson mushroomed to a city of 2,000 and was bigger than Edmonton at that time. Between 1897 and 1913 more than \$100 million was obtained from the placers of the Klondike creeks.

The initial supply of banknotes went along with the six members of the bank staff and had to be carried over the passes and then down the 600 miles of waterways to Dawson City. The notes were originally in an hermetically sealed box in order that no damage might occur from mishaps on the way.

During the trip from Vancouver to Skagway the most general topic of conversation was found to be the successful exploits of a gang headed by the notorious thug, "Soapy Smith", who for a long time operated unchecked, with headquarters at Skagway.

It was obvious that the large box of banknotes with its countersunk screws and the seals of the bank, could not escape the notice of "Soapy" and so one night the box was quietly broken up and thrown out of the cabin porthole. The notes were then placed in kit bags with clothing stuffed around the packages.

Canvas bags were obtained for the displaced wearing apparel. On arrival at Skagway, the kit bags and their contents were thrown casually on the dock with the other baggage, but two armed members of the bank were never more than a few feet away.

The exhausting journey from Skagway to Dawson City, which required four weeks, was completed on June 14 and the Yukon branch opened for business the following day, June 15, 1898.

The ten dollar note has an attractive centre vignette with a helmeted female in an oval frame with cherubs at each side. At the right is a child writing on a slate and the bank seal is at the left. The main feature of the reverse design is the engraving of the bank's head office erected in 1889.

It was replaced in 1932 with a much larger building, more than thirty stories in height, which was the tallest building in the British Empire for a number of years. While this building is still in use, it is now only a small portion of the mammoth Commerce court completed in 1972.

In checking records at the Head Office of the bank in Toronto, I learned that the first ten dollar notes sent to the Yukon had a purple surcharge and were numbered 85,001 to 90,000 (the \$5 from 290,001 to 300,000).

As my note has the purple surcharge and the number 85,608, it was definitely in the first shipment. I also learned that H.T. Wills whose countersignature appears on the note, was one of the six members of the party who made the historic trip to Dawson City to open the branch.

DID YOU KNOW?

The expression "don't take any wooden nickels" came from the United States. Five-cent pieces were not known as nickels until 1866, the year nickel was first used in their manufacture. At the time, commemorative tokens, including coins, were often made out of wood as American centennial souvenirs. Such coins would be accepted as legal tender only during the period of celebrations. Hence the cautionary words.

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 written permission of the Executive.

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Making Money: An Artist or a Counterfeiter?

by Ted Banning

"Who handles money properly is also an artist."
-- Count of Monte Cristo

On an autumn evening in 1986, three constables from Scotland Yard raided the Young Unknowns Gallery in London to seize four pieces of art under Section 18 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act. They arrested the artist, one J.S.G. Boggs, and led him off for interrogation.

Boggs' work, and the trial that resulted from charges laid against him by the Bank of England, raise some fascinating questions about the nature of money, the realm of art, and the distinction between art as an object of value and money as art. An article by Lawrence Weschler in *The New Yorker* (January 18 and 25, 1988) that explores these issues and the artist who brought them to the fore, is required reading for all numismatists.

Boggs' art is not simply to draw pictures of pound notes, dollar bills or 100-francs. It is to see if people will accept the pen-and-ink drawings as payment in real, everyday transactions, and then to document the transaction with receipts and change.

He stumbled onto this art form quite by accident. One day in 1984, as Mr. Weschler relates, Boggs sat doodling on a napkin as he finished a donut and coffee. He had been producing much art concerning numerals, and his doodle took the form of a numeral "1". As the waitress kept topping up his coffee, Boggs embellished the numeral, and the drawing gradually took the form of a dollar bill. By this time the waitress was taking much interest and attempted to buy the drawing. "She offered me twenty dollars," Boggs says. "No, I told her. It's not for sale. Then she offered fifty. I just shook my head and asked her how much I owed her. She said ninety cents. I said, 'Tell you what -- I'll pay you for my doughnut and coffee with this drawing.' And she was over the moon."

Later, in London, Boggs told the story to an incredulous fellow artist. "That could never happen here in England," the friend remarked. Boggs took this as a challenge, and set about producing a detailed drawing of a five-pound note. After hours of trying to "spend" the drawing, Boggs and his friend just about gave up, and stopped at a pub in Covent Garden.

When he offered to pay for drinks with the drawing, Boggs says, "the guy behind the counter said, 'Yeah, sure, I'll take it.' Just like that. And he gave me change. My friend was amazed."

Later, in Switzerland, Boggs found it surprisingly easy to get people to accept his drawings of Swiss notes at face value. Even a five-star hotel accepted them in payment for his room. Then a Basel art gallery got a local radio station to announce that the Galerie Demenga would pay ten times face value for any drawings the American artist passed while in town. "After that," Boggs says, "I really got popular. Cabbies were almost colliding in their haste to pick me up whenever I stuck my hand out." Meanwhile, "counterfeit" Boggs began to show up at the Galerie Demenga.

Boggs is always careful to make it clear that he is not passing off his drawings as money. Mr. Weschler's article quotes Boggs' attempt to "spend" a \$10 drawing: "Hello, I'm an artist and I draw money. This is a drawing. I did it with my own hand. It's not an etching, I drew this. It took me a long time to do... I was wondering whether you'd honor my drawing at face value. It's not legal tender, but it's obviously worth something, and I've arbitrarily assigned it the price of its face value."

The Swiss experience convinced Boggs that it was the *transactions*, and not merely the drawings, that were the interesting thing about his art. It was then that he started selling the receipts and change from these transactions.

Now Boggs has rules that govern his art. "I simply will not sell an unspent drawing depicting an existing denomination in its exact size," he says. That is Rule No. 1. "I will only — and this is my Rule No. 2 — I will only *spend* them; that is, go out and find people who will accept them at face value, in transactions that must include a receipt and change in real money. My third rule is that for the next twenty-four hours I will not tell anyone where I've spent that drawing: I want the person who got it to be able to have some time, unbothered to think about what's just happened."

"After that, however — and this is my Rule No. 4 — if there is a collector who I know has expressed interest in that sort of drawing I will get in touch with him and offer to sell him the receipt and the change, for a given price."

"The receipt should provide enough clues to enable the collector to track down the owner of the ...drawing," Boggs continues. "After that, the collector is in a position to get in touch with the drawing's owner and try to negotiate some sort of deal on his own to complete the work."

As persistent as some collectors and dealers may be, they are sometimes unable to obtain the spent drawing at any price. Last year, for example, an English art dealer attempted to buy a \$20 drawing that Boggs had spent on two paintings by a Haitian street artist in New York. The man simply would not part with it.

Meanwhile, Boggs has other money-art experiments in mind. He has been developing ways to erase banknotes. "I've got a variety of ideas about what I might do with that," he says. "For instance, take an uncut sheet of thirty-two virgin dollar bills, erase one of them, and then draw it back in." He would also like to move on to produce some art with real security printing. "What I'd really like to do is to print an edition of my own money with De La Rue," a banknote company in England. With a fictitious unit of currency, the "Bogg", he would "print up a series, and then study its price fluctuations." But after Boggs' arrest for alleged violation of the 1981 Forgery and Counterfeiting Act, an injunction prevented Boggs from negotiating with De La Rue and Company.

This latest interest of Boggs' results from the great appreciation he has developed for money as art. Like many currency collectors, Boggs is not a collector himself, he considers money to be "*beautiful stuff*".

Lawrence Weschler's article quotes Boggs on the artistry of modern money. "No one ever stops to *look* at the bills in his pocket - stops and admires the detailing, the conception, the technique. My work is intended partly to get people to look at such things once again, or maybe for the first time."

"But as far as I'm concerned," Boggs says, "money is more beautiful and highly developed and aesthetically satisfying than the print works of all but a few modern artists. And a dollar bill *is* a print: it's a unique, numbered edition."

Apart from their artistry and technique, Boggs admires money's historical associations and is fascinated by its philosophical implications. "Nobody knows what a dollar is, what the word means, what holds the thing up, what it stands in for. And that's what my work is about. Look at these things, I try to say. They're beautiful. But what the hell *are* they?"

Last November twelve jurors had to look at four of Boggs' notes and decide what *they* were. Boggs was charged with four counts of violating Section 18, Subsection 1, of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act: reproducing British currency without obtaining the consent of the Bank of England. The prosecution accused Boggs with neither counterfeiting nor forgery, but argued simply that he had created unauthorized reproductions. The defence argued that the works were not reproductions at all - in fact

they differed from real notes in many respects, including the absence of the back - and could never be mistaken for real currency.

Defence lawyer Geoffrey Robertson argued, "if you just look at his drawings you will see that they are not reproductions but, rather, artists' impressions, objects of contemplation."

In addition, no one could possibly be cheated by being fooled into accepting one of the drawings as cash; the drawings regularly fetched 100 times their face value in the art market, so any unsuspecting recipient could only come out the richer for the mistake.

On the stand, Boggs testified that works of art could not be reproductions "because once you crossed over the line into reproduction, it would no longer be a work of art."

The defence tried to argue that the Act referred to mechanical or photographic reproductions, rather than drawings of the sort that Boggs had produced.

But on all these counts, the amiable Judge was far from convinced. In his summation, the Honorable Sir David McNeill as much as instructed the jurors to produce a verdict of "guilty". "We have a pretty straightforward question here," the judge said. "The word 'reproduction' is a perfectly common one used in everyday discourse, we all know what it means... If there is no more than just the reproduction of an actual serial number, you may find it difficult not to find that 'reproduction in part' has taken place."

Much to everyone's surprise, the jury was unanimous in finding Boggs not guilty.

From CNA Journal April 1988

THE LIMA AND VIGO CROWNS

by J.E. Charlton

One of the fascinating aspects of coin collecting is the story behind a coin. This is particularly true of English coins such as the Vigo issue of Queen Anne and the Lima of George II. During the reign of George II (1727-1760) the British Admiral Anson captured Spanish galleons loaded with \$3,000,000. worth of gold and silver from Lima, Peru. The bullion was then shipped to England and the gold and silver coins minted from the bullion have the word "LIMA" under the bust.

In 1702, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the combined British & Dutch fleets raided the Spanish cities of Cadiz and Vigo. In the Vigo harbour were Spanish galleons just arrived from Peru and Mexico with the annual treasure shipments. Approximately 11,000,000 Spanish dollars (8 reals) were seized & taken to England and melted down. The coins made from this silver have the word "VIGO" under the bust of Queen Anne.



From CNA Journal March 1979

F O R S A L E

WORLD COIN COLLECTION (705 items; 92 countries) \$62.00

<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>
6 Algeria	1 Dominican Republic	16 Jamaica	1 Sierra Leone
5 Argentina	16 East Caribbean States	9 Japan	8 Singapore
27 Austria	1 Ecuador	4 Korea (South)	2 Somalia
20 Bahamas	6 Egypt	1 Lebanon	2 South Africa
20 Barbados	1 Fiji	1 Liberia	1 South Arabia
67 Belgium	9 Finland	3 Luxembourg	21 Spain
2 Belize	40 France	1 Malaya & British Borneo	1 Sudan
8 Bermuda	1 Gambia	5 Malaysia	1 Surinam
3 Bolivia	19 Germany (West)	33 Mexico	6 Sweden
2 Botswana	4 Germany (East)	2 Morocco	22 Switzerland
10 Brazil	16 Great Britain	1 Nepal	3 Syria
22 British Carib. Terr's	16 Greece	12 Netherlands	4 Taiwan
1 British Honduras	2 Guatemala	2 Nicaragua	1 Tanzania
2 British West Africa	1 Guernsey	1 Nigeria	1 Thailand
3 Bulgaria	1 Guyana	13 Norway	1 Tonga
2 Ceylon	21 Haiti	8 Peru	36 Trinidad & Tobago
5 Chile	1 Honduras	3 Philippines	1 Tunisia
1 China	4 Hong Kong	14 Poland	6 Turkey
18 Colombia	4 Hungary	11 Portugal	1 Uruguay
10 Cuba	2 Iceland	1 Rhodesia	18 Venezuela
9 Cyprus	6 India	7 Romania	1 West African States
8 Czechoslovakia	15 Israel	11 Russia	1 Yemen
9 Denmark	22 Italy	2 Saudi Arabia	14 Yugoslavia

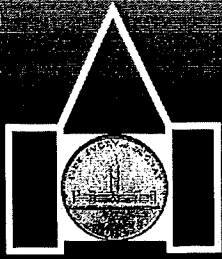
WORLD BANKNOTE COLLECTION (51 Items; 22 Countries) \$ 13.00

<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>	<u>Denominations</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Issuer</u>	<u>Denominations</u>
2 Argentina	500+10,000 pesos	4 Jamaica	5 sh+50c+1(2) dollars
3 Bolivia	10+50+100 bolivianos	1 Laos	1 kip
3 Brazil	1+5+10 cruzieros	2 Malaysia	1(2) ringgit
1 Chile	1 escudo	2 Pakistan	50(2) rupees
3 China	1+1000+10,000 yuan	3 Peru	500+1000+5000 soles
1 Cyprus	250 mil	2 Poland	10+200 zlotych
1 France	10 francs	2 Singapore	1(2) dollars
1 Germany	1 mark	1 Thailand	10 baht
5 Haiti	1(3)+2+5 gourdes	1 Trinidad & Tobago	.5 dollars
4 Indonesia	10 sen+100+500+1000 rupiah	2 U.S.S.R.	1+5 roubles
4 Italy	1+10+500+1000 lire	3 Venezuela	5+10+20 bolivares

Note () = quantity of specified item.

1 Austria	1000 kronen 1902 banknote + 14 stamps	SPECIAL	-	\$1.00
1 Bermuda crown + 1 Netherlands	2 1/2 guilder (marred)	SPECIAL	-	\$6.00

Our Cornwall member, Leo S., is giving up the foreign portion of his collection and would like to dispose of .. as one lot. The condition of most pieces are about average or better, and his average price per item is well below even the Canadian equivalent U.S. Krause & Mishler and Pick listed values. These would make an excellent representative collection for a beginner in the world field!!



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

June 2003

Number 06

From the President's Pen

This is the second Journal produced with a shorter turn-around time. I hope that it reaches in time so that you can savour the coming events rather than use it as a screening device! This meeting's theme will be Computer Aided Collecting. This will be a self-directed tour of the topic. Please share your experiences on this month's topic and bring club members ever closer to cutting-edge numismatic technology. I am certain that many interesting hardware and software items will be revealed to the benefit of us all. A mini-auction will be held if members bring in some items. The Cudahy donation will have been screened by a Currency Museum Official to identify pieces that the museum is interested in. I will report on the results at the meeting.

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of May 26th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:35. The minutes of the April 28th meeting were approved on motion of Johnnie Johnson and seconded by Eugene Touchette. Referring to the mention in the minutes to the effect that; "Most of the material donated to the Club by Denis Cudahy would be made available to the members in the near future.....". The President explained that a representative of the Currency Museum had indicated the Museum may be interested in some of the donated material, and in the event, it would appreciate an opportunity to acquire certain items. A brief discussion ensued with a number of suggestions from the floor on the basis upon which the items of interest could be acquired by the Museum. The President indicated that the matter would be considered further in the near future.

The 50/50 draw was won by Barry McIntyre. A number of door prizes were distributed. The Current Events highlight mentioned the appointment of Tom Rogers as President of the ONA. The theme for the evening was "Counterfeit Coinage". A few spurious pieces were circulated for viewing, including a counterfeit Pillar dollar and a fake Roman denarius of Antonius Pius that was sold to unsuspecting tourists visiting the Coliseum. The President suggested that the subject of counterfeit coinage and paper money could be covered more thoroughly at a future meeting with the help of an invited expert.

The club agreed to purchase a collection of world coins from member Leo Soucy for use as door prizes at future meetings. The acquisition was moved by Barry McIntyre, seconded by Johnny Johnston and approved unanimously by the members. The meeting closed with a mini-auction, an always popular feature. Members were reminded to bring auction material for subsequent meetings to the end of the year.

The meeting was adjourned at 22:00 on motion of Ed Burt, seconded by Barry McIntyre.

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
Bob Smith

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
June 23rd, 2003

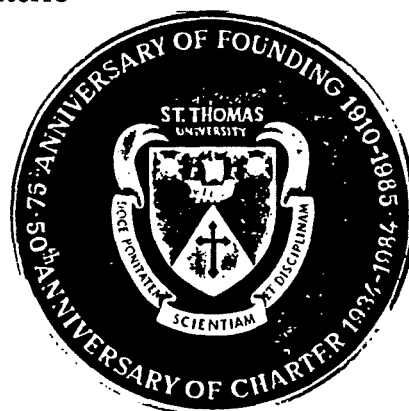
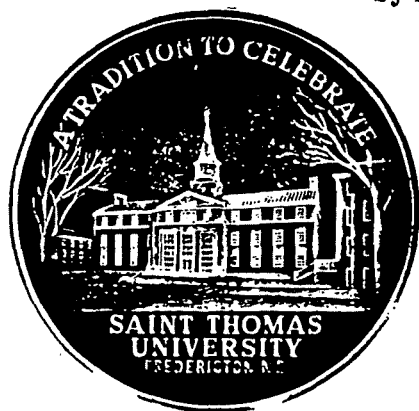
Program
Door Prize
50/50 Draw
...etc...

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

ISSN 1184-6798

The Medal of St. Thomas University

by Earl J. Salterio



In 1984 the Lombardo Mint was commissioned by St. Thomas University of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to strike a medal commemorating the seventy-fifty anniversary of the founding of the university and the fiftieth anniversary of the receipt of a charter. The total mintage was restricted to a hundred specimens in silver and four hundred in bronze, the program being under the direction of Michael Flynn, a Fredericton alumnus. The obverse bears the arms of the university with the legend 75th ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING 1910-1985 above and 50th ANNIVERSARY OF CHARTER 1934-1984 below. The reverse shows a view of the administration building, with the inscription A TRADITION TO CELEBRATE above the SAINT THOMAS UNIVERSITY FREDERICTON, N.B. in three lines in the exergue. The medal is 38 mm. in diameter.

The arms of the university are parted per chevron, with a lymphad or galley, symbolic of the province of New Brunswick, between two suns, which symbolise learning, in chief. A cross, the emblem of Christianity, is in the base of the shield. The motto is "Doce Bonitatem, Scientiam, et Disciplinam," which means, "Teach goodness, knowledge, and discipline," the last meaning how to order one's life.

St. Thomas College was founded in Chatham, New Brunswick, in 1910 for the education of boys at secondary school and junior college levels. The college was chartered as a university on March 9, 1934. The first Bachelor of Arts degrees were conferred on five graduates on June 11, 1936. Other degrees soon followed, the first Bachelor of Science in nursing on May 30, 1945, the first Bachelor of Education on May 25, 1953, the first Master of Arts on May 23, 1955, the first Bachelor of Teaching on May 16, 1966, and the first Bachelor of Social Work on October 17, 1981.

St. Thomas University re-located on the campus of the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton in time for the start of classes in September 1964. It has grown considerably, though it remains the smallest university in the province. St. Thomas has been described as "a liberal arts university with an emphasis on humanistic studies." The present Chancellor is Most Rev. Arthur J. Gilbert, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Saint John. The President is Rev. George Martin of Fredericton.

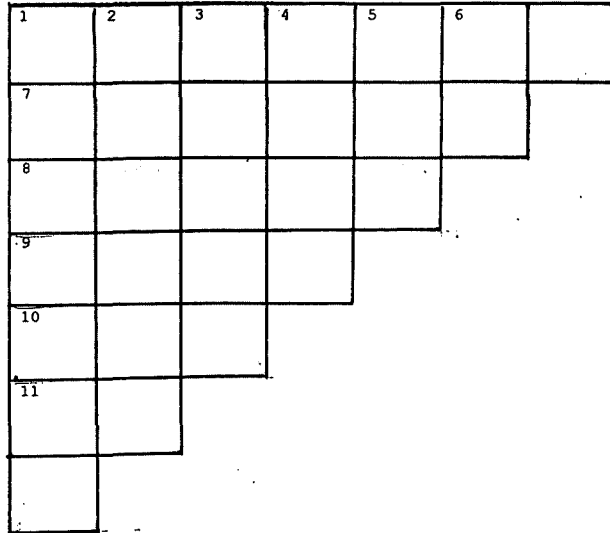
FESCO FOOTNOTES - June 03

May Pyramid

Puzzle V
 Solution H I C
 P E T A L
 C A R A M E L
 C O M P L E T E S
 M O V I E R O A R S
 U N D E R S T A N D I N G

June Puzzle

(Solution later herein)



- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Across</u> | <u>Down</u> |
| 1 - ice cream cones | 1 - food provider |
| 7 - small open space | 2 - source |
| 8 - neaps & ebbs | 3 - worked again |
| 9 - sponsorship (var) | 4 - negatives |
| 10 - disencumber | 5 - raised RR's |
| 11 - M follower | 6 - thanks (Br) |

Quality vs Quantity

A 25-cent coin died and went to heaven. It was greeted there by an angel minister who arranged a grand reception and the best accommodation that could be provided. Shortly afterwards, a hundred-dollar banknote arrived, was admitted, but was treated only casually and with little special attention. When it saw how the coin was honoured, and the banknote knew its own value was 400 times greater, it complained and asked why it was ignored. To which the angel minister replied: "Well, we didn't see you very often in church, on the collection plate."

Addendum to Chinese Coin Study

In the explanation of filial piety that resulted in the "SHAN" coins, I failed to mention that one province, in addition to the official Boards, used it also. It was rather strange, because it was one of the remotest and perhaps poorest of the empire - Kweichow! The rubbing here shows that its SHAN is wider and less noticeable than that of the Boards. As a matter of fact, there was one in the sample that I had not noticed until after the study.



It has been suggested that I append the regnal titles of all the ten emperors of the CH'ING 清 dynasty so that the Mint data of the article can be used for them as well. Before doing so, two further Mints must be added that were not in operation in the time of the emperor of the study.

A	B
T' I E N 天	T U N G 東
C H I N G 津	C H ' U A N 川
in	in
H O P E I	Y U N N A N
河北	雲南

The Mint A ran only for the 3rd and 9th emperors; Mint B for all but the 3rd 4th 8th and 10th emperors. Different Mint designations of the earlier emperors* and Northwestern Regions will not be given here.

CH'ING Dynasty Emperors - Regnal Titles

(On obverse Top - Bottom)

順	康	雍	乾	乾	嘉	道	咸	同	光	宣
治	熙	正	隆	隆	慶	光	豐	治	緒	統
S H U N	K A N G	Y U N G	C H I E N	" S H A N "	C H I A	T A O	H S I E N	T U N G	K U A N G	H S U A N
C H I	H S I	C H E N G	L U N G	L U N G	C H I N G	K U A N G	F E N G	C H I H	H S U	T U N G
*	*	*								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
4	2	2	3	3	0	2	5	6	7	0
4	6	3	6	6	3	1	1	2	5	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
6	2	3	9	0	2	5	6	7	0	1
1	2	5	5	2	0	0	1	4	8	1

Solution
to the
June 03
puzzle.

C O R N E T S
A R E O L A
T I D E S
E G I S
R I D
E N
R

Rather than postponing the solutions to these puzzles for a month, we will be including them in the same issue on one of the later pages. We hope this will be of greater help to you.

A Reproduction of a Biblical Coin on a Medal

by Jerry Remick CNA #128



A reproduction of a silver shekel, one of thirty pieces believed used in the betrayal of Jesus, has been made on a 33mm nickel bonded steel medal. The images and inscriptions from both sides of the original coin have been redrawn so that they are more clearly defined. An outline of the irregular edge on the original coin is shown near the edge of the medal.

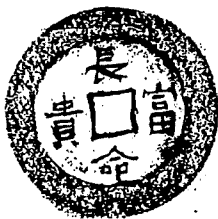
A laureate head of Melkarth, a Phoenician god, is featured on the obverse side. There is no inscription.

The reverse side shows an eagle standing on a ship's prow, with a palm under its right wing. A translation of the Greek inscription around the outer part reads "*TYRE SACRED AND INVIOLETE CITY*". The date is 66 B.C.

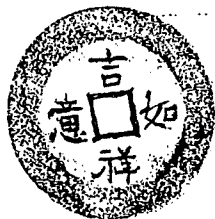
Sherritt Mint struck 5,000 specimens on 33 mm NBS blanks for Mr. O.J. Schauerte, the designer of the medal. Specimens of the medal accompanied by two paper descriptions of the medal are \$1.60 postpaid each from Mr. O.J. Schauerte, Box 5, Alder Flats, Alberta, T0C 0A0. Special prices are available for bulk orders.

COIN IDENTIFICATION - June 03

3 - (FF)



Obverse



Reverse

Modern struck brass Chinese Amulet, made to resemble a cast coin. It is probably from the 20th century.

Obverse: (t-b-r-l) Long life, wealth and honour"

Reverse: (t-b-r-l) "Good fortune, all that you wish"

4 - (FR) ۲



Ayyubid Sultanate of Egypt n.d. AE Fals Balog #323
Al'Adil As-Saiff ad-Din Abu Bakr Muhammad I ibn
Ayyub as king AH596-615 / AD 1199-1215

4 - (FR) ۲



Obverse

Reverse

Zengids of Aleppo n.d. Ae Fals Mitchiner #1135 type
King Isma'il AH 569-577 / AD 1174-1181

Obverse: "Honourable King"

Reverse: "Father of the just king Mahmud"

5 - (FR)



Ae
c AH 80
AD 700



Obverse

Reverse

Umayyad Post-reform n.d. 1/2 Fals Walker # 693

Obverse: "There is no God but Allah alone"

Reverse: "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah"

6 - (JM)



Obverse



Reverse

England, Middlesex - Masonic

Ae 1794 1/2 penny token D&H 370e, S 370a

Obverse: City of London Arms

Reverse: Cherub in triangle w/designations:

WISDOM - STRENGTH - BEAUTY

Rev border: SIT LUX / ET LUX / FUIT

"Let there be light and there was light"

Edge: . XX . . X . MASONIC HALFPENNY
TOKEN MDCCXCIV

7 - (JM)



Obverse



Reverse

Germany Mitchiner # 1829

Nürnberg n.d. (1698) French-style brass jeton

by mintmaster Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer 1663-1709

copied from a French dated prototype

Obverse: Laureate bust of Louis XIV, right

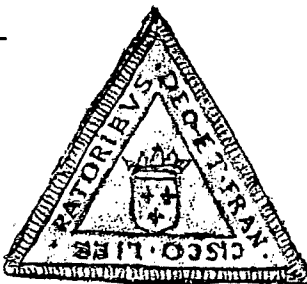
LVDVICVS MAGNUS REX LDL below

Reverse: Mercury pointing at man at pedestal

HOC PACES HABVERE BONAE

AEDIFICIA REGIA in exergue

Unknown 2 (JM) (Translation please, Graham)



OLD ROPE

To carry a little further the subject of cleaning coins, I should like to point out that very few coins in poorer condition than very fine are worth trying to clean at all. A little tarnish or toning on a worn coin can sometimes make it look better. If any cleaning is to be done on a worn coin, it is best to stick with soap and water.

Ancient coins are better left alone. There are experts in museums who are able to remove corrosion, verdigris, deposits of lime, and so forth, but they are very careful in what they do. I have in my possession an Athenian tetradrachm of the old style, of the variety first issued about 393 B.C., which was cleaned by its previous owner. I well remember seeing the coin in his collection when we first met in Detroit in 1951. At that time it had a fine toning, and I well remember saying how much better it looked than my own specimen.

When next we met, he said, "You'll remember my Athenian owl? You'll never guess what I did." In the horror of anticipation I asked, "You didn't try to clean it, did you?" He said in a broken voice full of sorrow and heaviness, "Yes, I did." "If only," said I, "you had broached the subject on the occasion of my seeing your collection, I could have warned you to leave it alone!" "Ah, yes," he groaned remorsefully, "Well do I know now that I should have left it alone! Alas for the patination of centuries!" I replied that I was truly sorry for what had happened, and implored him to pause and reflect before attempting to clean any of his mediaeval European silver. Seven years later I purchased the entire collection, since he wished to dispose of the collection rather than leave it behind after his death, nobody else in the family being interested in coins. By that time the abused owl was beginning to look a little better. To-day, after thirty years in the atmosphere of a community whose sole industry is a kraft pulp and paper mill, it is improving its appearance by means of a rapid process of patination unknown to the ancients!

Proofs are another class of coins which must not be cleaned. Their beautiful lustre is so delicate that any attempt to remove toning can only result in disaster. To remove a dark purplish tarnish from a silver proof is to remove the special lustre along with it.

A Medal For The 150th Anniversary Of The First Recorded Canadian Baseball Game

By Jerry Remick CNA #128



In June 1988, an issue of 38 mm medals was released to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first recorded baseball game in Canada. The game took place June 4, 1938 at the Village of Beachville (Ontario) in the County of Oxford. The Beachville Club played against The Zorras, a club from the townships of North Oxford and Zorra. The baseball game was re-enacted on June 4, 1988 in Beachville. The medal was sponsored by the Woodstock Coin Club, Woodstock, Ontario. Ken Ovington and Jack Griffin, both members of the Woodstock Coin Club, were in charge of the project.

A baseball player of 1838 holding a flat type wooden bat used in those days in a position ready to swing at the ball is featured on the obverse side. An outline of the square infield with four bases that was used in 1838 frames the player. "BEACHVILLE ONTARIO JUNE 4, 1838" is to the right side of the player. "WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB E&KO" is inscribed below the player's feet. "THE FIRST RECORDED BASEBALL GAME IN CANADA/150TH ANNIVERSARY 1988" is around the outer part of the medal. The Canadian Numismatic Association's members' logo is featured on the reverse side.

Eleanor and Jack Ovington designed the medal. Pressed Metal products, Vancouver, B.C., struck the medals. Eight different types of the medal were struck at three different times. Uniface specimens showing the baseball side were struck for all metals for the first four types. The first and fifth types were sold to the public at the Beachville Ontario Museum. The other types were available only to members of the Woodstock Coin Club. The obverse and reverse sides of the first four issues are in the normal positions, but are rotated 180° for types five through eight.

The mintage figures given below in brackets are for uniface specimens. all pure silver specimens have plain edges.

The first type has a plain edge and the following mintages: 94 pure silver (4), 120 bright bronze (8), 145 nickel (8) and 45 antique bronze (10).

The second type has a reeded edge and the following mintages: 30 pure silver, 30 bright bronze (4), 30 nickel (4), and 30 antique bronze (4).

A small maple leaf was added to the baseball side of the third type and it has a plain edge. Mintages are 9 pure silver (2), 19 bright bronze (4), 19 nickel (4) and 39 antique bronze (4).

The fourth type with reeded edge and maple leaf has the following mintages: 9 pure silver (2), 19 bright bronze (4), 19 nickel (4) and 39 antique bronze (4).

The fifth type with plain edge, maple leaf and upset reverse has the following mintages: 37 pure silver, 20 bright bronze, 60 nickel and 60 antique bronze.

The sixth type with reeded edge, maple leaf and upset reverse has the following mintages: 7 pure silver, 10 bright bronze, 10 nickel and 10 antique bronze.

A second maple leaf was added to the baseball side of the seventh type. The medals have a plain edge and upset reverse with the following mintages; 9 pure silver, 10 bright bronze, 20 oxidized nickel and 11 antique bronze.

The eighth type with reeded edge, 2 maple leaves and upset reverse has the following mintages: 9 pure silver, 10 bright bronze, 20 oxidized nickel and 11 antique bronze.

A few specimens of the fifth issue are available from Beachville Ontario Museum, c/o Ms. Shirley Riddick, Beachville, Ontario NOJ 1A0 at the following prices: nickel or oxidized bronze at \$5.00 each plus \$2.00 for postage and pure silver for \$30.00 plus \$2.00 for postage. Set of the three metals is available at \$43.00 postpaid.

The baseball game of 1838 was very different form that of today's game. The bat was a piece of rather rough-hewn, flat wood and lacked the round surface of today's bat.

The 1838 infield was square with four bases and home plate, the distance between bases was only 61.5 feet.

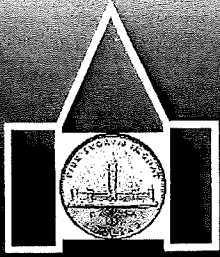
To tag out a player running between bases, you threw the ball at him and had to hit him. However, the ball was much softer in 1838 than today, being made of twisted woolen yarn with a sewn calfskin case.

A fair ball was one thrown to the batter at any height between the bend of his knee and the top of his head near enough to him to be fairly within reach. All others were unfair.

I would like to thank Jack Griffin for supplying me with the mintage figures. Ken Ovington and Thomas Masters furnished me with background data and a photo of the medal. Further information on this medal is available from Jack Griffin, R.R.#3, Burford, Ontario NOE 1A0.

From CNA Journal June 1989

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	



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi-Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

July 2003

Number 07

From the President's Pen

July's meeting will feature BIG SILVER as its theme. As in the past members are asked to bring in their favorite large silver pieces and tell us a bit about them. I recently heard through the grapevine that a small hoard was found in the vicinity that contained numerous American 50cent pieces all dated around the mid 1800's. All hoard examples are also welcome!

The Cudahy donation has been documented and is attached for your review. I expect that we can start the auction process for the August or September Meetings. This is prime vacation time, so when you are roaming around be certain to check out any numismatic opportunities as they present themselves along the way.

Have a very safe and a very restful vacation!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of June 23rd, 2003

The Vice-President called the meeting to order at 19:40. The minutes of the June meeting were approved on motion by Mike Amy, seconded by David Bergeron. The Chair extended a welcome to Gerald Purchase who attended to renew his membership. Gerald, a long time member, was accompanied by his son John and his grandson Keith, representing three generations of coin enthusiasts. Keith, an avid collector of sports cards and medallic momentos managed to win one of the door prizes and acquired most of the others to add to his collection.

David Bergeron addressed the meeting on a number of issues, including an explanation of the Currency Museum's interest in some of the material donated by Denis Cudahy. David indicated that the President would inform and consult with the membership on the items of interest and obtain a consensus on the process of disposal. David spoke of the new and revamped Boutique at the Currency Museum which now maintains a well stocked inventory of books related to numismatics and available for purchase.

David also gave a very interesting overview of the relationship between the Mint, the Currency Museum and the Archives concerning their individual numismatic holdings. David also touched on the ongoing updating of the displays in the Currency Museum and gave credit to member Frank Fesco for his invaluable assistance. This very interesting and informative meeting closed at 21:30 on motion by Mike Amy.

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

July 28th, 2003

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw


...etc...

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

ISSN 1184-6798

Item #	Country	Date	Description
1	Thailand	1983	10 bhat nickel proof Y-165
2	Canada	1986	Silver medallion, Sherritt Mint Anthony Henday pioneer fur trader
3	Thailand	1982	Bronze medal, bicentennial of Rattanakasin
4&5	Portugal	1982	Nickel medal, Birmingham mint, Mint Directors Conference, Lisbon
6	Thailand	1994	Nickel Medal, Mint Directors Conference, 1994
7	Thailand	1978	2 Silver medals, world orchid conference, 1978
8	Canada	N/A	Bronze medal, INCO Mines
9	China	1983	Bronze medal, Panda
10	China	N/A	Bronze medal, "Ministry of Personnel"
11	Japan	1989	Mint Set, Proof
12	Canada	1979	Silver medal, Englehard Aurora mine
13	Netherlands	1982	1G and 2.5G Sherritt blanks in Lucite Holder
14	China	N/A	Bronze Medal in excellent silk case, Panda
15	Japan	1993	500 YEN, proof in lucite holder
16	Japan	1993	Mint Set, Proof
17	China	1986	Mint Set, silver
18	China	1983	Mint Set, silver
19	China	1984	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
20	China	1990	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
21 & 22	Japan	1990	Mint Set
23	Korea	1983	Mint Set
24	Japan	1985	Mint Set
25	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Cityscape, coins on reverse.
26	Germany	1992	Silver Medal, Mint Director's Conf. In Madrid.
27 & 28	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Rectangular, Water & Tree
29	China	N/A	Gold Plated Medal, Dragon Motif
30	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Oriental Lions
31	Malaysia	1990	\$1 Proof
32 & 33	Japan	1993	Mint Set
34	Japan	1985	Mint Set
35	Nigeria	1988	Silver Medal, Large, 25th Anniversary of Mint
36	Israel	1989	Shekel, Silver, Uncirculated with case
37	Greece	1984	Mint Set
38	Italy	N/A	Bronze Medal Set, World Food Organization
39	China	N/A	Brass Medals
40	Netherlands	1984	50G, Birth of Prince William of Orange
41	Portugal	1988	100 Escudos, 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope
42	Malta	1992	5 Pounds, Silver Proof
43	Italy	1986	3 500 Lira (Vatican, Italy and San Marino), bimetal; 3 Cunickel Medals
44	Canada	1986	Brass Tokens, 5, \$1.00, B.C. Transit
45	Netherlands	1945	50G, Birth of Prince William of Orange
46	Netherlands	1987	50G, 50th Anniversary of Queen Juliana
47	Neuchatel	N/A	Silver Medal, 50%
48	Finland	1994	Mint Set
49	Austria	1982	Brass Medal, Vienna
50	Canada	1977	Gold Plated Nickel, Sherritt Mint, 1927-1977 50 years of the mine
51	Israel	1989	Mint Set
52	Portugal	1986	Mint Set
53	Germany	N/A	Bimetal test token demo pieces Deutche (4)
54	Canada	1980	Bronze Medals to Royal Canadian Mint, 2 rectangles, Mint Director Meeting
55	Algeria	1962	Silver 5 Francs (2)

56	Algeria	1992	Mint Set
	Korea	1991	Mint Set
58	Korea	1992	Mint Set
59	Canada	1992	Miscellaneous Medals (6), includes Silver Mint Directors' Conference
60	Thailand	N/A	Silver Tie Tack, Dragon Motif
61	Canada	1992	Set of Wooden Nickels and 3 Trade Dollars (12 pieces)
62	Austria	1983	Brass Medal, Vienna Mint
63	Brazil	1984	Mint Set
64 & 65	Ireland	1986	Mint Set
66	China	1988	Brass Medal
67	Canada	1980	Nickel Medal, CNA Boucherville Speaker
68	U.S.A.	1988	Bimetal Medal, Mint Directors' Conference
69	Austria	1983	Mint Set
70	G.B.	1972	Proof Set
71	Netherlands	1989	Silver Ducat, Proof
72	Canada	1979	25 cents (3), Inco Holders, 1st product minted from Canadian alloys
73	Belgium	1994	Mint Set
74	Canada	1982	CNA Medal, Winnipeg
75	Netherlands	1980	Mint Set
76	Netherlands	1987	Mint Set
77	Netherlands	1988	Mint Set
78	Netherlands	1989	Mint Set
79 & 80	Spain	1984	2000 pesetas, Silver
81	Mexico	1983	2 Brass Mint Medals
82	Mexico	1980	Silver Medal, 445th Anniversary of the Mexico Mint
83	Mexico	1985	Large Silver Bimetallic Medal, 450th Anniversary of the Mexico Mint
84	Canada	N/A	Presentation Medal, Gold-Plated, Inco Mines



Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!

OLD ROPE

Canadian numismatics is divided into many fields. In some cases the lines of division are very clear, and in others the lines are rather blurred. Decimal coins form a self-explanatory field. It comprises all coins of the Dominion of Canada; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from 1861; the Prince Edward Island cent of 1871; the coins of 1858 and 1859 for the province of Canada; and the Newfoundland coinage since 1865.

Colonial coinages are the pre-Confederation issues before the advent of the decimal system. Strictly speaking, the decimal coins of the Atlantic Provinces belong here, but it appears more convenient for most collectors to classify these as decimal coins. The Colonial coinages were the big field of the Golden Age of numismatics in Canada, the days of Breton, LeRoux, Courteau, and McLachlan.

What, then, belongs in the field known as "Canadian tokens?" This phrase has for decades been an indefinite catch-all for so many different items that it is long overdue for clarification. The field properly consists of the trade tokens, transportation tokens, advertising pieces, etc. issued since about 1860, and not in general use as money. Such pieces include Breton 566 to 669, 733 to 856, 897, 900 to 903, 914, 922, 923, 930 to 933 and 936 to 939. These pieces were, for the most part, redeemable for goods or services or for a discount on a purchase at a particular store. Some were good for a fixed amount, but only in their locality of issue. They did not, any of them, have the universal acceptance of such Colonial tokens as the privately-issued halfpennies of Nova Scotia, which were accepted as halfpennies anywhere in Nova Scotia.

Communion tokens were collected as another series in that universal catch-all "Canadian tokens" in the past, but are worthy of separate treatment. Advertising pieces, which include many if not most shell and mirror cards and spinners, should also be considered as a separate field. These are among the many things called Exnumia by American collectors. This term is in danger of being widened too much in meaning. To classify the Colonial coppers as exnumia just because they are inscribed "Halfpenny Token" is simply ridiculous.

Medals are an enormous field scarcely touched. They are divided into many areas such as those of war medals, religious medals, academic medals, classical historical medals, athletic medals (yet little explored), agricultural medals, and commercial medals, to name some areas well worthy of serious study.

Canadian paper money is divisible into several fields. Bank of Canada Notes, the chartered bank notes, Dominion of Canada Notes including the 25c notes, Treasury Notes of the Canadian colonies, private scrip of Colonial times, card and other money of the French regime, and the numerous examples of local scrip issued since 1900 form the main classes of paper money.

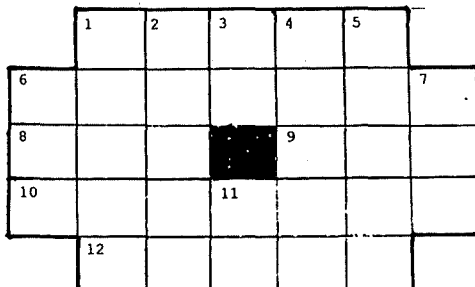
Canadian numismatic art and design form a field well worthy of study. This would take the student into all realms of Canadian numismatics. As part of this study one would learn of the many designers, engravers, and manufacturers of materia numismatica produced in and for Canada. If expanded into the realm of paper money, it would indeed be a huge field of labour.

FESCO FOOTNOTES - JULY 03

Crossword Puzzle

Across

- 1 - take hold of
- 6 - formal discourse
- 8 - sceptre
- 9 - phagos prefix
- 10 - borrower (slang)
- 12 - come in



Down

- 1 - search by feel
- 2 - radium by-product
- 3 - in, on or near
- 4 - military blockade
- 5 - puzzler
- 6 - alternatives
- 7 - also not
- 11 - bible section (ab)

A TURKISH TALE

A big diamond was discovered in one of the colonies of the British Empire and finally found its way to the court as a gift to the king, who ordered it to be placed on the ceremonial crown. There was only one problem, however: a hole had to be drilled across the diamond, a task nobody in the Empire dared to undertake. So the diamond was taken to France, to Italy and then to Spain, in search for a master who was qualified to perform the task. Although the best were consulted, no one would touch it for fear of breaking it.

Finally the procession ended up in the Ottoman Court. The Sultan ordered it to be taken to the Master of master jewellers, an old Armenian who worked in the Grand Bazaar. Upon examining it he shook his head and said:

“No, it is too risky”, but seeing the disappointment on the faces of the procession, he said:

“Wait”, and called:

“Agop”, and a small boy walked in.

– “Yes, boss”..

“Drill a hole in this diamond from here to here.”

– “Sure, boss”

And, in front of the speechless crowd, he performed the task with a hand drill.

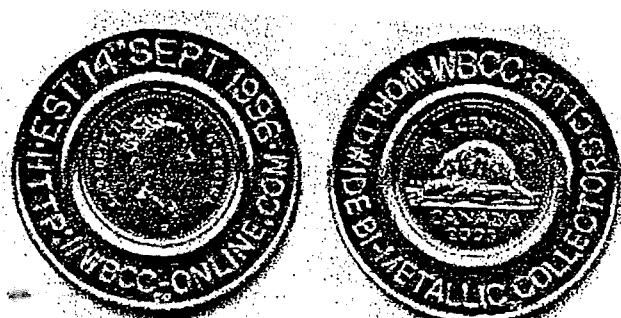
– “There, boss.” It was perfect.

The old Master laughed aloud before the shocked and inquisitive court, and said:

“Well, Gentlemen, he doesn’t know his limit yet!”

– Nihat Özbudun

(A knowledgeable Turkish Numismatist)



THREE FIRSTS.

This is the first token of this bi-metal type in Canada.
 This is the first news release of its identity in Canada.
 This is the first time I have used a scan in my news.

What is it? It is one of 38 known pieces produced with a BU 2003 5-cent Canadian coin in a copper band, advertising the existence and computer web page address of a worldwide club of enthusiastic bi-metallic item (coins and tokens) collectors. I plan to have it with me at the next meeting.

BOOK REPORT

In 2002, Krause Publications produced the 2nd Edition of “Warman’s Coins & Paper Money” by Allen G. Berman, who is a knowledgeable U.S. collector, dealer and author with over 30 years of experience.

The first 116 pages are about U.S. currency. BUT, then there are 163 pages of good representative coverage of the rest of the world’s currency - over all time!! This comprises both ancient (Greek, Roman, Byzantine, etc) and modern (Canada 23 pages), both

oriental (Middle and Far East) and occidental (Europe, Africa & other Americas), both coins (some tokens) and paper money (some scrip), with valuations and clear illustrations. It gives sound basic advice to collectors and is strewn with suggested references.

I heartily recommend it as an introductory reference for anyone who is considering expanding their knowledge and collecting directions into broader areas. My copy was obtained at the Bank of Canada Currency Museum. F.F. 2003 07 10

Crossward solution is on next page.

July 03 Solution

G R A S P
O R A T I O N
R O D E S O
S P O N G E R
E N T E R

MONS MUSEUM NUMISMATIC COLLECTION ONE OF MOST INTERESTING IN BELGIUM

By Harry M. Eisenhauer, President CPMS

While on a European tour with the military band of the Royal Canadian Regiment, I had an opportunity to visit one of Europe's historic numismatic museums located in the city of Mons, Belgium. The information contained in this article is the result of my observations there, and should be of interest to all numismatists.

The numismatic collection at Mons is composed of nearly 18,000 pieces, and certainly one of the most beautiful and interesting to be found in all of Belgium.

The collection has been constantly expanded since 1945, and at present is housed in 22 frames and 22 show windows.

The frames contain about 2,500 bronze medallions, among which exists a very interesting series of French pieces covering a period from the reign of Henry IV to the end of the second empire, as well as a number which relate to the local and regional events associated with the reign of Louis XIV.

Medallions displayed also include those of independent Belgium, Central and Western Europe, Great Britain and Spain, as well as religious and Masonic issues. Of considerable interest is a series minted around 1820 bearing the coats of arms of famous families and events that took place in many European countries.

The eight center windows contain more than 2,500 pieces of paper currency, medallions and coins of all eras, from Gallic to contemporary and including early Roman Republic issues; a collection of Federal Belgium currency, and monies from Saxony and the many states that comprise modern Germany and Austria.

Worthy of special mention are the coin displays of the Papal States, all parts of Italy, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England and Switzerland.

To give our readers an idea of the riches contained in this museum, the Eastern Roman Empire alone is represented by nearly 1,400 pieces, about 1,000 of which are in bronze and 400 in Silver, with the issues of more than 60 emperors and empresses. Finally, there are two frames containing paper money. Each piece has been cleaned, identified, classified and placed in a window or frame. Silver items appear against a blue velvet background, and bronze against yellow velvet.

To any collectors planning a trip to Europe, may I suggest a visit to the Mons numismatic museum. A considerable amount of time should be reserved to see this exhibit properly, since more than 12,500 items are presently permanently exposed.

In closing, I wish to thank Mr. Marcel Hoc, Honorary Chief of the Royal Library, for his assistance in making this article possible.

COIN IDENTIFICATION - July 03

8 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-13a



Switzerland Divo & Tabler #970c
Bishopric of Sitten billon Batzen 1710
Franz Joseph Supersaxo 1701 -1734

Obverse:
Sitten Arms w/ 2-head eagle above; 17-10 at sides.
PRÆF.ET.COM.REIP.VALLESY

Reverse:
Mitre'd Bishop's arms over crossed sword and crozier.
F.I.SUPERSAXO.O.EP.SE

9 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-19



Russia AE Medal 1863 - 1864
Alexander II 1855 -1881

This medal commemorates the suppression of the 2nd Polish rebellion of 1863-64, when Poland, supported by Lithuania and White Russia, sought complete independence from Russia. The imperial Romanov eagle with shields on breast and wings, holding orb and sceptre in its claws is featured on the obverse.

10 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-17a



Lithuania Saurma #5582 (Plate 2925)
billon 2 denar 1570

Sigismund August 1548 -1572
Obverse: Crowned SA monogram. 15 - 70 at sides
Reverse: Horseman w/sword galloping l, II below

11 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-14d



Riga: (now Latvia) Ahlström #24
(under Sweden) billon Solidus (16)30
Gustavus II Adolphus 1611 - 1632

Obverse: crowned A in G monogram
GVST.ADO(Vasa shield)D.G.REX.S in beaded ring
Reverse: cart'd Riga arms (+ over crossed keys) in ring
SOLIDVS:CIVI:RIGENSIS 30

12 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-15a



Riga: (now Latvia) Ahlström #67
(under Sweden) billon Solidus (16)40
Christina 1632-1654

Obverse: Vasa symbol in C
CHRISTINA.D.G.R.S. in beaded ring
Reverse: Cartouched Riga arms in beaded ring
SOLIDVS.CIVI.RIGA.40

13 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-12a



Roman Provincial Sear #1240 BMC 20, 283,8
(Greek Imperial) AE 24
Emperor Hadrian AD 117 - 138
Damascus, Syria

Obverse: laur hd, r
ΘΕΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC (*Theos Adrianos*)
Reverse: City God, l, cornucopia at shoulder
ΔΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΛΕΟC
(*Damaskenon metropleos* - city of Damascus.
Little of these legends were legible, but enough to permit this identification.)

(Those who have not yet entered the magical new world of international communications may not be aware of the wealth of information that is available on the Personal Computer Network. Here is an actual example of the replies received from a coin chat group, to a question about honouring parents. These arrived all within 24 hours, in spite of the various time zone differences.)

Subject: Respect of Fathers

“May I change the subject to another? It is interesting to note that on the North American Father's Day that the Islamic rulers paid their respects in their titles and on their coins. Is this common throughout all levels of Islamic society, and is it known when it originated? Frank Fesco”

“I guess it is common in all levels of society. Traditional Arab custom has a person wearing his father's name always alongside his own; also the mothers name in many instances. Traditional Arab custom had a man in emotional circumstances (during a heated argument or in battle before a charge) shout: “I am the son of (His mothers name)”. Muslim societies adopted the Muslim value of Mother and Father (In that order). Respect and humility towards Parents come right after worship of God in importance. This is why you do not find Old peoples' homes or Retirement Homes in Muslim countries. Old people live in a lot of dignity with their Children who take care of them after retirement. In theory, for Muslims, every day is Fathers and Mothers day. Anas” [Iraqi]

“Dear Frank. I read your message but I could not understand your question very well. Could you be a bit more precise? Best regards from Malaga (Spain) Salvador”

“Hello Salvador, I meant the respect shown to fathers by mention of them by “Ibn” or “bin” on Islamic coins. Frank”

“Dear Frank and list [of members], It is not unusual in many societies for a person's name to include a patronymic, or reference to the father. In Arabic it is x ibn y (x son of y). Russian uses a patronymic as a middle name, -ovich or -ovna (son or daughter of). Fitzpatrick is old Norman for son of Patrick. MacDonald is son of Donald. O'Neal is son of Neal. Donaldson and Johansson are sons of Donald and Johan, respectively. Those are just a few examples that popped into my head. The practice is certainly not restricted to Arabs and Islamic societies. Jim” [American]

“Muslim religion actually enshrines the value of parents in many instances. I can think of two off the top of my head: “IDA ALLAH WA RIDA AL WALIDAYN” - The forgiveness of ALLAH and the forgiveness of the Parents; and The Holiday prayers: “...RABBI 'GFURLI WA LI WALIDAYYA RABI 'RHAMHUMA KAMA RABBAYANI SAGHIRA” -

God forgive me and my parents, God be merciful on them as they raised me when I was young. Happy father's (Children's) day! Fawzan” [Lebanese]

“I believe patronymics are used (or were at least until fairly recently) in Iceland also. Tom” [American]

“We must not forget that as much as a child proudly carry its father's name in Arabic, the father also proudly carry his child's name (of at least the first born). Thus Abu X, or father of X and Um X, or mother of X are common as well. Does any other culture do that? Regards, Fawzan”

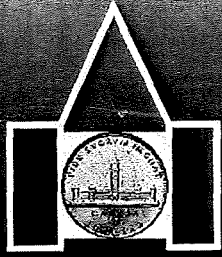
“Thank you all, and best wishes to those of you who are fathers. The custom seems to have died out in some of our cultures, but I find it useful in genealogical association of Islamic coins during attribution. Frank”

“Frank, I'm not sure that the use of “ibn/bin” should be interpreted so much as a special sign of respect to fathers in Islamic culture. Instead, I think it is simply a tool for differentiating individuals in a period when last names, as we know them in modern Europe and North America, simply did not exist. For example, if say in the Umayyad period one lived in a town with several people bearing the name Mahmoud, one could only differentiate between the several Mahmonds by referring to the various fathers. One would speak of Mahmoud son of Abbas, in order to be clear that the Mahmoud in question is not Mahmoud son of Yosef, etc. Thus the patronymic plays the same role as the last name. The ancient Greeks, Jews and many other ancient and medieval peoples also regularly differentiated individuals by their patronymic. Best regards, Oliver” [American]

“Thank you Oliver That makes more sense than just a proud reference to their parent. To others: the information was appreciated in response to my first question to this group. I have been listening intently to your knowledgeable conversations over the past few months and have learned a great deal. Frank”

“I would like to add one bit of information: When someone dies, during the burial ceremony, the Imam in charge, addresses him (or her) with the mother's name (never with father's). This practise always intrigued me. I wonder if it is the same in Arabic countries? Nihat from Turkey.”

(This demonstrates the willingness of those who know, to promptly share with those who don't. In some small, but not insignificant, way, it is improving relationships among nations. I heartily recommend it as a rewarding activity).



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

August 2003

Number 08

From the President's Pen

August's meeting will feature a presentation by Tom Masters, President of the Ontario Numismatic Association. Tom is currently making the rounds of Coin Clubs in Ontario and we are very fortunate to have had Tom offer to make a presentation to us at our August Meeting. The exact content of the presentation and refreshments is not known but they will certainly be of substance. I hope everyone has made it through Blackout 2003. This Journal was longer than normal in preparation so I hope it reaches you in time! There is provision for a small auction if members want to bring items. See you there!

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

Bob Smith

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

August 25th, 2003

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 July 28th, 2003

The Vice-President, R. Smith called the meeting to order at 19:30 and welcomed Roger Duval as a visitor/ new member. The minutes of the June 2003 meeting were approved on motion of Johnny Johnston.

Frank Fesco showed a by-metallic piece obtained through his contacts in the world-wide fraternity of numismatists/coin collectors. Frank also circulated an impressive collection of British imitation spade guineas. He challenged members to identify the one genuine 1/2 guinea buried among the imitations. Few members met the challenge.

Frank indicated the collection was the result of many years of sorting through dealers "junk" boxes. This again, underlined that fact that "value" is not necessary in order to build a very interesting and educational collection of numismatic items.

Being a typical summer 'relaxed' get together, most of the meeting consisted of general discussions on a number of topics such as the metal content of coins, the scarcity of collectable coins in circulation, etc.

The meeting closed at 21:00 on a member's motion.

The "Sam Slick" Trade Dollar of Windsor, N.S.

by Jerry Remick

The city of Windsor, Nova Scotia, has issued a trade dollar this year to commemorate the sesquicentenary of the publication of Thomas Chandler Haliburton's "The Clockmaker, or The Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville." Originally the Sayings appeared serially in "The Nova Scotian" of Halifax. The work is a gentle satire intended to stir the people of Nova Scotia into doing something to revive the depressed economy of the day.

Many of the sayings of Sam Slick have found their way into the repertory of proverbs, figures of speech, and witticism of the English language, and are used the world over today, in almost complete ignorance of their source. One of his sayings, "It's raining cats and dogs," is quoted on the trade dollar. Among the sayings of Sam Slick are the following: He flies right off the handle for nothing, the early bird gets the worm, every dog has his day in this world, he drank like a fish, as quick as a wink, six of one and half a dozen of the other, this country is going to the dogs, a miss is as good as a mile, and an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Judge Haliburton's home is in Windsor, and is now a provincial museum. Every August the city designates a week as "Sam Slick Days." The trade token depicts on the obverse the coat of arms of Windsor, with appropriate legends. The reverse portrays Sam Slick, in a top hat, facing left, with appropriate legends including the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs."

The total issue is 5000 pieces, struck in nickel-bonded steel by the Sherrit Mint. Specimens are available at \$1.50 postpaid from Ms. Eva Mumford, Victoria Street, Windsor, Nova Scotia B0N 2T0.

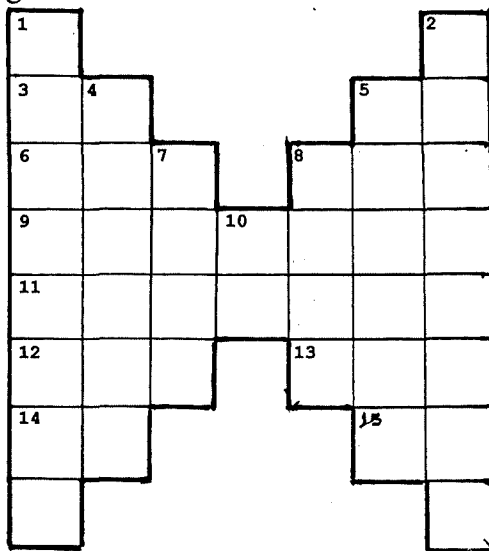


FESCO FOOTNOTES - Aug 03

August "Bolo" Puzzle

Across

- 3 2nd diatonic tone
- 5 terminate
- 6 proceed
- 8 ridge depression
- 9 nutriment
- 11 alike
- 12 employ
- 13 Tokyo formerly
- 14 left opposite (abbr)
- 15 thus



Down

- 1 keep as precious
- 2 spiritless coward
- 4 enroll
- 5 testes
- 7 U.S. coin
- 8 hernia (suff)
- 10 3rd diatonic note

AUGUST ARTICLES -

Imitation "Spade Guineas"

On the "Identification" page is a British Imitation "Spade Guinea" token. To demonstrate the great variety of these that were struck, I have included a list of the 36 different reverse designs (½ and 1 G) that I have found in my lifetime, the dates they bear, and the variety of their obverse designs - a combined total of 83 pieces. They are only representative of the number that exist. When I included a genuine ½ Guinea at the last club meeting, no one seemed to notice it among the fakes.

Pioneer Gas Coupons

I finally managed to record the small grouping of Serial # types that I have, and have included it. Since I own an economical small Toyota "Echo" I never get the 25-cent ones (or higher?). Members are asked to bring theirs along for barter or sale.

"Take a Coin - Put a Coin"

A new coin swap or buy scheme has been introduced for members attending meetings. A tray of coins donated to the club is laid out for mulling over and swapping for money or other coins. The mixture should continue to grow and change. It gives members another source of material.

C.O.C.C. Journal

Our Journal organizer and producer, Johnnie Johnston, continues to reissue articles from the past that he hopes are interesting. He would appreciate hearing whether they are, or whether there are other items that members would like him to find. A note of encouragement is always welcome.

Recent Event or News

Johnnie would also appreciate brief reports from anyone who has attended any of the Coin Shows this summer, who has travelled and had coin contacts in other places, or who have come across new numismatic items.

Napean Sportsplex Shows

These Stamp and Coin Shows are held every month and are worth exploring. At the July 13th show, there was a group of high-quality British items. They outclassed the somewhat childish Canadian 25-cent pieces, and even the historic U.S. series of quarter dollars. They were a group of model 4 shilling (double florin) pieces of various Commonwealth lands in three different metals. I was attracted by a draped-head Queen Victoria 1901 piece for the Isle of Man. Next shows: 14 Sept, 12 Oct, 9 Nov and 14 Dec. I'll try to remember to remind you.

BRITISH IMITATION HALF- & ONE-GUINEA TOKENS
(Varieties found to-date)

		----- Dates -----										
<u>HALF-GUINEAS</u> (Distinctive types by date) --->		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	T
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	0	0
		0	6	8	9	9	0	0				T
<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Reverse Legends</u> (alphabetically)	1	8	8	0	1	0					.
1	.C.H.A.R.L.E.S.P.E.V.E.R.E.L.L.E.M.A.K.E.R.B.I.R.M.			3								3
2	.G.Y.I.ET.G.F.REX.FD.SU.F.ST.M.S.ET.C.	2										2
3	.IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS.		6	4								10
4	.IN MEMORY OF THE OLDEN TIMES.			1								1
5	.J.W.REX.F.D.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.ET.E.				1							1
6	.M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E. (Note 1)			1				1				2
7	.N.C.R.ET.CO.DG.L.T.REX.FD.B.I.R.M.					3						3
8	.T.B.ET.T.A.REX.F.D.B.AR.S.T.D.S.T.M.S.ET.C.						1					1
9	.W.C.B.ET.CO.DG.I.T.REX.FD.B.I.R.M.					1						1
	Total varieties	2	6	9	5	1		1				24

		----- Dates -----										
<u>GUINEAS</u> (Distinctive types by date) --->		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	T
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	0
		0	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	0	0	3
<u>Ref</u>	<u>Reverse Legends</u> (alphabetically)	1	8	0	8	9	0	1	7	8	0	2
10	A.FATTORINI/GOLDSMITH/HARROGATE											1
11	B.BROS.REX.F.D.O.L.X.X.HOCKLEY.B.I.R.M.					1						1
12	(blank)											2
13	.C.H.A.R.L.E.S.P.E.V.E.R.E.L.L.E.M.A.K.E.R.B.I.R.			1								1
14	.C.P.E.V.E.R.E.L.L.E.L.A.I.T.M.C.A.R.R.O.L.L.M.A.K.E.R.			1								1
15	.C.P.E.V.E.R.E.L.L.E.L.A.T.E.M.C.A.R.R.O.L.L.M.A.K.E.R.			1								1
16	.C.W.B.ET.CO.DG.I.REX.F.D.B.I.R.M.						2					2
17	G.L.REX.F.D.M.C.M.D.B.T.M.S.P.E.T.C.						1					1
18	.G.Y.I.ET.F.G.REX.S.U.F.ST.DS.T.M.S.ET.			3								3
19	.I.N.M.E.M.O.R.Y.O.F.T.H.E.O.L.D.E.N.T.I.M.E.S.				1							1
3	.IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS.		10	1				6				17
20	.J.A.M.E.S.W.H.I.T.E.M.A.K.E.R.			1								1
21	.J.R.ET.J.W.REX.F.D.TENBY.ST.C.M.S.P.ET.C.						2					2
22	.J.W.REX.F.D.M.C.M.D.S.T.M.S.P.E.T.C.						3					3
23	.MACNIVEN&CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST (Note 3)										1	1
24	.MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S/RENOWNED PENS (Note 4)			1								1
6	.M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E. (Notes1&2)			1	1		2	2	1	1		8
25	.N.C.R.ET.CO.DG.I.REX.F.D.B.I.R.M					1						1
26	PARKINS & GOTTO/OXFORD ST./LONDON										1	1
27	.R.C.REX.F.D.M.C.M.D.S.T.M.S.P.E.T.C.					1						1
28	.T.B.ET.T.A.REX.F.D.B.AR.S.T.D.S.T.M.S.ET.C.						1					1
29	.T.H.E.O.L.D.E.N.T.I.M.E.S.							1				1
30	THEY COME AS A BOON & A BLESSING TO MEN (Note 5)										1	1
31	.THEY CREATE WONDER & DELGHT/SOLD EVERYWHERE (Note 6)										1	1
32	.T.P.O.P.ET.C.O.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.						1					1
33	.W.C.B.ET.CO.DG./T.REX.F.D.B.I.R.M.					1						1
34	.WHOLESALE DEPOT./LONDON.N.W.										1	1
35	.WHOLESALE JEWELLERS ESTABLISHED. (Note 7)										1	1
36	W.JA.SON.REX.F.D.MR.HOWARD.B.					1						1
	Total Varieties	3	10	1	7	1	13	4	7	2	1	1
											1	8
												59

NOTES

1. Both the ½ and 1 guineas of 1800 have an outer laurel band.
2. *Obverse legend of a 1789 1 guinea:* J. SAINSBURY./FOR BETTER PROVISIONS
3. *Inner:* THEY COME AS A BOON -AND A BLESSING TO MEN *Shield:* WAVERLEY/MILE/PICKWICK/OWL/HINDOO/PENS/.
4. *Inner:* THEY COME AS A BOON -AND A BLESSING TO MEN *Shield:* WAVERLEY/OWL/PICKWICK/HINDOO/STATE/PENS/.
5. *Inner:* MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST *Shield:* 100WORDS/ONE DIP/THE FLYING/'J'/PEN
6. *Shield legend:* THE NILE/WAVERLEY/PICKWICK/HINDOO/AND OWL/PENS
7. *Obverse legend:* FATTORINI & SONS / BRADFORD

COMMENTS

- Although British, these tokens were found in Canada over a span of about 50 years.
- Analysis has not yet been done of the variety of obverse heads, nor of issuing firms.
- Only three had coin die arrangement, DAD 180°, and one was DAD 90°, all others were medal, DAD 0°.
- Their reported intent was as gaming and advertising tokens, as charms, or to defraud.
- The real guineas have the legend: M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E (TYPE 6) which is abbreviated latin for Magnae Britanniae, Frantiae et Hiberniae, Rex; Fidei Defensori; Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensis Dux; Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector i.e.: King of Great Britain, France and Ireland; Defender of the Faith; Duke of Brunswick and Luneberg; Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

IDENTIFICATION - Aug 03

14 (TM) Obverse Reverse
13-29



Britain - "Execution of Rebels" medal AE n.d. (1746)
Hawkins #289; Fearon #197.6
Obv: Duke of Cumberland on horseback
sword drawn above, galloping l
DUKE - OF CUMBER
Rev: man being hung by two men; two pleaders
MORE REBELS A COMEING

This badly executed medal refers to the numerous execution of rebels after the Battle of Culloden, and also to the terrible punishment which it was deemed necessary to inflict.

Ref: Medalllic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II" by Edward Hawkins 1885 reprinted 1969.
Ref: "Spink's Catalogue of British Commemorative Medals 1558 to the Present" By Daniel Fearon 1984.

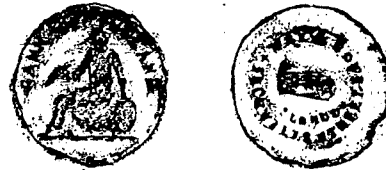
15 (TM) Obverse Reverse
13-30



Britain - Gaming Token Brass 1797
(imitation of a "Spade" guinea)
Obv: laureate long-haired head of the king r.
GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA
Rev: crowned royal arms
IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS. 1797.

Authentic George III sovereigns have the legend:
M.B.F.ET.H.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E.
Many varieties of tokens' head and legend exist.
Ref: Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin 1948, page 130.

16 (TM) Obverse Reverse
13-30



Britain - Blazer Button AE n.d. (1850-97)
Emdio #1450 type
Obv: seated Britannia l, holding olive branch
BANK OF ENGLAND arced above
Rev: (signs of button loop removal)
+MAY & SON+ arced above, two lines of legend arced
below: (Emdio's has T.A.Smith, London)
outer: SACKVILLE STREET
inner: LONDON

These flat buttons were passed as farthings; a variety of commercial types were in use at that period.

17 (FR) Obverse Reverse
12-88



India - AE falus (Mas) KM 32.2
Moghul Emperor AKBAR JALAL ad-Din
AH 963-1014 / AD 1556-1603
Ahmadabad Mint Yr 7 month 7

Ahmadabad is the only Moghul Mint to divide the legends with a dotted horizontal bar. Here, obv. top is the Mint name; below is "Falus". Rev. top is Ilahi date; below is the month name.

18 (SI) Obverse Reverse
13-11b



ROMAN - AE Antoninianus Sear # 3200
Emperor Claudius II Gothicus AD 268-270
Obv: radiate hd r; IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG
Rev: Felicity standing l. holding trident & cornucopia
FELICITAS AVG
Rome Mint

PIONEER GAS COUPONS
Five Cents (* = spares)

 1994 A940315 200306
 1995 A950615 3001011
 3001068
 1996 C960403 4001098
 4001157***
 C961130 5001152
 5001157
 1997 C971115 6001155
 1998 C981015 7001055
 7001066
 7001133
 7001155
 1999 C991126 8001017
 8001071*
 8001136*
 8001147
 8001152
 8001155*
 8001164
 2000 C001018 9001001
 9001036*
 9001072
 9001101*
 9001143*
 9001151
 9001154
 9001155**
 2001 A010808 11001043
 11001136
 11001143
 11001151
 11001155*
 11001157**
 2002 C021218 12001152*
 12001155**
 12001631
 12001636

F.F. 03 08 02

PIONEER GAS COUPONS
Ten Cents (* = spares)

 1991 B911008 2727915
 3198442
 1995 B950615 3001011
 1996 B960403 4001011
 4001164
 B961130 5001157*
 1997
 1998 B981015 7001152
 7001153
 7001155
 1999 B991126 8001017*
 8001035
 8001151
 8001154*
 8001155**
 2000 B001018 9001136
 9001152
 9001155*
 2001 B010808 11001039
 11001055
 11001136*
 11001151
 11001154
 11001155*
 11001157*
 11001162
 11001170
 2002 B021218 12001152
 12001155**

F.F. 03 08 02

PIONEER GAS COUPONS
Twenty-.Five Cents (*=spares)

 2001 C10808 11001086

Does anyone else
collect these coupons?

Let's get together
and swap spares.

Frank Fesco

F.F. 03 08 02

Aug 03 Solution

T P
R E G O
E N D C O L
A L I M E N T
S I M I L A R
U S E E D O
R T S O
E N



INTRODUCE A FRIEND TO NUMISMATICS TODAY



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.

From CNA Journal Nov 1978

Regimental Communion Tokens

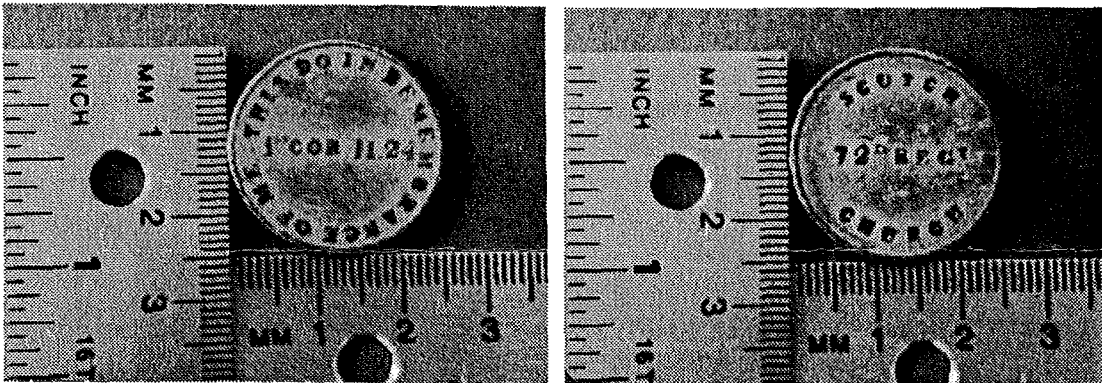
by Sam Snider

The Communion Token was an extremely important object in the religious lives of the Scots from the 16th Century on, for without the token no one could be admitted to the service of Holy Communion, nor could he partake of the elements, the Body and Blood of Christ, at the most sacred liturgical act within the Christian Church.

To obtain a token was not an easy task. On the Sunday preceding the celebration of the Lord's Supper, it was the general practice to hold an examination, with the view of examining candidates as to their Bible knowledge and of ascertaining who were worthy of partaking of the Sacrament. At Lasswade in 1710 it was required "That nane get tickets but those that has bidden try all and fund well instructit in the Belief, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commands".

Even if one were fortunate enough to gain entry to the church without a token this was no guarantee that he would receive the Sacrament. Robert Woodrew in his "Analecta" narrates an incident that occurred at his own Communion in 1711.

"Two or three English soldiers presented themselves at the Communion, and one of them came forward without a token. He happened to be seated at the upper end of the table within whispering reach of Woodrew himself, who seeing that he had no token, desired him to come out to the churchyard, where he was asked why he had presumed to seat himself at the Lord's table without a token of admission. In my native country, replied the soldier, there is no such custom as you refer to, and if I have given offence, it was not of intention, but in ignorance of Scottish ways. Woodrew then examined him that he might go forward to the next table."



The Communion Token was distinctive. It not only distinguished the worthy from the unworthy but also one parish from another. Although there are over 5000 tokens in existence this specimen to the 72nd Regiment appears to be the only one struck by a Scottish Regiment for use in its own church.

The Seaforths, it would appear, were not only well versed in the martial arts, but the things of the Spirit were their concern also.

A Few Thoughts on Medal Definitions

by Larry Gingras

When asked by our President to serve on the Medal Standardization Committee with Mr. Fred Bowman, one of the first thoughts that entered my mind was: "How do we define a Medal"?

Some ten years ago I brought this point up and placed the question before several of our top scholars but the answers received were no better than what we already had. One suggested "Webster" had the answer; another referred me to "Oxford", but as you will see on the next page, they both leave something to be desired. Some may consider me too fussy, but I think not. Since we are trying to arrive at a standard format for the listing of medals, surely one of the first things we must do is to determine just what it is we are discussing. The American Numismatic Association must have been concerned also because they set up a committee to study the matter a few years ago. The definition this committee came up with in 1967 is one of the best I have seen but still it could be more specific. Consider the following:

DEFINITION

OBJECTIONS

FUNK & WAGNALS

A piece of metal commonly circular with head or effigy of a person struck upon it or engraved with a figure or scene or allegorical group. Medals in this sense are commemorative or official and not intended for currency.

Medals do not have to be struck or engraved; they can be cast.
Does not have to be metal.
Not always to commemorate.
Who is to say what is official?

NELSONS

A piece of metal like a coin with a figure or inscription stamped upon it; a reward of merit.

The top from a small can of evaporated milk is metal, like a coin (shape), with an inscription stamped upon it.

WINSTON

A coinlike piece of metal marked with a design or with words to commemorate some event, deed, etc., or to serve as a reward or decoration for merit.

Does not have to be metal.
A "Badge" given out at conventions etc. is coinlike (shape), metal, and marked with words to commemorate.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER

1. A metal disk bearing a religious emblem or picture.
2. A piece of metal issued to commemorate a person or event or awarded for excellence or achievement.

1. Does not have to be metal or round or restricted to religion.
2. A "Trophy" is usually of metal and awarded for excellence.
The famous "Golden Spike" is a piece of metal issued to commemorate an event.

COLLIERS ENCYCLOPEDIA

A medal is a specific type of decoration; it is made of metal, usually in the shape of a coin, and embellished with an inscription, head, or other device.

Does not have to be metal.
A "Metal Brooch" is a specific type of decoration in the shape of a coin and embellished with an inscription etc.

COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

A piece of metal, struck or cast, often coin-shaped. The obverse and reverse bear bas-relief and inscription.

Does not have to be metal, cast or struck.

Does not have to bear bas-relief.

A "StoreCard" would come under this.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

1. A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament.

1. Does not have to be round or metal. A round "Metal Brooch" with a figure is worn as an ornament.

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, cast or struck with a device etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward.

2. Does not have to be metal, cast or struck. The world famous "Oscar" is a piece of metal cast with a device to serve as a reward.

OXFORD, THIRD EDITION

1. A metal disk bearing a figure or an inscription, used as a charm or trinket.

1. Does not have to be metal or a disk. A "Long Service" medal comes under this BUT is not used as a charm or trinket.

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, with an inscription, or device or figure to commemorate a person, action or event; also as a distinction awarded to a soldier, a student, etc., for a heroic action for merit, or for proficiency or skill in any art or subject. In collector's use, extended to include coins.

2. Does not have to be metal. A metal "Trophy" or "Plaque" with an inscription on it is often awarded for skill.

Coins NOT included.

CASELL'S

A piece of metal often in the form of a coin, stamped with a figure and inscription to commemorate some illustrious person or event.

Does not have to be metal or stamped. Does not have to be stamped with a figure AND inscription.

AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

A flat piece of metal, circular in form, bearing an inscription, device, etc., issued to commemorate a person, action, or event, or given to serve as a reward for bravery, merit, or the like.

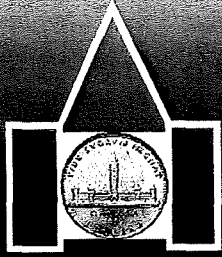
Does not have to be metal or circular. A flat metal "Serving Tray", circular in form, bearing an inscription is often given to serve as a reward for merit, or the like.

A.N.A. STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

Usually a piece of metal, marked with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place or event; not intended to pass as money.

A metal "Plaque" or "Statue", marked with a design or inscription, is often made to honour a person.

Reprinted from the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society January, 1971



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

September 2003

Number 09

From the President's Pen

I hope that the return to "normal" after a summer of leisure has been easily accomplished by our membership! The days are getting shorter as if to signal our annual Fall Auction. In addition to our normal excellent auction lots will be added the first material from the Cudahy donation.

In order to reacquaint ourselves with the material I propose that September's meeting will feature an on-site preview of the first 40 items of the Cudahy donation which will be auctioned at our October Meeting.

Other aspects of the meeting could involve a proposal to bring our hobby out to the public through possible coin identification clinics, a sort of mini "Antiques Road-Show", dedicated to things numismatic. Bring your ideas and energy and help launch a program!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of August 25th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30. The minutes of the last meeting were approved on motion of Barry McIntyre, seconded by Ed Ott. The President introduced Tom Rogers, President of the Ontario Numismatic Association, visiting the COCC on his tour of coin clubs in the Province. The 50/50 draw was won by Hubert Grimminck, Door prizes were won by Barry McIntyre, Leticial Campos, Ed Ott, Tom Rogers and Pierre Morel.

Tom Rogers was invited to address the members on the activities of the ONA. He spoke on what his organization "was all about", and what is available at the ONA, i.e. source information, slide presentation, literature, etc. He explained his visit was to promote membership in the organization and particularly to encourage the formation 'numismatists' at the youth level. Tom described the ONA's support in the teaching of coin collecting, including 'strategies of coin collecting; collecting by types, by themes, etc at the grade 6 to 8 level, the formative years for the hobby.

Tom then spoke of the ONA's role and participation in "annual conventions and encouraged the COCC to think of hosting one in the not too distant future and mentioned that the Woodstock club was hosting the 2004 convention with the Subury club hosting the one for 2005.

He then presented a very informative slide show "Canada's five cent silver" compliments of the ONA and indicated that a number of such slide presentations were available for loan from the ONA.

The President thanked Tom Rogers for his visit and encouraged him to "come back again soon!" The meeting closed on motion of Mike Amy seconded by a member.

President

John MacPhee
956-6565 Days

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
Bob Smith

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
Sept 22nd, 2003

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

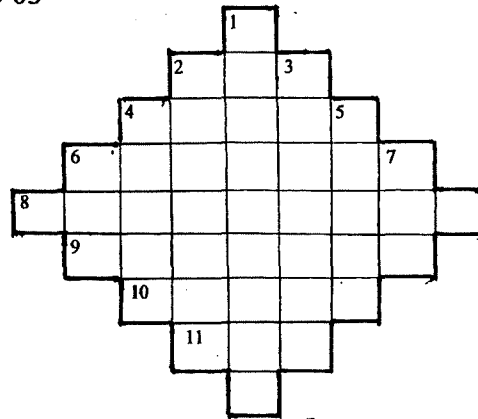
Item #	Country	Date	Description
1	Thailand	1983	10 bhat nickel proof Y-165
2	Canada	1986	Silver medallion, Sherritt Mint Anthony Henday pioneer fur trader
3	Thailand	1982	Bronze medal, bicentennial of Rattanakasin
4&5	Portugal	1982	Nickel medal, Birmingham mint, Mint Directors Conference, Lisbon
6	Thailand	1994	Nickel Medal, Mint Directors Conference, 1994
7	Thailand	1978	2 Silver medals, world orchid conference, 1978
8	Canada	N/A	Bronze medal, INCO Mines
9	China	1983	Bronze medal, Panda
10	China	N/A	Bronze medal, "Ministry of Personnel"
11	Japan	1989	Mint Set, Proof
12	Canada	1979	Silver medal, Englehard Aurora mine
13	Netherlands	1982	1G and 2.5G Sherritt blanks in Lucite Holder
14	China	N/A	Bronze Medal in excellent silk case, Panda
15	Japan	1993	500 YEN, proof in lucite holder
16	Japan	1993	Mint Set, Proof
17	China	1986	Mint Set, silver
18	China	1983	Mint Set, silver
19	China	1984	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
20	China	1990	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
21 & 22	Japan	1990	Mint Set
23	Korea	1983	Mint Set
24	Japan	1985	Mint Set
25	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Cityscape, coins on reverse.
26	Germany	1992	Silver Medal, Mint Director's Conf. In Madrid.
27 & 28	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Rectangular, Water & Tree
29	China	N/A	Gold Plated Medal, Dragon Motif
30	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Oriental Lions
31	Malayasia	1990	\$1 Proof
32 & 33	Japan	1993	Mint Set
34	Japan	1985	Mint Set
35	Nigeria	1988	Silver Medal, Large, 25th Anniversary of Mint
36	Israel	1989	Shekel, Silver, Uncirculated with case
37	Greece	1984	Mint Set
38	Italy	N/A	Bronze Medal Set, World Food Organization
39	China	N/A	Brass Medals
40	Netherlands	1984	50G, Birth of Prince William of Orange



FESCO FOOTNOTES - Sep 03

Across

- 2 company head
- 4 intervening time
- 6 omen
- 8 oriental person
- 9 abrade away (2w)
- 10 NE Egypt peninsula
- 11 Edward (abb)



Down

- 1 occidental person
- 2 positively assured
- 3 single route (2w)
- 4 Hebrew prophet
- 5 weariness
- 6 dog's foot
- 7 Asian holiday

Informative Encounter

The COCC is notorious for its silence. The only response I received to my question about Pioneer Gas coupons was from a visitor who came all the way from London - Hubert Grimminck. His opening greeting, when we met was: "Well, what do you want to know about Pioneer Coupons. I have them all". He then proceeded to answer all my questions.

Anyone who has seen Hubert's exhibits of Municipal Trade Dollars, Canadian Tire scrip, Netherlands currency, etc., will know that it was no idle boast. He not only had them all, but he also knew all about them. He is thorough in assembling a collection, he is conscientious in learning all about its pieces, and is skilled in making his display cases.

He is a truly remarkable collector, whom I have had the great pleasure to meet at several shows. I learn more from him each time. I shall leave it to our president to tell of the visit of the ONA President, Tom Masters, with whom Hubert came to Ottawa.

Take a Coin - Put a Coin

This welcomed new project was omitted because of the visit of our guests, but should reappear at our next meeting. "Putting" can be done by either another foreign coin or by money. If by money, it should go into the separate container for use in Club operations.

Nepean Sportsplex Stamp & Coin Show

This is just a reminder that their next meeting will be on Sunday, 12 October 03.

An Outstanding British Collection

It was generally known that Pierre M. was interested in British coins, but I was really pleased to see what an outstanding collection that he had already assembled. It was quite obvious that he not only had a plan that he adhered to, but also that he was selective in his choices of representative pieces, both by type and quality. It ranged all the way from ancient days until the present time - a beautiful historical array which time did not permit to be fully examined in detail. I salute you Pierre!

Praise for Ray Desjardins

During a recent tidy up, I came across a letter from Ray, requesting information about an enclosed coin. I answered it apologetically. Why? Because the letter was dated 1987!

Coincidentally, the O.N.A., has included in their July-August publication (pages 108-9), a two-page spread in praise of Ray. His industrial, religious, military and numismatic accomplishments and awards leave a trail of honourable effort and success of the highest order. Our collective hats go off to you, Ray.

I can be contacted at Fesco@sympatico.ca

W
 C E O
 M E S N E
 P O R T E N T
 E A S T E R N E R
 W E A R O U T
 S I N A I
 N E D
 R

Solution to puzzle from previous page



Numismatic Tools

by William R. Gage

While rummaging through dealer "junk" boxes, I have come across several large Canadian cents that had a hole in the centre of the coin. Many people punch holes in coins for various reasons, mainly to wear the coin as a pendant around the neck. Some coins have been used as watch fobs while many others have been used to activate lights when fuses have blown. Shingles have been held in place by nailing down large Canadian cents on the corners, and large cents have come in handy as screwdrivers when the correct tool has not been available. But what was the purpose of the punched hole in the centre of the coin and what was it used for?

My persistent questioning and my attempts of solving the mystery were thwarted until one day when I ran into a rather elderly gentleman who had migrated to Barrie from the Bay of Fundy area. He was a carpenter by trade and had worked for sixty odd years in the ship-building yards of New Brunswick. After conversing with him for a while I soon had the answer to the puzzle.

The coins were part of an improvised tool consisting of a piece of wood approximately eighteen inches in length and about half an inch in thickness. At one end of this piece of wood was cut a slot in such a manner that a large cent could be placed in the slot. A hole would then be punched in the centre of the coin and the coin would be attached to the piece of wood by inserting a nail through the wood and coin. When complete, the coin could be rolled along a flat surface quite easily.

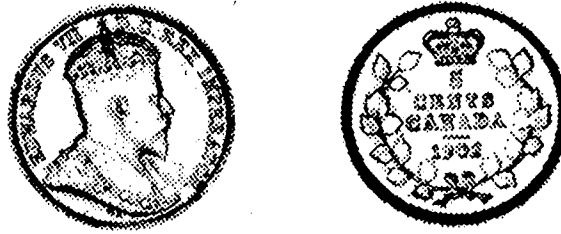
And the purpose of this tool? Apparently the planks on newly built fishing boats are laid in such a way that a small space is left for swelling between each plank. In this space caulking compound would be spread and the Canadian large cent "wheel" was used in jamming the caulking further into the crack. This improvised tool was quite easily obtained when no other was available for the purpose and became to be known as the only method of jamming compound into such a small space.

Another way, in which a numismatic item was used for a purpose not intended when the coin was minted!

Huronian Numismatic Association newsletter, June, 1980

The Transitional 5 cent Silver of 1902 and Public Misapprehension

R.G. Graham



The inability of the Royal Mint to complete the new reverse for the Canadian 5 cent silver on time resulted in the 1902 issue being struck with St. Edward's crown, used on the Victorian reverses, instead of the Imperial State crown as seen on the higher Edwardian silver denominations. As reported in *Coins of Canada* (5th edition page 26), the public concluded that an error had been made, and hoarded the coins.

Three letters have been discovered in Finance Department files held by the Public Archives of Canada, which offer evidence of the rumours touched off by these coins and the profit anticipated by those who hoarded them.

The first, from Colpoy's Bay, Ontario, dated 14 December (probably 1903), was directed to the Minister of Finance:

"Could you give me any information in regard to the five cent pieces with the Queen's Crown on one side and the King's on the other. I(?) was informed some days ago that so much was offered for these coins, with the different crowns on."

Mr. Fielding received a similar letter from London, Ontario, dated 15 February 1904:

"What is the premium of 5 cts. pieces with King Edward's Crown on one side, and Queen Victoria's on the other side I understand there is so much for each one returned to the Government."

The myth rapidly spread to Seattle, Washington, losing most of its details on the way. This letter, of 19 February 1904, was addressed to the Canadian Mint (the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was only a construction site at the time):

"I have been told that there was a premium on Canadian (sic) money bearing King Edward's head and write you to ask if same is true.."

To their credit, Finance Department officials replied promptly in each case, dispelling rumours and dashing hopes. Nevertheless, many of these coins were set aside, resulting in their availability to today's collectors.

All That Glitters Is Jitters

by Bruce Rodeheaver

Editor's note: The bullion craze is a thing of the past now, with gold and silver at more nearly reasonable prices, but the following article is still a warning to guard against being carried away by cupidity.

We have seen many an advertisement telling us that someone is buying silver and gold coins for their bullion value, and is also interested in buying the dust-gathering old class rings from our high school and college days. How many of us, I wonder, have been gullible enough to fall for the clever advertising gimmicks of such persons? These individuals are not the least bit interested in preserving numismatics for their grandchildren. They are actually destroying the hobby for the future. Most of them will have their reward at the hands of the tax man in the end.

How do they operate? They exploit the underlying greed and desire for more paper fiat money to pay the ever-increasing bills and debts so many of us have. I refer to the individual who buys coins for the value of the metal only, not to the dedicated numismatist who would not stoop to such a disgustingly low level. They set up in a motel room or a flea market, and sometimes pose, or try to pose, as a knowledgeable numismatist in order to induce people to part with their precious metals. But the tax man takes an interest in such goings on. The seller is levied a capital gains tax on his profits, if any, and the buyer's profit is taxed as income.

The great silver melt seems to be about over. According to the Silver Institute in Washington, D.C. a total of one and a half million ounces of pure silver was melted in November 1979. In November 1980 refiners in the United States reported some 63,984 ounces refined, with an additional 708 ounces elsewhere in the world. The great melting of silver in the United States should be finished in about two years, though it may continue longer in Canada and elsewhere. It could continue longer if inflation is not controlled.

Stop and think. How many of your friends and associates have sold graduation rings to a bullion dealer lately? I have not polled my class alumni (I graduated from high school in 1975) with regard to this, but I am inclined to believe that at least 70% of the alumni have already sold their class rings. Have you wondered how many class rings it takes to yield a kilogram ingot of pure gold? A small coin shop in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, my home town, once displayed a kilogram gold ingot. The dealer still buys class rings and other items of bullion. He placed below the ingot a card stating that it took three hundred and twenty-five class rings to make the ingot on display. Over a period of time this one dealer had bought that many class rings. While you ponder whether or not to sell your class ring, consider the years required to graduate and obtain the ring. If you bought the ring, consider how much it cost you at the time. Some boys gave their rings to their high school sweethearts. How many ex-sweethearts, I wonder, sold the rings given to them and paid for with hard-earned money from part-time jobs. What you paid for the ring is perhaps the most important factor involved in this kind of transaction.

When you buy a ring, you pay the current cost of the metal plus the current cost of the work in creating the exquisite artistry of the ring. When you sell it, you sell it for the metallic content only. The bullion dealer will pay for the ring the price he can best pay you because he has to pay for the melting and refining afterward. If you have a hundred-dollar ring, you'll get sixty for it, or more. The dealer wants to buy in quantity in order to have the money to pay the refiner's fee. Therefore you will receive the best price the dealer can pay and stay in the business.

Coins are treated the same way. The numismatically uneducated fail to realise that they are not being paid the numismatic value of their coins. They receive the bullion value only if they sell to a dealer in bullion. Numismatic and bullion values are much different. A prospective seller of coins should also realize that he may be destroying the hobby as far as succeeding generations are concerned. This is a point well worth remembering. It is up to the public to decide whether to preserve the hobby or destroy it by selling coins for their bullion value.

Grading Caveats for Uncirculated Coins

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

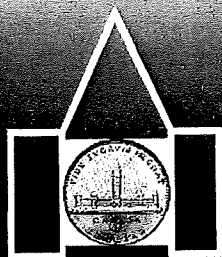
We've all heard of the expression 'Caveat Emptor' and know that it means 'Let the Buyer Beware'. But what is a grading caveat? In simple terms, it is really just a warning of something to be sensitive to, or careful about, when evaluating the condition of a coin. This particular article deals with some grading caveats as they apply to uncirculated coins. A healthy respect for each of them is as important to being a consistently successful grader as is a thorough understanding of the three uncirculated grading factors of lustre, surfaces, and strike.

More often than not, numismatists seem to offer only a 'lip service' recognition to a strict interpretation of these caveats. In fact, the very reason these caveats are required is likely a result of most graders being more interested in pricing their coins than having a realistic assessment of the grade. Some even go to the extreme of pricing their coin first and then begin the search for a grade to match. The 13 caveats that follow are in no particular order of importance.

1. Scarcer coin dates within a series are not graded any differently than the common dates of the same series. Collectors and dealers are quick to agree with this statement. Too often they fail to practice it by 'going easy' on the key dates in order to justify higher prices than indicated in current (and probably unrealistically low) pricing catalogues. It would be far better to grade accurately and price these rarer coins at new price levels.
2. Grading uncirculated coins involves THREE factors and they are all equally as important as each other. The three factors are the qualities of each of a coin's lustre, surfaces, and strike. It is amazing how many numismatists (a) don't know how to assess lustre qualities, and (b) grade uncirculated coins on the basis that 90% of the importance is placed on the surfaces factor.
3. It is impossible to reliably grade any coin in a given series without first appreciating the typical mintstate characteristics (eg. lustre, strike) of coins of that series.
4. Most numismatists fail to appreciate the purpose of a magnifying glass when grading an uncirculated coin. They tend to forget that a perfect coin (MS-70) is defined as one that appears as perfect under four power magnification and they then proceed to grade the coin with very strong magnification such as 15 - 20 power. They fail to understand that these higher magnifications of 10, 15, and 20 power are intended for studying die characteristics, detection of counterfeits, and so on . . . but not for selecting a grade!
5. In addition to understanding the basic definitions for each Unc grade, there are six other magic ingredients that will lead to successful coin grading. They are proper lighting, relaxed eyesight, ample study time, modest magnification, knowledge of the series, and finally asking lots of questions. One of the least practiced is the last. A good question to always ask yourself is "How did the marks get on the coin?". One of the trickiest ingredients to contend with is lighting. It is very surprising how one's perception of the condition of a coin will change between the worst and ideal lighting conditions.

6. There is no such grade as a 'commercial grade'! Coins are either strictly graded or they are sliders.
7. It is the rule, not the exception, that business or production strike coins will have bagmarks and other possible manufactured defects. Expect to see these imperfections when grading even the best quality examples of a given denomination and date. On the other hand, a specimen or proof coin was made to be perfect and, if it is not, it should have all of its imperfections or impairments described with the grade.
8. Expect the largest coins to have more and larger bagmarks than the smallest coins. Also expect to see larger and more numerous marks on coins composed of metals that are softer than others, eg gold versus nickel. It is entirely reasonable that a gold coin that may appear as only Unc(63 +) by nickel standards can be fully acceptable as Unc(65) by gold standards.
9. Grading by 'eye appeal' methods is not really grading at all. It has none of the benefits of careful examination, study and analysis, and reasoned decision making that are a part of the true coin grading process. Eye appeal grading can be deceptively inaccurate because the viewer can be tricked into forgetting about problems that may exist on the coin.
10. The higher an uncirculated coin's condition is likely to be, the greater the amount of time, use of a glass, need for questions, and other such resources that must be deployed. Any prospective Unc(67) coin should always be carefully examined with a glass (4 - 5 power) because of its near-perfect state.
11. Toned coins, especially those that are quite dark, must always be examined with very strong magnification and strong lighting. Toning obscures the true picture of a coin's lustre, surfaces, and strike. Any competent grader will always ask the question, "How would this coin grade if it were dipped to full brilliance?".
12. Grading is not an exact science. It is a mixture of 'science-like' methods along with a heavy dose of human judgement. Any numismatist who is infrequently involved in grading uncirculated coins of a certain series is apt to err in exercising this reasonable judgement. A good learning approach for these graders is for them to ask those who are expert to verify the grade they have chosen.
13. Always take a suspicious attitude with coins (especially silver and copper) that are fully brilliant and more than about 40-50 years old. For silver coins, question why the toning has been removed. Satisfy yourself that there is no evidence of 'cabinet friction' or slight wear at the high points. In other words, make sure the coin is strictly uncirculated before you become mesmerized by its lustre and nice surfaces.

And finally, to sum all these caveats into one . . . 'Knowledge is King'!



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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

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Number 10

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956-6565 Days

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Journal Editor

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Next Meeting

Oct. 27th, 2003

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

I am looking forward to another exciting COCC Auction. We will be auctioning the first half of the Cudahy donation. Last meeting we had all of the 40 items on the table for detailed examination. Several items generated much interest and all items had a certain appeal to them. I expect that members will find at least 10 or 15 items that they would be able to easily fit into their collection. This is also the time of year to be thinking about making a contribution to the club in the form of holding an executive or other active position in the Club. Nominations for office should be considered now as the meeting in November is when the 2004 COCC Team will be determined. For your reference a list of the auction items is included. See you there!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of September 22nd, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30. The minutes of the last meeting were approved on motion of Ed Burt, seconded Tom McFerran. Eight members were in attendance The 50/50 draw of \$4 was won by Jack Ampleman. This evening the Door Prize was not awarded but will be next meeting!

Next on the agenda was a discussion of the feasibility of a mini "Antiques Road-Show", dedicated to things numismatic. Several suggestions were made and further discussion centred on security and possible locations for such an event. More on this item will be forthcoming at future meetings.

The main body of the meeting was composed of a detailed examination of items 1 to 40 of the Cudahy donation. Each item, one at a time, was circulated to each of the members present. There was significant interest expressed on many of the items which suggests that October's Auction will be a lively affair.

The meeting adjourned at 21:45 on motion of Bob Smith seconded by Ed Burt.

Item #	Country	Date	Description
1	Thailand	1983	10 bhat nickel proof Y-165
2	Canada	1986	Silver medallion, Sherritt Mint Anthony Henday pioneer fur trader
3	Thailand	1982	Bronze medal, bicentennial of Rattanakasin
4&5	Portugal	1982	Nickel medal, Birmingham mint, Mint Directors Conference, Lisbon
6	Thailand	1994	Nickel Medal, Mint Directors Conference, 1994
7	Thailand	1978	2 Silver medals, world orchid conference, 1978
8	Canada	N/A	Bronze medal, INCO Mines
9	China	1983	Bronze medal, Panda
10	China	N/A	Bronze medal, "Ministry of Personnel"
11	Japan	1989	Mint Set, Proof
12	Canada	1979	Silver medal, Englehard Aurora mine
13	Netherlands	1982	1G and 2.5G Sherritt blanks in Lucite Holder
14	China	N/A	Bronze Medal in excellent silk case, Panda
15	Japan	1993	500 YEN, proof in lucite holder
16	Japan	1993	Mint Set, Proof
17	China	1986	Mint Set, silver
18	China	1983	Mint Set, silver
19	China	1984	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
20	China	1990	Mint Set, People's Bank of China
21 & 22	Japan	1990	Mint Set
23	Korea	1983	Mint Set
24	Japan	1985	Mint Set
25	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Cityscape, coins on reverse.
26	Germany	1992	Silver Medal, Mint Director's Conf. In Madrid.
27 & 28	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Rectangular, Water & Tree
29	China	N/A	Gold Plated Medal, Dragon Motif
30	Japan	N/A	Bronze Medal, Large, Uniface, Oriental Lions
31	Malayasia	1990	\$1 Proof
32 & 33	Japan	1993	Mint Set
34	Japan	1985	Mint Set
35	Nigeria	1988	Silver Medal, Large, 25th Anniversary of Mint
36	Israel	1989	Shekel, Silver, Uncirculated with case
37	Greece	1984	Mint Set
38	Italy	N/A	Bronze Medal Set, World Food Organization
39	China	N/A	Brass Medals
40	Netherlands	1984	50G, Birth of Prince William of Orange

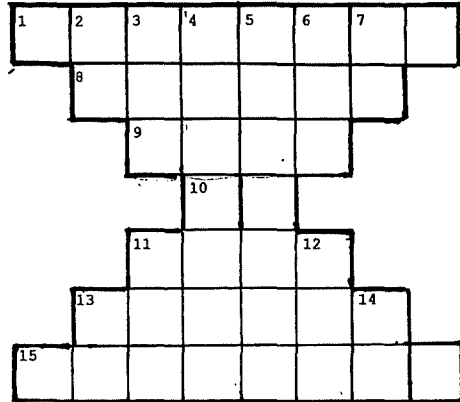


INTRODUCE A FRIEND
TO NUMISMATICS TODAY

Pedestal Puzzle

Across

- 1 - equal weighted
- 8 - distance runners
- 9 - and others (pl)
- 10 - alien (abb)
- 11 - a knock
- 13 - religious devotee
- 15 - pate sparsity (2w)



Down

- 2 - before noon (abb)
- 3 - prevaricate
- 4 - changed
- 5 - sweet juices
- 6 - not debits (abb)
- 7 - fifth letters
- 11 - entire
- 12 - fruit seed
- 13 - accountant (abb)
- 14 - commander (abb)

Chinese Display and a Surprise

Anyone who has visited the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum recently may have noticed the emptiness of the first display case. This used to house an exhibit of early Chinese coinage. It has been undergoing a major revision, and is now planned to show the evolution of China's money from ancient times until the end of the Chinese empire. I have been advising and assisting the curatorial staff in the selection, arrangement and information to go with this new exhibit. It is now nearing completion.

In appreciation for my contribution, and to my great surprise and pleasure, the curator and his staff feted me with, appropriately, a Chinese luncheon. They presented me with a gift volume for my numismatic library which I shall treasure, and they also declared September 25th to be "Frank Fesco Day"! Photographs were taken to commemorate the event. Now, I only hope that the public will enjoy the exhibit.

You can sense my natural feelings at being so honoured for my efforts. It was comparable to my appointment as Honorary President of the C.O.C.C. to fill the void left by the departure of Major Sheldon Carroll.

Farewells

The time, it seems, has come to say farewell to old friends. I am now starting to release some of my collections which have served me well over the years. In doing so, I hoped to find someone who would treasure them as much as I, and would continue to build on them.

I was most fortunate with my 260-piece collection of Danish 1771 Skillings. These has been gathered, here and there, over the full time of my collecting life. They had been issued over a span of decades, without design or date change, by mints in Denmark, Norway and Germany. They were even in use until my mother's childhood days in the late 1800's.

One had a "Devins & Bolton" counterstamp that proved it had been used in early Canadian days. I had even written a computer program back in the 60's which helped me identify new die varieties of this ubiquitous coin.

On the Computer Network I found the world's authority on this coin, Frank Pedersen, in Denmark. He had examined over 7000 specimens in Danish and Norwegian museums, and had identified engraver's characteristics and die linkages. He had also identified the vast number of obverse and reverse dies had been used. This information he had published in a book about this one coin (in Danish) which I now have in my library.

After failing to get them to him through diplomatic channels, as heritage items for study, I ended up selling and shipping them to him. I now have his full analysis report on them. He plans to publish it sometime in the future.

But I could not find a collector for my 120+ piece date-series collection of Arabic dirhams from the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties. I have just given it to Sean Isaacs for disposal, piecemeal. If anyone is interested, please see his web site at sean@alliancecoins.com

Also, if any collector is interested in branching out into any of my other fields of collecting, please contact me. I am not releasing them all at one time, but I might be able to accommodate you.

This advertising is being done in the hope that some collector or numismatist might wish to carry on where I leave off, and enjoy the same pleasure that I have had from them.

Next Nepean Sportsplex Stamp & Coin Show
Sunday, 9 November 2003

Next C.O.C.C. Meeting
Monday, 27 October 2003 (4th Mnday)
(4th Moday each month)

Solution to
this month's
Pedestal
Puzzle.

B A L A N C E D
M I L E R S
E T C S
E T
A R A P
C L E R I C
B A L D S P O T



OLD ROPE

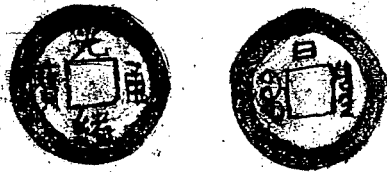
This month we continue with our descriptions of well-known varieties. The 1859 cents present some major varieties which are scarce and expensive. They differ in the 9 of the date. The commonest variety has a narrow 9 in the date. The 9 has a long, vertically oval loop and is, as the name states, narrow. The wide 9 is a wider numeral with a loop which is almost circular. It was employed to alter the date on the 1858 die to 1859, when it became obvious that the entire order for ten million cents was not going to be completed in 1858. The wide 9 variety occurs, therefore, only as an overdate. Some specimens show only slight evidence of the overdate, and these have been classed in the past as having been struck from a new 1859 die bearing the wide 9. There are also two cases of double-punching of the narrow 9 in the date. The first shows traces of the original narrow 9 to the left. This variety has been called the re-engraved narrow 9. The second is a double-punched narrow 9, which was for many years thought to be a narrow 9 punched over an 8. Besides the double punching, the variety shows a large blemish at the tail of the 9, which was evidently formed because a piece of metal broke off the die at this point.

The 1965 cents show four varieties. The border beads may be large or small, and the 5 of the date may be blunt or pointed. The border beads are rather difficult to distinguish without strong magnification. The small beads varieties have 121 beads around the border, and the apex of the A in REGINA points between two beads. The large beads varieties have 119 beads, and the apex of the A points directly to a bead. The types of the 5 differ in the horizontal bar of this numeral. On the blunt 5 types it is cut square at the end, while the pointed 5 shows a bar cut at an angle, the top of the bar being longer than the bottom. The scarcest of the four varieties is the large beads with the pointed 5.

The two varieties of the five-cent piece of 1926 can be confusing to the beginner, but, if the two are seen side by side, one will never forget the difference. The "near 6" is the commoner variety. On it the 6 of the date almost touches the maple leaf above it. On the "far 6", which is very scarce, there is a fair space between the top of the 6 and the maple leaf. The 6 on this variety appears to have been rotated slightly counter-clockwise, but this is an illusion. It is simply a little lower down. These varieties might be better named the "high 6" and "low 6".

IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION - OCT 03

#19 (FF)



Obverse Reverse

This coin is familiar to collectors of Chinese coins as a cast bronze CH'IEN 錢 of the penultimate emperor of the last dynasty of China, the CH'ING 清. His regnal title is on the obverse top & bottom, KUANG HSÜ 光緒 1875-1908. Obverse right-left indicates that it is official currency, T'UNG PAO. 通寶. But what might not be familiar, is the character that may appear on the reverse top.

In the English script system, we have 26 letters arranged as an alphabet in a specific order. Sometimes we use these letters in place of numbers to itemize-written things, e.g., paragraphs, sections, pages, illustration plates, etc. But the Chinese do not have an alphabet, as such. Instead, they occasionally use the "1000 Character Classic". This is a poem written by ancient scholars that starts off with the formation of the universe out of the dark void of emptiness, similar to the Book of Genesis. Some Mints of this emperor kept records of sequences using words from this classic. On this coin there is JIH 日, which is the 9th character, meaning "sun"

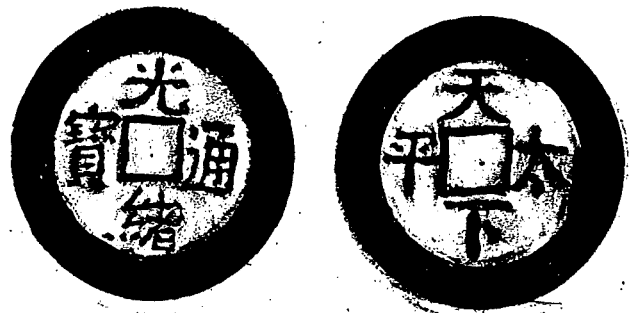
#20 (SI)
12-150



Obverse Reverse

This is an 1825 thick silver Rupee from the British E.I.C., Bombay Presidency (KM-218.1). The date is on a plaque on the reverse, and also encoded by a crown's position on the obverse.

#21 (FF)



Obverse Reverse

Chinese "Palace Issue"

These special cast large bronze pieces were presented to guards and eunuchs of the Imperial palace. This one, recently received from China, is from the reign of KUANG HSÜ 1875-1908. Instead of a denomination on the reverse (which normally would be about 100), there is (t-b-r-l): T'IEN HSIA T'AI P'ING 天下太平 "Peace under Heaven".

#22 (FF)



Obverse Reverse

West China - former Sinkiang province, now Autonomous Territory of the People's Republic. A Silver 1 Liang (Tael), Republic Year 6 (1917) Tihwa Mint, KM-45.1, Kann-1265.

Silver Taels were last struck by China in the mixed ethnic region sometimes referred to as Chinese Turkestan. On them, inscriptions in Turki were included..

Obv. top: "Made in the Silver Mint in Tihwa"

Obv. bottom: "6th Year of the Chinese Republic"

Obv. centre (t-b): "One Liang"

Obv. centre (r-l): (value in Turki)

Rev: "struck in Urumchi" i.e Chinese Tihwa

A Letter by Breton About The 1815 Spread-Eagle Halfpenny

by R. F. Buckley

Courteau 31NL, the common variety of the 1815 Spread-eagle halfpenny Breton 994, afford us an interesting additional insight into the numismatic history of Montreal in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The bulk of these pieces were not put successfully into circulation in 1867 or shortly afterwards, but remained in a box in a dark closet under a stairway in the home of one George S. Jones in Phillipsburg, Quebec, a small town some 45 miles from Montreal. The hoard was rediscovered in 1900 and was purchased by one Fred C. Saunders, who spent many years trying to liquidate the hoard at a profit.

Early in 1908 Mr. Saunders wrote to P.N. Breton asking for advice on disposing of the tokens. Breton's reply is as follows:

"Your enquiry about the tokens illustrated in my work under 994 dated 1815 can be easily answered. Providing people are willing to take them you can circulate them without any danger. Thousands and thousands of copper coins of all kinds are circulating here and no one ever complained. Of course it would be more profitable for a person having a number of them to mention in what state of preservation these are and also the quantity, and I might myself pay a premium for them, but I have never known any laws to prevent passing them as coins, which were at one time the only copper coins people could get in change."

Yours very truly,
P.N. Breton.

When one bears in mind the date of this letter (May 19, 1908), it is mind-boggling to me that Breton replies providing people will take them in change there is no danger in putting them into circulation, and that all kinds of copper coins circulate by the thousands without any complaint by the people. Breton also says that he knows of no laws forbidding the use of such pieces, which at one time were the only copper coins available. These comments not only provide a view of conditions in Montreal at the time quite at odds with what some historians tell us, but they also suggest that Breton should have spent some time reading McLachlan and studying more Canadian history.

From CNA Journal Sept 1981

The Day The Mint Ran Out Of Money

by Scott Young

The Besserer Street post office in Ottawa is a few yards from Union Station. The buildings around have a backstreet downtown griminess. Anybody who suggested to his girl spending New Year's Eve there in a parked car would be lucky to escape with a split lip, unless she happened to be a numismatist.

Yet on New Year's Eve, men and women were debarking from aircraft at Ottawa Airport and taking taxis to Besserer Street. People hurried from trains and headed there directly. Highways into Ottawa bore dozens of cars, many with U.S. plates, with drivers hunched over the steering wheels while their navigators worked out on city maps the quickest route to Besserer Street.

All these pilgrims had one thing in common: they bore club bags, suit cases, flight bags, cardboard cartons and brown paper parcels full of stamped, addressed envelopes.

Each envelope contained a money order, bank draft or certified cheque for \$20 (Canadian). Each was addressed:

Coins Uncirculated,
Post Office Box 470,
Ottawa 2, Ontario.

That is the mailing address of the Royal Canadian Mint. There were hundreds of thousands of these missives carrying somewhere between 20 and 40 million



dollars (no one ever will know exactly). This entire operation was part of what one coin dealer termed, to me, as "the slaughter of the Mint."

This "slaughter" of the Royal Canadian Mint could be seen on the horizon last autumn as a cloud no bigger than an outstretched hand, with a balloon above it bearing the immortal words, "Gimme."

It's origin was the worldwide growth over the last few years of activity in collecting newly minted coins. These coins have been appreciating in value rapidly. For instance, in 1964 the Royal Canadian Mint put out 1,700,000 sets of a Canadian coinage in pliofilm with a face value of \$1.91. The mint sold them for \$3 a set. The average retail selling price now is \$11. There are more sensational examples. A

This is one of the most complete reports of what happened in Ottawa New Year's Day, written by Scott Young, an Editorial Columnist with the Toronto "Globe & Mail", which appeared recently in that paper and is reprinted with its permission. We are also appreciative of the permission granted to republish the cartoon, which appeared with the original article, drawn by artist Lewis Parker.

50-cent roll of 1954 Canadian pennies, called BU for brilliant uncirculated, now is selling for \$200 — or 400 times the face value.

With this kind of money to be made, genuine collectors now are mostly outnumbered (in dollars invested) by people who wouldn't know a 1936 Dot (a rare penny issued during the reign of George V) from third base. The characters who cashed in on other crazes, from hula hoops to yoyos, are making their fast buck in coins now. They bribe bank employees for the favor of buying bags of uncirculated coins. They will stop at nothing—and the genuine collectors, the people who like to pore over coins lovingly, trade them, compare them, catalogue them, are the victims.

This coin trade became so impossible to control that the U.S. Mint barricaded itself behind a decision last year to continue minting 1964 coins forever, if need be; or at least long enough to get this artificial coin trade off its back. That left the Royal Canadian Mint, with its announced plans to produce two million 1965 sets of uncirculated coins in pliofilm, the only target left in North America. Which, as it turned out, was like being left out in no man's land with a slingshot.

Norval Parker, the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, is a tall and scholarly metallurgist who collects stamps, partly because he doesn't think he should use his privileged position to collect coins—and partly because he simply prefers stamps.

He could see at least the tips of the bayonets of the forces with which he would have to deal. For one thing, he had his records. In 1958, the Mint issued 18,000 sets of what the Mint calls uncirculated coins, and coin dealers call prooflike sets. In 1959, it was 32,000. In 1960, 64,000; 1961, 98,000. In 1962, he issued 201,000 sets and had to cut off orders in November. In 1963, he issued 673,000 sets and cut off orders in October. In 1964, the total was 1,700,000—and no orders were accepted after April 30.

So last September, after a conference with Finance Minister Walter Gordon and various advisers, an announcement was made to govern issuing 1965 sets. The price was raised from \$3 to \$4. A limit of five sets to a customer was imposed. Only certified cheques, money orders or bank drafts would be accepted. The mint still was holding three \$50 bills that arrived in 1964 with a note saying, "please send me 50 sets," but giving no return name or address). And then, what turned out to be most important of all, a ruling was made that no orders would be accepted until Jan. 1, 1965, and a decision that as soon as orders for 2,000,000 sets had been received no more would be accepted.

Precisely with that announcement, plans began to be made all over North America for the "slaughter" of the Royal Canadian Mint.

One dealer told me: "We could feel it coming, but then we go to 24 conventions a year. These people don't tell the Mint what they're going to do. But I know of people back in the autumn getting money together, cashing securities, borrowing, and working on a long list of relatives and friends to get permission to use their names.

Of course, there were people who could not arrange to be standing on Besserer Street at the stroke of midnight, New Year's Eve. Some of these began bombarding the Ottawa post office with telephone calls from as far away as Los Angeles.

There were people even in Ottawa — not to mention Vancouver, Winnipeg or Toronto — naive enough simply to post their applications in corner mail boxes near their homes, after the last pickup on Dec. 31. Then they sat back confidently to await the arrival of their five sets which, for an investment of \$20, would be worth at least \$50 the minute they were received.

They wouldn't have been so confident if they'd heard what was going on around Besserer Street right then. Dealers from Toronto and Montreal were arriving in cars and parking to wait for midnight. Meanwhile they passed the time of night with dealers from Cleveland, Chicago, and New York there for the same purpose.

One man from a small New York town was there with two bags of applications. His name had been drawn by the coin club to which he belonged, and his expenses had been paid to carry up the town's applications.

A group of men from the Knights of Pythias in Montreal were there with hundreds of applications in cardboard boxes.

Peter De Graaf an Ottawa dealer went down at 10 p.m. to post applications and saw in parked cars many dealers he knew from other cities in the United States and Canada. A friend of Albert Clare, the post office operations manager, left a party at midnight to go to Besserer Street to mail his application. He had to get in line at the letter slot. In the hour or two after midnight the mailing chutes sometimes came close to being plugged, although postal workers were clearing them as fast as they could.

Walter Curry is superintendent of city sorting at the Besserer Street post office. He came in early New Year's day and worked all day. He ordered a full shift of 63 workers on duty at 11.30 New Year's night. They worked 499 man-hours between then and 8 a.m. getting mail ready for the Mint. Mr. Curry came in at 7 a.m. on Jan. 2. "We could see there was going to be trouble, so we wanted our part of it to be done perfectly," Mr. Clare said. "Walter gave orders that the whole post office was to be cleared of mail by 8:15 a.m., so that any of the coin collectors who missed out couldn't blame us."

At 8:15 a.m. two trucks were loaded with 156 bags of mail for the Royal Canadian Mint. There is no exact record of the number of pieces of mail, but one post office estimate was 350,000.

A few blocks away down Sussex Drive, the Mint staff was ready for the onslaught. The numismatic section — the word numismatic actually means the study of coins and medals — has a regular staff of 25. It works in quarters taken over from the Mint's gold refinery to handle this new business.

"We began to open bags and look at the applications," said Mr. Parker, the Master of the Mint. "I could see pretty well from the start that we were swamped, so we had to work out a procedure." The postmark time was not used as a guide. (According to Mr. Clare at the post office, it wouldn't be fair anyway — because when mail arrives in that volume a letter posted before another one might be put through the cancelling machine later.

Mr. Parker said: "We decided it wouldn't be fair to accept some full bags, and reject other full bags— although that would have been simplest. We thought the best way would be to accept some mail out of each bag, since all bags had arrived at the Mint at the same time."

So a sample of the mail was opened, the applications totalled, and then that mail was weighed. This weight-application ratio was used as a key to figure the total weight of mail that would add up to the limit of two million accepted applications. A little more than 10 pounds of mail was taken out of each bag to make up this total. All the rest of the mail was designated for return.

At 4.30 p.m. that first day, Mr. Parker announced that the two million quota had been reached. **Anybody who did not mail his order at Besserer Street was out of luck.**

Applications with return addresses on their envelopes are being returned unopened. That accounts for one I have seen, posted in Toronto Dec. 31, postmarked Jan. 1, and returned to the sender early this week. It also accounts for an exchange between Mr. Parker and his secretary, Frances Horsburgh, yesterday. "That call came in as you left yesterday," she told him, "was a lady calling from Montana with tears in her voice".

Mrs. Horsburgh has taken dozens of such calls from disappointed applicants. There are also a few calls from members of Parliament and other officials who allow as how they'd like to start coin collections, don't you know. Mr. Parker says, "We turn them all down."

Meanwhile, among applications made in the normal manner, rejected applications without return addresses on their envelopes are being opened now by 35 temporary employees hired for the purpose. Return envelopes have to be typed, stamped and mailed. These returns now are leaving the Mint at the rate of thousands a day. So people who have not yet had their applications returned are advised not to start spending their profits yet — your time might come.

Is it possible that some dealers who sent in hundreds or thousands of applica-

The Day The Mint Ran Out Of Money (Concluded from page 49)

tions will have many filled while single applicants will miss? It's possible. But the post office sorted each letter individually, so that hundreds of applications originally tied together were scattered widely in the sorting process. Some of these bundles contained hundreds of envelopes addressed with rubber stamps although the corner of each envelope bore a different name and return address: obviously the work of a well-organized dealer, or hustler.

What can be done to avoid this hit and miss process in the future? Mr. Parker has not yet made up his mind. Reputable dealers to a man suggest a limit in future of one set to a customer, at a price of \$6 or \$7. Mr. Parker says he wouldn't like to see the small collector pay that much for a set worth, at face, only \$1.91.

Final word from the Mint: The first 1965 sets will be mailed within a few weeks, but all orders will not be filled until near the end of 1965. Meanwhile, temporary Mint quarters in Ottawa to handle the numismatic business will be rushed into readiness this year when new equipment arrives. A permanent new building might be added later.

And con men and collectors alike, the continent over, will be waiting eagerly to hear the plans for 1966—so they can start figuring the angles, and saving their money.

I asked Mr. Parker why he didn't just accept all the orders, even if it took him five years to fill them.

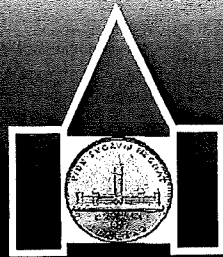
"I'd love to", he said. "But that would mean abandoning our consecutively dated coinage, and we like that system."

Meanwhile, he's anxious to get all the returns out as fast as possible. "Those money orders and so on are just like cash," he said. "There must be between ten and fifteen million dollars, just lying there. It's a terrible fire hazard."

From CNA Journal Feb 1965

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!





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 3rd floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 36

November 2003

Number 11

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956-6565 Days

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Frank Fesco

Vice-President
Bob Smith

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Pierre Morel

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Journal Editor
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Journal Publisher
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Next Meeting
Nov. 24th, 2003

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

As mentioned last month we will be auctioning the second half of the Cudahy donation. Last meeting took care of the first 40 items minus one. As was the case last meeting I expect that members will find at least 10 or 15 items that they would be able to easily fit into their collection. For your reference, a list of the auction items, 40 to 80, is included in the Journal. This is still the time of year to be thinking about making a contribution to the club in the form of holding an executive or other active position in the Club. We are still looking for a Treasurer! Our long time Treasurer, Tom McFerran, has decided to hang up his ledgers! Many Thanks Tom, you have provided the COCC with peerless financial services for so many years. We are truly indebted to you! A job well done!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of October 27th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:47. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved on motion of Lucio Toneatti, seconded by R. Smith.

The President welcomed two new members. The 50/50 draw was won by Roger Duval and door prizes went to R. Smith, Roger Duval and R. Cheek.

A motion by F. Fesco, seconded by H. Ewell, was discussed at length and was defeated in the subsequent vote.

The slate of officers for 2004 was nominated, they are:

President: R. Smith, nominated by John MacPhee, seconded by E. Burt.

Vice-President: J. MacPhee, nominated by R. Smith, seconded by B.

McIntyre, Secretary: P. Morel, nominated by B. McIntyre, seconded by J. MacPhee.

The meeting then proceeded to the auctioning of the first half of the Cudahy donation. As a result, 39 of the 40 items were taken, the one remaining will be offered as a door prize at the next meeting. The meeting closed at 22:00 on motion of M. Amy, seconded by Eugene Touchette.

Auction Items
November 24, 2003

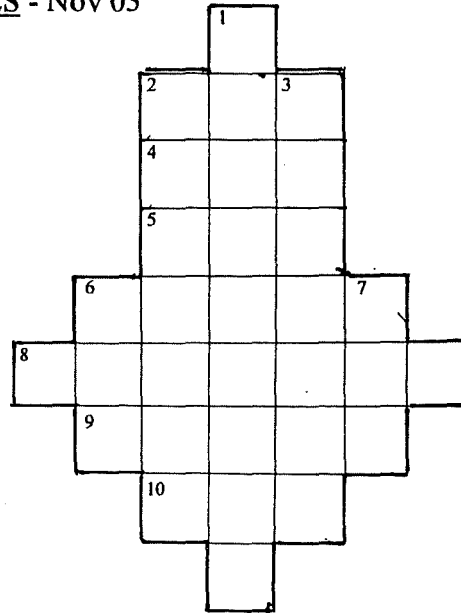
41	Portugal	1988	100 Escudos, 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope
42	Malta	1992	5 Pounds, Silver Proof
43	Italy	1986	3 500 Lira (Vatican, Italy and San Marino), bimetal; 3 Cunickel Medals
44	Canada	1986	Brass Tokens, 5, \$1.00, B.C. Transit
45	Netherlands	1945	50G, Birth of Prince William of Orange
46	Netherlands	1987	50G, 50th Anniversary of Queen Juliana
47	Neuchatel	N/A	Silver Medal, 50%
48	Finland	1994	Mint Set
49	Austria	1982	Brass Medal, Vienna
50	Canada	1977	Gold Plated Nickel, Sherritt Mint, 1927-1977 50 years of the mine
51	Israel	1989	Mint Set
52	Portugal	1986	Mint Set
53	Germany	N/A	Bimetal test token demo pieces Deutche (4)
54	Canada	1980	Bronze Medals to Royal Canadian Mint, 2 rectangles, Mint Director Medals
55	Algeria	1962	Silver 5 Francs (2)
56	Algeria	1992	Mint Set
57	Korea	1991	Mint Set
58	Korea	1992	Mint Set
59	Canada	1992	Miscellaneous Medals (6), includes Silver Mint Directors' Conference
60	Thailand	N/A	Silver Tie Tack, Dragon Motif
61	Canada	1992	Set of Wooden Nickels and 3 Trade Dollars (12 pieces)
62	Austria	1983	Brass Medal, Vienna Mint
63	Brazil	1984	Mint Set
64 & 65	Ireland	1986	Mint Set
66	China	1988	Brass Medal
67	Canada	1980	Nickel Medal, CNA Boucherville Speaker
68	U.S.A.	1988	Bimetal Medal, Mint Directors' Conference
69	Austria	1983	Mint Set
70	G.B.	1972	Proof Set
71	Netherlands	1989	Silver Ducat, Proof
72	Canada	1979	25 cents (3), Inco Holders, 1st product minted from Canadian alloys
73	Belgium	1994	Mint Set
74	Canada	1982	CNA Medal, Winnipeg
75	Netherlands	1980	Mint Set
76	Netherlands	1987	Mint Set
77	Netherlands	1988	Mint Set
78	Netherlands	1989	Mint Set
79 & 80	Spain	1984	2000 pesetas, Silver
81	Mexico	1983	2 Brass Mint Medals
82	Mexico	1980	Silver Medal, 445th Anniversary of the Mexico Mint
83	Mexico	1985	Large Silver Bimetallic Medal, 450th Anniversary of the Mexico Mint
84	Canada	N/A	Presentation Medal, Gold-Plated, Inco Mines

FESCO FOOTNOTES - Nov 03

Spinning top

Across

- 2 - tan leather
- 4 - — Baba
- 5 - head signal
- 6 - not as wild
- 8 - motors
- 9 - belief
- 10 - sta ff



Down

- 1 - light tan horses
- 2 - red bird
- 3 - broadened
- 6 - explosive (abb)
- 7 - soak flax

Je Me Souviens (*My old regimental motto*)

Each year at this time, thoughts turn to the generations of young Canadians who responded to the call for their service in World I, World II, Korean and Gulf Wars plus innumerable peacekeeping and peacemaking efforts in the last 86 years. Several generations have responded when called upon to devote their time and effort, and often their limbs or lives, when called upon by the government

For the dwindling few wartime veterans it is a time of reminiscence and reflection on how fortunate we are to still be here. For many others not directly involved, it recalls memories of those who are, or were, close and dear to them, or a feeling of appreciation for what others have done for them and our country. These last, I find both touching and encouraging. For example, here is an e-mail extract from a young artist whom I have never met:

*"Date: Wed, 5 Nov 2003 09:24:33 -0800
 Frank, November 11 is in less than a week and I want to thank you for being a part of giving us our current way of life and our right to live under a government of our choice. This is a day where all ages, all races, all social classes, men, women and children stand as Canadians and remember the bravery and sacrifices that you*

and many others did for us and generations to come. Thank you Frank, and I know that I will not forget what you have shared with me."

He had sent a picture of me from an earlier year, that he had sketched from the newspapers, and I had replied with my view of how the war had affected me..

In wartime, it has been estimated that there were 8 others serving each Canadian at the "sharp end" (US 12; Chinese 5!). But behind them were many civilians producing things that were required. All too often, not only were they ignored, they were not even noticed. The quantity and quality of clothing, munitions, food, and even currency, that they produced were taken for granted. Most of them devoted their entire lives, not just a few years, to the service of others. It is ironic that some troops are complaining about having been forgotten in war, while many dedicated civilians' efforts were forgotten completely.. And when these latter **were** honoured, their honours are merely dispersed.

I recall Madame Dextraze's words to me at her gallant husband's funeral: "*Canada does not like heroes*".. I also remember being booed by a young peacenik on my way home. Tragic!

Solution to
Spinning Top
crossword
puzzle:

P
T A W
A L I
N O D
T A M E R
E N G I N E S
T E N E T
R O D
S



OLD ROPE

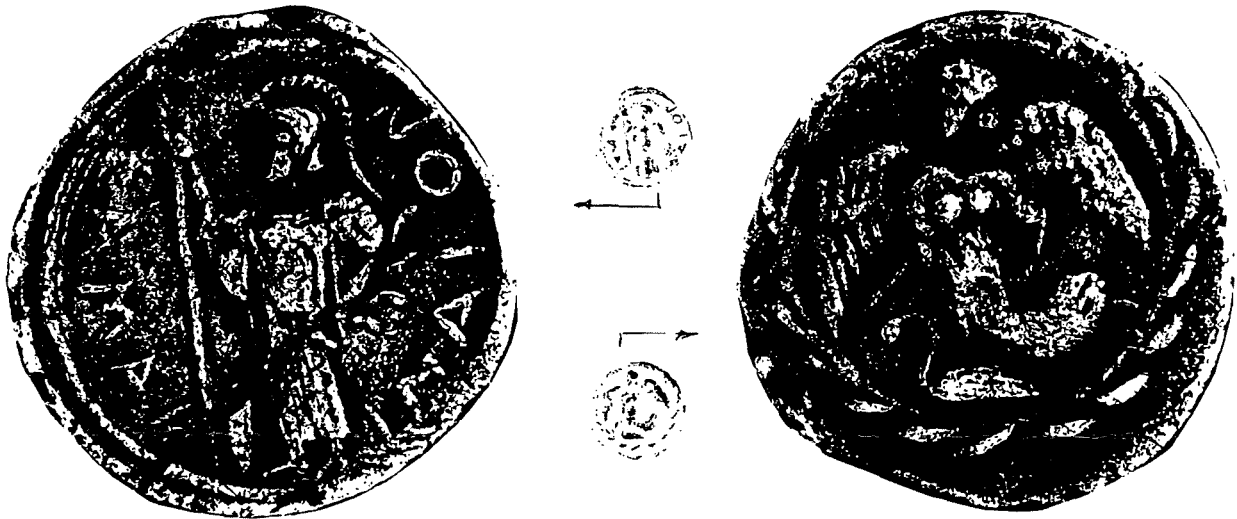
There has recently been considerable confusion among new collectors regarding the identification of the varieties of the 1891 cent. This will bring out fathoms, literally fathoms, of old rope for new collectors. If they confuse these, there may be many other well-known varieties they may be confusing. So we will begin with the 1891 cents.

The cent of 1891 exists with a large or small date, and also with large or small leaves in the wreath. The small date cent comes with either large or small leaves. The large date is in larger, coarser figures. The 9 has a wide loop, like that of the 1890H cent. The small date is in smaller, finer figures with a 9 having a narrow loop like that of the cents of 1892-1899. The best way to identify an 1891 cent is to place it between a cent of 1890H and one of 1892. When the two types of figures are seen together, one will never forget the difference. This is true of many other varieties of Canadian decimal coins.

The large leaves are found on the cents of 1884 to 1890H as well as on all 1891 large date cents and some 1891 small date cents. These leaves are wide, coming close to the borders, and show only a little venation. The small leaves are more clearly drawn and are away from the borders. The leaves are more heavily veined than before, the lines showing this being incuse. These small leaves are found on most of the 1891 small date cents and all the cents of 1892 to 1901.

IDENTIFICATION - NOV 03

#23 (FF) Ancient Greek silver litra ; Kamarina in Sicily, c.460-450 B.C Sear #757; BMC 2.2..

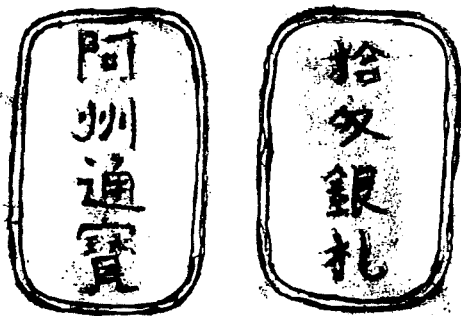


Obverse: Armed and helmeted Athena, l;
Retrograde legend KAMAP- INAION

Reverse: NIKE flying left ; a swan at her
feet; all in a laurel wreath.

#24 (RC) Japanese bronze replica of a silver 10 Momme coin from the Ashu district, Tokushima region, Shikoku island, SW of Kobe and Osaka. Tokugawa shogunate era; early 19th century. There is a copper coin from from this region, but it has a different oval shape.

Ref: Nippon Kosen Kakaku Zufu "Japanese Old Coins Cataalogue" page 54.(in Japanese)



Obverse

Reverse

Obv: Ashu Tsuho Rev: Shu Momme Gin Rai
"Ashu currency" "10 Momme Silver Pay"

#25 (FF) This is perhaps the last piece issued by the Chinese Empire in ancient sealscript . It was cast in 1895 in the reign of the penultimate Emperor during his Kuang Hsü reign, to wish long life and good fortune to the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi on her 60th birthday. Scarce.

#25 (FF) cont'd



Obverse

Reverse

Kuang Hsü T'ung Pao . Sun & Moon
Ref : "An Illustration of Chinese Ancient Coins" by Orlando Y Tsai (in Chinese)

#26 (FF) Replica of a rare pattern Shanghai Tael proposed by Hong Kong for Far East use. Lack of interest curbed production. KM- Pn3



OLD ROPE

This month we continue with our descriptions of well-known varieties. The 1859 cents present some major varieties which are scarce and expensive. They differ in the 9 of the date. The commonest variety has a narrow 9 in the date. The 9 has a long, vertically oval loop and is, as the name states, narrow. The wide 9 is a wider numeral with a loop which is almost circular. It was employed to alter the date on the 1858 die to 1859, when it became obvious that the entire order for ten million cents was not going to be completed in 1858. The wide 9 variety occurs, therefore, only as an overdate. Some specimens show only slight evidence of the overdate, and these have been classed in the past as having been struck from a new 1859 die bearing the wide 9. There are also two cases of double-punching of the narrow 9 in the date. The first shows traces of the original narrow 9 to the left. This variety has been called the re-engraved narrow 9. The second is a double-punched narrow 9, which was for many years thought to be a narrow 9 punched over an 8. Besides the double punching, the variety shows a large blemish at the tail of the 9, which was evidently formed because a piece of metal broke off the die at this point.

The 1965 cents show four varieties. The border beads may be large or small, and the 5 of the date may be blunt or pointed. The border beads are rather difficult to distinguish without strong magnification. The small beads varieties have 121 beads around the border, and the apex of the A in REGINA points between two beads. The large beads varieties have 119 beads, and the apex of the A points directly to a bead. The types of the 5 differ in the horizontal bar of this numeral. On the blunt 5 types it is cut square at the end, while the pointed 5 shows a bar cut at an angle, the top of the bar being longer than the bottom. The scarcest of the four varieties is the large beads with the pointed 5.

The two varieties of the five-cent piece of 1926 can be confusing to the beginner, but, if the two are seen side by side, one will never forget the difference. The "near 6" is the commoner variety. On it the 6 of the date almost touches the maple leaf above it. On the "far 6", which is very scarce, there is a fair space between the top of the 6 and the maple leaf. The 6 on this variety appears to have been rotated slightly counter-clockwise, but this is an illusion. It is simply a little lower down. These varieties might be better named the "high 6" and "low 6".

The " OLD ROPE " articles were written by Robert C Willey when he was editor Of the CNA Journal in 1986. A number of these articles have been reprinted in COCC Journals.



The Beaver Club of London and Its Medal



by Ralph R. Burry

The Canadian serviceman fighting in foreign lands for any length of time has a right to "leave" and coming to London, with kitbag, he had nowhere to go to have a small home like rest and obtain good Canadian meals and treats. In the first world war, 1914-18 this need was noticed and the Beaver Hut was founded in the Strand where the Tivoli Theatre now stands. It provided social activities and also a center where Canadian troops could get together to find good old Canadian atmosphere and fellowship.

During W.W. II Mr. Vincent Massey, the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, in December 1939, consulted a number of Canadians in London about the provision of amenities for Canadian servicemen on leave. He found not only enthusiasm for the idea but donations for this purpose readily provided. Under Massey's chairmanship, a committee was formed that consisted of Sir Edward Peacock, Mr. (later Sir) Ernest Cooper, Lt. Colonel Hamilton Gault, Mr. C.B. Cowley, Mr. Stanley Long and Mr. W.N. McIlwraith. Mr. Edward Pope joined the Committee in June 1940 and Mr. C.A. Banks and Mr. R.O. McMurty in August and September of the same year.

The prime question was the location of the Club. Mr. and Mrs. Massey, while out for a drive one day along the Mall, were impressed by a vacant building that appeared to meet the Committee's requirements. Across the road from Canada House and the Headquarters of the Canadian Military Forces, there runs from Cockspur Street to The Mall a short thoroughfare, almost in part no more than a passageway named Spring Gardens. On the right where it joins the Mall was a building known as Old County Hall. It had been erected by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1860. This building bearing a "To Let" sign was last occupied by the London County Council from 1889 until it moved to new buildings on the south bank of the Thames. The Metropolitan Board leased the building from the Crown in 1858 and tore the original building down which was the Townhouse of the Earl of Berkeley. On this land before 1726 lived a George Loudon who was the Master Gardener of the Royal Gardens. At that period in time it formed part of the Wilderness later Upper Spring Garden — a portion of St. James Park surrounding Prince Rupert's Lodgings, where he died in 1682. The enclosure, divided from the Park by a low fence, continued for a few years as a covert for the Royal Deer and the public were forbidden to disturb them. Earlier in the time of Henry VIII, the King, exchanging properties with the then owners, took over "felds new Soyn With Wheat" which was covered by cornfields. The now Beaver Club building covered part of this old estate. Thus, the Beaver Club stood on what was, from 1668 until his death, part of the grounds of Prince Rupert, Principal promoter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Occupying the corner lot, facing, on one side, The Mall- a small pleasant balustraded garden plot lying between the building and the roadway - with wide views across St. James Park to Westminster Abbey and Palace, the exterior of the building presented an attractive appearance. Negotiating with the London County Council the Committee got the building for 2000 pounds a Year, as the Clubhouse for the Beaver Club.

A clubhouse is no more than a shell and to bring a club to life much more is required such as finance, equipment, furnishings, staff and members. The old building being in long disuse needed cleaning and also redecorating from floor to ceiling in every room.

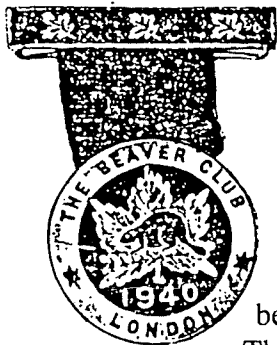
All the requirements were met with large donations - 10,000 pounds from Gillette Industries, and 10,000 pounds from Mr. C.A. Banks, 5000 pounds from Lord Beaverbrook and numerous smaller ones. A guarantee of \$50,000 was given by the Canadian Red Cross annually to carry on the Club services. The Beaver Club was closely knitted with the Red Cross all during the war.

At first only a small number of paid staff were engaged, but their numbers grew as the activities increased. When the Club closed there was a staff of 150. When the Beaver Club's doors were opened until they closed the services of voluntary staff of about 500 in the early years to nearly 700 later were used. A great many volunteers were Canadian born or associated. This large Corps of helpers were headed by its own supervisors who were responsible to the board of Management. Three of the head Ladies of the Club were a Mrs. Cambie, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Swan and they served from the day of opening until the closing day. Those voluntary workers who served or completed a certain period of service at the Beaver Club were given a specially designed badge or medal by Mr. and Mrs. Massey. There were only 1,080 volunteers to receive this Medal.

So energetic did the Committee work that the Beaver Club was ready to receive members on the 19th of February 1940. The Club was opened by His Majesty, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the 23rd of February 1940. The Club lasted for six years and a day. The Beaver Club closed its doors on 19th of February 1946. The Queen Mother Mary formally closed the club along with Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey. Among the other guests that were at the closing were: Field Marshal Lord Alexander and Lady Alexander, and the Chiefs of the Canadian Services: Lieut.-General J.C. Murchie, Air Marshal G.O. Johnson and Captain A.M. Hope R.C.N.

After addresses by Mr. Massey and the Service Chiefs, the birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Massey and the proceedings concluded by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne", "O Canada", and the National anthem "God save the Queen".

So, its purpose fulfilled, the Beaver Club ceased to exist. Much however remains. Thousands of Canadian Servicemen will retain most pleasant memories of the Club's services and kindly attention of its personnel.



Description of the Beaver Club Medal.

The Medal itself is of silvered brass and the inner field and the wordings are of Red enamel. The large Maple leaf is goldene with the Beaver superimposed red enamel.

This medal is held by a red ribbon, one inch wide, and the medal and ribbon are suspended from a one and five eighth bar bearing three maple leaves on a field in red enamel. The Medal itself is round and measures 32 millimeters and is made by J.R. Gaunt of London.



References: Six Years and a Day - Story of the Beaver Club published by Kelly and Kelly of London, England. (1940 to 1946)

MENU OF THE LAST XMAS DINNER (1945)

Grapefruit.

Ham — Turkey — Sausage

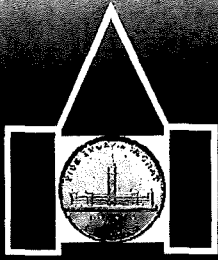
Corn on Cob — Carrots — Potatoes

Cranberry Jelly

Plum Pudding — Mince Pies

Afterwards King George gave the guests the last speech.

Reprinted from The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society Summer 1988.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

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4th Monday (except Dec.)
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Volume 36

December 2003

Number 12

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Hon. President
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Vice-President
Bob Smith

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Treasurer
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Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
Jan 26th, 2004

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

In keeping with tradition there will be no meeting this month! Also traditional is the opportunity given to me to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year! As the precipitation "hardens" it is even beginning to look a lot like Christmas in Ottawa! A few words about our November auction, excellent, exciting, rewarding, interesting and delightful. Few events capture the essence of the club like a good auction. Some even suggest that we should have an auction as a regular fixture at each meeting! I had not seen such animation at our meetings since the auction of the Governors General Medals. I sensed a new found vitality among those present which will serve us well in the future.

I wish to welcome Bob Smith on board as President of COCC for 2004 and hope that you will support Bob, as you did me, with enthusiasm. It was both a pleasure and a privilege to have served as your President these past 3 years!

Now get out there and finish your Christmas shopping!

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of November 24th, 2003

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45. The minutes of the October meeting were approved on motion of Barry McIntyre seconded by Eugene Touchette. The President introduced Michael Curry as a new member. The 50/50 and door prize draws were won by lucky members in attendance.

The executive for 2004 were confirmed as follows:

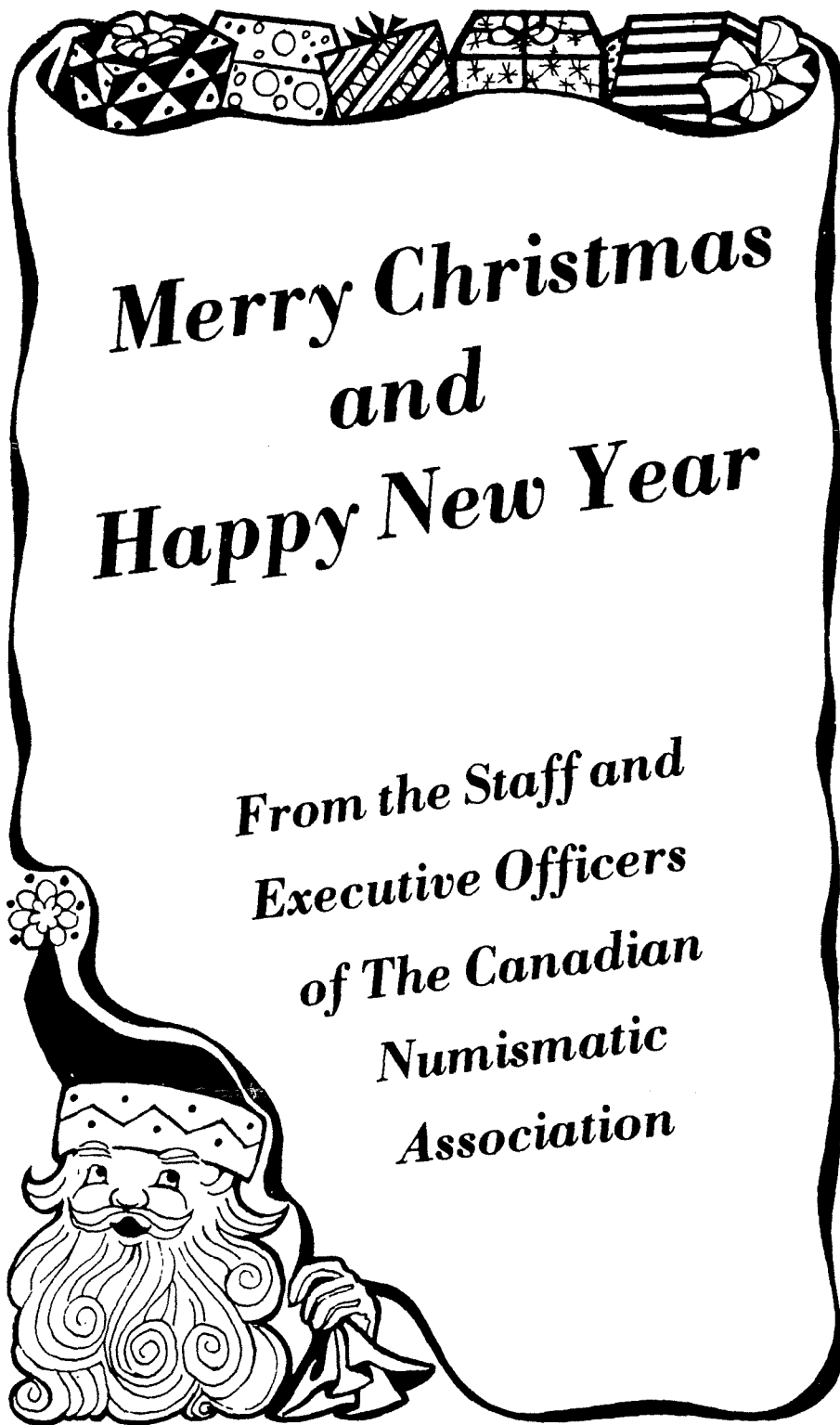
President, Bob Smith on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Ed Burt.
Vice President, John MacPhee, on motion of Ron Cheek, seconded by Barry McIntyre and **Secretary, Pierre Morel**, on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Eugene Touchette.

Tom McFerran confirmed his intention of retiring as Treasurer. The president thanked Tom for his long and effective service to the COCC as its Treasurer.

Barry McIntyre brought a number of bank notes autographed by past and current Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of Canada. These impressive notes were circulated for viewing by the members in attendance.

The meeting then proceeded to the auctioning of the remainder of the Cudahy collection donated to the club. A number of pieces generated spirited bidding from the floor. Members indicated their wholehearted approval of the manner in which the material was made available to them through this auction.

The meeting adjourned at 22:00 on motion of Eugene Touchette, seconded by Mike Amy.



**Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year**

**From the Staff and
Executive Officers
of The Canadian
Numismatic
Association**

IDENTIFICATION - Dec 03

#27 (anon) Byzantine AE Follis Sear 1667
Theophilus AD 829-842

Obv:



3/4 length figure facing,
wearing loros and crown
holding labarum, R & orb, L
above: "Theofic / Basil"

Rev:



"Theophilus
Augustus
Conquerer"

#28 (anon) Byzantine AE Follis Sear 1729
Leo VI, The Wise AD 88

Obv:



Bust facing, short beard,
wearing crown and chlamys,
holding akakia in L hand
"Leo Emperor of the Romans"

Rev:



"Leo
by God
Emperor of
the Romans"

#29 (anon) Byzantine AE Follis Sear 1793
Anonymous; John I Tzimisces? AD 969-976

Obv:



Bust of Christ, facing,
wearing nimbus w/2 dots,
pallium and coplobium,
holding book of Gospels.

#29 (Cont'd)

Rev:

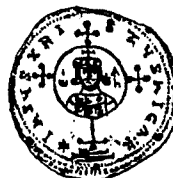


"Jesus
Christ:
King of
Kings"

#30 (FF) Byzantine AR Milliaresion Sear 1792
John I Tzimisces AD 969-976

Obverse

Reverse



Obv: "* Jesus Christus Nica" (around)
(Jesus Christ, Conquerer)

Cross crosslet on globus above 2 steps
at centre, medallion with facing bust of
John, with short beard, wearing crown and
loros, dividing inscription: "I/v - An"
triple border with 8 evenly spaced globules

Rev: "*Joann / en Ch(ristus) Oauto

Crat(or) euseb(h)

Basileus

Romanio(n)"

(John, in Christ's name, absolute pious
Emperor of the Romans)

#31 (FF) Austria AR 3 Kreuzer 1646 KM-829
Archduke Ferdinand Charles 1632-1662



Obverse



Reverse

Obv: Crown and robed, Duke's bust R; 16-46

Legend: FERDIN CAROL D.G ARCHID. AV.

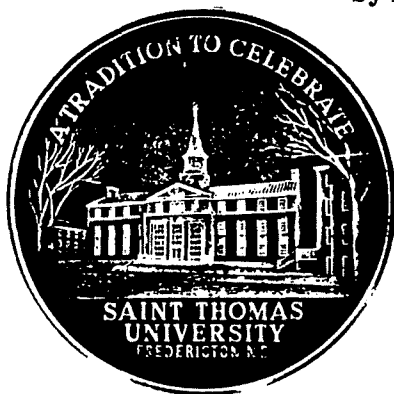
Rev: Shields of Austria (l) Hall Mint (r)

above: * below: (3)

Legend: DVX.BVRGVND:COM. TYROLIS

The Medal of St. Thomas University

by Earl J. Salterio



In 1984 the Lombardo Mint was commissioned by St. Thomas University of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to strike a medal commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the university and the fiftieth anniversary of the receipt of a charter. The total mintage was restricted to a hundred specimens in silver and four hundred in bronze, the program being under the direction of Michael Flynn, a Fredericton alumnus. The obverse bears the arms of the university with the legend 75th ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING 1910-1985 above and 50th ANNIVERSARY OF CHARTER 1934-1984 below. The reverse shows a view of the administration building, with the inscription A TRADITION TO CELEBRATE above the SAINT THOMAS UNIVERSITY FREDERICTON, N.B. in three lines in the exergue. The medal is 38 mm. in diameter.

The arms of the university are parted per chevron, with a lymphad or galley, symbolic of the province of New Brunswick, between two suns, which symbolise learning, in chief. A cross, the emblem of Christianity, is in the base of the shield. The motto is "Doce Bonitatem, Scientiam, et Disciplinam," which means, "Teach goodness, knowledge, and discipline," the last meaning how to order one's life.

St. Thomas College was founded in Chatham, New Brunswick, in 1910 for the education of boys at secondary school and junior college levels. The college was chartered as a university on March 9, 1934. The first Bachelor of Arts degrees were conferred on five graduates on June 11, 1936. Other degrees soon followed, the first Bachelor of Science in nursing on May 30, 1945, the first Bachelor of Education on May 25, 1953, the first Master of Arts on May 23, 1955, the first Bachelor of Teaching on May 16, 1966, and the first Bachelor of Social Work on October 17, 1981.

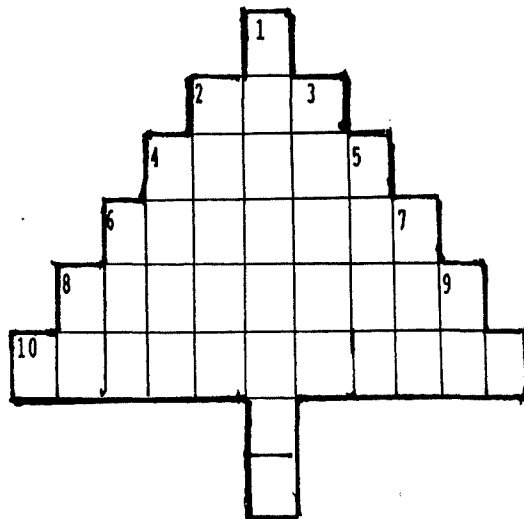
St. Thomas University re-located on the campus of the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton in time for the start of classes in September 1964. It has grown considerably, though it remains the smallest university in the province. St. Thomas has been described as "a liberal arts university with an emphasis on humanistic studies." The present Chancellor is Most Rev. Arthur J. Gilbert, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Saint John. The President is Rev. George Martin of Fredericton.

FESCO FOOTNOTES

Yule Tree
Puzzle

Across

- 2 animal foot
- 4 joyful
- 6 partly
- 8 Yuletide
- 10 teaching ideal



Down

- 1 component record (2vds)
- 2 danger
- 3 inscribe
- 4 colt's ma
- 5 sweet potatoes
- 6 doctorate (abb)
- 7 6th tones
- 8 commander (abb)
- 9 thus

Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year

As we approach this time of the year there are often mixed feelings. Some dread all the commercialism that has replaced what was once a very solemn occasion. It used to be a time that brought out the best of our souls in goodwill to our family, friends, acquaintances, and even strangers. Now, there seems to be an artificial buying-selling frenzy that often stresses and distresses us psychologically as well as financially. Yet, as we near the important central days, there seems to descend a sense of warmth and comfort - of fellowship and harmony - of sharing and caring - of hope and accomplishment, and love of life.

It is in that last mood that I offer you my personal wishes to all members for a enjoyable celebrative season followed by the happy entry into a brand new stimulating year 2004 of a good 366 days of success. May it bring you all of the things that you yearn and work for, earn and merit. May it also be guided by resolutions that you keep, and that add to your stature and respect.

C.O.C.C. Evolution

The Club is growing, in size, finances and character. Its members are also growing older, and some have reached the age when they must turn the controls over to others. Three elderly members now deserve a rest from years of dedicated serviceto the Club.

In random order, they are Johnnie Johnston, who, as editor and publisher of the Club Journal, leaves a visible record for all to view in years to come. It survives, in both the National Archives and the library of the our National Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada. He has prompted writers, rounded

up interesting articles from the past, arranged to have them reproduced, then collated, addressed, stamped and mailed them to the memebers each month for the past umpteen years. More than just public recognition of his efforts, he really deserves a rest. It will probably take two younger members to continue his work.

Then there is Tom McFerran, who has not only kept our books in good financial order, but also has arranged for changes in signing authority with annual changes of executives. He has handled the heavy load of accounting for the Club's major provincial and national coventions in Ottawa, met our obligations to our Tax Department, in addition to the recording and transacting of monies during our Club's periodic auctions, and is custodian of the Club's non-cash assets. Tom also deserves a retirement rest.

Another elderly member, Ed Burt, bears mention for his long term efforts as Club Greeter, draw controller, auditor, records keeper and a variety of other ad hoc committee duties. He has recently been replaced and is enjoying the retirement he deserves.

These are the "Three Musketeers" of Honorary membership status who have been the guardians of the Club's monthly operations for many years. Their efforts are known, but sometimes are taken for granted. Now, other members must face up to the fact that to partake of a club, you must also participate in it. It is a moral obligation, or the Club cannot survive. There is one down and two to go. So

And, just in passing, may I include myself as D'Artagnon, the fourth Musketeer. It would be good to know that there is a wordsmith in-waiting, when my scribing days end. Better yet, I'd enjoy an ally now.

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!

Solution
to the
Yule Tree
Puzzle

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



7

THE T. EATON CO., LTD., WAR SERVICE MEDAL
by J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

No large company in Canada, during the first World War, did more for their employees who enlisted with the Canadian Armed Forces, than the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Salaries were paid during their absence and at least an equal (or better) position was promised them when they returned.

Sir John C. Eaton, the Chairman and President, gave a considerable portion of his personal wealth to the government including the equipping of an army unit.

On the return of the employees to the company, each was presented with a gold medal by Sir John in appreciation of their services. A total of 2042 medals were presented. Of this number 1054 were from Toronto, 988 were from Winnipeg. Employees of foreign buying offices and Hamilton and Montreal factory employees made up the balance

A Story of Coincidence

By Arthur F. Giere

Reprint from CNA Journal April 1971

It was during the office of President Calvin Coolidge that William Taft Olson graduated from the village high school in a poverty-stricken rural area of Northern Minnesota. His Norwegian born parents had sacrificed a great deal to make it possible for their eighteen year old son to graduate. They were farmers, and William had been daily occupied on the farmstead during the summer months ever since he was old enough to do any work, and during school months he did odd jobs for his board and room in the nearby village where he attended school.

It was a hard struggle. He seldom had any spending money for anything other than the very necessities of life. So the graduation was the greatest event in his life. Here, at last, the great opportunity had arrived for a better life. The graduating class decided to purchase lapel pins as a memento of the event and a jeweller agreed to furnish these class pins for \$3.25 each. Young Olson, however, did not have that kind of money, and his relatives and friends took up a hat collection to give him his graduation present in the form of money towards the purchase of the pin.

This cash gift consisted of fifteen brand new coins and, in all, added up to \$2.13. But William Olson still lacked \$1.12 to make up the total for his class pin and could therefore not buy it at that time. He wrapped the brand new coins in a clean red handkerchief which he stored in his trunk, and thought soon he would have enough money for his pin.

That summer the newspapers advertised an opportunity to travel to the wheat harvest in the Great West where the wages were better than in his home area. He went, and when he arrived there, the West so intrigued him that he remained and the graduation event was soon forgotten, until William Taft Olson, by then a grandfather, received a printed invitation telling him to come to the fortieth anniversary of his high school graduation.

It was at this time that he hunted up the coins which he had stored in his trunk, and mailed them to the old jewellery firm in his home town. He requested the jewellery to make for him his lapel graduation pin, so that he could wear it at the fortieth reunion of his class.

The jewellery merchant wrote that he had received the money and thanked him for it but said he was unable to manufacture the class pin at such a late date. He had, however, a nice surprise for Mr. Olson. "Don't be alarmed," he wrote. "Those beautiful, uncirculated coins which you sent, having a face value of \$2.13, are now catalogued in the coin magazines as being worth \$4295.00." Here is the proof and what the jeweller reported: The three cent pieces dated 1923S were catalogued at \$675.00. The four nickels dated 1924S were \$2500. The four dimes dated 1924S were \$320.00. The two 1924S quarters at \$200.00 and two 1923S half dollars at \$600.00 for a total of \$4295.00.

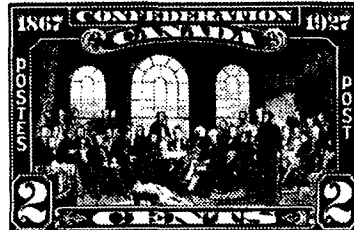
Which proves that an embarrassing situation may sometimes ripen into and become a blessing indeed.

This is a true story, and it is thus, that William Taft Olson, born during the administration of President William H. Taft, recently became interested in one of the world's finest hobbies, that of numismatics.

Reprint from CNA Journal April 1971

The 1982 Constitution Dollar ...its Peculiarities, its Varieties

by Yvon Marquis



*The original painting used for a stamp in 1927.
La peinture originale, employée pour un timbre-poste en 1927.*



La toile peinte par Rex Woods

Remarquez sur le mur de droite, le cadre contenant le portrait de Harris, ainsi que la position des jambes de George Brown, assis au centre.

In 1982, in addition to the regular circulation nickel dollar showing the well-known Emanoel Hahn's Voyageur design, the government of Canada approved the issue of a commemorative dollar. This second dollar also made of nickel and issued for circulation (1) commemorates the new Canadian Constitution.

On this coin, the obverse showing the Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II was modified. The queen's effigy was reduced and the legend was completely changed. The date 1982 appears at the top of the coin flanked by CANADA at left and DOLLAR at right. The inscription "ELIZABETH II" is at the bottom of the coin flanked by two tiny maple leaves. It was the first time that the date appeared on the obverse of a dollar coin. The reverse shows the famous painting of "THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION". Above in two lines are the inscriptions 1867 and CONFEDERATION and below, also in two lines, are the inscriptions CONSTITUTION and 1982.

Above in two lines are the inscriptions 1867 and CONFEDERATION and below, also in two lines, are the inscriptions CONSTITUTION and 1982.

To insure the largest possible circulation of this commemorative coin, more than 12 million were issued, and banks received large quantities of the coin and were asked to distribute them to their customers. Ordinarily chartered banks cannot return coins to the central bank, and so they must manage to distribute all coins to consumers to avoid overstocking of coins received. However, in 1982, they were authorized to return remaining coins until December 31.

Peculiarities

There are some things to be noted regarding the reverse design. In fact, the design was supposed to be a reproduction of the famous Robert Harris painting. But the original painting completed by Harris around 1884, was lost in the 1916 fire which destroyed a part of Parliament Buildings. Some rough sketches or "black and white" copies of the painting were the only remainders of the large painting. . . On June 30, 1965 House of Commons speaker Alan Macnaughton announced that the Confederation Life Association had undertaken to replace "one of our finest historical treasures" by commissioning a reproduction. Toronto artist Rex Woods, noted for his portrayal of persons and events from Canada's past was retained to execute the canvas. One of the problems Woods encountered was that there was no color reproduction of the Harris painting in existence, and this was important for such details as the color of hair, eyes, clothing and room decor. Personal research led Woods to acquire details of clothing and personal characteristics relative to the "Fathers".

Although Woods was commissioned to do a reproduction of the original painting, he made some changes. Not only did he add at the far right side of his painting three more men who were officially declared Fathers of Confederation in 1927, but he added on the wall above the three new Fathers a frame containing a portrait of Robert Harris, as a tribute to the painter. Another change from the original painting is the position of George Brown's legs. In Harris painting, Brown seated in the center of the first row, has his right leg crossed over his left knee. In the Woods version, it is the left leg which is crossed over the right knee. (Sources Bob Aaron and Confederation Life Association). So what was supposed to be a reproduction proved to be in a kind a new "original". When Supply and Services Minister Jean-Jacques Blais announced on April 13 that the Constitution coin would carry "a faithful reproduction of the celebrated painting of the Fathers of Confederation by Robert Harris", he was only partly correct.

And these are not the only peculiarities of this coin. In fact, this 1982 commemorative dollar was to mark a "première" in Canada. It was the first time that two dollar coins bearing the same date but showing different designs were issued for circulation. That occurred only one time before in Canadian coin history, when two different five-cent coins were issued for circulation in 1951. The first coin made of nickel commemorated the 200th anniversary of the isolation and naming of the nickel element by the Swedish Chemist A.F. Cronstedt in 1751. The striking of this coin was suspended because of a strong demand for nickel caused by the Korean War. Then, a steel coin bearing the regular design (a beaver) was issued for circulations to fill consumers demand.

Varieties

Since the issuing of these 1982 commemorative coins, two different varieties have been reported. The first variety refers to the axis of both obverse and reverse designs. As we know, since 1908 when the Royal Canadian Mint began to strike Canadian coins, all coins issued were struck with both obverse and reverse designs in the same axis. That means that when the obverse design is "head-up" the reverse design is also "head-up". But on a few commemorative 1982 nickel dollars the reverse is inverted, which means that when the Queen is head-up, the Fathers are heads-down. This variety has probably been

caused by an error which occurred when the coining dies were aligned for striking. To date, four of these coins have been located. While some owners claim that their coin has a value of many hundred thousand dollars (. . .) others, more realistic, think that their coin is valued at a few thousand dollars. In fact, one of these coins was sold for about \$1500. two years ago.

The other variety is much more unusual and differs in the thickness of the coin. The coin is struck on a blank which is much thinner than the regular blanks. Contacts made with the Royal Canadian Mint confirmed that many blanks were bought from private producers in 1982 and that some of these were defective. According to Mr. Denis Cudahy, Vice-President Production at the Mint, coins struck on thinner blanks would have been identified by quality control staff and, he added: "We estimate at a few hundred the number of coins struck on these thinner blanks...we thought that all of these had been retained and destroyed." According to Mr. Cudahy, the number of coins released for circulation could represent about ten coins. It is to note that these coins, as any other coins issued for circulation, have been struck at the Winnipeg branch of the Royal Canadian Mint.

At this time, two of these coins have been located and I have had the privilege of seeing both. Because of the thickness of the blanks the designs are not precise. Both obverse and reverse designs are in the same axis. One of these two coins was bought for less than \$1,000 in an Auction held in Montreal in April 1988. The other was found in a roll of 1982 commemorative dollars.

Although he was not a coin collector, the man who discovered this coin was very impressed by the look of it. He then went to Ottawa and met Royal Canadian Mint representatives to whom he showed his coin. Of course he was offered a "perfect coin" in replacement for his "defective" . . . Choosing to keep his coin, he went back home with a letter dated October 7, 1982 and signed by Michèle Ménard who was then Director of Numismatic Products at the Mint. The letter attested that the coin had been struck by the Mint "on a defective blank". The coin was also showed to representatives of the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada. Although they were unable to confer a specific value to this coin, they were very interested by it.

Following these representations, the owner placed some ads in numismatic papers (more especially in the United States where he moved) to verify if other coins similar to his had been discovered with the hope to fix a price on it. Among the responses he received, some confirmed that his coin had a value of "one dollar" . . . A memo from the British Museum in London and dated of February 14, 1983, reads as follows:

" . . . we are most interested to learn about your thin flat Constitution Nickel Dollar and have put your letter and photos on file."

The memo indicated that "by order of the Trustees it is not permitted (to them) to value objects for the public. but it is stated the coin is considered as "Very Rare".

You will admit it is difficult to fix a price for these coins as the low number of coins discovered is not enough to create a representative market. So, additional information about this variety is welcome. Let's note before ending, that in addition to coins issued for circulation, the commemorative dollar was also offered to collectors in "Uncirculated" condition. The coin housed in a rigid plastic capsule was offered in a beautiful velvet case, decorated with a maple leaf.

Yvon Marquis

(1) All of the commemorative dollars issued since 1975 were struck in silver and issued especially for collectors and did not circulate.