

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 37

January 2004

Number 01

From the President's Pen

The New Year provides us with an opportunity to reflect anew on our lives, our relationships with others, our past accomplishments, and to consider what we would like to do this year. It also provides us with an opportunity to take a look at our leisure activities and, for me, that means looking at our common interest in numismatics. In my case, this interest began when, as a young child in Ireland, I was given a Canadian "beaver" nickel. That started a long association with the hobby which has provided much satisfaction for over the past fifty or so years.

However, my association with the hobby really only started to flourish, when, as a newcomer to the city of Saint John, New Brunswick in 1968, I was encouraged by a colleague at the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, to join the local coin club. In this case it was the Saint John Coin Collectors Club and I was a member of that club until I moved from the city some years later. Although leaving the club there, I have remained active in local clubs as I relocated to Fredericton, Halifax and, most recently, to Ottawa.

Other than casual meetings with others with similar interests, being associated with the local coin club was my first real means of linking with others with a serious interest in the hobby. It opened many new experiences in terms of broader association with the hobby such as membership in regional, national and international associations. It provided opportunities to be part of local and regional shows, and provided much valued access to those who have made a notable contribution to the hobby. My days in Saint John provided opportunities to meet numismatists such as J. Douglas Ferguson and Harry Eisenhauer, an avid collector of paper money, who, at the time was stationed at the military base at Gagetown, about 50 miles north of the city.

Our challenge today is to keep the COCC structure active. This presents a real challenge when there are other means such as the Internet that are extremely effective and efficient in terms of exchanging information, building and disposing of our collections and developing and maintaining relationships.

Cont..

President

Robert Smith

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Vacant

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

In many cases over distances that would not have been conceivable when, so long ago, I was given that first nickel.

In accepting the role of President of the COCC, I want to do several things at the moment. These are:

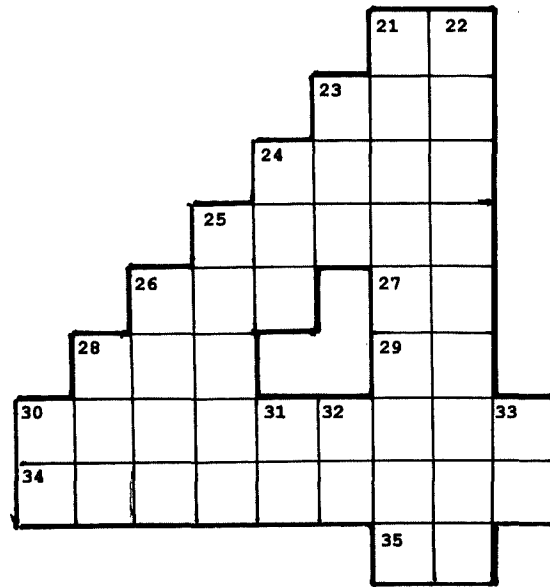
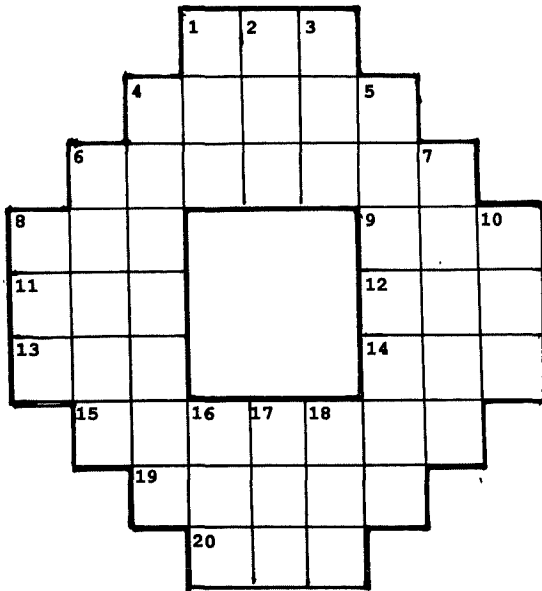
- **Thank John for his dedicated work as President for the past three years.**
- **Thank others such as Tom, Johnnie, Frank and Ed who have supported the club in one role or another over many, many years, and, certainly, since I joined the club in 1984.**
- **Challenge you to consider your level of participation in the club over the next year. With Tom's retirement from the position of Club Treasurer, we need someone immediately to take over this important position. Tom assures me that the remuneration has not been the best but it doesn't take a lot of time. However, there are some legal procedures that must be followed in terms of transfer of authorities to enable access to the Club's accounts.**
- **Share with you a few ideas about the Program for the coming year. Although you can expect more detail in the February Journal, I can tell you that we will be looking to maintain the renewed interest we have seen in the Club over the past few years. Since this is a coin club, you can expect to see more numismatic material at our meetings. You can also expect more frequent informal auctions. We are also looking at the feasibility of supplementary activities that would take place outside the framework of our traditional Monday meetings. Finally, I see us making good use of the opportunities for learning and building relationships that flow from membership in our national organization, the Canadian Numismatic Association.**

For the next meeting, I would encourage each of you to reach for that special piece or two in your collections that have particular meaning and bring them along to the meeting to show to your colleagues. This might be a coin, medallion, token, paper money, or what not. I would ask that you be prepared to share with us why this piece is of particular significance to you. In February, in addition to other activities, we will have our first informal auction for the year.

Your Executive and I wish to extend our best wishes for a healthy and happy New Year!

FESCO FOOTNOTES - Jan 04

HAPPY NEW YEAR



Across

- 1 - wager
- 4 - nose openings
- 6 - coffin vehicles
- 8 - car workers union
- 9 - middle (abb)
- 11 - watch secretly
- 12 - also
- 13 - mimic
- 14 - choose
- 15 - chatters
- 19 - hawsers
- 20 - request

Down

- 1 - sheep bleat
- 2 - make a mistake
- 3 - your (Fr)
- 4 - Earth's orbit start
- 5 - position (mil.)
- 6 - joyful
- 7 - halts
- 8 - Uncle Sam's land
- 10 - decay
- 16 - extinct bird
- 17 - Gov't reps (abb)
- 18 - cry of fright

Across

- 21 - royal colour (abb)
- 23 - Romanian coin
- 24 - divulge
- 25 - forest track
- 26 - oriental sauce
- 27 - thanks (Brit)
- 28 - obstruct
- 29 - lung disease (abb)
- 30 - ANZAC land
- 34 - American naval engineers
- 35 - Nazi troops

Down

- 21 - disparages
- 22 - quietening songs
- 23 - meadow
- 24 - attempt
- 25 - baked dessert
- 26 - impudence
- 28 - students' vehicle
- 30 - gold (chem)
- 31 - sun god
- 32 - sailor grade (abb)
- 33 - while

Gettone Telefonica

In this issue is a Master Checklist of all the dated Italian Telephone Tokens that were issued, made from information by Signor F. Turra on the computer network. The following summary shows that there were a total of 293 varieties issued by 4 separate companies (ESM, IPM UT & CMM) over a span of some 21 years. Why so many? It was because they bore, not only the year, but also the month of issue! An unknown number were also issued without either date or mintmark prior to August 1959.

ESM (date, no mm) 120	Aug 1959 - Mar 1972
ESM (date & mm) 32	Feb 1972 - Dec 1979
ESM 152 152	Aug 1959 - Dec 1979
IPM 68	Jul 1971 - Nov 1980
UT 43	May 1974 - Mar 1980
CMM 30	Jan 1976 - Feb 1980
Total 293	Aug 1959 - Nov 1980

It is difficult to assemble such a large number of them.

- Some alternative that might be considered, are:
- (a) an example without date or mintmark;
 - (b) all months of a year (1960, 1961, 1962 or 1963);
 - (c) a month from all mints (Jun 76, Sep 76 or Sep 78)

It should be added, for those who are not familiar with them, that the date is recorded as a 4-digit number, i.e.: 7509 is for September 1975. Also, the IPM mintmark looks like HR. I have spares, if anyone is interested in bartering.

Masonic Tokens

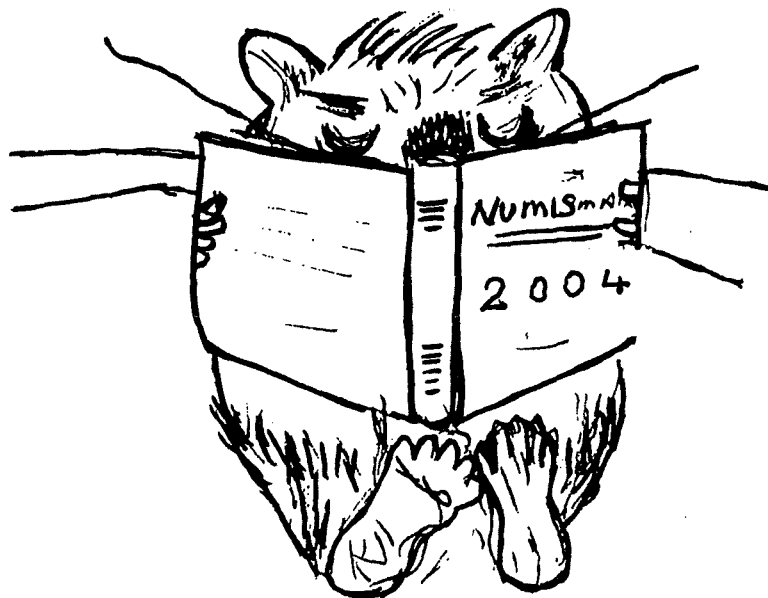
I plan to bring a small group of these, as well as reference texts, to the meeting, if anyone is interested.

Coin Store Break-in

I have just heard that Ashbrook's Coin Store on Richmond has been broken into by smash and grab methods. I hope the damage, both financial and physical, is repairable. We offer our condolences.

New
Year
04
Puzzles
Solution

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



**Introduce a friend to
Numismatics today!**

Protect Your Rare Coins!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Master Checklist of Italian Telephone Tokens "GETTONE TELEFONICO"

Yr-Mo			Yr-Mo and Mintmark				Yr-Mo and Mintmark																
no mm	no mm	no mm	Y r-Mo	Yr-Mo & mm	Yr-Mo & mm	ESM	IPM	UT	CMM	Yr-Mo and Mintmark													
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----													
(ESM)	(ESM)	(ESM)	(ESM)	ESM IPM	ESM IPM UT	7603	o	___	___	ESM IPM UT CMM													
					7405	o	___	___	___	7805	o	___	___	___									
					7406	o	o	o	___	7806	o	o	o	___									
				7107	o	___	___	___	___	7807	o	___	___	___									
5908	6208	6508	o	6808	o	7108	o	___	___	7408	o	o	o	7608	o	o	___	___	7808	o	o	o	___
5909	6209	6509	o	6809	___	7109	o	o	___	7409	o	___	___	7609	___	___	___	___	7809	___	___	___	___
5910	6210	6510	o	6810	___	7110	o	___	___	7410	___	o	o	7610	o	o	o	___	7810	o	o	o	___
5911	6211	6511	o	6811	o	7111	o	___	___	7411	o	___	___	7611	___	o	___	o	7811	o	___	___	___
5912	6212	6512	o	6812	___	7112	o	___	___	7412	o	o	___	7612	o	o	o	o	7812	o	o	o	___
6001	6301	6601	___	6901	___	7201	o	___	___	7501	___	o	___	7701	o	___	___	o	7901	o	___	___	___
6002	6302	6602	o	6902	___	7202	___	___	___	7502	o	___	___	7702	___	o	o	o	7902	___	o	o	___
6003	6303	6603	o	6903	___	7203	o	___	___	7503	___	o	___	7703	o	___	___	o	7903	o	___	___	___
6004	6304	6604	o	6904	___	7204	___	o	___	7504	o	___	___	7704	o	o	___	o	7904	o	o	o	___
6005	6305	6605	___	6905	___	7205	o	___	___	7505	o	o	___	7705	___	___	___	o	7905	o	___	___	___
6006	6306	6606	___	6906	___	7206	___	___	___	7506	___	___	___	7706	o	o	o	___	7906	___	o	o	___
6007	6307	6607	___	6907	___	7207	o	___	___	7507	o	o	___	7707	o	___	___	o	7907	o	___	o	o
6008	6308	6608	o	6908	___	7208	o	___	___	7508	o	o	o	7708	o	o	o	o	7908	o	o	o	o
6009	6309	6609	___	6909	___	7209	___	___	___	7509	___	___	___	7709	o	___	___	___	7909	o	___	___	o
6010	6310	6610	___	6910	o	7210	___	___	___	7510	o	o	___	7710	___	o	o	o	7910	o	o	o	o
6011	6311	6611	___	6911	___	7211	o	___	___	7511	___	o	___	7711	o	___	___	___	7911	o	___	___	o
6012	6312	6612	___	6912	___	7212	o	___	___	7512	o	o	o	7712	o	o	o	___	7912	___	o	o	___
6101	6401	6701	___	7001	___	7301	___	___	___	7601	o	___	___	7801	___	___	___	o	8001	o	___	o	o
6102	6402	6702	o	7002	___	7302	o	___	___	7602	___	___	o	7802	o	o	o	o	8002	o	o	o	___
6103	6403	6703	o	7003	___	7303	___	___	___					7803	o	___	___	___	8003	o	___	___	o
6104	6404	6704	___	7004	___	7304	o	___	___					7804	___	o	o	o	8004	o	o	o	o
6105	6405	6705	o	7005	___	7305	o	___	___										8005	o	___	o	o
6106	6406	6706	___	7006	___	7306	o	o	___										8006	o	o	o	o
6107	6407	6707	___	7007	o	7307	___	___	___										8007	o	o	o	o
6108	6408	6708	___	7008	o	7308	o	o	___										8008	o	o	o	o
6109	6409	o	6709	___	7009	___	7309	o	___										8009	o	o	o	o
6110	6410	___	6710	o	7010	o	7310	o	___										8010	o	o	o	o
6111	6411	o	6711	___	7011	___	7311	___	___										8011	o	___	o	o
6112	6412	___	6712	___	7012	o	7312	o	___														
6201	6501	o	6801	___	7101	___	7401	o	___														
6202	6502	___	6802	___	7102	___	7402	___	___														
6203	6503	___	6803	o	7103	___	7403	o	___														
6204	6504	___	6804	___	7104	o	7404	___	___														
6205	6505	___	6805	___	7105	___	___	___	___														
6206	6506	o	6806	___	7106	___	___	___	___														
6207	6507	___	6807	o	7107	o	___	___	___														
					7108	o	___	___	___														
					7109	___	___	___	___														
					7110	___	___	___	___														
					7111	o	___	___	___														
					7112	___	___	___	___														
					7201	___	___	___	___														
					7202	o	___	___	___														
					7203	___	___	___	___														

Notes

- Data source was from Signor F Turra's web page. This table is my own.
- The "o" signifies that no tokens were issued by the Minter in that month.
- The overlap period before ESM began to use a mintmark is pointed up by Block letters in the 4th column.
- Tokens with neither dates nor mintmarks were issued earlier than these.

OLD ROPE

Few people in Canada understand the difference between proofs, specimen strikings, proof-like coins, and ordinary strikings for the currency. A proof is a special striking originally made to show at its best a design suggested for the coinage. Proofs were presented to those whose privilege it was to choose the design for the coinage. Proofs were also given to the mint master and the artists who had a hand in the designing of the coins. Later it became the practice to present proofs of the coinage to visiting foreign dignitaries and to exchange them with the mints of other nations.

Proofs are carefully struck on polished blanks from polished dies. Instead of being struck once, the blanks are impressed with the design by slowly increasing pressure, the blanks being impressed at least twice. As a result the coin shows every detail of the design clearly. In the days of the Wyons, the details were reproduced as accurately as in a photograph. In the course of time it became customary to etch the sunken portions of the die with acid. This produces a frosted type which produces a pleasing contrast to the mirror-like surface of the field.

Proofs exist of some of the Canadian Colonial coinages, notably the Habitant coinages of 1837, the New Brunswick coinage of 1843, the Nova Scotia coinage of 1856, and a few of the privately imported pieces. The decimal coinages exhibit few true proofs. Sets were struck of the coinages of 1858 and 1870 in proof, and individual specimens of other years up to about 1900 were struck in proof at the Royal Mint and the Heaton mint. All are very rare.

Since the establishment of the Ottawa mint in 1908, special strikings have been produced from time to time, attractive sets having been issued in 1908, 1911 and 1937. These the Royal Canadian Mint calls specimen sets. The special cased sets of 1967 are also called specimen sets, notwithstanding the care taken in their production and their resulting high lustre. The Royal Canadian Mint had until recently lacked the necessary equipment for producing proofs of the quality of the Royal Mint, and therefore would not consider that its special productions were true proofs. Not till the issue of the Olympic sets did the Royal Canadian Mint say that it was producing proofs.

From this we can see that the term "proof" does not describe a grade of condition. It is quite wrong to speak of a coin as "in proof condition." This is an error of very long standing, for it has been the practice for years to list proofs, where they exist, in a column right after the prices for uncirculated coins in most standard catalogues. This is undoubtedly done to conserve space and keep down costs, for the production of a catalogue is not a cheap undertaking. Nevertheless, it creates and perpetuates the entirely false impression that the term "proof" is a grade of condition.

The word "specimen" is used to describe special strikings of a high quality but not of high enough quality to be called proofs. Most Canadian special strikings fall into this category.

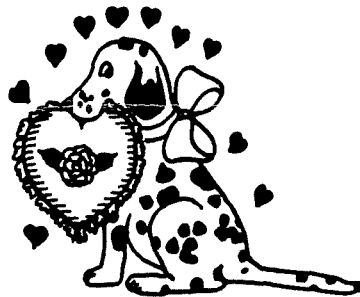
Proof-like sets first appeared in 1953. The Royal Canadian Mint began to strike sets for sale to collectors in 1950, but not till 1953 were they struck for collectors with any more than the usual mint precautions. The first specially handled sets were struck in 1953 from new or selected dies on carefully chosen blanks, resulting in coins with a higher finish than that of the ordinary strikings. The Royal Canadian Mint called these sets uncirculated coins, and still does. The term "proof-like" was

invented in 1953 for these sets because they superficially resemble proofs. Objections have been raised at time to the use of this term, but for want of a better one it will be with us for a long time.

All the sets of 1953 to 1976 in pliofilm pouches and the earlier white cards wrapped in cellophane are proof-like. The "double cent" cased sets issued since 1971 are proof-like. The nickel dollars issued in cases since 1970 are proof-like. The Centennial sets of 1967 issued in cases are of the "specimen" class. The deluxe "double dollar" sets issued since 1971 are also specimen sets. The 500 fine silver dollars, regardless of opinions on whether they are coins or medals, are specimen strikings. The Olympic sets in the wood trim cases are proofs. And on this note we close the rope locker till next month.

By R.C.Willey from CNA Journal Sept 1986

Happy Valentine's Day



The Valley Dairy

by Ronald Greene

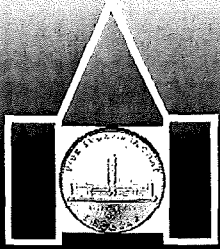


Over twenty years ago I obtained a list of producer-vendors, those dairymen who also retailed their milk, of the Greater Victoria area. The supplier of the list, the late Arthur Lambrick, told me that he had compiled the list some time before World War II. By checking with a number of those people listed I was able to date the list to mid-1935. Of the approximately 130 people on the list I was able to trace and contact about 90. One of those contacted was Joe Ferrie.

The farm that Joe Ferrie ran was located at the corner of Vanalman Road and Glanford. It was not a large operation as he had a maximum of 18 cows. It was confirmed that Mr. Ferrie used tokens at some time during the 7-1/2 years that he retailed. Unfortunately, however, his memory was failing and he could not describe his tokens or provide much more information. Later Roy Wootten told me that he had bought the dairy from Mr. Ferrie and that the name had been Valley Dairy.

Only recently have the tokens come to light. Two turned up with the name Valley Dairy and the phone number Col. 53-L. In checking the phone numbers in the Colquitz Exchange we found that this was the number listed for J. Ferrie from 1927 until 1938. The token is aluminum, 26 mm across.

From CNA Journal 1985



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

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Volume 37

February 2004

Number 02

From the President's Pen

A couple of weeks ago, I dropped in on a meeting of the RA Stamp Club to which I used to belong when I first came to Ottawa. For those that also have an interest in things philatelic, it meets every Monday evening on the second floor of the RA Centre on Riverside Drive. Unfortunately, membership is a bit more financially limiting than our club, since to join, you must also be a member of the RA Recreation Association which has its own membership fee. However, as with our club, not being a member doesn't prevent you from taking in an individual meeting or two to see what is going on.

In any case, the purpose for dropping in was to see what the stamp club was doing these days. I have always been intrigued that it has remained such an active club (that people don't get bored or burned out) considering the frequency of the meetings. Perhaps, the secret of their success is the prospect of adding to one's collection that one gets from attending the meetings. The tables were literally covered with stamps and related philatelic material. Of the twenty or so people there, almost everyone seemed to have brought something to sell or exchange. And there seemed to be a fair representation of material from all over the world. There also seemed to be a wide representation of philatelic material belonging to the club, including books, catalogues, journals, newspapers, that you can refer to at the meeting or sign out for a more leisurely look at home.

The meeting got underway with the usual welcome to visitors (I got to explain my absence over the past 14 or so years!) and information on things stamps. For example, I was sorry to learn that the stamp and coin shop in downtown Kingston had recently closed as a result of the death of the owner. Perhaps some of you have been to the store when down that way. I was last there last spring when I attended a coin show in Kingston. It was always a good place to add a token or two to my collection. Other than the general barter in stamps, the highlight of the evening was a quiz, 18 questions on stamps in general. I was rather embarrassed at how poorly I did, five out of 18 correct. Needless to say, I was far short of winning the prize. However, the person I exchanged my sheet of answers with for purposes of scoring also got five, and he is a regular member, so that left me not feeling as bad.

Turning to our own club, I am encouraged by the amount of material in evidence at recent meetings. However, I feel we could build on that. As with the members of the stamp club, we could use the club as a means for disposing of our surplus material. I challenge you for the upcoming meetings to bring a page of two (20-40 pieces or so) that are additional to your needs. I will be doing this.

In looking at the program for the February meeting, with your indulgence I will lead a discussion on the official tokens of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island illustrated with examples from my collection. If any of you have such material from the Maritimes as well, why not bring it out and add to the discussion. I am trying to obtain some slides on the topic from the CNA, but can't guarantee that they will be here in time for the meeting. Also, please don't forget to bring material for an informal auction. And please don't hesitate to bring out your better material for this auction, as you can always set a reserve bid. See minutes overleaf....

President

Robert Smith

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Vacant

Journal Editor

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Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

23rd, 2004

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

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Minutes of the COCC Meeting of January 26th 2004.

The President called the meeting to order at 19:35. At this first meeting of the New Year, our new President, R. Smith, asked the attending members to identify themselves in rotating order, to the assembly. The minutes of the November 2003 meeting were approved on motion of Ron Cheek, seconded by John MacPhee. The 50/50 draw was won by Bonnie Fowler and Door prizes were won by J. MacPhee, Johnny Johnson and Ron Cheek.

The President restated the current Treasurer's intent to retire as soon as a replacement could be identified. He asked the members to consider volunteering for the position. No one accepted. The President indicated his intention of producing a Program for the new year at the next meeting of the COCC.

A member mentioned a meeting of the Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club to take place On Feb. 22 at 1820 Merivale Road, Ottawa. A bulletin of that association was circulated and a brief discussion ensued on the popularity of that area of numismatic interest.

Once again, F. Fesco succeeded in attracting a great deal of interest from the members by circulating a comprehensive and well organized display of seldom seen items related to numismatics. In this instance, Frank presented a collection of Masons' tokens. The President thanked Frank for his continuing contributions to the general knowledge of club members. Ron Cheek spoke of the Lord Landsdowne's Governor General's medal. Ron Cheek auctioned off a few extra items from his collection.

The meeting closed at 21:35 on motion by Frank Fesco, seconded by Mike Amy.

...&...

I seem to have misplaced a 1759 ¼ Gulden – 5 STUIVERS Netherland silver coin in a 2x2 holder. It is possible that I may have left it behind in error at either the November 2003 or January 2004 meetings. If it has mysteriously appeared in your collection it may have been from my inattention. Thanks!
John MacPhee 956-6565.

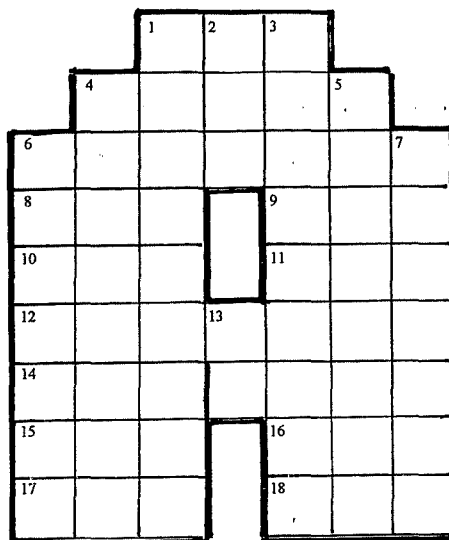
Introduce a friend to
Numismatics
today!



FESCO FOOTNOTES - Feb 04

Across

- 1 - female army org. (abb)
- 4 - wise lawgiver
- 6 - human races
- 8 - sick
- 9 - period
- 10 - jewel
- 11 - human identifier (abb)
- 12 - environmental science
- 14 - Turkish empire
- 15 - Japanese play
- 16 - Paris summer
- 17 - golden agers (abb)
- 18 - Sunday speech (abb)



Down

- 1 - cloth eating insects (2w)
- 2 - mountain
- 3 - hotheads opposite (2w)
- 4 - chooser
- 5 - tube lit entrance (2w)
- 6 - clay skeet targets
- 7 - village SE of Collingwood
- 13 - behold!

Note

This is the first in a planned series of alphabet letters. Should I continue with them? 523-3659 or Fesco @sympatico.ca

January Meeting Success

It was not the intent of these footnotes to comment upon Club operations, however, after hearing such good words about the first meeting of the year, this merits being an exception. Over the years we have been trying to find a balance between formal and informal sessions. From time to time, members have said that more informality is needed. But I don't think any executive group, including my own in the past, have ever succeeded in achieving it until now. And it just happened spontaneously. The key element that has, until now, only occurred in the time before and after meetings, expanded to fill much of the meeting - INTERACTION AMONG MEMBERS!!

Our president may have felt that it had run out of control, and so it had. But the members were just demonstrating what they wanted. By mingling, they had a chance to move about and talk coins with one another, show items, barter, deal, ask advice, tell anecdotes, meet the new members, get to know each other and enjoy an evening with the hobby and other hobbyists. For example, I was pleased to learn that one of our new members is an experienced film and digital photographer, and I sought his advice. Another member said: "I get enough 'business' during the day, and it is nice to have a relaxed informal evening with colleagues talking on our favourite topics at the club meeting".

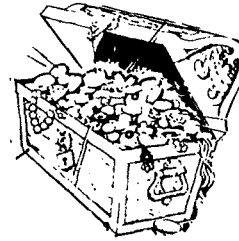
We have always found the "show and tell" sessions to be popular. Now, when combined with mingling and mixing, an impromptu auction and only brief extra announcements or questions from the chair, we achieved a happy mix. It was quite evident that club meetings were wanted for the enjoyment of the members at large, and that administration and planning be could be reserved for executive meetings.

Objets D'Art

I recently saw a complete uncirculated set of Canadian silver dollars housed in a special multi-tray case at the Universal Coin store on Walkely Avenue. The quality and care of the array was impressive, but I must admit that I was somewhat surprised to find that I did not recognize half of them because it had been so many years since I stopped collecting Canadian coins. As *objets d'art* they were excellent. But I wonder, when I see such efforts by most of the Mints of the world, just where numismatics is heading. Is our coinage science becoming a study of art and marketing, rather than of history and social interaction? What legacy are we leaving for the researchers 2000 years from now? Imagine how our civilization will appear to them from the numismatic relics that we leave; also imagine what "Rise and Fall" books they will write!

Solution to
Problem "A"

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



COUNTERMARKED SPANISH DOLLARS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

by J.E. Charlton

Due to a shortage of silver coins in 1797, during the reign of George III, the Bank of England purchased large quantities of Spanish dollars (8 reals) and had them countermarked in the centre with a small oval portrait of the king. The coins were lighter and of a lower grade silver than the previous English crowns, so were issued as dollars with a value of four shillings nine pence instead of crowns with a value of five shillings.

Due to extensive counterfeiting, a change was made to an octagonal countermark in 1799, with a larger portrait of the king. The countermarked dollars were revalued at five shillings in 1800 as the result of an increase in the price of silver, and were discontinued in 1804.

Spanish 4 real silver coins were also purchased by the Bank of England and countermarked.



From CNA Journal

IDENTIFICATION - 04 02

#32 - FF

Sikh Empire Cu paisa c. 1801 V-73 type
Rangit Singh 1799-1839; unknown Mint
Struck in the name of Guru Nanak



Obverse



Reverse

This 4.33 gms coin warrants an explanation. It was a long-time unknown, Indian in appearance with the leaf symbol of the Sikhs, and had reverse Arabic script. Yet it was not found among the many illustrations in Krause & Mishler's World Coins books, nor in Donald B. Hull's Collectors' Guide to Muhammadan Coins of India - 1200-1860, nor in Calcutta Museum's two volumes of Muhammadan Coins and Coins of the Native States. But finally a similar obverse type was found as #73 on page 137 in the W.H. Valentine's marvellous hand-written book: Copper Coins of India - Part 2 - The Punjab. The only information that Valentine gave was that it was from an unknown Mint of the Sikhs. That was little to gain from the search.

The reverse Arabic was now approached. The two dotted cusps could be NN, with possibly a B before it, which could have been the prefix Bi meaning, for. At the end was a faint trace of what might have been a K. That suggested possibly a ruler's name, Nanak..

Knowing nothing about the genealogy of Sikh rulers, the Encyclopaedia Britannica (EB) was consulted to see if there was ever a Sikh ruler by that nameand there was! Nanak was the first guru of the Sikhs as shown in the following table:

<u>Sikh Gurus</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1 - Nanak	1469	1539	self-appointed
2 - Angad	1509	1539-1552	disciple of 1
3 - Amar Das	1479	1552-1574	disciple of 2
4 - Ram Das	1534	1574-1581	son-in-law of 3
5 - Arjun	1563	1581-1606	son of 4
6 - Harbobind	1593	1606-1644	son of 5
7 - Har Rai	1630	1644-1661	grandson of 6
8 - Hari Krishen ...	1650	1661-1664	son of 6
9 - Tegh Bahadur .	1621?	1664-1675	son of 6
10 - Gobind	1666	1675-1748	grandson of 6

But Nanak's dates were AD 1469-1539, and the Sikh Empire was not formed until 1799! Before that, the Sikhs were insurgents, fighting to throw off the yoke of the foreign Mughal power.

The coin also seemed to be a more recent issue. Might there have been a second Nanak later? After the ten gurus, the Sikhs were then ruled by an elected body, the Panth, and guided by the holy book, the Adi Granth. A genealogical table of the Planth Singhs (lions) could not be made due to missing names. An attempt to discern a date from the marks at the reverse bottom of the coin also failed. So now, all that was achieved was an inferred confirmation from an Arabic translation.

During the editing of this article, an additional piece of very revealing piece of information was found in the "EB". In 1801, two year after Rangit Singh had established the Sikh Empire, he declared himself Maharaja of the Punjab and he issued coins in the name of the Sikh gurus! That was the best evidence so far! Although its association with this coin is inferential, it is judged sufficient to assume a reasonable application.

So the article and identity were revised. Initially it was intended to show an incomplete process that often takes place when identifying coins for the C.O.C.C. Journal - now it is a completed one. That shows another pleasure of research - success!

#33 - RC

Unknown
Uniface 1 Penny Token
Dalziel (Scotland?)



Here is a still unattributed token. It is a thin bronze(?) token with a relief obverse, and an incuse image of it on the reverse. It bears the inscription: 1^D in the field, and the legend: DALZIEL CO-OP.SOC. (above), •LIMITED• (below). It is unlisted in any references available. Can anyone help with a lead to its identity?

While we are on unknowns, the triangular piece shown in the June 2003 issue still has not been translated from Latin. We need help from a Classical scholar.

#34 - FR

Byzantine Ae
Pentanummium
Justin I 518-527
Sear #93



Obverse



Reverse

Obv: Diademed. & Cuirassed. bust, right
D N IUSTINVS P AVG
Rev: Large Chi-Rho between N and E
Pellets beside lower bar of Rho

Note: Ⓢ = 5, N = Nummia, hence pentanummium.

F.F 04 02 10

CASH PHONECARDS

by Manny Darnell

The evolution of money has continuously changed over the years and has now leaped forward into the digital world of technology.

The need for coinage has increased but the cost of producing, handling, counting and storage has increased substantially. Phone companies all over the world have converted their pay phones to accept digital cash on a microchip embedded on a plastic card.

In Europe where pay phones are relatively more expensive to use, cash phonecards have become a necessity much more so than in Canada and USA. The stored cash value in a micro-chip represents units of quarters or in other words a \$10 cash phonecard is the same as a roll (40) of quarters that can be easily carried in a regular wallet.

As long as this card does not expire this roll of quarters for the purist becomes a new collectible like any other numismatic coin. There are also some countries that use another technology for storing the digital cash such as magnetic cards or optical cards.

Like the beginning of anything new, the collector has found a new world in many different directions. This new medium has spawned a new art form that more or less has

combined the commemorative styles of both coins and colourful stamps with different themes.

And of great interest to the advanced collector are the low quantities issued for some phone cards. As in stamp and coin production there are regular cards issued in large quantities for general distribution in vending machines, teleboutiques, and grocery stores.

There are also limited edition special event or commemorative cards issued to mark a special occasion or as a recognition of a famous personality.

Another category that is surprisingly very popular with collectors are the private promotional phone cards that are issued in low quantities as an advertising medium such as Coca Cola or Calvin Klein.

REMOTE ACCESS PHONE CARDS

The other type of phonecard that has become popular but is not considered as valuable by collectors is the remote access card that needs a toll free 800 number to dial and a password as a "pin" to access a pre-paid amount on a remote computer that allows the caller to make long distance calls. This card is more a derivative of credit cards rather than cash. □

The Mystery in a Little Piece of Copper

by D. A. Kabel

This is a story so neat, I have to tell you about it. If I may, here is some background information. Some of you probably know about pre-Confederation tokens, but let me run this by you. During the early 1800s, there wasn't very much coinage floating around Lower Canada and points nearby. I guess what the British did send over to their new resource rich possession ended up going back to England in taxes etc. Not enough was left in circulation. Well with all the business going on, merchants needed something to use for cash and change. Many of them had their own coppers made or just imported coins from elsewhere to use as cash. Also, with boatloads of newcomers from various parts, came various round things that could pass for something to purchase a mug of ale with. There ended up being literally tons of tokens in the marketplace.

Eventually, somehow, the British government got their act together and around 1858, Canada and some provinces got their own real money. It didn't shut down the trade in tokens immediately, as a matter of fact, my father, who isn't that old, can remember tokens being used. They were George and the Dragon tokens, not as exotic as some of the private issues, but tokens nevertheless.

As with anything else on the planet, tokens became collector friendly. Of course this probably happened long

before decimal coins came into power. Decimal coins may be quite a bit more popular than tokens these days, but many years ago there was a lot of interest in tokens. As a friend of mine is fond of saying, "these were what you used to add tokens to your collection, nobody collected decimal coins". How that has changed!

THE "SMALL" WELLINGTON

Anyway, this is the story. The bad always comes with good - anything to make a buck. I guess from today's perspective, this isn't so bad as it is a fascinating aspect of our hobby. Many of the tons of tokens that circulated way back when were counterfeits!

Imagine that, someone would go to the trouble of importing a bunch of coins, illegal as heck anyway, and some other industrious individual would make copies of them out of scrap metal to support his thirst! The great thing was that Canada was so dry for cash, no one cared. Anything that could pass for a copper did. Back to the early token collectors. Of course they knew they were collecting what were obviously fakes, but that was okay, they had a colorful past.

These once served as tender, and some of them served well, considering the shape we find them in today! What some were unaware of, was that they were buying contemporary phonies, made just for them! What some people

won't do for a buck, eh.

By the dumbest of luck I have come across such an item. I am a long way from a Ph.D. in coin collecting, but I do love my hobby and am willing to learn and delve deeper into it. I wrote for help, and it came. None other than Wayne L. Jacobs helped me figure out the mystery of the "different" Wellington token that I had come across. Actually I just supplied the coin; he did all the work.

I FOUND OUT WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS

I have two Wellington tokens cat. # WE-2B. Well I thought darn it, I did it again. I should pay closer attention to what I'm buying. There are so many tokens I want to add to my collection, I don't really need two. I wasn't experienced enough at the time to see the subtle, but granted obvious, differences. I went to see John in Red Deer, my token supplier, to see what we could do. He had a close look at them and pointed out the differences to me. One looked like brass. I held them together and discovered a size difference, not much, but it was there. The light came on! This was a bona-fide "find"! Let me tell you, although I didn't fully understand what I had, I was ecstatic! John and I scoured through R.C. Willey's work and found no mention of such an item.

Enter Mr. Jacobs to the rescue. I sent him everything I had on the coin, including pictures, and he worked his magic. With his permission, I would like to quote from our correspondence.



Before I go on, I'll mention that I had both the tokens photographed, side by side, to make it easier to spot the differences and relate one to the other.

What follows here is Wayne's diagnosis: "both pieces had their genesis with the same die ... I found that across the coin – say top of h to top of k on the reverse – there was a variation of 1.5 to two per cent (the variation for

the above was 48 mm for the "big", 47mm for the "small"). The same on the obverse: top of one letter in the legend across to the top of the letter opposite was in the order of 49 mm for the "big", about 47.5 mm for the "small".

The field of the "small" also has a distinctly "pebbly" or "ripply" look to it in comparison to the "large" where it is smooth despite the small dings from circulation.

My opinion, Don, is that the "small" is a cast counterfeit ... Most casts were done in sandmoulds and while the resulting appearance was "cast" without a doubt, the size was practically the same since there was only the shrinkage of the cooling metal to contend with. This one – I believe – was the result of having been cast in a fired clay mould; not only is the detail too fine for sand, the clay moulds also shrunk in firing and the result would have been an end product about one to two per cent smaller (in the ballpark for this piece).

If I'm right about this coin being the result of a fired clay mould, there should be evidence of the remains of sprueholes on the edge – probably in the form of "blank" sections where they were filed off.

I was interested to see what appears to be a diebreak connecting the tops of the letters WELLI on the "small". I've never seen this before but while it may have been present on the original coin, it could also be a crack in the clay mould.

I can only say that all the WE-2Bs on Guppys were at least consistent in colour and if yours is lighter, it might be in the category of "light copper" or "brass" – most probably the former....

Well let me tell you, I was excited. I'm still a relatively new collector, but this correspondence with Mr. Jacobs really opened my eyes to a new level.

This was the kind of action I was searching for. I guess I'm a bit of a romantic, but hey, how can you not be? The mystery and history of tokens is what got me going in the first place.

THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS

From our correspondence, Mr. Jacobs, before seeing the pictures, had offered a couple of other possibilities.

This "small" could be a counterfeit from an engraved die. This "small" could have been a maverick brass token dumped into the coining tube.

Despite the evidence right in front of me, I wanted my "small" Wellington to be a wayward piece of brass and wrote to Mr. Jacobs with this idea.

In the back of my mind (a dusty place sometimes), I knew he was correct in his diagnosis. I think this was the beginnings of my "coin collector's intuition" kicking in.

A kind letter came from Mr. Jacobs with these points that finally made it all make sense to me. This is where he wondered who the item may have been made for.

1) There are cast copies of tokens around, but are usually obvious as such.

2) If it was made for the collector market, who would be fooled?

Well, this got my imagination going. I pictured a couple of gentlemen at a cup of tea in the library, maybe one of them the "artist". I wasn't there but I imagine collectors back then were much the same as they are today. Some being extremely meticulous in their selections, and some scooping up whatever they come across. Some were old hands and some were beginners.

Maybe the "artist" had found a beginner on whom he could unload his wares. He probably didn't have another of the exact same thing sitting right beside it. I doubt I would have spotted so many differences without a second example.

That's how I ended up with two of them. I might have questioned the colour of the "small" Wellington, but so many of Canada's colonial coins were not made in the best of conditions with the finest of material. This doesn't include very many Wellingtons, but do you see what I mean? This is from today's perspective.

I have to stand 100 per cent by Mr. Jacobs diagnosis, I can just picture the whole operation taking place. It's so neat, don't you think? I'll never look at a token the same way again, and I'm glad about that! And thanks to Mr. Jacobs, I don't feel so "wet behind the ears" anymore. Thank you sir.

Ah, the joys of collecting tokens! □

THE CREDIT GOES TO :

Mr. Wayne L. Jacobs
E.B. Banning – Exploring Canadian Colonial Tokens
1988 – Charlton International
John Elves – Red Deer Stamp & Coin
R.C. Willey – Colonial Coinages of Canada
C.N.A. Journals – 1979 – 1982

OTTAWA MAKES A MINT OF MONEY

By Robert Aaron

Arguments being used by the Royal Canadian Mint to support its proposal that no more one-cent and five-cent coins be produced cannot withstand close examination.

At a press conference in Winnipeg last week to mark the second anniversary of the opening of the mint branch in that city, Mint Master Yvon Gariepy announced that the two small coins may be on their way out — at least in their present form.

Gariepy said that it costs two cents to produce each one-cent coin and six cents to produce each nickel.

"On the one-cent coin alone, we were losing about \$6 million a year on our total production of 600 million pieces," he said. The combined losses per year for the cent and the nickel were \$7 million.

As a result of the losses, the mint is preparing a position paper to present to the Cabinet calling for either the abolition of the two small coins, a reduction in their size or the value of their metallic content, or a switch to aluminum.

The government may be losing \$7 million each year on the production of pennies and nickels, but how much is it making on the remaining coins produced for circulation?

An examination of the Royal Canadian Mint report for 1976, which contains the latest published figures, shows that the mint charged the Department of Finance almost \$28 million for the production of all domestic circulating coins in 1976.

In exchange, the government received coins with a face-value of \$199 million, for a net profit or seigniorage (after the loss on the cents and nickels) of more than \$171 million. Figures for 1975 show a net profit of almost \$107 million.

Compared with these huge profit figures, the losses on the cents and nickels (which together account for 70 per cent of all circulating coins being produced) are small.

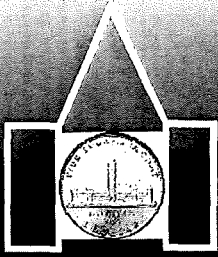
The mint argument seems to be that the government has to make a profit on every coin it produces for circulation, despite the fact that both the government and the mint profit greatly from the mint's operations.

Last year, for example, the mint (a Crown corporation) chalked up a \$4 million profit, up from \$2.7 million in 1976.

Critics of the mint's proposals to alter or stop producing the two low-value coins point out that many Crown agencies and corporations (such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Armed Forces and the Post Office) do not produce profits, and that the mint should continue producing cents and nickels, even at a loss.

From CNA Journal November 1978





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 37

March 2004

Number 03

From the President's Pen

Preparing for my presentation on the pre-confederation coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for our past meeting helped rekindle my interest in this subject. There are several reasons why this coinage has special appeal to me. First, I have a connection with the Maritimes, having passed a good part of my life there. Second, many of the coins are very attractive. Particular favourites are the Nova Scotia "mayflower" penny and halfpenny of 1856 and the "sailing ship" pennies and half pennies of New Brunswick of 1843 and 1854. The detail is superb. One is hard-pressed to find such fine examples of the engraver's art in circulating coinage today. Finally, the complete series for all three provinces is relatively small in number meaning that one can fairly easily assemble, without breaking the bank account, a good type collection of what was put into circulation. The challenge is finding these coins in the higher grades (E. Fine or better).

By the time you receive this edition of the journal, the new one hundred dollar bank note should be in circulation. The note, which is the third in the series of bank notes called Canadian Journey, was unveiled on January 28 and will go into circulation beginning March 17. The portrait of former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, has been re-engraved for the front of the note and the Canada goose on the back has been replaced by a new theme, innovation and exploration through mapping. The design was suggested by Canadian astronaut and President of the Canadian Space Agency, Marc Garneau. Let's hope that this note will have greater acceptance than other recent notes of this same denomination. It seems ludicrous to me that the highest note in common circulation today is still twenty dollars. It was this way in the late 1950's when, as a child, I used to have my father's cheque cashed for my mother at the post office on the military base where we lived. The only difference is that the purchasing power of one of those twenty dollars notes then well exceeds that of a one hundred dollar note today.

For the March meeting I am preparing a numismatic quiz with a prize for the two top scoring participants. As well, one of our members has mentioned that he will be bringing along a selection of coins from his collection.

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of February 23rd, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 7.35 P.M.(19.35) . On motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Barry McIntyre, the minutes of the February 23rd meeting were approved. The Treasurer presented his financial report for 2003 indicating that the Club's finances are in excellent health!. The report was approved on motion of Barry McIntyre, and was seconded by David Bergeron.

Tom McFerran reported on the Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors' meeting which he attended on Feb. 22. Tom indicated the meeting was well attended by many enthusiastic collectors of Canadian Tire memorabilia and script He noted the high prices asked and realized for these items. Tom's comments sparked a discussion among members attending on the similarities between the two areas of interest ... Continued overleaf.....

President

Robert Smith

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Vacant

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

March 22nd, 2004

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Single - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of February 23rd, 2004
Cont.

and the possibility of inviting a representative of the CTCC group to give a presentation at a future meeting of the COCC on that related area of interest.

The Vice President reminded members of the monthly meeting of coin and stamp dealers at the Nepean Sports-Plex and encouraged members to attend.

David Bergeron reported on new developments at the National Currency Museum, including exhibits on the arts of African currency, exhibits of French Regime currency and other means of exchange, on Quebec tokens, etc....

David also reported on the Museum's web site (currencymuseum.ca) and further developments to come. He also indicated that a new \$100 note was slated for release on Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March 04. The new note will include "state-of-the art" anti-forgery features, the current notes of the "bird" series to be withdrawn as they are presented at the banks.

The President followed with a very informative presentation on Canadian Pre-Confederation tokens and a number of tokens were circulated for examination by the members attending.

The Secretary reported that John MacPhee owed \$10.00 to P Morel for a complete set of 2003 US state quarters, a real bargain as agreed to by all members in attendance.

The meeting closed at 21:43 on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Frank Fesco.

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!



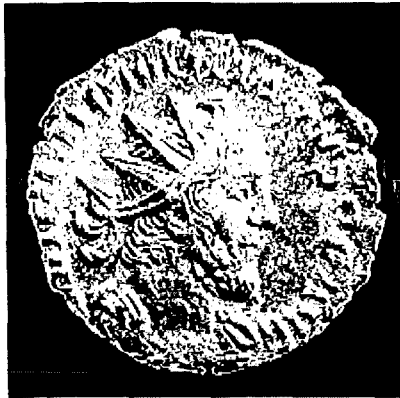
FLASH! STARTLING NEWS RELEASE!

BBC NEWS, OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

Wednesday, 25 February, 2004, 07:15 GMT

COIN UNEARTHED NEW ROMAN EMPEROR!

A coin that solved the mystery of a little-known Roman emperor is going on display at a new exhibition.



Dating from AD250 to about AD275, they spanned five emperors and at a time of great upheaval for the Roman Empire.



The bronze coin, that bears the face of Emperor Domitianus was found by Brian Malin as he combed a field in Oxfordshire with a metal detector.

Only one other such coin exists, showing the face of the man who ruled Britain for just four days, but was dismissed as a hoax.

Mr. Malin's coin is on exhibition at the British Museum in London.

Experts say his discovery proves the earlier coin, found in France 100 years ago, was genuine and that Domitianus did exist.

The coin, estimated to be worth more than £10,000, goes on display on Wednesday at the British Museum in London.

Historians believe Domitianus was the penultimate Roman ruler in Britain, an upstart who was ousted for treason for daring to declare himself emperor and having the coin made.

Mr. Malin, a father of one who has been searching with his metal detector for more than 15 years, found the coin in a field in April last year, 10 miles south-east of Oxford. It was in a pot of 5,000 others, stuck together and also bearing the heads of emperors.

Richard Abdy, Roman coin curator at the British Museum, said: "The Roman empire was beginning to fray. Domitianus, it looks, ruled in AD271. He was the penultimate emperor and there was only one coin image. There have been references to Domitianus in two ancient texts, but they described him as an officer who had been punished for treason."

Dr. Chris Howgego, curator for Roman coins at the Ashmolean Museum, said: "It is exciting and valuable and interesting. Brian Malin deserves a lot of credit because he did not even delve into the jar but brought it into the museum punctually and he is rather sweet. He has not asked once about its value - he has asked: 'how important is this and what can we learn?'"

In line with Britain's Treasure Trove laws, a coroner's inquest will be held and an independent panel will decide how much the 5,000-coin hoard is worth. The panel will then mediate between the Ashmolean which has said it wants to buy the pot of coins, and Mr. Malin.

BOOK FEATURES 50 YEARS OF CNA HISTORY

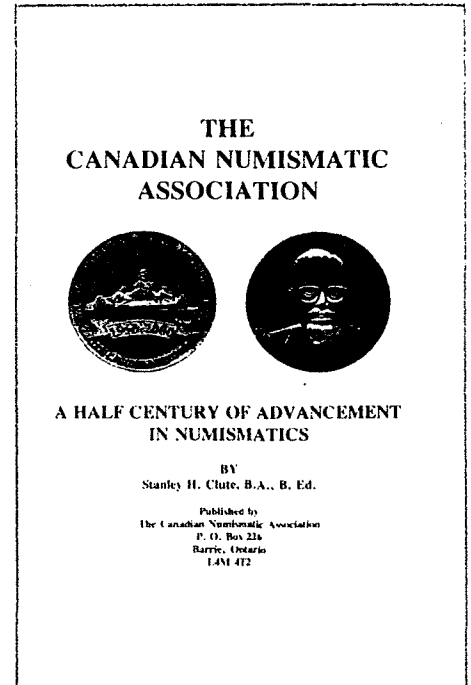
The CNA has done a lot to promote the hobby throughout Canada over the past 50 years. Now, CNA members can read all about its rich, varied history and the people behind it.

The hardcover book was unveiled at the 50th anniversary CNA Convention in Ottawa. It was indeed fitting that a book covering the history of the CNA should be introduced in Ottawa, since that is where it all began.

For the past couple of years, Stanley Clute, CNA Archivist, has diligently worked on the project, whipping 148 pages of facts together, spending hundreds upon hundreds of hours gathering up information, corresponding with many people who could contribute. For his hard work, he was honored with a special Presidential Award at a CNA Convention.

Assisting him in the capacity of proofreader, advisor and someone Stan could turn to whenever he needed assistance, was Earl Salterio, Chairman of the CNA's Golden Anniversary Committee who originally appointed Stan to write the book.

The book traces the history of the CNA from events leading up to its inception in 1950 to the Golden Anniversary Year of 2000. The hard covered, nine by six inch 148 page book, is chock full of not only widely known facts, but covers much little known and/or unpublished material along with an abundance of photos, some of which have not been published before. An Official Launch and Author Book Signing was held at the Convention in Ottawa, giving those in attendance the opportunity to have their copy personalized by the author.



Stan is no stranger to most members of the CNA. He resided in North York, Ontario, until job opportunities took him to Calgary and High River, Alberta. He was very much involved with the local numismatic scene, including serving on the Executive of the North York Coin Club. He was also a member of the Executive of the Young Numismatists Association and assisted on their coin shows.

He has served as Chairman of Coin Week Canada, as well as serving on various Coin Week Canada Committees in the 1980s under the Chairmanship of various Presidents. He has been involved with educational forums and discussion panels for the CNA and has served as the CNA Archivist/Historian since 1989. He is also a contributor to the 54-page publication "*Exhibits and Judging in Numismatics*" and to the CNA "*Club Organization Handbook*."

Stan was awarded the CNA's Guy Potter Literary Award in 1981. He has also served on the Committee of the museum in High River, Alta.

In 1981, he was elected by acclamation to the position of CNA Second Vice-President. At the 1983 General Membership meeting, he was elected as the CNA's First Vice-President.

He let his name stand for the Presidency for the 1985-87 term and again received the nod of the membership.

CNA members can order the book from the CNA, 4936 Yonge Street, Suite 601, North York, ON M1N 6S3, at a cost of \$18.00, which includes postage to Canadian and U.S. addresses. If 5 or more books are ordered at one time and shipped to the same address, the cost is reduced to \$15.00 each.

****NOW** Special Pricing for CNA Member Clubs**
C\$12 each or \$ 7.50 each for 10 or more. Includes Postage!

IDENTIFICATION - 04 03

#35 - SI

Ottoman Turkey KM-324

Billon 2 Zolota AH 1171 Year 9, AD 1765-1766

Sultan Mustafa III AH 1171-1182, AD 1757-1774



Reverse

It is regrettable that such fine calligraphy should adorn such a low grade silver alloy flan. When the coin is found in extremely fine or better condition, though, it is quite impressive.

The 4 -line Obverse inscription reads:

SULTAN AL-BAREYN	"Sultan of the two lands ¹
WA KHAKAN AL-BAHREYN	and lord of the two seas ²
SULTAN BIN 9-	the Sultan son of (yr) 9
AL-SULTAN	the Sultan"

The 6-line Reverse inscription reads:

AL-SULTAN	"The Sultan
MUSTAFA BIN MEHMED	Mustafa, son of Mehmed,
DAMAR MULKAH SARB	may his kingdom endure. Struck
FI	in
ISLAMBUL	(=) Constantinople"

(AH)1171 (with Obv Yr 9=AD) 1765-66

¹ Asia & Europe. ² Aegean & Black

36 FR

Byzantine Ae Decanummium Sear # 3383

Justin II AD 565-578 Thesalonica³ Mint AD 573



Obverse: Justin(L) and Sophia(R) seated on a double throne, both nimbate; between them a globe with a cross above; each holding a sceptre. Legend unclear.

Reverse: Large I surmounted by a cross; between A/N/N/O and y/ III (Yr 9 = 573); THEYP in ex.

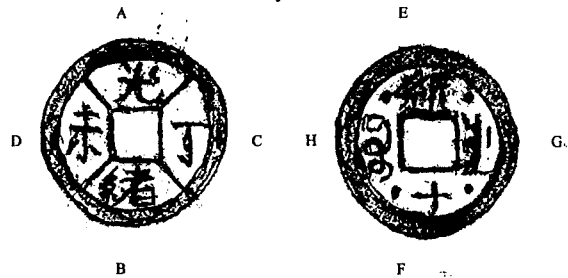
³ now Salonika in Greece

#37 FF

China - Sinkiang Province^E, Cu 10^F Cash, KM-16

Kuang^A Hsu^B, Chinese Date 1907^{CD}

Board of Works Mint^G Currency^H



A scarce coin, seldom found in fine condition

#38 SI

Roman Empire Ag Denarius

(2000)⁴ Sear - 7516, RIC 83A

Emperor Elagabalus AD 218-222



Obverse

Reverse

Obv: Laureate & draped bust, r

IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG

Rev: Fortuna stdg., l, holding rudder and cornucopia

FORTVNAE REDVCI

⁴ Sear's new books on Roman coins published in 2000. renumbered coins. Obverse legend can mislead.

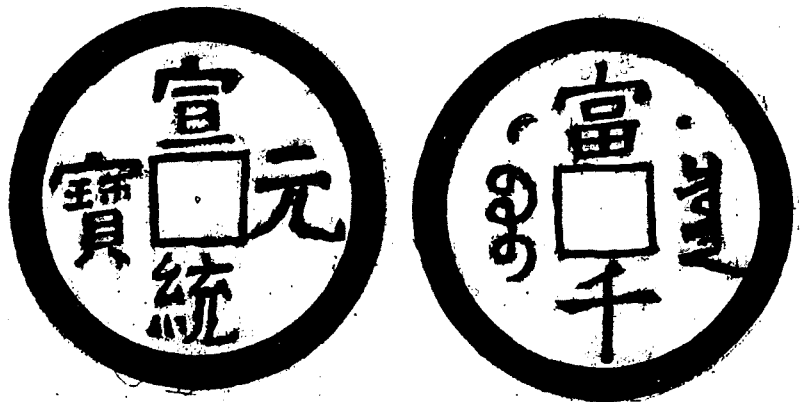
39 - FF

China - Ch'ing Dynasty Fantasy Coin

Ae 1000 Cash, Board of Revenue Mint

Hsüan T'ung 1908-1911

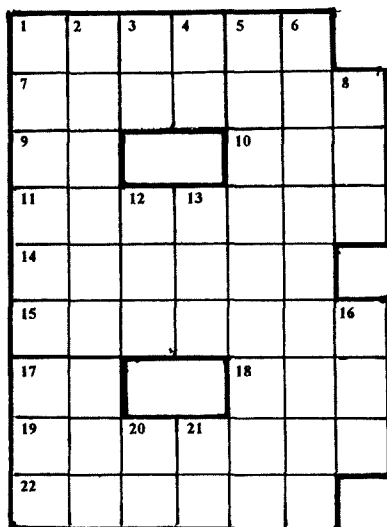
The last Emperor of China



FESCO FOOTNOTES 04 03

"B" Crossword Puzzle

- Across
- 1 designs on glass
 - 7 trigonometric functions
 - 9 tensile strength (abb)
 - 10 German article
 - 11 repeat
 - 14 nautical
 - 15 alloy of mercury
 - 17 you (fr)
 - 18 ovum
 - 19 performance additions
 - 22 tension



PRIZE - 5 Coins for the first correct answer: 523-3659 or e-mail Fesco@sympatico.ca

Down

- 1 approximates
- 2 Old or New
- 3 metric volume (abb)
- 4 exclamation of surprise
- 5 brings into peril
- 6 declare years lived (2 wds)
- 8 157° 30" direction
- 12 memorable period
- 13 Rhode Island League (abb)
- 16 sports cars (abb)
- 20 account balance (abb)
- 21 antiquated speech (abb)

Canadian Silver 5-Cent Coins

Twice now in the last short while I have shown my ignorance of what is going on in the R.C. Mint's drive for bottom line results. It seems that collectors outside the country know more of what is happening, than I.

The first case was in chatting with someone in Australia, who wanted a roll of Unc 5-cent silver coins. I thought he meant the little ones that were discontinued when I was 2 years old. After he heard what the price might be, I ended up sending him a roll of current nickel-plated steel ones,

The second case was when chatting with a friend in northern Texas. He was more specific; he wanted a "Vimy" 5-Cent coin, one of which I had never heard. He said that there was one on E-Bay, so I looked in on it. Sure enough there it was ... and dated 2002 at that!

Well, you can imagine my surprise. Here am I, living in the nation's capital, with the Mint only a short drive away and I did not know what they were producing. It was common knowledge in other parts of the world ... and I am supposed to be a senior Canadian numismatist! Such incidents are deflating. I now am the owner of a "Vimy" even though it is not one of the type of products I normally buy. Why? Well, This is the story:

During the Second War, I was sent back from the Lille area to contact a new group of reinforcements who had arrived at our cross-channel landing areas. Upon my return I found that my unit had moved on, so I headed for Brussels. Along the way I suddenly spotted the famous Canadian monument on Vimy Ridge just a short distance off to the north, so I drove in to see it.

I didn't have time to browse the trenches that are still there, but one feature affected me quite emotionally - the central tall female figure symbolizing sorrow. I salute the sculptor of that figure, for it embodied all that it represented. A wave of bereavement swept over me for the hundreds of thousands that died in taking the ridge.

(It has since struck me as strange that our casualties in battles of recent wars have changed one order of magnitude each, from 1000's in WW-I, to 100's in WW-II, to 10's in the Korean war to a few in subsequent actions.)

I talked to some natives nearby and they said that the memorial at Vimy was lucky to be still standing. One withdrawing German Artillery unit had unhitched its guns and were prepared to shoot it down, until one of their officers called a halt to such vandalism.

Those of you who would like to view the Symbol of Sorrow, as I call it, may do so without going to Europe. The original plaster models from which the statues were made, now are on display in the excellent Communications Museum in Barriefield, opposite the Vimy Barracks Base, just east of Kingston. Drop in, if you are passing near there, you will find it well worthwhile.

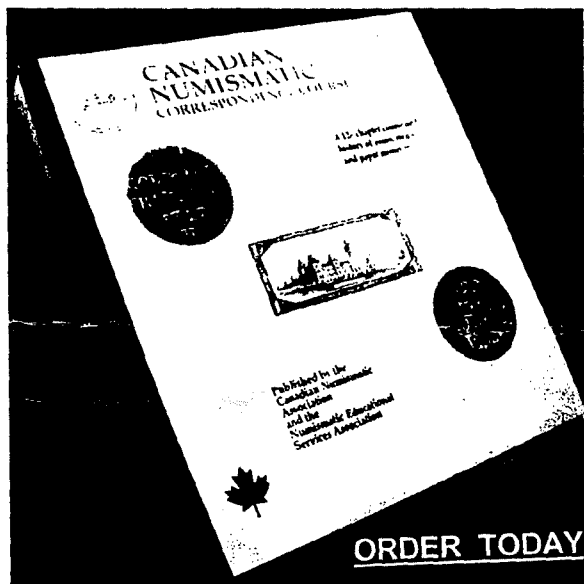
Reporter on Canadian Material

By now it must appear that we need information on the Canadian Mint products. Can anyone help with a paragraph, to keep us all up-to-date on what the R. C. Mint is doing, even if it is just to pass along their news and press releases. If you wish, I will edit.

F.F. 04 02 27.

C.N.A./N.E.S.A. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

It took Paul Johnson, Chairman of the Canadian Numismatic Association's Education and Library Committee, together with a group of dedicated numismatists three years to bring one of the most ambitious numismatic projects ever undertaken in Canada to a successful completion. This project was the CNA/NESA Correspondence Course.



The idea of a numismatic correspondence course on Canadian numismatics had been discussed for a number of years. However, the mandate to begin preparation of the proposed course was given by both the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Numismatic Educational Services Association (NESA) executive at their July 1992 meetings. Since the primary aim of both of these associations is to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by acquirement and study of coins, paper money, medals, tokens and all other numismatic items, with special emphasis of material pertaining to Canada, it was only fitting that they should undertake such a vast project.

The finished product includes twelve separate chapters on a wide range of Canadian numismatic topics as detailed on the reverse of this sheet. Participants are required to answer these questions at the end of every chapter and submit them to the course administrator. A Certificate of Completion will be issued when the course is completed.

Normally you would be allowed one year to complete the course.

The course price, thanks to the subsidy from NESA, is as follows:

- \$40.00 for CNA members
- \$60.00 for non-members
- \$30.00 for CNA members under 18 years of age
- \$40.00 for collectors under 18 years of age that are not currently members of the Canadian Numismatic Association. This price includes membership in the CNA for the calendar year in which they order the course.

Note that payment is to be made in Canadian dollars if shipped to a Canadian address, and in US dollars if shipped to a U.S. address. These prices include all applicable taxes, shipping and handling and, upon completion, the mailing of the Certificate of Completion. The course is available in either English and French.

To date over 1,200 people have completed the course successfully and have been rewarded with a Certificate of Completion.

The course content chapters are outlined on the following sheet.

You may apply for this course by simply sending a note containing your name and shipping address (phone number and e-mail address optional) along with your cheque (made payable to the Canadian Numismatic Association) in the applicable amount to the following address:

Canadian Numismatic Association

4936 Yonge St., Suite 601
North York, ON M2N 6S3

C.N.A./N.E.S.A. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE CONTENT

CHAPTER 1 - Introduces students of numismatics to the modern business of minting money. This examination of Canada's current coinage includes a study of the designs in use and the evolving changes in metallic content. All course participants, whether novice or seasoned veterans, will gain insight into the coinage making up their pocket change.

CHAPTER 2 - A chronological review of Canada's commemorative coinage beginning with the 1935 silver dollar and ending with the Canada 125 program. In addition to documenting the coin commemorating each event, this chapter goes inside the mint and the offices of government to describe events leading up to the striking of each issue.

CHAPTER 3 - Learn about the production of a Canadian coin, from the time its design is conceived to its striking and inspection before release to the public. Learn about some of the marks and symbols that occur on the coins and about interesting errors and varieties that can occur during production.

CHAPTER 4 - Discusses coins that used to circulate in Canada and the colonies from which it was formed, and how those coins came to be discontinued.

CHAPTER 5 - Discusses money in other forms than decimal coinage. These include tokens, banknotes, scrip, cheques, credit cards and bills of exchange.

CHAPTER 6 - Examines the role of paper money in Canada's monetary history: the development of early paper money, notes of the chartered banks, obsolete notes, and notes of the Dominion of Canada and the Bank of Canada.

CHAPTER 7 - Presents ideas of how to focus your collecting activity. So many different paths are available to the budding numismatist, and this section deals with some popular strategies, beginning with ones that focus on Canadian coins and paper money.

CHAPTER 8 - Buying coins, participating in auctions, coin economics, dealers and avoiding problem coins are discussed.

CHAPTER 9 - Learn how to protect your collection from costly damage. Reviews various materials, both safe and unsafe, that are often found in holders and cases, and gives advice on how to handle and store numismatic items.

CHAPTER 10 - Provides the novice grader with a basic understanding of the terminology of coin grading, along with some helpful tips on the handling of coins. Some discussion also takes place about cleaning coins, processed coins and counterfeit coinage.

CHAPTER 11 - Focuses on some important practical considerations that arise as part of the grading process. Most involve simple common sense. Their real effectiveness lies with regular use.

CHAPTER 12 - Deals with the organized hobby, including information about where you can obtain coins, medals and paper money for your collection. Also examines the many options to learn more about your collection through the use of coin clubs, libraries and publications.

Official Pre-Confederation Coinage of Canada's Maritime Provinces

For those of you that may have missed my presentation at the February meeting, my notes follow. The information was taken primarily from several early issues of the Journal of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Nova Scotia

Prior to 1800

Nova Scotia received the occasional shipment of English pennies and halfpennies. However, after the American Revolution, the shipments became fewer and, after 1795, they stopped altogether

1814 The colony was very short of copper coinage, so much so that around 1814 individual merchants would import half penny tokens from England to alleviate the chronic shortage of small change

1821 Nova Scotia outlawed the use of private tokens and petitioned the British Government for permission to issue copper coins to fill the need created by the withdrawal of the old tokens.

1823 Permission was granted and the first official Nova Scotian coins (halfpennies) were issued. They had the bust of George IV on the obverse and a thistle, a symbol of Scotland (Nova Scotia is Latin for New Scotland), on the reverse. They were minted by John Walker and Co. of Birmingham

1824 Second issue of "thistle" coins with portrait of George IV, denominations were one half penny and one penny

1832 More coins ordered from England because of shortages. The order for one half penny and one penny coins specified that they be the same as the first order with the exception that the date be changed to 1832. The mint took the request literally, as George IV's portrait still appeared on the obverse even though he had died in 1830 and had been superseded by William IV. Many counterfeits were made in Montreal and shipped to Nova Scotia in 1835. However, the workmanship of these was relatively good and they were accepted in circulation. A rare variety of the counterfeits was dated 1382. As well, there were crude counterfeits made locally.

1840 First issue with Queen Victoria on the obverse (one half penny and one

penny), however, the Queen's portrait was not very flattering

- 1843** Final issue of "thistle" coins. Unfortunately, there is very little correspondence on orders for both 1840 and 1843.
- 1856** Thistle coins were replaced by a new coinage of the same denominations, i.e. one half penny (300,000) and one penny (150,000). They featured a new obverse portrait of Queen Victoria by the famous engraver at the British Mint, Leonard Charles Wyon. The reverse featured the trailing arbutus or ground laurel (commonly called the mayflower) which had been chosen as Nova Scotia's floral emblem the previous year. The coin is considered one of the most beautiful ever issued for colonial use in the British Empire. The reverse design had been suggested by John S. Thompson, father of the first Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John Thompson. A variety of both coins exists with the engravers initials (LCW) under the Queen's head. Counterfeits have been recorded.
- 1861** Nova Scotia adopted the decimal system in 1860 and, in 1861, decimal coinage was introduced consisting of one half cent (400,000) and one cent coins. In 1851 the Province of Canada (Upper Canada and Lower Canada) had authorized the first optional keeping of accounts in dollars and cents and, in 1858, the first decimal coinage for the Province of Canada was issued
- 1862** Further order for one cent coins
- 1864** Order for one half cent (400,000) and one cent coins. This was the final order for coins as Nova Scotia along with New Brunswick became provinces of the new Dominion of Canada in 1867

New Brunswick

- 1830** Compared with Nova Scotia, very few merchants tokens were issued. The two known examples are both attributed to Saint John, the largest city and commercial centre of the province. The first is a one half penny token marked "For Public Accommodation". It is interesting in that the name of the city has the old spelling for the city, i.e. St. John instead of the current Saint John. The change was made to distinguish the city from St. Johns, Nfld. The other was an issue by F. McDermott of King Street, who was, if one goes by the engraving on the token, an "Importer of English, French and German Fancy Goods". The latter token is very scarce.
- 1843** New Brunswick received the right to coin copper. One half penny and one penny tokens (480,000 of each) were struck in England and shipped to the

colony. The obverse had the portrait of Queen Victoria; the reverse had a square rigged sailing ship riding at anchor. As with other coins issued for the now Maritime provinces, they are considered to be among the most attractive of British Colonial coins. In order to show they were not official coins issued by the British Crown, they bore the words "Halfpenny Token" or "Penny Token". After the semi-official coins were put into circulation, the Colonial Office disapproved of the design because it bore a diademed head of Queen Victoria which had not before been used on coinage. However, the disapproval did not extend to withdrawing the coins because they remained in circulation. Many dies must have been used as a large number of die varieties exist. The coins seem to have met the needs of the colony for the next 10 years.

- 1854** The second and final issue of one half penny and one penny coins (again, 480,000 of each) were issued. The word "Token" on the obverse was replaced with "Currency". The new issue portrayed Queen Victoria with her hair bound with two bands or ribbons as used on British coins at the time. As with the issue of 1843, there were numerous varieties
- 1861** New Brunswick adopted decimal coinage in 1860 and the first decimal coins (one cent) were struck in 1861. Although, the New Brunswick government had not ordered half cents, 222,800 were struck by the Royal Mint and shipped to New Brunswick. Confusion may have arisen because of the orders for half cents by Nova Scotia. Although none of the half cents were officially issued, some did get into circulation. They are quite scarce.
- 1862** Although silver coins had also been ordered in 1860, they were not produced and issued until 1862. The denominations and quantities minted were: five cent (100,000), ten cent (150,000) and twenty cent (150,000). All the coins, including the cents, were designed by Leonard Charles Wyon. The reverse of these coins shows a wreath of maple leaves which are larger than those shown on the 1858 coins of the Province of Canada. Interestingly enough, this design had been considered for the coins of the Province of Canada but was rejected. Correspondence in the archives of the Royal Mint shows that the 1858 silver coinage for the Province of Canada was not popular there and, as a result, officials in Britain tried to dissuade New Brunswick from introducing a similar issue of silver coins. It seems that the advice was ill-founded as New Brunswick placed a second order for silver coins for 1864.
- 1864** The second issue of one, five, ten and twenty cent coins was put into circulation. Much of the information on New Brunswick decimal coinage is missing from the files of the Royal Mint.

Prince Edward Island

1871 Prior to 1871, Prince Edward Island depended totally on foreign coins in circulation in the colony for its currency, supplemented by tokens issued by local commercial firms and individuals. In 1871, the colony issued a one cent coin, the only official coinage ever issued by Prince Edward Island. The obverse and reverse were engraved by L C Lyon and four million were issued (another account says two million). In uncirculated condition the coin has been described as one of Canada's most beautiful coins, however, it is difficult to find in this condition. The coin has two distinctive features: (1) it is the only coin struck for anyplace in Canada by the Heaton Mint in Birmingham that does not bear the mint mark "H" and (2) it is the only coin issued anywhere in Canada with the royal title in English, i.e. "Victoria Queen": instead of "Victoria Regina". There are two die varieties, one with an even spacing of numerals in 1871, and another with a wide space between the 7 and 1. The Latin inscription "PARVA SUB INGENTI" translated into English means "The small beneath the great". The obverse on the coin was first used for the nickel one half penny of Jamaica of 1868. The reverse was adapted from the great seal of the colony which featured a large oak (symbolizing the Mother Country) sheltering three smaller oak saplings (symbolizing the three counties - Kings, Queens and Prince). The coin was reproduced on a medallion issued for the centenary of the coin in 1971.

R. Smith





2004

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

42nd Annual Coin Convention

Quality Hotel & Suites

401 & Hwy 59 – Exit 232

Woodstock, Ontario.

Phone 519-537-5586

Set-up

6:00 p.m. April 16th

Bourse Floor

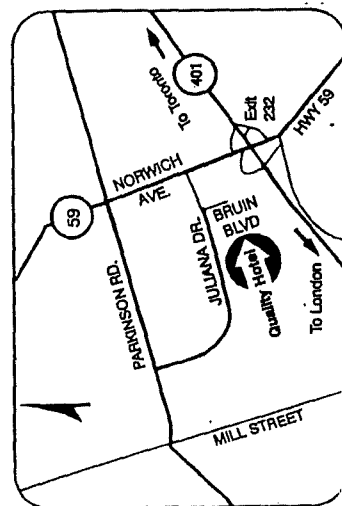
Opens at 10:00 a.m. each day

April 17th 18th

I.C.C.S. Independent Grader

Brian Cornwell

Saturday April 17th only



40 Bourse tables

Buy-Trade-Sell

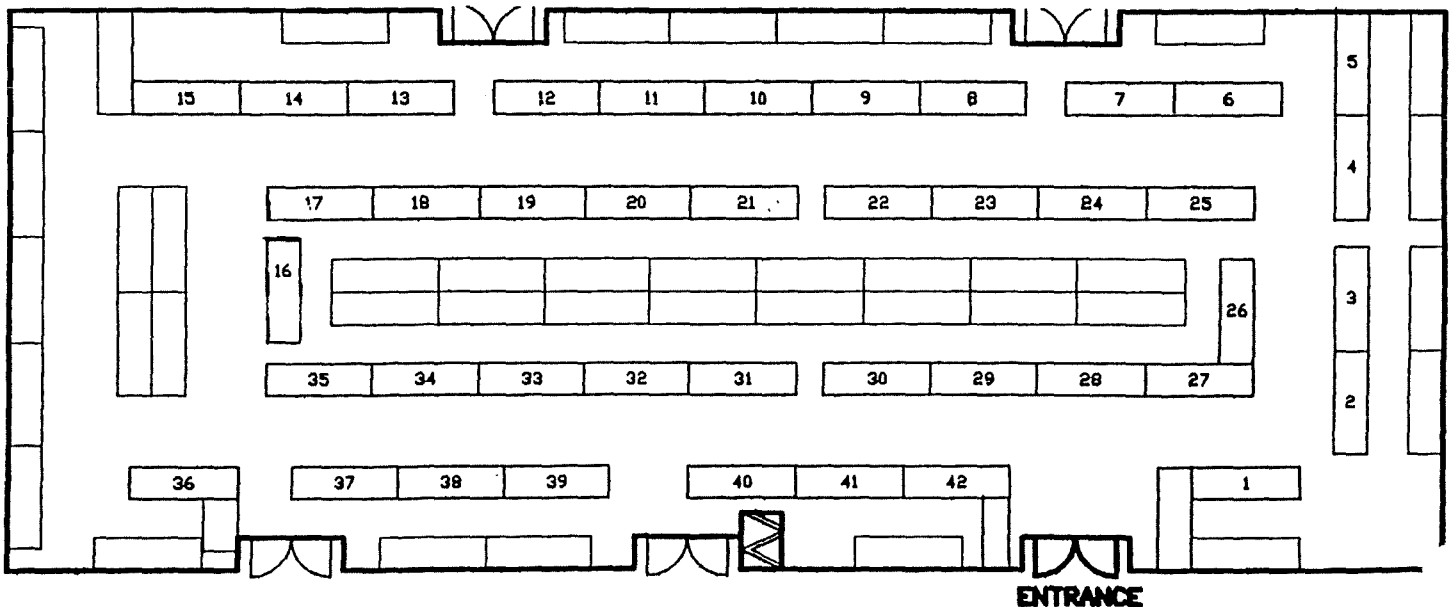
Admission: \$3.00

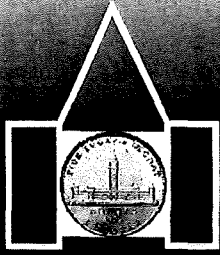


O. N. A. CONVENTION NEWS

Dealer List

1	Ross King	Chesley, ON
2,3	B.C. Coins	Stratford, ON
4,5	London Coin Centre	London, ON
6,7	Colonial Acres	Kitchener, ON
8,9	B & W Coins	Mississauga, ON
10,11,12	Ted's Collectables	Paris, ON
13	Peter McDonald	Kirkland, QC
14	Dave Hill	Angus, ON
15	Certified Coins	Angus, ON
16	AH Collectibles	Lake Mary, FL - USA
17	Canadian Coin News	St. Catharines, ON
18	Traders Goldcorp	Hamilton, ON
19	Dumitru Motorca	Woodstock, ON
20	Pierre Cyr	Riviere-Du-Loup, QC
21	Versaille Coins	Montreal, QC
22	Isaac Waxman	Ancaster, ON
23	Charles Moore	Walnut Creek, CL - USA
24	Diverse Equities	Calgary, AB
25	Proof Positive	Baddeck, NS
26,27,28	Bob Armstrong	Owen Sound, ON
29	Peter Kostyk	Niagara Falls., ON
30	Forest City Coin	London, ON
31,32	Tom Clarke	Tecumseh, ON
33	Rex Wilson Coins	Courtice, ON
34	Southwestern Coins	Strathroy, ON
35	Jeffrey Hoare Auctions	London, ON
36	Harry Spice Coins	Woodstock, ON
37	Cameo Coins	Port Dover, ON
38,39	Andy Grecco	Thorold, ON
40	ICCF Coin Grading	Toronto, ON
41	Serge Laramée	Boucherville, QC
42	R & S Coins	Winona, ON





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 37

April 2004

Number 04

From the President's Pen

In response to a commitment made at a recent meeting, I made contact recently with the person responsible for organizing local meetings of the association of collectors of Canadian Tire coupons. Although they are also held in the Montreal and Toronto areas, Ottawa has recently been added to the locales for these meetings. I was told that the next meeting here will likely be on a Sunday in early June and we will be given plenty of notice of the date and location should any members of the COCC wish to attend. In spite of a winter storm, the February meeting attracted about 25 enthusiasts, with many coming from outside the Ottawa area. Although Canadian Tire coupons seemed to have received the most attention, those present seemed to have had a general interest in any memorabilia related to the company. For those of you that might be interested in joining the association, membership is ten dollars per year. I hope to have a copy of one of their recent newsletters to pass around at our next meeting. I asked about the future of the company's coupons considering many other retail chains over the past five or so years have introduced electronic customer loyalty programs as opposed to paper coupons. I was told that, although the company has an electronic bonus system associated with purchases on its company issued credit cards, there is no plan to do away with the coupons which have been in continuous use since their introduction in 1958.

On another subject, the COCC has been assigned a locker at the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre. I am grateful to the Centre for doing this for us as it will enable us to keep such things as recent editions of the CNA Journal on the site so they will more readily be available for use by members between meetings.

Continued overleaf...

President

Robert Smith

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Vacant

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

April 26th, 2004

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 February 23rd, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45 and welcomed two new members. The minutes of the Feb. 23 meeting were approved on motion of Harold Ewell, seconded by John MacPhee. Although there was no news of note on the local scene to report, the President mentioned his visit to the monthly bourse held by local coin and stamp dealers at the Nepean Sportsplex (held on the second Sunday of each month). He indicated he was pleasantly surprised at the good attendance by collectors and by the quality and quantity of the material available. He strongly encouraged members to attend the bourse on a regular basis.

The President also encouraged members to attend the Kingston show and a visit to the Currency Museum planned for the near future. A firm date, convenient to all, will be determined soon. One of the new members in attendance circulated an example of the new \$100 note just released on March 17th. Members offered various comments.

Highlight of the evening was a quiz on matters numismatic, prepared and conducted by the President. After much brain scouring and gnashing of teeth, two top scorers emerged with a score of 23 out of a possible 25. P. Morel and R. Cheek tossed a coin for two prizes, an Australian Mint set and two Canadian commemorative nickel dollars. The quiz was followed by a short auction (note: a member purchased a set of "Hell Notes" of which little information was available. By coincidence, a very interesting article on these notes, complete with and entitled "Hell's the way to go", appears in this year's issue of "Collector's Guide 2004", available at Chapters.). It seems that Hell is not such a bad place after all, and is even better if you arrive with pockets full of notes, the more of them and the higher their denomination, the better. The meeting closed on motion of Ron Cheek, seconded by Mike Amy.

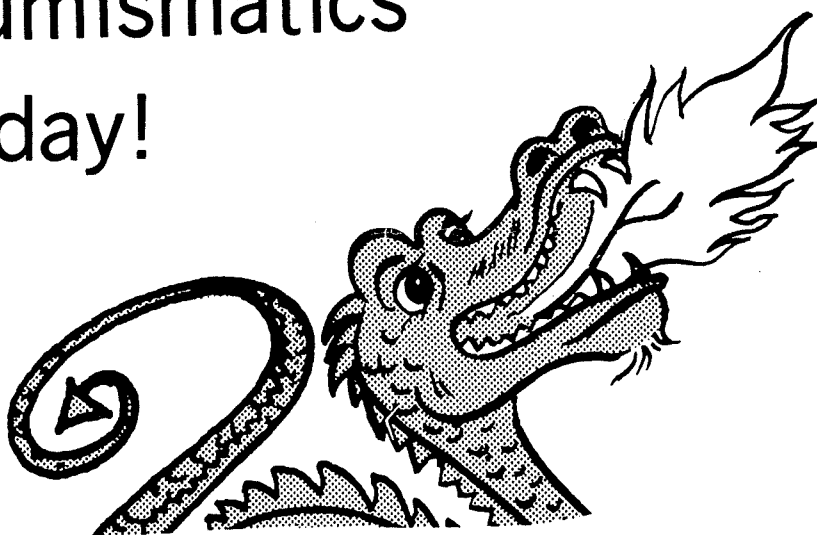
Continued from: From the President's Pen

The theme for the April meeting will be error coins and banknotes, both Canadian and foreign. Although no formal presentation will be made on this, I trust that you will bring examples from your collections for discussion. For those that haven't seen them, I will bring along examples of the errors of the monthly issues for the RCM's millennium 25 cent series. As well, you are encouraged to bring any surplus items you may have for sale or auction. For the auction, please note, that you may put a minimum reserve on any or all of your items.

Finally, in reserving our meeting room for the next few months, I was advised that the Multi-Service Centre is closed the fourth Monday in May, it being Victoria Day.

As a result, our regular meeting will be on the fifth Monday, i.e., May 31 instead of May 24.

Introduce a friend to
Numismatics
today!

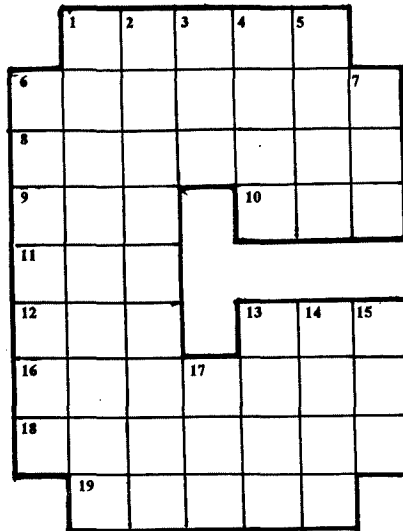


FESCO FOOTNOTES - 04 04

Puzzle "C"

Across

- 1 look pleased
- 6 repeat
- 8 dessert wine
- 9 dem lead-in
- 10 soak flax
- 11 spasm
- 12 formerly Clay
- 13 polite request (abb)
- 16 small bell sounds
- 18 Hebrew prophet
- 19 glacial ridge



Down

- 1 make steady
- 2 illness remedies
- 3 anger
- 4 den
- 5 to be (Fr)
- 6 ape
- 7 dine
- 13 a fold (Fr)
- 14 crystal gazer
- 15 immigrants' instruction (abb)
- 17 US secret society (abb)

R.C. Mint News

After my confessed ignorance of R.C. Mint efforts in last month's Journal, the Universal Coins store people have provided me with the Mint's plans for special products in 2004. Five items have been described in this Journal. Some additional items are:

- 1 - a 99.99 silver set featuring the Arctic Fox in 5\$, 4\$, 3\$, and 2\$ denominations - 20,000 mintage;
- 2 - a \$20 silver hologram coin featuring an iceberg - 25,000 mintage;
- 3 - a set of six Maple Leaf 99.99 gold bullion pieces - the usual 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 & 1/20 oz, plus a new 1/25 oz piece commemorating their 25th Anniversary, each encased in a 99.99 pure silver ring. A maximum of 1,500 sets will be made to a deadline order of June 30th; and,
- 4 - Two Special combined Coin and Stamp sets: one of \$1 - 25,111 sets total, and the other of \$2 - 25,222 sets total.

The R.C. Mint. may be reached at 1-888-225-3288 toll free, or visit www.mint.ca any time.

Handclasp

Without movement, a handshake is only a hand-clasp. At the next meeting I will be showing my collection of coins, tokens and medals depicting the handclasp; also Coin Brooches that I have assembled over the years. In case members do not have time to read the notes on Far Eastern reaction to the Western handshake, they are as follows:

CHINA

Hway-Ung,, in "A Chinaman's Opinion of Us", when on a boat to Australia in 1899 wrote home to his elder brother:

"I saw two white men meet on the deck and catch hold of each other's right hand. I had fear of one throwing the other over his head into the angry waters, believing them to be engaged in struggle. It was only their form of salutation; they had friendship."

KOREA

Paul S. Crane, in his, "Korean Patterns" says:

"In Korea, to touch a person physically is an affront to his person, unless there is a well-established bond of close friendship or childhood ties. The custom of handshaking is a modern development and is still unnatural for traditional-minded Koreans. Handshaking is a feature of modern Koreans who wish to show that they appreciate foreign customers."

Numerology

Was anyone hurt on the rough saw-toothed day that occurred on Sunday April 4th, or was it too close to Fools' day to notice? By international recording, 04 04 04 is considered by some numerologists as a day when special care should be taken against accidents. It gets rougher as the teeth get longer each year, with the next one occurring on the 5th May next year :-)

X-Word Puzzles

Of those who called with the B Puzzle solution, Johnnie Johnston was the first to report the correct one, on the Sunday before the meeting. He won a representative Oriental set of coins from China, Japan, Korean, Annam and Hong Kong. Now That I know we have solvers, I shall continue with them. The complete alphabet is ready so there are enough for the next two years.

"B" Puzzle Solution

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

"C" PUZZLE
SOLUTION

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



COIN ERROR DISCOVERED WITHIN MINT

An error in a \$10. Olympic coin scheduled for release on January 20, 1975, has been discovered by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Shortly after the production of the coins was initiated inspectors at the Mint discovered that a figure on one of the four coins designed for Series III of the Olympic Coin Program had the large toe of both feet on the same side giving an appearance of two right feet.

Production was immediately halted and a design change ordered. Approximately 48,000 of the coins, less than a half day of mint production, had been struck when the error was discovered.

While all of these coins remain in the Mint, a few pre-production test pieces had been released for photographic purposes. All of these coins have been located and action has been taken to recover them.

In discussing the cause of the error, Derek W. Dawson, Acting Managing Director of the Olympic Coin Program explained: "The error slipped in while the artist was transferring his original drawings from detailed sketches of his anatomy studies to make up the final artwork. As the artist pointed out, it is a shame that an error which could have been easily corrected by an eraser was not discovered until a much later step in the production process."

The artist for Series III designs of early Canadian Sports was Ken Danby of Guelph, Ontario, one of Canada's finest and best known "realists."

The discovery of this error will not seriously affect the production schedule of the Olympic Coin Program. The January 20th launch will proceed as planned as well as all subsequent launches. Coins in sufficient quantity will be available to the public at that time through banks, financial institutions and Authorized Distributors.



Coin

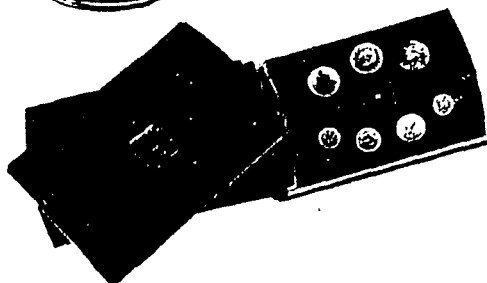


Medallic

Mintage planned - 20,000



Mintage planned - to demand



Mintage planned - 60,000

60th anniversary of D-Day

It was June 6, 1944, when 14,000 Canadian soldiers landed on Juno Beach.

The fighting was fierce, but the Canadians managed to establish a Canadian beachhead before capturing St-Aubin, Courseulles and Berniers. One Canadian regiment succeeded in advancing 15 km (9.3 mi) inland—the only Allied unit to achieve its final objective. With victory on D-Day, the end of the war had begun. Now, 60 years later, you can salute the courage of Canada's heroes with the 2004 5-Cent Sterling Silver Coin. Brimming with historical significance, its design is a replica of the tombac 5-cent coin that was issued to replace the traditional nickel during the war. It features Winston Churchill's famous "V for Victory" with a torch. Along the rim of the coin, small dots and bars spell out, "We Win When We Work Willingly" in international code.

Also included is an exclusive bronze medallion that features the same D-Day design, but with an effigy from that historic time on the obverse. It is the portrait of His Majesty King George VI, Canada's celebrated monarch who took a symbolic stand with Winston during "our finest hour" by refusing to leave Buckingham Palace. This commemorative set also includes a CD with highlights of Canadian events leading up to the D-day invasion.

Courage in the face of adversity—this is a tribute that every collection must have!

2004 25-Cent Coloured Coin - Celebrate!

Whether it's a national flag, a school crest or the insignia on a team jersey, the sight of familiar symbols always raises our spirits. Like a single voice for the people, they represent a common ideal that everyone can relate to.

As early as the 1700's, the maple leaf was a familiar sight to the *voyageurs* of Canada's fledgling fur trade as they traveled across a vast and unsettled land.

Today, 300 years later, the spirit of the maple leaf endures. Whenever we see it, we are filled with the sense that we belong. Let's celebrate!

With an energizing dash of red, this captivating 25-cent coin brings the maple leaf to the fore. It's the perfect keepsake to celebrate Canada!

2004 Specimen Set

The 2004 Specimen Set features something new this year—a limited-edition one-dollar coin featuring the Canada Goose. It's a special tribute to Jack Miner, one of the world's most influential conservationists who founded a bird sanctuary in 1904 to study migrating Canada geese and other wild ducks.

Through his work, Miner established many of the conservation measures that are still in use today. When he died in 1944, several newspapers in the U.S. rated him as the fifth best-known man on the continent (after Ford, Edison, Lindbergh and Rickenbacker!).

Today, the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary continues its research in wildlife conservation near Kingsville, Ontario. Celebrate its 100 years of success with the uplifting and unique 2004 Specimen Set!

R.C. Mint 2004 Special Production

By the Courtesy of Universal Coins, 1200 Walkley Road
SE corner of Bank, next to gas station
www.universalcoins.ca

2004 Easter Lily



Mintage planned - 33,000

From ancient artifacts to Roman mythology and the Bible, evidence of the lily's influence on the world's cultures can be traced back thousands of years. During the Middle Ages, lily bulbs were a treasured delicacy in Asia and it was a species from southern Japan that became the Easter Lily that is now commonly seen throughout the world. *Lilium longiflorum* was first brought to Europe in 1684, but two hundred years would pass before it was introduced to North America. A missionary with an interest in botany was returning home from Japan with numerous specimens that he had collected. During a stopover in Bermuda, he proudly gave some to the Episcopal rector of a local parish. The conditions on the island were ideal and the lily flourished. Growing interest soon brought this flower to Philadelphia and its popularity spread throughout North America. With milky white flowers that naturally bloomed at Easter, it became known as the Easter Lily — and its regal display continues to inspire joy, life and hope to this day.

2004 Pure Gold - Fireweed

Every summer, the open spaces of the Yukon Territory are awash with vibrant purple flowers. This is the fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), an impressive 2.5 m (8 ft) tall plant that's topped with long spikes that are made up of hundreds of tiny blooms.

The fireweed is a vigorous plant with fast spreading suckers and a readiness to self-seed.

In fact, it's one of the first plants to appear on the blackened floor of a burned out forest. As a result, people have treasured the fireweed throughout history, seeking out its young shoots for essential nutrients and its roots and leaves for their healing properties. It is no wonder that the fireweed was selected as the floral emblem for the Yukon Territory in 1957.

This year, the **2004 .99999 Gold Coin** features the fireweed, but with a very collectible twist — a "made-to-order" mintage.



Mintage planned - 2,004 (made to order)

That's right! For the first time ever, the mintage for this prestigious coin will be strictly limited to orders that we receive by March 12, 2004 — to a maximum of 2004 coins worldwide.

THE 1969 LARGE DATE—LARGE SCHOONER DIME

By J. C. Levesque

Probably the most interesting of all Canadian coins to come along in years is the 1969 large date—large schooner ten-cent piece. Though this variety is eagerly sought by nearly everyone involved in Canadian numismatics, no specimens have yet been advertised for sale, nor has any appeared in auction sales.

This transitional variety resulted when a decision was made by mint officials to discontinue the old style reverse and substitute a more aesthetically pleasing design. However, before this change was made, an unknown number of dies was sunk and used to strike a quantity of 1969 dimes of the old style (large schooner). Some of these, or perhaps all, were issued for circulation but the exact number is unknown and evidently very small. At some time in 1969 the old reverse type was withdrawn and coinage began of the new reverse with a smaller schooner. The 1969 Report of the Royal Canadian Mint makes no mention of the transition from the old style reverse to the new.

Only one specimen of the old reverse is known thus far. It was discovered by a lynx-eyed woman who found it in change in Toronto. She brought it to Hans Zoell, the well-known numismatic writer and authority on mint errors, to be photographed. The coin was later proved to be identical to the original matrix at the mint. So far the coin is unique, but the possibility cannot be ignored that there may be other specimens in circulation.

Should a collector find a specimen in circulation or be offered one for sale, he should take care to make certain that it is not a fake. A skillful counterfeiter can easily cut away part of the eight on a 1968 ten-cent piece to fake a nine, or resort to other methods to produce a fake 1969 dime of the old style. Anyone lucky enough to find a coin thought to be a specimen of this rarity should send it away for authentication. The American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS) will examine your coin, for a fee, and advise whether it be genuine or not. A genuine specimen would undoubtedly bring a price of a few thousand at a major auction.



Obverse



Large Schooner
1965-1969



Small Schooner
1969 to date

European Hallmarking in 1993: Unanswered Questions Remain

by Timothy Green

The arrival of the single market within the European Community from January 1, 1993 has challenged the European Commission in Brussels to come up with a directive to harmonize karat gold jewelry hallmarking and laws related to standards of fineness. Reaching agreement, however, has not been easy. Indeed, a meeting in late October 1993 between the Commission and representatives of EC hallmarking offices were inconclusive.

The difficulty is that individual European countries have long had different regulations both regarding stamping of karat gold jewelry and the minimum acceptable fineness. In Britain, France, Ireland, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands, there is the well established system of "hallmarking" - the stamping at government assay offices of marks on gold, silver and platinum jewelry and plate to confirm the quality. Elsewhere in Europe, the jewelry industry is left to regulate itself with each manufacturer bearing responsibility for stamping his product with both karatage and his own identifying mark.

But what constitutes "gold" jewelry? France, for example, refuses to accept any article of less than 18 karat as gold. Britain, by contrast, hallmarks articles as low as 9 karat, the standard which accounts for almost three-quarters of the gold jewelry sold there. In Germany, the main karatages are 14 and 18 karat.

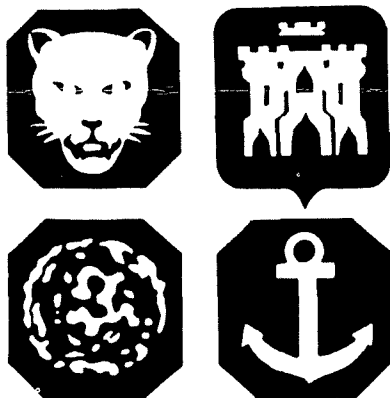
So how to arrive at a commonly accepted system? The basis probably lies in the twenty-year-old European Hallmarking Convention under which an item hallmarked in, say, Portugal, is accepted without further assaying in Britain. Such acceptance of one EC country's mark by all the others could be the solution. However, some countries are arguing strongly for an entirely self-regulatory system with each manufacturer stamping and standing by his own product. One point in favor of the latter system is that the hallmarking fees are avoided.

Hallmarking, though, retains its advocates who stress the need to discriminate between low-karat gold and gold-plated items for the sake of the consumers. But what is to be the cut-off karatage defining gold jewelry? A compromise on 12 karats (50 percent gold) is

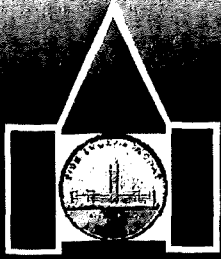
often mentioned, but that would mean 8 and 9-karat articles could no longer be legally sold as "gold", requiring radical changes both in the British and German markets. A British manufacturer suggested to me that because jewelers prefer 18-karat goods - the profit margins are better - that should become the universal level.

Even if there were an agreement on standards, major changes will not happen overnight. When a European Commission Directive is finally issued, there will be a transition period of three to five years during which jewelers will be able to sell their old stock. During that time, it will be business as usual.

Timothy Green is a gold consultant and writer. His latest book is the GOLD COMPANION, which is available from the Gold Institute.



British Assay Office marks show where gold was tested: London - Leopard; Edinburgh - Castle; Sheffield - Rose; Birmingham - Anchor. (The Gold Companion)



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 37

May 2004

Number 05

From the President's Pen

Having just returned from a mid-spring vacation to Prince Edward Island, I had best get these few lines to the Editor lest I hold up the bulletin any longer. From a numismatic perspective, the trip was non-eventful, although I did stop in briefly at a coin store on Belvedere Avenue in Charlottetown to see what was available. The store is new to the Island and the owner had a fairly good selection of Prince Edward Island tokens which, he claimed, are quite popular with the tourists. However, his stock of things numismatic was vastly overshadowed by his stock of sports cards, something with which I have little interest. Especially in small cities like Charlottetown, one needs to diversify if one is to have a successful business.

For the May meeting, I would like to try a little exercise on the grading of Canadian coins. There is no need to prepare for it; however, you might want to bring along, for discussion, any coins for which you have doubts about the grading. Also, you might want to bring along a pocket magnifier. If you don't have one, I will have a few extras.

Please continue to bring items for trade, sale, exchange or auction as these make for a more interesting, and lively, meeting. See you on May 31.

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Vacant

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
May 31st, 2004

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

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of April 26th, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:45. The President re-issued his call for a volunteer to the position of Treasurer and thanked Tom McFerran for his long and devoted service to the COCC. No one volunteered at the meeting and the search continues. The President also noted an increase in attendance at the meetings which he credited in part on members bringing coins, currency and related items for show, trade and outright sale. He urged members to continue to do so and to participate in the mini-auctions held. He also described his visit to the Carson City Mint and distributed photos to the members. The President also mentioned a forthcoming meeting of the CTC collectors club June next. The exact date will be given at the next meeting. The minutes of the March '04 meeting were adopted on motion of Barry McIntyre, seconded by Johnnie Johnston. The 50/50 draw was won by Rod McDonald and a number of door prizes were won by various members. **EVENTS:** Rod McDonald reported on the Kingston show and noted the high quality of material for show and sale. He noted particularly the quality of the material displayed by Ross King of Chesley Ont., a specialist in British coins. Frank Fesco circulated a collection of "Coins on Brooches" and a collection of "Handclasps on Coins" from Ancient Roman times to current Canadian coins. Frank can always be relied upon to bring unusual and highly interesting material to the meetings. The Currency Museum has offered a tour to members in September and David Bergeron gave a brief, possible outline of the tour. David also spoke on the status of the Museum's web-site. He also mentioned the possibility of expanding the Museum's collection to cover other (modern) mediums of exchange, such as credit and debit cards. Mike Amy spoke and showed examples of errors and variations appearing on Newfoundland cents of the 1940s. i.e. high and low 7s of the 1947 cent. Mike also mentioned the seeming lack of research on errors and varieties in Canadian coinage. Other members mentioned the lack of research and information with respect to Ottawa area trade and transportation tokens. An auction was held at 9.00 P.M. The meeting closed on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by David Bergeron.

Subscription Rates
Junior - \$7.00
Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

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THE GREEN IN GREENBACKS



By Ralph H. Estey, 258.

Every numismatist knows that the term “greenbacks” is sometimes loosely used to mean paper money, even though it really refers to a United States legal tender note printed in green on the back. Not many know that the green dye that gave the early greenbacks their distinctive colour, and consequently, their name, was invented by a chemist in Montreal.

Back in the middle of the nineteenth century counterfeiting was so prevalent that the general public was beginning to lose confidence in the value of the paper money being produced by banks. In those days, paper money was not issued exclusively by the government as it is today. Banks produced virtually all of the paper money or bank notes that were used in Canada.

William Workman, President of the City Bank in Montreal, was so concerned about the problem of counterfeiting that his bank financed research on means for its control. Workman had learned of a chemist who, he thought, might solve the problem if he could invent a distinctive dye that could not be easily imitated, and which would not be affected by, nor copied by photography.

That chemist was Thomas Sterry Hunt (1826-1892), a citizen of the United States, and a graduate of Yale University, who had come to Montreal to be a chemist in the new Canadian Geological Survey. Hunt was intrigued by the challenge, and within a relatively short time he invented a certain kind of green colouring that seemed to meet the requirements of a non-counterfeitable dye that could be used on the paper with which bank notes were made.

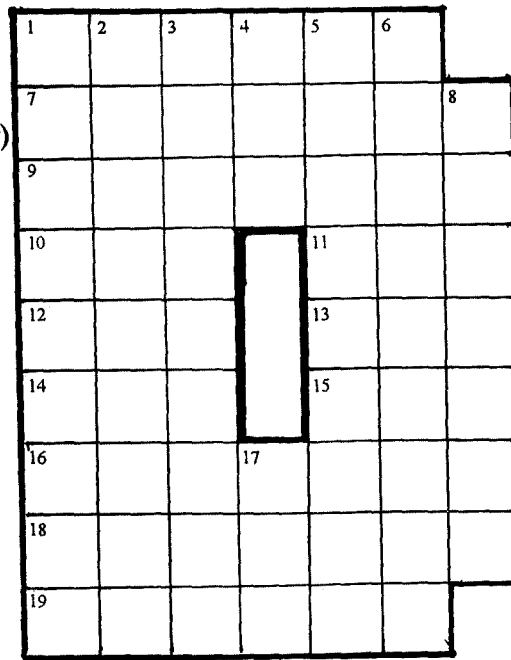
The predominance of green in paper money for the following decades resulted from Hunt’s formula. The United States Treasury Department was among the first of several organizations, in addition to the City Bank of Montreal, licensed to use Hunt’s unique green dye.

Thomas Sterry Hunt, who was always referred to as “Sterry,” was a remarkable chemist, geologist, and author. For a few years he was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Laval University, Quebec, and later, he taught at McGill College, Montreal. Although he never became a Canadian citizen, there is a brief account of his life and accomplishments in Volume 12 of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

FESCO FOOTNOTES - May 04

Across

- 1 validate
- 7 irrational dream reality
- 9 Russian communist(var)
- 10 motor (abb)
- 11 decimal base
- 12 Royal Ind. Wks.(abb)
- 13 jambo suffix
- 14 Japanese admiral
- 15 upper limb
- 16 Indonesian island
- 18 U.S. army chow (2w)
- 19 detector



Down

- 1 Star symbols
- 2 room's large objects
- 3 Military underwater female (2w)
- 4 N.Y.C. subway system (abb)
- 5 idle hours per work time (2w)
- 6 produce mistake (2w)
- 8 cable installer
- 17 Britain's woman's army (abb)

 "D" is for "difficult" - both to make and to solve !!

Congratulations

Members and guests are to be complimented on making the last meeting an outstanding one. With the largest group in attendance in a long time (26) there was a great mixture and range of experience present. This meant much enjoyable interchange of information and material, plus pleasant conversation. Everyone seemed to enjoy the revived social interaction and sharing of feeling for a common interest - numismatics - in all its various forms and branches. Well done!! May this trend continue to provide such a warm and friendly spirit among collectors at all our club meetings.

Material Showing.

With somewhat limited participation, the club used to have annual competitive displays. It seemed that many members' problems of acquiring, housing and storing items for personal pleasure left them little time for turning them into museum-like displays. The purpose of these competitions was not so much to parade collections, as it was to stimulate investigation and knowledge of them.

There was an even more valuable aspect of displaying - the broadening of recognition and familiarity with the variety of the material that is available in the hobby. To be able to see real items at close range was, and is, far more valuable to a viewer than any number of flat pictures in a book (with all due respects to our digital camera experts). The opportunity to share the viewing of items was appreciated by both the viewer and the displayer.

It is with that thought in mind that I suggest members bring along groupings of material, complete or not, at club meetings. BUT, I also suggest that they be announced beforehand so that others who are particularly interested do not have regrets at not having attended. I will mention them in advance, in these footnotes. I may be contacted at 523-3659 or at Fesco@sympatico.ca or at the meetings. We really would like to see them.

For this May meeting I shall bring an assortment of 175 Aluminum Tokens and Medals that I have extracted from my various collections. You are welcome to come along and see them. 04 05 10

"D" Puzzle solution:

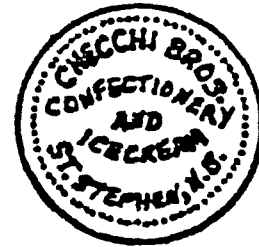
A F F I R M
S U R R E A L
T R O T S K I
E N G T E N
R I W R E E
I T O A R M
S U M A T R A
K R A T I O N
S E N S O R



INTRODUCE A FRIEND TO NUMISMATICS TODAY



THE CHECCHI BROTHERS
OF ST. STEPHEN, N. B.



by
Geoffrey G. Bell, F.R.N.S.

Checchi Brothers was located on Water Street, the main street of St. Stephen, N. B. Besides being well stocked with pure confectionery, choice fruits, etc., it also had a fine soda fountain with pure fruit syrups. Very popular in the store was a second floor ice cream parlour, where the locals gathered to enjoy the ice cream manufactured right on the premises. In fact, the quality of the ice cream was such that many residents bought large quantities to take home for social gatherings.

The business was established in 1905 in a two storey building employing 4 persons. Arthur Checchi was born in Italy and educated there. Previously, he was a telegraph operator in Italy for 4 years. Anthony Checchi was also born and educated in Italy. Previously, he was in the grocery business in South America 7 years.

Checchi Bros./Confectionery/And/Ice Cream/St. Stephen, N.B. Five of These/Checks/Good For/One/Ice Cream

A: R: 25

It is interesting that recently I located a token of Calais, Maine (across the river from St. Stephen) that may be related to the above-described specimen.

A. R. Checchi/Calais/Maine Good For/10c/In Trade

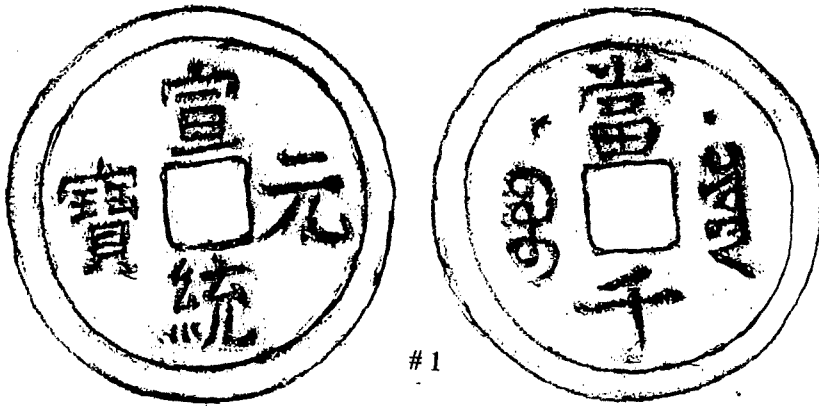
B: R: 17

My thanks to Mark McLaughlin for bringing the St. Stephen piece to my attention.

Reference: , The Way We Were, 1908, St. Stephen, N.B.

Chinese Replicas & Fantasies

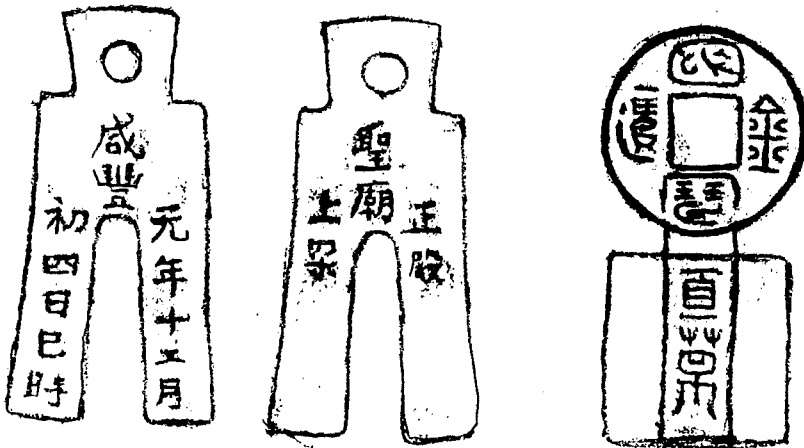
Here are rubbings of some recent pieces that are being produced in China. This is to warn the novice that copies of rare items, and creation of imaginary ones are coming on the market at low prices.



1

1 is an imaginary 1000 cash coin of the last emperor of China, 1908-1911, reputedly from the Board of Revenue Mint in Tientsin.

2 is an imaginary spade coin of the 7th emperor of the Ch'ing dynasty - Hsien Fêng, shown struck in 1851 December 4th at 9-11 am! Precisely!



2

3

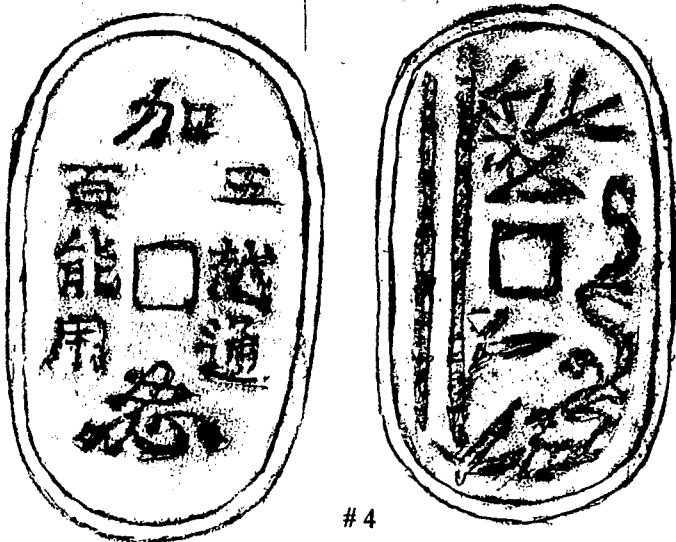
3 states that it is made of gold and worth a million cash. These last two have been partly spray-painted to simulate the sand of their molds.

4 is a rough cast copy of a rare Japanese 500 Sen coin, one of a set of three from the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate., 1593-1830.

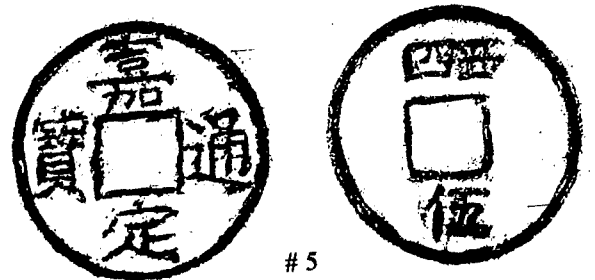
5 is a bronze copy of a Southern Sung dynasty 5 cash coin of Chia Ting, 1208-1224. He only cast these in iron, so it is better than most authentic ones that have survived.

Chinese skill at casting has excelled down through the millennia, so that many of these items are of high quality. However, the rub-rounded surfaces of talismans, and the aged or buried and retrieved appearance of coins is difficult to replicate.

F.F. 04 05 10



4



5

A Commemorative That Never Was

by Kenneth Bunnett

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALUMINUM-FOIL IMPRESSIONS

A GUIDE BY WAYNE L. JACOBS

Have you a coin or token that the catalogues say exists only as a medal reverse and you have one with a medal? How do you prove it short of the unacceptable method of sending it through the mail? Are the better pieces — or perhaps all — of your collection in a safety deposit box due to the possibility of burglary? Doesn't this inconvenient necessity take some of the fun out of the study of the coins? Isn't there a better way?

The alternative is to keep a decent copy of which we have: cast plaster copies — messy, fiddly, and fragile; photography — excellent in its place but the necessary equipment runs to the hundreds of dollars and you still can't prove your coin has an upset reverse; rubbings — messy, ill-detailed and definitely second-class.

Superior in many ways to all of the above is aluminum-foil impressions which are easy, highly-detailed, virtually without cost and of no market value to a thief. This method has been around since at least WWII but every so often it's good to reiterate the method as a new "audience" comes along. The method is simplicity itself and goes like this:

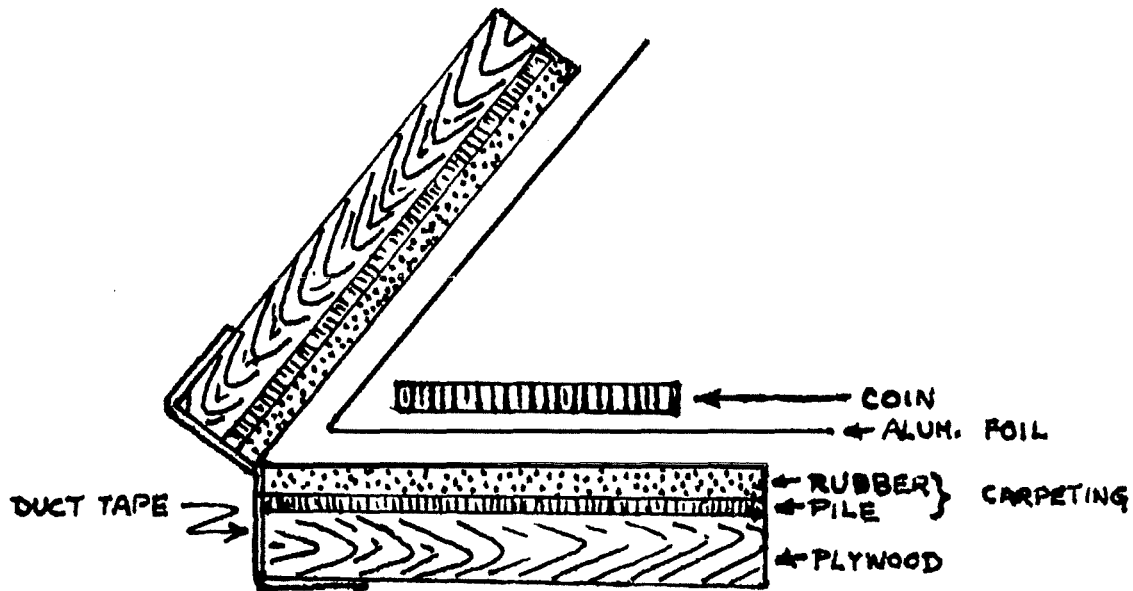
Take two small scraps (about 2"x2") of low or no-pile carpeting with a smooth rubber back and glue each pile side-down to a piece of 1/4" plywood (each also about 2"x2"). With the rubber sides together, use duct tape to form a hinge on one side. Your "coin press" is finished.

To make a coin impression, do this: Cut a piece of ordinary kitchen-use aluminum foil about 4"x2" and fold shiny side in to form a 2"x2" square. Place the coin within the fold, approximately centered, and put the whole in your "press". Apply pressure by thumb or a C-clamp; the latter does the better job but tighten slowly so the foil can stretch and settle. Release clamp, unfold the foil and gently take out the coin. You should now have a good-to-excellent copy of the coin in foil.

The impression can be used as it is, but being quite fragile, it's best to provide some stiffening. There are various materials for this, but the best the writer has come across has been Liquid Solder (read the instructions on the tube because this stuff is filled with chemical dryers, etc.). Drop a gob or two in the negative impression and spread it gently with a toothpick. When dry, re-fold the foil and place it in a coin holder from which the plastic has been removed. Alternatively, you can make your own out of corrugated cardboard. It can now be filed in a coin

box or placed in an album. With a little protection, it can also be mailed. There's no doubt that your piece has an upset reverse.

The impression is a faithful copy of size, shape and design, surprisingly detailed; even the coin's thickness can be roughly judged. What it does not show is weight and metal type. If weight is important, note this on the holder. The writer has seen some that were enhanced by being painted with metal paint — brown for



copper on a yellow background and natural on a blue for silver. Even the edge can be shown if need be: Using a flat part of the field outside the impression itself, lay it on a semi-resilient surface (pine is satisfactory) and roll the edge with pressure. This will result in a negative impression of the edge type.

The original coin can now go back to the safety deposit box while the copy remains close at hand for study, swapping for research or whatever.

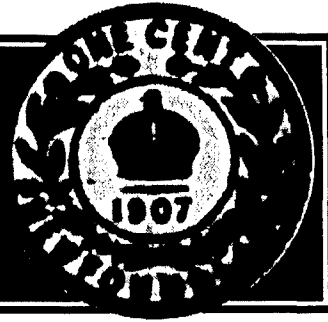
Is there a down-side? Yes, there is. This method lends itself well to coins and tokens with a flat-flan. Very high relief pieces such as older medals and dumpy-fabric ancient coins do not reproduce well. Very sharp wire-rim coins will cut the foil also. Obviously, fragile pieces such as the old bracteates and the curved coins from the 16th and 17th century Holy Roman Empire should not be attempted.

Aluminum foil is very soft but it is up to the discretion of the collector whether or not to try impressing pieces of very high quality. This is also true of the softer gold coins.

Nevertheless, this method provides the best means by which a collector can enjoy his collection close to hand while at the same time, the actual pieces lie safe in a bank vault. □

HOW TO COLLECT THE COINS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

By Jerome Remick - CNA #128



Newfoundland was a British Colony, issuing her own coins, bank notes and postage stamps, before becoming Canada's tenth province in 1949. The coins of Newfoundland are a short, attractive and underpriced series, consisting of 141 date coins of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$2.00 (gold) denominations dated between 1865 and 1947. All coins were issued for circulation, so there are no non-circulating legal tender coins in this series.

Mintages and prices are low in comparison to Canadian coins. So, the collector can acquire the coins of Newfoundland in the higher grades for lower prices than Canadian coins of the same period with similar low mintages.

WAYS OF COLLECTING

The coins of Newfoundland may be collected in the following ways: a type set of all denominations, from the one cent through the \$2.00 gold coins, of which there are only 20 differently designed type coins; a single denomination such as the one cent of which there are 26 date coins; or the entire date series of 141 coins dated 1865-1947 with or without the die varieties.

Perhaps the best way to get acquainted with the decimal coins of Newfoundland is to begin with a collection of the 20 differently designed type coins issued for the one cent through the \$2.00 gold coin and dated 1865-1947. Actually, this collection consists of only one specimen of each denomination with the portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI. Only Queen Victoria's portrait is shown on the \$2.00 gold coin dated 1865-1888. Only King George V portrait appears on the 25¢ denomination. The portrait of King George VI does not appear on the 25¢ or 50¢ denominations. A check-list of the differently designed type coins of Newfoundland is given at the end of this article.

Collectors who prefer to collect only one denomination of Newfoundland's coinage, may wish to start with the one cent denomination of 26 date coins dated from 1865-1947. Large one cent coins were issued for 19 dates (1865-1936) and small one cent coins for seven dates (1938-1947).

The entire date series of 141 coins represents a lifelong hobby of interesting collecting and is a good investment, especially if the collector takes his time and collects the higher grades of coins. There are no really rare date coins, like Canada's 1921 50 cent or 5 cent.

GRADING

For the coins of Queen Victoria, grading is best done by the amount of wear in her hair and also the wear on the crown on the reverse of the one cent coin. Grading is best done for the coins of King Edward VII, King George V and King

George VI by the amount of wear on: the king's face, the lower band on the crown and the ornaments on the king's robe.

DIE VARIETIES

The specialist may wish to add to his date collection some or all of Newfoundland's die varieties, so well illustrated in the "Coins of Canada" ("Monnaies du Canada") by J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, 14th edition, 1996, published by Unitrade Press. There are a number of interesting die varieties for the coinage of Queen Victoria, but none are given for the coinage of King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI.

CONCLUSION

I started my numismatic career by collecting the series of the coins of Newfoundland (not expensive when I was a youth). If I were to start my collecting career over again, I would specialize in the coins of Newfoundland, getting the best grades I could afford.

REFERENCES

Coins of Canada (Monnaies du Canada, French version) by J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey, 14th Edition, 1966, The Unitrade Press, 99 Floral Parkway, Toronto, M6L 2C4.

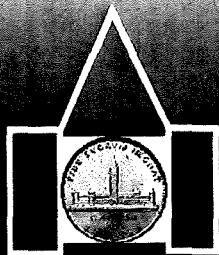
The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, 50th edition, 1996, English and French language versions edited by W.K. Cross, The Charlton Press, 2010 Yonge Street, Toronto, M4S 1Z9.

A Guide to Type Collections of Canadian Decimal Coinages including Provincial Decimal Coins, First Edition 1995, by Jerome Remick, Les Editions St., Eloi Inc., PO Box 103, Sainte-Julie, Quebec, J3E 1X5.

The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland by C. Francis Rowe, James A. Haxby and Robert J. Graham, 1983, The J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation, P.O. Box 956, Stn. B., Willowdale, ON M2K 2T6

A CHECKLIST OF NEWFOUNDLAND DECIMAL TYPE COINS

ONE CENT			TWENTY CENTS		
()	1865-1896	Victoria	()	1865-1900	Victoria
()	1904-1909	Edward VII	()	1904	Edward VII
()	1913-1936	George V	()	1912	George V
()	1938-1947	George VI	TWENTY-FIVE CENTS		
FIVE CENTS			()	1917-1919	George V
()	1865-1896	Victoria	FIFTY CENTS		
()	1903-1908	Edward VII	()	1870-1900	Victoria
()	1912-1929	George V	()	1904-1909	Edward VII
()	1938-1947	George VI	()	1911-1919	George V
TEN CENTS			TWO DOLLARS		
()	1865-1896	Victoria	()	1865-1888	Victoria
()	1903-1904	Edward VII			
()	1912-1919	George V			
()	1938-1947	George VI			



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 37

June 2004

Number 06

From the President's Pen

I will be unable to attend the June meeting because of another engagement but am leaving things in the capable hands of our Vice President. I understand that the theme will likely involve a roundtable discussion on the coinage of Newfoundland. I have fond memories of Newfoundland coinage as the 1872 50 cent piece was one of the first coins in my collection. As a paperboy in the Halifax-Dartmouth area of Nova Scotia in the mid 1950's, I was offered it in full payment for a weekly subscription to the local daily newspaper. Imagine my surprise as, at the time, I didn't expect to see coinage from the former colony in circulation in mainland Canada. Unfortunately, I no longer have the piece but I remember it being a fairly good specimen.

Our Vice President mentioned, a couple of days ago, that he has seen the new commemorative quarter in circulation. He tells me that it is for the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the French in Canada, on an island in the St. Croix River which now forms the border between southwestern New Brunswick and the State of Maine. I guess I am not up on my numismatic reading because, although I knew of this important Canadian anniversary, I was not aware of the coin. Perhaps, if someone has a specimen to pass around, they would bring it to the next meeting. I am indebted to Tom for accepting to continue as Club Treasurer for this year. But I assured him that we will definitely honour his request for a well-earned retirement at the end of the year. I am looking forward to seeing you at the July meeting. Remember, for July and August, the building is on summer hours. We must be out by 21:00 instead of the usual 22:00.

President

Robert Smith

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Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

June 28th, 2004

Program

Door Prize

50/50 Draw

...etc...

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of May 31st, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:40 and welcomed a new member, François Ruferinge. François is actively involved in a number of youth activities, such as cubs, scouts, etc. He spoke of the keen interest kids show towards numismatics or coin collecting. He also described the various methods he utilizes to encourage them to continue in the hobby and to use it as a learning tool.

The minutes of the March meeting were approved on motion of Ron Cheek, seconded by Roger Duval. The 50/50 draw was won by Leo Soucy, Door prizes were won by Rod MacDonald and Roger Duval. Frank Fesco demonstrated his invention for pulling 2x2s from plastic pages, an exercise which has frustrated many of us. Leave it to Frank to make coin collecting less stressful! Frank Fesco circulated to members attending, a sizeable collection of aluminum coins and tokens. A number of members circulated coins and numismatic items for examination (and admiration).

The President tested the members once again, on their numismatic knowledge. This time our grading skills were under the microscope. He circulated 15 coins for grading by members, recording their opinions on a scaled sheet. It was interesting to see the variance of opinions amongst the members and also, how closely were the final grades.

The President also thanked Tom McFerran for his willingness to continue as Treasurer until a replacement is found. A brief auction followed and the meeting closed on motion of Mike Amy seconded by Rod MacDonald.

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

ISSN 1184-6798

"SUN TAVERN" - CANADIAN BLACKSMITH TOKEN

By J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

All Canadian numismatists have been intrigued through many years by the interesting stories associated with the so-called "Blacksmith" tokens. Long recognized as one of the most interesting Canadian series, and collected by all distinguished numismatists of the past, the traditional story persisted that these tokens were largely if not wholly the work of a blacksmith in Montreal who coined his own tokens from scrap metal, and with dies he had himself prepared, to buy his pint of beer as he finished his day's work. The story continues that he was a former employee of the Royal Mint in London who knew the rudimentary elements of striking coins and tokens.

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

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

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

In the earlier 1833 directory there is no mention of James Watson, but there is a John Watson shown as a tinsmith. The location given of the old tavern would be close to the northeast corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets. I have mentioned that John Watson is shown as a tinsmith in the 1833 directory. The 1837 directory lists James Watson both as the proprietor of the Rising Sun Tavern and tinsmith. I believe it is a fair deduction that a tinsmith, because of working with metals and handling the tremendous variety of half-penny then in circulation in old Toronto, as a tavern proprietor, might be inclined to strike his own tokens.

From the above information I believe we can definitely place the Rising Sun token as coming from Toronto, and as struck by James Watson himself. From the quality of workmanship it may be deduced that others in the Canadian Blacksmith token series may also have been struck in Toronto by Mr. Watson.

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

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

Reprinted from The Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, April 1966.

Across

- 1 sorrowful songs
- 8 wise old counsellors
- 9 Andes ruminants
- 10 exec secret'l asst (abb)
- 11 skin disease
- 12 mouths
- 13 teacher
- 18 basic substance
- 19 organized networks

May you find puzzle "E" easier than "D".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13			14	15	16	17
18						
19						

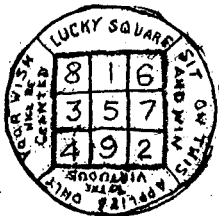
Down

- 1 letter containers
- 2 slowly paced
- 3 adventurous pranks
- 4 General Trades Union (abb)
- 5 negative particle
- 6 historic period
- 7 US Draft System (abb)
- 14 quantity (abb)
- 15 turn right
- 16 Office of Naval Mgt. (abb)
- 17 Grand Tourismos (abb)

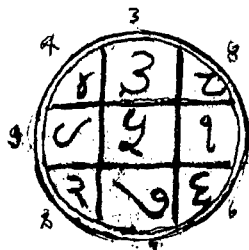
Magic Squares

The square arrangement of N^2 consecutive whole integers, for $N > 2$, in which all horizontal rows, vertical columns and major diagonals have the same sum, are referred to as "Magic Squares" because of favourable powers attributed to them.

Illustrated here are two examples on $N = 3$ tokens from widely separate geographic and cultural sources:



This left one was issued to bring good luck in the Irish Sweepstakes to those who sat upon the token, but only to those who were virtuous!



This Indian one was issued to grant wishes of those who had bought and made donations of such tokens at Hindu temples. (In Sanskrit, turned 90°)

D.E. Smith, in his 4-volume "History of Mathematics",* has traced this square back to its origin in the Ancient Chinese *I Ching* records (c. 2200 B.C.) where it is referred to as the *Lo Shu*. From there, its use spread to Japan, India, the Malay peninsula, and further. It appears, related to Jehovah, in cabalistic Hebrew records. The $N = 3$

square was introduced into alchemy, where the numerals were associated with both metals and astronomical bodies. In modern times, numerologists have taken it well beyond $N = 3$. Larger ones are more difficult to arrange, particularly for even numbered N 's.

Ottawa's Streets Are Paved With?

Some say "Gold", but I say "Copper". In 27 years, I have only found 93 coins and 2 banknotes for a grand total of \$45.62. The coppers made up 89% of the coins, which many people disdain to stoop and recover.

R.C. Mint Effort - 2004

Our engravers must have been working overtime to produce designs for the extensive variety of Mint products this year. I thought that I had introduced them all in an earlier edition, but herewith are included another large assortment. Perhaps a design with sharks in a feeding frenzy would be appropriate. Caveat emptor! (Courtesy of Universal Coins, on Walkley at Bank, in Ottawa.)

New C.O.C.C. Members

We welcome our new enthusiastic members, and the lively meetings that are occurring. Let's make them feel at home. This period of rejuvenation is what the Club needed, so as to let a few old timers rest on their laurels.

* Vol I pp 97-98; Vol II pp 591-598. F.F. 04 06 14

MORE R.C. MINT 2004 PRODUCTS



2004 50 Cent Sterling Silver Coin Set

In a world of ancient symbols, Canada's Coat of Arms is surprisingly young, having been proclaimed by King George V in 1921 and making its first appearance on Canadian coins in 1936. Over the past 68 years, the Canadian Coat of Arms has evolved, just as the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been modified to reflect the transition from newly crowned queen (1953) to accomplished monarch (1965, 1990 and 2003). Each coin in this distinctive set features one of these historic effigies with the Coat of Arms as it appeared when each new effigy was introduced, three different Coat of Arms in all.

Mintage 20,000 sets



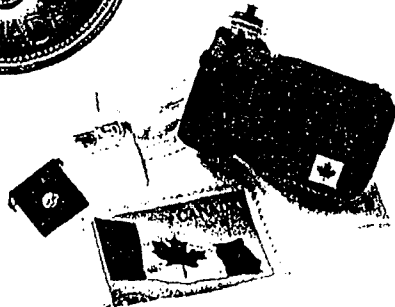
Mintage : 25,000



2004 Lighthouses - Sambro Island

During the 18th century, ships that sailed into Halifax faced a dangerous proposition. The port was often fogged in and more than 30 shoals lay in wait - with no lighthouse to show the way. In 1758, a tower was built on Sambro Island. With a fixed oil lamp burning at 35.1 m (115 ft) above sea level, it was a small match for port conditions, but over the next 200 years, its performance steadily improved.

Today, the tower is 25 m (82 ft) high. With its original granite walls still visible inside, Sambro shines as the oldest working lighthouse in North America.



2004 Canada Day Bundle

Make this year's Canada Day one to remember with this fun-filled pack that includes a unique 25-cent uncirculated coin, water bottle, a t-shirt and one postcard (postage included) that you can mail anywhere in the world. The coin comes in a red felt bag and the convenient fanny pack will make it easy for you to head out for summer fun all season long. The t-shirt is 100% pre-shrunk cotton and is available in two sizes. Makes a great gift for adults and kids alike!

Quantity : 27,000

MORE R.C. MINT 2004 PRODUCTS:



2004 Ile Sainte-Croix Coins and Stamps Set

The historic settlement at Ile Sainte-Croix shaped the course of the New World. On its 400th anniversary, commemorative events are being planned on both sides of the Atlantic. France has begun its celebrations by issuing its own commemorative coin and stamp, and they've joined their Canadian counterparts to create this exclusive set with unprecedented international flair.

Produced in collaboration with Canada Post, *La Monnaie de Paris*, and *La Poste* (France), this exclusive set includes two silver coins and four commemorative postage stamps (two mint condition and two cancelled).

Mintage : 10,400

2004 Silver Maple Leaf Coloured Coin

Continuation of a series of Coloured SML coins. A maple leaf design on a .9999 pure silver coin.

Mintage : 27,000



Mintage : 20,000



2004 Butterfly Collection – Canadian Tiger Swallowtail

Every summer, people around the world are witness to a fluttering art show as butterflies take flight. There are some 24,000 species of butterflies in the world and Canada is home to 297 of them, including the Canadian Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio canadensis*). In all, there are 14 different sub-species that bring the Swallowtail to all Canadian provinces, territories and as far north as the Arctic Circle! The Swallowtail's wing pattern is truly a marvel— a vibrant display of colour that could only be captured in the shimmering beauty of a hologram.

MORE R.C. MINT 2004 PRODUCTS



Mintage: 25,000



2004 Natural Wonders – The Hopewell Rocks

When glaciers from the last Ice Age began to melt 13,000 years ago, a valley filled with water. As the seawater rose, it began to move with the daily rhythm of the tides. Every time it flowed in and out of the valley, the water caressed the shoreline, filling the vertical cracks in the cliffs and carrying away bits of rock. After millennia, huge blocks of stone stood alone, separated from the shore.

To this day, 200 billion tonnes of water continue to swirl around the base of these rocks, sculpting distinctive "flowerpot" shapes that draw visitors from around the world. Every day, the sea retreats from the Bay of Fundy (New Brunswick) to reveal a landscape of unimaginable artistry—a magical place of ancient sculptures that are still incomplete. That's because nature's creation is always ongoing!



25th Anniversary Gold Maple Leaf Coin Set

Since 1979, Gold Maple Leaf Coins have reigned in the world of bullion. And to celebrate 25 years of international success, we're striking this unique set of commemorative coins, but only for the first 1,500 collectors who order them!



Mintage maximum of 1,500 sets

In addition to its "made-to-order" mintage, this set features the first 99.99% pure bi-metallic Gold Maple Leaf Coins ever minted. Each coin is double-dated 1979-2004, and the 1 oz coin features a special privy mark. It also includes a unique 1/25 oz coin, an unexpected addition that transforms this traditional lineup of five fractional coins into a very rare six-coin set! Deadline for orders is June 30, 2004.

"E" Puzzle Solution

ELEGIES
NESTORS
VICUNAS
ECA
LUPUS
ORA
PEDAGOG
ELEMENT
SYSTEMS



THE ANATOMY OF A COIN

AN EXCERPT FROM THE UPCOMING C.N.A. / N.E.S.A. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

A coin has parts for which there are special, generally recognized names, and it is important for you to understand what these definitions mean.

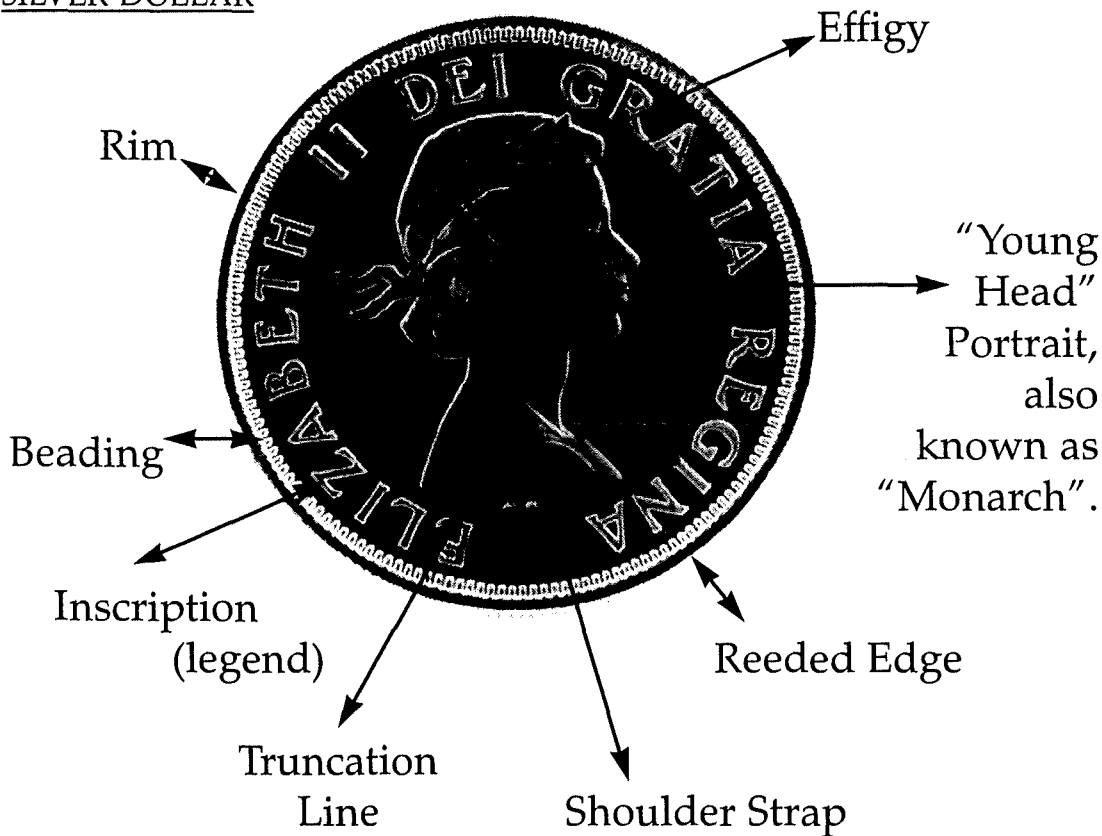
Every coin is the product of the lightning-fast action of the coining press in which three dies, one for the *obverse* (the side with the Royal portrait), another for the *reverse* (the opposite side) and one known as the *collar* (which forms the coin's edge), work together as each is struck. This fundamental act, the striking of a blank with engraved dies, is the basis of minting. You

will find more information on this process described in this course.

The *device*, or type, is the principal design of either side of each coin. Smaller additional elements of a design are called *symbols*. On the reverse of the Canadian five-cent piece now in circulation, the type is the beaver. The small maple leaves flanking the value are symbols. The portions of a coin which bear no design or inscription make up the *field*.

The portion of the coin below the device is called an *exergue*. The value, expressed in words or numerals, is the *denomination*.

THE "OBVERSE" SIDE OF A QUEEN ELIZABETH II SILVER DOLLAR



The date is, of course, the year of issue of the coin in nearly all cases except in a few cases.

The *border* is the outer boundary of the design, and is usually marked by a tooth-like projection running inside the rim of a coin, also known as *denticles*. A few coins have plain borders. Examples are the small cent and nickel five-cent pieces of George V. The *rim* is the raised, outer margin encircling the border and protecting the surfaces of the coin from undue wear. Usually the rim is narrow, a very narrow rim being called a *wire rim*. Some coins show a broad, flat rim, wide enough to bear a legend. The *inscription* consists of the words, phrases, sentences and mottos appearing on both sides of a coin while the *legend* is the principal inscription on a coin.

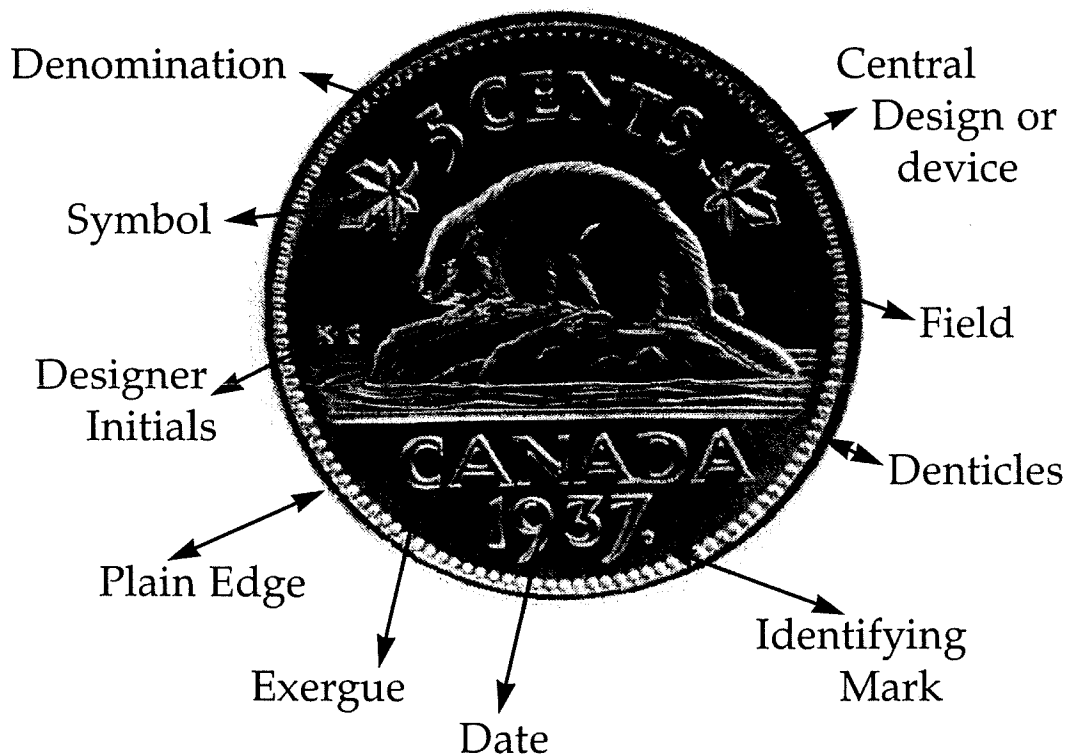
The *edge* of a coin is the narrow, cylindrical surface, which may be plain or reeded, as a rule. Canadian cents and five-cent pieces have plain edges. Other Canadian coins have reeded edges. A *reeded edge* is the result of a minting process which creates vertical serrations (grooved lines) on the edge of a coin. The process is performed by a collar die simultaneously with the striking of the faces of the coin.

The *effigy* is known as the likeness or image of a person portrayed on a coin, an example being Queen Elizabeth II. The term *diadem* shows where the portrait head has a headband or crown and usually a sign of royalty.

Collectors should familiarize themselves with these common terms which explain each separate part of a coin.

Watch the *Journal* for more information on obtaining the C.N.A. / N.E.S.A. Correspondence Course.

THE "REVERSE" SIDE OF A
1937 FIVE CENT PIECE



The course comes complete with a glossary for the definition of the above words.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

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1480 Heron Road
Ottawa

Volume 37

July 2004

Number 07

From the President's Pen

For our July 26 meeting, I suggest that we discuss odd and unusual coinage. This is coinage of unusual shape, material, size, composition, etc. Please bring examples you might have. Many books on numismatics have sections on the topic and several deal exclusively with the field. One of the best references that I have seen is one that someone brought (I think it might have been Frank) to one of our meetings several years ago. I have since been trying to obtain a copy but, unfortunately, it is out of print.

I wonder if any one of you had a chance to take in the CNA Convention in Toronto from July 8 to 11. If so, perhaps you would share with the rest of us how you feel it went. Unfortunately, because of a rather busy schedule, I was not able attend.

As previously noted, our July and August meetings will terminate at 21:00 instead of the usual 22:00. This is because the facility we use for our meetings is on summer hours. See you on the July 26th.

President

Robert Smith

Hon. President

Frank Fesco

Vice-President

John MacPhee

Secretary

Pierre Morel

Treasurer

Tom McFerran

Journal Editor

John MacPhee

Journal Publisher

Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting

July 26th, 2004

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 June 28th, 2004

In the absence of the President, the Vice President called the meeting to order at 7.30 PM. 12 members attended.

The VP asked for approval of the minutes of the May 2004 meeting. The minutes were approved on motion of Leo Soucy, with a correction. The new member noted in the minutes is Francois Rufiange and not Francois Ruferinge as indicated.

The 50/50 draw was won by Johnny Johnson and Rod McDonald. Frank Fesco and Ed Ott won door prizes.

John MacPhee circulated for members viewing a new design 2004 quarter found in circulation. The coin bears a 17th century ship under full sail on its reverse and marks the 400th anniversary of the European settlement at St. Croix Island. Some members noted the rather poor and shallow strike of the coin.

John also circulated for members examination, a number of Newfoundland coins, and talked about the limited issues of certain denominations in the serie.

Roger Duval circulated for members' examination, two 1947 M.L. Pennies bearing a blunt seven and a pointed 7 in the date. The variety is a newly discovered one and was described in a recent issue of Canada Coin News.

The meeting closed a 9.00 PM, summer hours, on motion of Roger Duval seconded by tom McFerran.

UPCOMING SHOWS

*A page intended to entice ONA members to attend each other's coin shows
If there are any errors or omissions please contact me*



AUGUST 21 - COLLINGWOOD, ON

30TH ANNUAL SHOW & BOURSE - Leisure Time Club, 100 Minnesota St. Hours: 9am to 4pm. Free parking, free admission, snack bar, 30+ dealers, displays. Sponsor/Affiliate: Collingwood Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club. For more information, contact Horst Bolik at (705)429-4061, email brho_hobo@hotmail.com, or 106 Leo Blvd., Wasaga Beach, ON L0L 2P0

SEPTEMBER 19 - LONDON, ON

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 12TH ANNUAL SHOW - The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road (at 401). Hours 9:30am to 4:30pm. Admission \$1.00. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information contact Ted Leitch at (519)472-9679

OCTOBER 2 - GUELPH, ON

SOUTH WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO COIN SOCIETIES COIN SHOW - Colonel John Macrae Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York St. Hours: 9:30am to 4pm. Free admission and parking, 40 or more dealer tables, penny draw prizes, displays and lunch counter. For more information, contact SWCS Bob Zmija, 251 Mason Blvd., Acton, ON L7J 1A7, (519)853-0868

OCTOBER 16 - OSHAWA, ON

COIN-A-RAMA - 5 Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30am to 5pm. Free admission. Featuring coins, paper money, tokens and medals. Free dealer, member and public draws. Sponsor/Affiliate - Oshawa District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon or Earl MacLean at (905)728-1352.
Email - papman@idirect.com

OCTOBER 24 - STRATFORD, ON

STRATFORD COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10am to 4pm. Free admission, penny sale, 50/50 draw. Sponsor/Affiliate - Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker, General Delivery, Gadshill, ON NOK 1J0, phone (519) 271-3352.

From ONA Numismatist

FESCO FOOTNOTES - JULY 04

F (fairly easy)

Across

- 1 Hillary's peak
- 8 Cougat and St. Francis
- 9 dark red
- 10 end of Ramadan
- 11 observed
- 13 RR depots (abb)
- 14 102 reversed (Roman)
- 15 victory sign
- 16 double bend road

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8						
9						
10						
11			12			
13						
14						
15						
16						

Down

- 1 much too much
- 2 different types
- 3 gives indication of
- 4 edge
- 5 elect'l eng'rs (abb)
- 6 theatre sign (abb)
- 7 The Sports Net (abb)
- 12 magnetic poles (abb)

Deprived

When we become so reliant upon, or accustomed to some convenience in this modern technical age, and suddenly find ourselves deprived of it for even a short period of time, it almost seems like a hardship, though it is only an inconvenience.

Recently I had the misfortune to have my computer refuse to recognize my keyboard, and my mouse would not substitute, so I was frozen out in the cold watching while it checked its ample memory banks over and over again, as I repeated my attempts with hope that it was only an intermittent problem.

Until my Guru salvaged my files and got me a substitute PC, I had a fairly long period of externally created deprivation. I suffered all the pangs of withdrawal symptoms that I recall from my early smoking days - nervousness, irritability, lack of concentration on other than my deprivation, and loss of mental stimulation and direction. Now I'm almost back in business, with a new machine that is 4 times as fast, has 4 times the memory, with a new operating language to learn, and with 113 E-mail messages waiting!

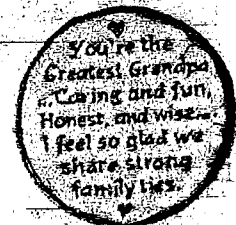
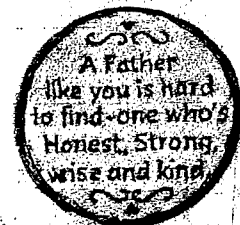
There was a good turnout of dealers with a wide variety of stock which even included a silver flute!

In spite of the short time of the visit, I was able to find 3 books on French jetons, one book on Middle Eastern rulers and 10 more Aluminum coins. I also had the great pleasure of meeting and chatting with one of Canada's best authorities on Ancient coins.

I was dismayed, though, to find that the excellent quality and variety of numismatic displays had again been relegated to the obscurity of a poorly lighted background area.

Father's Day

Two tokens received last Father's Day;



CNA Convention - Toronto

I was given the opportunity to attend the CNA Convention in Toronto on Friday 9th July, and was very pleased to meet several old friends.

A SASANIAN SILVER COIN

The Sasanian Empire was founded by Sasan, King of Persis (now Fars in SW Iran), in the early 200's. During the reign of its 42 kings it grew by overthrowing the Parthian Kingdom and by border wars until it included all of Persia and parts or all of bordering states of present day Iran. It struggled with Rome and the Byzantines to the west, the Kushans and Hephthalites (White Huns) to the east, the Sogdians and Iberia to the north, and the Mazun region of Arabia on the south. It was destroyed finally by the Islamic Arabs during the years 637-651.

The Sasanian state religion was Zoroasterianism, with Ahura Mazda as its omniscient god, symbolized by a revered sacred flame. This flame, with two guardians, is a quick identifier of Sasanian coins, because it is depicted on the reverse of most drachms. The king's bust is on the obverse, wearing a distinctive ornate crown. The coins' legend, in Pahlavi script, identify the king, and give the Mint and date of issue. This article describes a typical coin of the only Sasanian king whose reign was divided into two periods.- Kobad I¹ 488-496, 499-531. This is explained in the following poem:

*Kavadh was a strong one
Once given to the White Hun
As hostage, by his own dad
When he was just a young lad.
Two years till freed by ransom
He learned the ways of war from
Those mighty men, and came home
To soon succeed to the throne.*

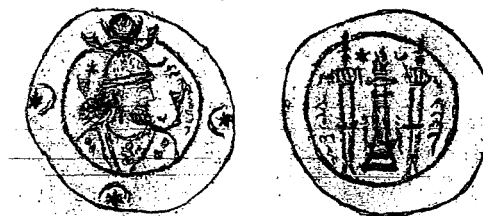
*Church and nobles him deposed
His Mazdak² rule they opposed.
He escaped to the White Hun,
Returned with troops and rewon
Sasania's throne where he reigned
Split forty years and attained
Age eighty-two; at last done,
He died in year, five three one.*

¹ Kavadh - in Encyclopedia Britannica
Kavat - in Pahlavi on the coin
Qobad - in Arabic
Kabades - in Greek

² The Mazdak, faith, which he later discarded, was a belief in social equality, and redistribution of property and possessions.

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

Here is a silver coin from the second reign of King Kobad I:



Obverse

Reverse

The long curled hair, moustache, beard, earrings, and neck-lace were typical of Sasanian kings. Kobad, in his second reign, added fillets to the orb-in-crescent crown and also to his shoulders.

The Zoroasterian religion had introduced astrological concepts, so in the broad border area there are three signs of the conjunction of Venus and the Moon. This is the first time that this sign appeared on Sasanian coins. It was a popular sign of good luck and prosperity, which was later adopted by the succeeding invaders as an Islamic symbol, and is on the banner of Muhammad. As portrayed it is astronomically impossible.

The Pahlavi legend on the right, read right to left, is: *afzuni Kavāt* "Excellent Kavāt"

By the time of this 23rd ruler, the reverse design had degenerated somewhat. It is intended to show two attendants with the sacred flame of Ahura Mazda, but they have become tall slender images, though the flame on the high altar between them is fairly clear. A star and crescent are above.

The right legend: *BIS* is an abbreviated Mint name. It has been assumed to be Bishapur (now Bandar Shapur), SW Iran, Lat 29° 13' N, Long 51° 57' E.

The left legend: *nujdah* is "nineteen", the 19th year of his reign - AD506.

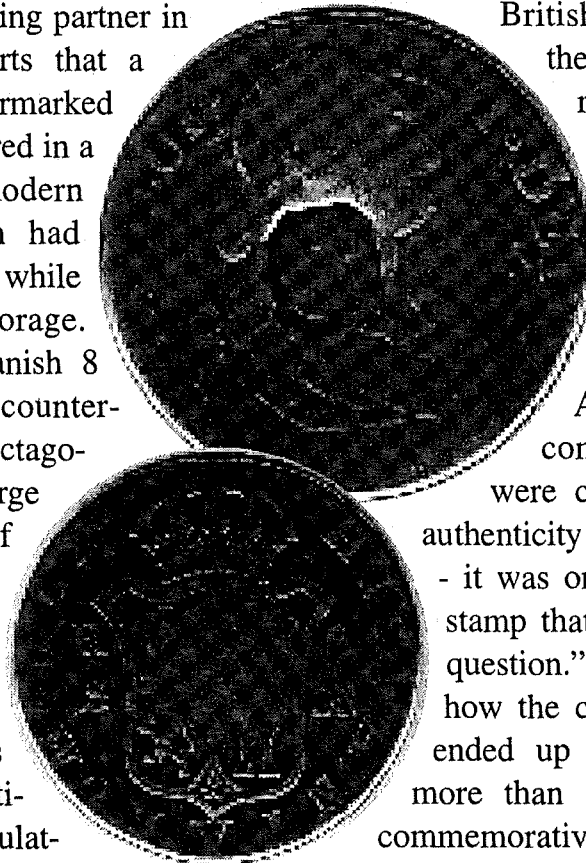
References:

Sasanian Coins, by Furdoonjee D. J. Paruck
Greek, Semitic, Asiatic Coins and how to read them, by Richard J. Plant
Marsden's Numismata Orientalia Illustrata, by Stephen Album
Encyclopaedia Britannica

Rare Bank of England Crown Discovered in Bulk Medal Bin

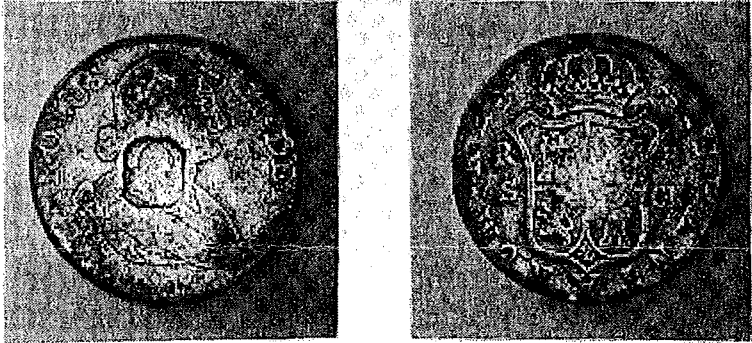
Who says "treasure amongst the junk" stories are rooted in fiction? The now famous "Tower Mint Hoard" of British commemorative medals, imported by Lincoln Heights Coin & Stamp early last year, has yielded its most intriguing discovery to date. Sean Isaacs, managing partner in the business, reports that a Rare British countermarked crown was discovered in a large bag of modern medals which had spilled its contents while being put into storage. The coin is a Spanish 8 Reales of 1800, counterstamped with an octagonal portrait of George III by the Bank of England as part of their emergency "Dollar" production, which was initiated in 1797 as a response to a critical shortage of circulating silver currency. The issues mostly utilized the fairly common Mexican eight reales, although a number of other coins were also utilized when available; those produced using the Spanish (Seville) crowns are among the rarest varieties known to exist, with little apparent record of

other examples having traded hands. Isaacs reports his initial surprise at the discovery was exceeded only by the successful certification of the piece by the A.N.A. What also distinguishes the Spanish variety from most of the other coins used for the issue, is the fact that even without a British countermark, the Seville 8 reales remain a fairly scarce European crown. "This is what lead us to submit the piece to the A.N.A.," Isaacs commented. "We were confident in the authenticity of the host coin - it was only the counterstamp that we called into question." Speculation on how the coin might have ended up mixed in with more than 50,000 modern commemorative medals only deepens the mystery. The Tower Mint remains one of the world's leading producers of corporate, government, and commercial medals, and when Lincoln Heights Coin & Stamp acquired the Mint's incredible 1200-kilo surplus inventory a year ago, centuries-old numismatic rarities were the



last thing the hoard's new owners expected to discover. Isaacs adds with irony that virtually every one of the 114 bags of medals has been given a once-through by the public at a number of large exhibitions and conventions over the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION AUTHENTICATION BUREAU
 In our opinion this is a genuine original numismatic item as described.
 A.N.A.B. No. AB 4193
 Great Britain - Countermarked Coinage - Bank of England (1797) Type One - Dollar - Overstruck on Spain 1800 - Seville, CN 8 Reales - Q# 71.2



past ten months, yet "treasures" still get pulled during every appearance of the hoard. Western token collectors are still buzzing about the discovery at last year's CNA convention, of an unknown set of Calgary Olympic medals produced by the Tower Mint for the U.K. subsidiary of the 3-M Company.

Solution to F

E V E R E S T
 X A V I E R S
 C R I M S O N
 E I D
 S E E N
 S T N S
 I I C
 V E E
 E S S



**INTRODUCE A FRIEND
 TO NUMISMATICS TODAY**

Some Thoughts On Numismatic Research

By Major (Ret'd) Joe Fougere, CD, M.B.A.

I recently read Marvin Kay's article on "Publication of Numismatic Research" in the CNJ, September 1986 issue. I was interested in his statement that his article would "offer encouragement to a budding writer who is unable to attend to his seminar in person". Unfortunately, I missed the Research and writing Seminar at the 1986 CNA convention by arriving a day after the event. It would have been nice if all the research papers delivered at the CNA were printed in the Journal, however, the Marvin Kay article was sufficient encouragement for me to have a go at doing some numismatic research.

Many collectors think that undertaking numismatic research is difficult; in fact, from my perspective, some resident Canadian collectors have more opportunity, than I, to do research. I live in The Netherlands, and as such, I have no access to fellow-Canadian collectors except by mail, nor do I have access in person to Canadian libraries or coin clubs or dealers. It would be great if I could talk routinely to experienced collectors or dealers and "pick their brains" or borrow their coins for research on certain subjects. As it is, I have to rely on the CNA library, (books from the library take three to four weeks to get here), articles in Canadian Coin News, my own numismatic library, and any coins that I have, in order to do research. Still I decided to have a go and to see what if anything I could contribute to Canadian Numismatic Research.

Fortunately, over the past eight years, I have accumulated, through auctions, a lot of Canadian Numismatic Journals. I have also put aside dealers catalogues and price lists, notes from CNA library books, as well as articles and advertisements from Canadian Coin News. Using these references and coins on hand, along with coins purchased for the project, and my trusty magnifying glass and scales, I set about doing my research.

Selecting a subject was not too difficult; being a Cape Bretoner, I have over the years picked up a number of Nova Scotia coins, including quite a few Thistle Tokens, as a matter of curiosity. These were purchased in bulk lots or from various vest pocket dealers without regard to variety. Since I had a small hoard of fifty or more of these tokens they seemed sufficient for at least some research. Moreover, I have always had a problem identifying the counterfeit 1832 thistle token from the legitimate 1832 article, strictly on the basis of the photographs in "Coins of Canada" by Haxby and Willey or from the drawings in the old issues of the Charlton catalogue. By selecting this topic, it would solve my identification problem, and it might even be profitable. Most of the Thistle Tokens that I have picked up over the years, have come from London, England. There appears to be a large number of these tokens available in and around London and most are sold below Canadian prices and without regard to variety. How these coins got on the market is a mystery. Perhaps dealers or coin collectors recently brought them from Canada or more likely they have existed in England since the 1830's - 40's. In any case, the coins are available, and it is possible to pick up a rare variety by knowing more about these numismatic items than the dealer who is selling them. In any case, the research done on these coins would enable me to pick the cherries from the available tokens. Who knows? During the research project, I could even spot additional varieties to those presently listed in numismatic books, and contribute something of value to Canadian Numismatics.

Having selected a topic, gathered the coins, instruments and research material, I had to establish my aims for the research. Since I didn't have a large sample of coins to study, I couldn't expect to establish any scientific facts about these tokens, such as exact rarity factors; but there was a number of things I could do. For example, I could bring the various

literature that I had on the subject, together all under one article. I could perhaps add to the existing literature the new varieties spotted in the past few years by other collectors and dealers. I have noticed new varieties mentioned in advertisement or auction catalogues. I might even discover a few on my own. Perhaps I could determine explanations for some burning questions like "why was the thistle design chosen?" I might even be able to cross reference varieties contained in different literatures. I might be able to improve on the description given for the varieties in some catalogues and possibly mention how to spot the counterfeit versus the legitimate tokens. This research might result in future standard catalogues that would be written or drawn to make it easier for collectors to identify these varieties or counterfeits.

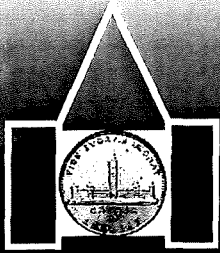
The actual research involved reading all the literature available to me and condensing the material into notes and paragraphs on why the tokens were issued and the known varieties. At this stage, I decided that a number of tables would be necessary to relate several sources one to the other. Once I had it clear what the literature said were the varieties, it was then a matter of studying each of my coins, or so I thought, to see just which variety it was, or if in fact it was something new. Normally, this is not a time-consuming task, and can be done in two or three evenings, depending on the number of coins. In fact, it can be the most enjoyable part of the research; you actually get to see if you have any unusual, scarce. Maybe even rare coins among your collection.

What I discovered was that the descriptions of varieties was not very clear nor did it include current discoveries. The assignment of variety number under this condition was quite time-consuming. It was necessary to re-format the descriptions on varieties, update it and to provide a dictionary of terms. Once this was done, the actual comparison of coins with variety descriptions went quite smoothly.

My first discovery was the list of varieties provided by writers in the 1960's and earlier didn't cover all actual coin varieties. As the research progressed, I added to the list any new varieties that were in my collection, and that were significantly different, e.g. a new overdate, or a new counterfeit. All tokens were assigned an old or new variety number after which some analysis was carried out. For example, while exact rarity values could not be determined by this small sample, there was no doubt that some rarity values assigned by previous numismatic writers were in error. It was also evident that my revised list of varieties doesn't cover all of the varieties in the hands of collectors. If I had unrecorded varieties, then other collectors probably had more varieties awaiting identification.

However, the main discovery for me was the fact that you don't need to be close to the CNA library to do research, nor do you need an army of experts to help you with research. You need only what you have on hand, or you can order it from the CNA Library by mail. What is important is that you should write up your findings in your own words, either for your own future use, or so that you can present it to your coin club or to a numismatic publication.

In summary, you can be the judge whether or not my research was beneficial since my research is also contained in this publication. I have already decided to continue research in a similar manner with other coins of Nova Scotia, such as the flower token, and with the ship token of New Brunswick. You too can conduct similar research that will shed some light on our numismatic mysteries. I encourage you to give it a try.



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 37

August 2004

Number 08

From the President's Pen

It is good to be back in Ottawa after five days in Phoenix where the daily high temperature ranged between a "cool" 105 and 112 degrees F. Did I do anything numismatic while in the US? Well, I did look through the window of a coin store in the Old Town section of Scottsdale. Unfortunately, it was closed as was most everything else. However, I did pick up one of the new US commemorative nickels in change. I see the recent dollar coin (it is quite an attractive coin) just hasn't taken off yet there. I didn't see any in circulation. I guess the only way the government there would make a go of it would be to cease making the paper note altogether.

Summer hours are still in effect 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. The theme for this meeting will be **Canadian fractional currency** (commonly called "shinplasters"). Please bring any related stories and/or specimens you might have to share (you get them back of course) with your colleagues.

The feature event for our October meeting will be our **annual auction**. I am mentioning this now as it will be a reserve auction and a list of material will be published in both the September and October bulletins. A limited number of additional lots may be permitted the night of the auction should time permit. Information will be provided at the August meeting as to whom details on the lots should be sent to. This is an annual event and, typically, draws quite a bit of interest. So circle the date on your calendar.

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
August 23rd, 2004

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of July 26th, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:40, and reminded attending members the premises were to be vacated at 21:00, summer hours being in effect.

Lucio Toneatti won the 50/50 prize with Frank Fesco, Tom McFerran, and Ed Burt winning door prizes. The minutes of the June 28th, 2004 meeting were approved on motion of Tom McFerran, seconded by Johnny Johnson. Frank Fesco spoke of his recent visit, accompanied by Johnny Johnson, to the Clayton, New York, coin and stamp show. Frank reported that U S material predominated and that the show was worth attending. Frank also spoke of his visit to the CNA convention and of the many luminaries of the numismatic world he met. He noted the convention appeared well attended and contained a number of quality, interesting displays.

Tom McFerran read the names of three new members; Kim Zbitnew, François Rufiange, and Scott Fuller for acceptance to the Club. They were accepted by a show of hands. Mike Amy spoke of the divergence in prices for a number of varieties listed in the new Charlton Catalogue. "Odd and Curious Items of Currency" being the subject of discussion for the evening, a number of items were circulated to the members. These items included ring money from Africa, Siamese marriage tokens, porcelain tokens, and a Gizzi penny.

The meeting closed at 21:00 on motion by Mike Amy, seconded by Tom McFerran.

UPCOMING SHOWS

*A page intended to entice ONA members to attend each other's coin shows
If there are any errors or omissions please contact me*



SEPTEMBER 12 - WOODSTOCK, ON

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB 15th ANNUAL SHOW - South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington St. S.
Hours 9:0 am to 4:00pm. Admission \$1.00. For more information contact Tom Rogers at (519) 451-2316.

SEPTEMBER 19 - LONDON, ON

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 12th ANNUAL SHOW - The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road
(at401). Hours 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Admission \$1:00. For more information contact Ted Leith at
(519) 472-9679.

SEPTEMBER 24-26 - HAMILTON, ON

TNS SHOW - Ramada Plaza Hotel, 150 King St. East. Level P3. Hours: Saturday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Sunday 10:00 am to 4 pm. Admission \$3.00 per day for adults, \$2.00 per day for seniors and young
collectors. Early bird admission and show pass \$15.00. Auctions by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc. Numismatic
sessions on Saturday, militaria session on Sunday. For more information contact Terry McHugh at
(905) 570-2434, fax (905) 318-1638, or e-mail cand@rscoins.ca

OCTOBER 2 - GUELPH, ON

SOUTH WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO COIN SOCIETIES COIN SHOW - Colonel John Macrae
Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York St. Hours: 9:30am to 4pm. Free admission and parking, 40 or more
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251 Mason Blvd., Acton, ON L7J 1A7, (519)853-0868

OCTOBER 16 - OSHAWA, ON

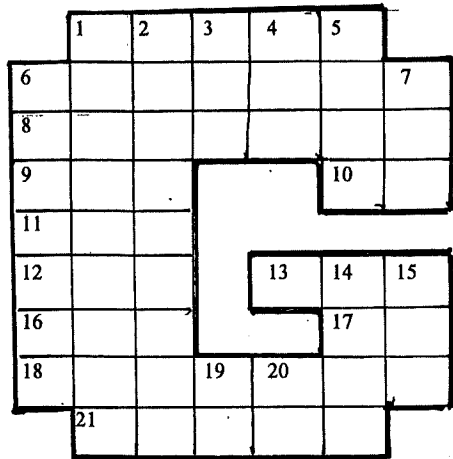
COIN-A-RAMA - 5 Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30am to 5pm. Free admission. Featuring
coins, paper money, tokens and medals. Free dealer, member and public draws. Sponsor/Affiliate - Oshawa
District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon or Earl MacLean at (905)728-1352.
Email - papman@idirect.com

OCTOBER 24 - STRATFORD, ON

STRATFORD COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10am to 4pm. Free
admission, penny sale, 50/50 draw. Sponsor/Affiliate - Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact
Larry Walker, General Delivery, Gadshill, ON NOK 1J0, phone (519) 271-3352.

FESCO FOOTNOTES
Aug 04

- Across
- 1 judge's opinions
 - 6 butterfly
 - 8 visualize
 - 9 pen point
 - 10 type measure
 - 11 one (pre)
 - 12 Roman salt
 - 13 Greek H
 - 16 quette lead in
 - 17 and (Fr)
 - 18 sofas
 - 21 tetrads minus one



"G" Puzzle
Good or ghastly?

- Down
- 1 exerted influence
 - 2 unable state
 - 3 Cdn Auditor General (abb)
 - 4 three (pre)
 - 5 skin problem
 - 6 negatives
 - 7 border
 - 14 ball supports
 - 15 Br. womans' service (abb)
 - 19 thanks (Br)
 - 20 military medal (abb)

CANADIAN COIN ANECDOTES

Each of us sees our coins from different perspectives, based upon our experiences and our interests. In particular, the Canadian 5-cent coin probably has been prominent in the lives and in the early collecting days of most of us. Here are a few of my recollections of them and my involvement with them in the past. No doubt others members will also have other memories to relate.

Silver 5-Cent Coins

- The childhood pleasure of receiving one as a gift at each visit by a generous aunt, and the hesitant indecision in getting the greatest variety of 1-cent candies from a showcase at the local variety store,
- The changing of the small white coin, for five large brown 1-cent coins, or two larger British pennies and a halfpenny that multiplied my pleasure of possession of wealth.
- Taking pre-school pride in spending a cent for a stamp and one for a postcard, and being helped to print a message to a friend in Hamilton, and receiving my first mail reply.
- Being lucky to find a 5-cent piece, wrapped in waxed paper baked in our Christmas pudding.
- Looking forward to Saturday nights after bath, then cocoa and toasted cinnamon strips, and my mother's reading of the comics in the thick 5-cent "Montreal Standard" ..
- In boyhood, enjoying the investment of one of the pennies in a British schoolboy "Penny Thriller" until pennies were no longer accepted in payment, and then trying to find somewhere that I could get two cents for the penny.
- Competing with friends to see who could throw a spinning top so the tip would hit a 5-cent coin which an old man had placed down as a target.
- Saving my 5-cent pieces at the local Amusement Park because my friend's mother ran the Merry-go-round there, so I could whirl about on the wide-eyed galloping horses as much as I wished.
- Taking pride in being given the responsibility, as a young lad, to go to the market and buy a 5-cent pound of calf's liver for my aunt's cat (few people ate that delicacy then).

- Savouring a 5-cent triple-headed, three-flavoured ice-cream cone on a hot summer's day, and trying to keep it from dribbling down my clothes.
- Investing in a 5-cent chocolate bar (Lowney's I believe) that came in a box from which you could assemble a punch-out glider. It included an elastic band for launching and it could soar to great heights.
- Later viewing the 5-cent coin as an interesting, not just useful object; and trying to assemble a series of them by dates; but raiding them periodically for what I considered, then, as more important purposes.
- Years later, at a meeting of the former Trenton Coin Club, asked by a member if I would like to see a 1921 5-cent piece that he had taken out of his bank vault. While examining it, another member immediately pulled another one out of his pocket! That was a very unusual occurrence, especially for a small club!
- Eventually my collection of 5-cent silver coins was stolen by a burglar, while I was on a vacation trip to Mexico. I never did replace the full series, but did make a display of "Small Change", showing their three royal types, and over 100 foreign coins all smaller than them!
- I have read somewhere (I don't remember just where) that in South Asia, the Canadian 5-cent coin at one time was used as the standard weight measure for the amount of tea that should be used to make a good cup of that brew. You might like to try it out and see if you agree.
- The 5-cent silver coins must have been somewhat difficult for the Mint to make. Also, they were the first coin to go through a small hole in men's pants pockets, or get lost in the folds of women's purses. So, they "came a cropper" in 1921, even though I recollect that they remained in circulation, along with its nickel replacement until at least WW II. I also understand that it is one of the only, if not the only, Canadian coin to have been officially demonetized. Confirmation please, Canadian collectors.

Let's hear your stories !!

F.F. 04 08 09

SOLUTION TO "G"

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



A Bankrupt Is Really Broke

by Gordon J. Dickie

If a collector buys too many coins he may have to take out a loan at a bank, and if he borrows from the bank too often he may end up bankrupt. On looking up the meaning of the words bank and bankrupt, we find the origin of the words rather surprising.

The word "bank" derives from the late Latin word "banus", meaning "bench". A familiar use of the word in this sense is a "bank of oars", named from the bank, or bench, upon which galley-slaves sat. The word "bancus" passed through several western European languages, with slight changes, to English, as the word "bank".

The New Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language defines the word "bankrupt, in part, as ". . . n. bank, a bench, (and) L. ruptus, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken".

We find in the Oxford English Dictionary that "bankrupt" derives from the French "banqueroute", which in turn is derived from the Italian "banca rotta", meaning literally "bench broken".

We must look to Italy for the original use and meaning of the word. In mediaeval times the Lombards, who acted as money changers in Italy, plied their trade in the plaza of St. Mark in Venice, sitting at benches, from which they handled their transactions.

Occasionally one of the money changers met insurmountable financial difficulties, and defaulted his obligations. The other money changers then set upon him and broke his bench into little pieces. From then on he was known as a "banca rotta", or "broken bench".

And so, after several centuries of evolution, a "banca rotta" is now known in the English language as a "bankrupt".

-Fraser Valley Coin Club newsletter, December, 1979.

FOUR SPADES

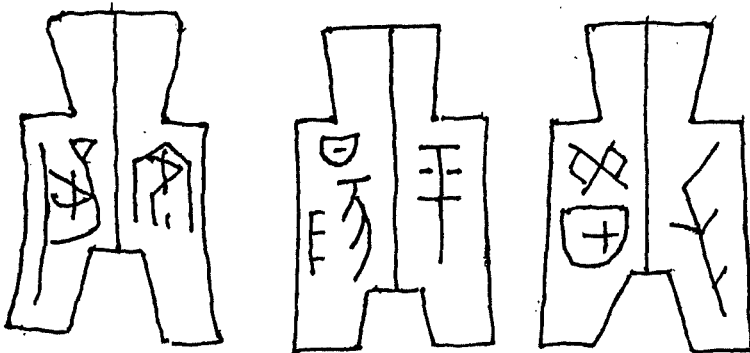
By Frank Fesco FCNRS

(In the challenging card game, Bridge, four spades is a major game.
In the Chinese cultural bridge, four spades is major numismatics.)

The first three square-legged spades, recently obtained, were thin fragile types of old Chinese money. They were the most prolific of all spade currency. The late Arthur Bradden Coole (ABC), a former missionary and numismatist in China, whose father was also a missionary and numismatist in China, wrote a 7-volume encyclopedic series of books on Chinese money issued in the Chou Dynasty (before the Christian era). He devoted most of Volume 3 to the coverage of almost 3000 of these spades from over 100 different localities.

In Bridge, it is also fairly easy to gain the first three spades, but the fourth is often more difficult, and could result in failure. This is the case with these spades too, because the fourth is very fragile, obscure, caked with clay, and must be handled carefully or it could be destroyed.

←----- Posterior Wei Dynasty 770-255 B.C. ----->



陽安

ĀN YÁNG
"Peaceful
Southern
Slopes"

ABC #1426

陽平

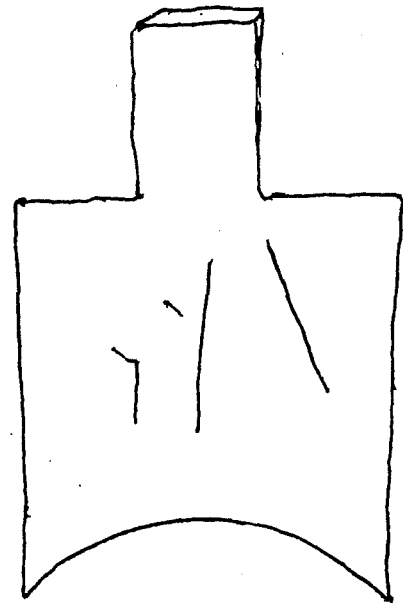
P'ÍNG YÁNG
"General
Southern
Slopes"

ABC#2780

雷屯

T'ÚN LÍU
"Retained
Campsite"

ABC#3118



Its attribution is yet to be determined
Ca 1st millennium BC (conservatively)

First Spade - The city state of WEI was divided into two zones. This one was from the Southern part.. Coole has recorded over 200 varieties of this AN YANG spade.

Second Spade - P'INGYANG was also divided. It was the former capital of an ancient state that later changed to a prefecture under WEI, but has since has been abandoned.

Third Spade - This was a northern barbarian city that was discarded, but later was restored during the Sui dynasty. It is now a county seat in Shansi.

These are a popular series to collect because the variety is still available, because they are readily identifiable, and because they are usually authentic. They are difficult to replicate because of the type of mold material, metal alloy, and skill required to cast them in practical multiple quantities of such thin quality.

This fourth Chinese spade is a hollow-handled type, capable of having a shaft. It is a very ancient type of Chinese money following the use of cowry shells and their replicas. The age of these types is still controversial. Some archaeological evidence suggests they could have been produced earlier than 2300 BC because casting skills were developed that early.

This spade is in the hands of an official conservator for advice as to its cleaning. Then its inscription may be identified in Coole's Vol 3 from among 380 pages that illustrates 236 of them from 138 localities. One rather startling observation was made: It is strongly magnetic!

So we will not know whether we will be successful until we have garnered our fourth spade!

Note - Chinese characters are read right-to-left

04 08 14.

When is "Silver" not Silver?

The Royal Canadian Mint has a centre fold advertisement in the June issue of the Canadian Numismatic Journal offering a "Commemorative Silver Medal", which they describe in the body of the offer as being "50% pure silver and 36mm in diameter."

The Canadian Trends in Canadian Coin News lists some ten cent pieces as follows: "1967: 800 silver, 1967: 500 silver, 1968: 500 silver, 1968 and 1969 presumably (sic) nickel." Quarters in the Trends are shown as "1968 silver, 1969 nickel."

I collect the Canadian Decimal Series by type, (disregarding) a lot of varieties, many of which are nine day wonders). Prior to 1967 I bought almost all of the gold and silver and copper coins that I thought I should have and could afford. Since that time I have only collected from circulation, and for a while mint sets and occasionally rolls at par from the banks. I am not adding 500 fineness silver coins and medals to my good silver ones except when they are given to me. I have one year of Olympic coins which were an award from my employer at the time.

As far as medals and medallions are concerned, I must admit I do not remember the fineness of the few silver ones I have, but they are all prior to 1975.

What I would like to suggest now is that it is high time we had another name for "silver" which is only half silver. I grant that jewellers in Canada and especially in the U.S.A. offer "twelve carat gold" and even "nine carat gold", though a lot of people frown on the latter. Historically, I know there have been many periods when governments debased the currency for their own purposes.

The Royal Canadian Mint gave the people their reasons for plating on steel and using "tombac" for five-cent pieces. I imagine the United States Mint also explained to their public when they substituted silver for nickel in their five cent pieces in 1942 and 1943. I regret I don't know the fineness of that silver. The metallurgists in the world's mints have so far succeeded in making 50% silver look like the real thing, but as we all know appearances are not everything. A gilded common brick is not a gold brick, except in a comical sense.

The name "electrum" was applied to "naturally occurring argentiferous gold containing 20% to 50% silver". Unfortunately that name couldn't be applied to an alloy of that composition because it had been used for a base metal alloy (probably the one we used to call German Silver). One of the reasons silver is a "noble metal" is that some of the purest native silver takes dendritic form. What looks like a small fir tree in minute detail on a background of black slate can certainly compete with all but the highest quality gemstones for pure beauty.

I am getting off the subject. I like gold and silver for more than their cash value and I resent the insult to them of contamination. So, what should we call "half price" silver at double what it is worth? Semi-silver? Half-silver? Insulted-silver? Non-numismatic silver? You name it. Please send suggested names to the editor.

As an afterthought, since an "ette" suffix is sometimes used as a diminutive, who is in favour of silverette?

A believer in silver

Sheldon Carroll Reminisces

In 1949 the small group of us who had organized the Ottawa Coin Club, a few years earlier, began to discuss the possibility of forming a national organization of those interested in collecting Canadian numismatic material. The need had been evident for many years but no one seemed to be prepared to take the initiative. It was suggested that the Ottawa Coin Club which had grown in a few short years from half a dozen collectors to a club with forty members should take the step. It was argued that we had no authority to make such a move. This was countered with the argument that firstly there was no one who could give such authority and secondly that someone would do it some time and why shouldn't we do it now. The rest is history. We made the move and founded the Canadian Numismatic Association in January, 1950 and I was elected its Founding President. On February 12, 1951 we held our first annual meeting in the Public Archives of Canada building and I delivered my first annual presidential address, as follows:



We have now reached that time when we pause to look back over the year which has passed and look forward to the year which lies ahead.

Looking back we can see much that should give us satisfaction and encouragement but on the other hand we must avoid the pitfall of smugness and complacency.

Numismatics is not a new hobby in Canada as over eighty years ago early collectors such as Alfred Sandham were writing catalogues of Canadian coins and tokens. Yet in spite of this long history Canadian coin collectors at the beginning of 1950 were without a numismatic journal or a national organization. It is true that during the years attempts had been made to fill both needs but they had met with indifferent success. It was left to a small group of enthusiasts in the nation's capital, who called themselves the Ottawa Coin Club, to take the initiative. In January, 1950 the Canadian Numismatic Association came into being in this very building. Many of you were present on that occasion.

I think that the year 1950 has shown that our hopes were well founded. We have grown from a local club, with approximately forty members, to a national association with over two hundred members. Our chief achievement has been the founding of the C.N.A. "Bulletin", the only numismatic publication in Canada worthy of the name. Eight issues have been published plus a membership directory making a total of 75 pages. This along with other advantages of membership is not a bad bargain for \$1.00 per year. Another accomplishment which I would like to mention is the publication in August of the first edition of the Register of Owners of Rare Canadian Coins. This represents the first effort to list the owners of those coins of the decimal

series which we now know to be rare. The preparation of this list involved a considerable amount of correspondence. Since its issue additional specimens have come to light and amendments have been sent in. A completely revised edition of the Register will be issued in the near future.

At this time, I wish to pause to express our appreciation to our Honorary Vice-President, Dr. W. Kaye Lamb for his kindness in allowing us to hold our meetings in this handsome and historical building. We are indeed grateful for the encouragement and assistance which has been given to us by the Public Archives of Canada through the person of Dr. Lamb. I would ask our Honorary President, Mr. Brunet to convey to Dr. Lamb our gratitude and appreciation.

I wish also to pay tribute to the officers of our Association - Mr. Brunet, our Honorary President; Mr Lafortune, our Vice-President; Mr. Potter, our Editor and Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Ellis, our Recording Secretary and Treasurer and our Librarian, Mr. Beatty. These men have given unstintingly of their time from their busy lives. They are the voluntary unpaid heroes of our Association. Few people realize just how much time and effort have gone into the work of our Association during this organizational period.

Now for the future. There is much to be done. We have only laid the foundation, there is still the structure to be built. There are still hundreds of Canadian numismatists and numismatists elsewhere interested in Canadian numismatics who have not heard of the Canadian Numismatic Association. We must reach these people by a campaign of advertising in every feasible manner.

We must broaden the scope of our bulletin to provide for the interests of all our members. We need articles on our early tokens and provincial issues, articles on medals, articles on paper money, to mention only a few.

We must make the executive and administrative section of our Association more national in its composition. Consideration should be given to some system of regional representatives.

We must encourage the formation of strong local groups in the larger centres of population. We are fortunate in having a strong local group in Ottawa; Toronto and Winnipeg are similarly fortunate but many large centres lack such local groups.

These are but a few of the important and pressing problems facing the officers whom you will elect to-night.

We are fortunate in having with us a good representation of out-of-town members. They will give a broader aspect to our elections.

Before proceeding with the election of officers there is one important item of business to be dealt with and that is whether or not the Ottawa group of members of the C.N.A. should organize themselves as a unit within the C.N.A. but with a separate set of officers for dealing with matters of local concern. If that decision is taken the officers of the C.N.A. would not have to give a considerable part of their time to local affairs and our local meetings would not be taken up to such a large extent with C.N.A. business. The business of the C.N.A. at large would be dealt with mainly by meetings of the Executive Committee.

The King of Canadian Coins

by R.C. Willey

The fifty-cent piece of 1921 has in recent years come to be known as "The King of Canadian Coins" because of its rarity. The reverse of a 1921 fifty-cent piece looks no different from that of any other year except for the date. Yet 1921 is the date which is of such significance to collectors. The early Wayte Raymond catalogues of 1936 and 1947 did not list the piece as rare, but the 1952 edition priced the coin at \$70 Fine and \$200 uncirculated. The first Charlton catalogue of 1952 quoted prices of \$50VG, \$75 Fine, \$100 VF, and \$200 uncirculated. (These grades, by the way, are according to the classical standards of thirty years ago, not to-day's low standards. What was considered VF in 1950 is all too often graded as EF or even AU in many quarters nowadays.)

The reason for the early listings as no different from other dates was based merely on the fact that 206,398 specimens were struck. Very few people knew the circumstances of the 1921 fifty-cent piece. It was the late J.D. Ferguson who made the information known to cataloguers, who corrected their entries immediately. Nevertheless, it took time for the correct information to become widespread, regardless of catalogue sales. As late as 1960 the odd newspaper or magazine advertisement by someone offering to buy coins would read, "Wanted — Canadian fifty-cent pieces dated 1921. Will pay \$2.00 for this coin," or words to that effect. It is doubtful, however, if any such advertiser was ever successful.

There were rather large striking of fifty-cent pieces in 1917, 1918, and 1919, and a very large striking in 1920, followed by the 1921 striking. These coinages turned out to be more than the country needed right away. Wages and salaries were still low, especially in the East, and to a great many people fifty cents was a lot of money. Fifty-cent pieces were often taken to the banks to be changed into smaller denominations because fifty cents was seldom spent all at once. Only in British Columbia were the coins in true circulation. Many fifty-cent pieces remained unissued in the vaults of the mint, and coinage was discontinued after 1921 because of a lack of demand. The early 1920s were a time of recession, and only a small number of fifty-cent pieces was released from 1921 to 1928. All silver coinage was discontinued after 1921, but twenty-five-cent pieces were issued again in 1927 and ten-cent pieces in 1928.

As the economy recovered in the late 1920s the silver on hand at the mint was released to the banks, and in 1928 there was a sudden demand for fifty-cent pieces. A small number of 1921 coins had been issued, but it was feared that the public would doubt the authenticity of bright, new 1920 and 1921 fifty-cent pieces suddenly coming into circulation in 1928, and so the decision was taken to melt down the existing stocks at the mint and recoin them with the date of 1929. It is said that about a hundred or so 1921 fifty-cent pieces were issued. Certainly very few are known to collectors, and the rarity of the coin indeed justifies its high price. Specimens exist in most of the collectable grades, if not all.

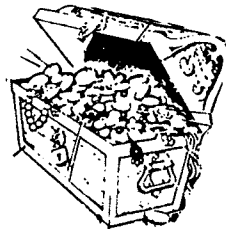
About twenty years ago a classically VG specimen turned up in a town north of Toronto. The woman who found it sold it to a dealer for \$1000. The dealer in turn sold it for \$1500, and the person to whom it was sold by the dealer doubled his money in three months. The market was rapidly rising in the early 1960s, as is well known. The crash of 1965 had almost no effect on the price of a 1921 fifty-cent piece. It is so rare that it cannot be speculated in at any time, so it did not fall in price, but merely remained at what prices it had fetched before, with less prospect of quick sale till times improved. After 1970 the coin market improved, the price of a 1921 fifty-cent piece rose into the stratosphere, until today it lists in the catalogues at

from \$4500 in what is called Good today to \$60,000 uncirculated. Choice uncirculated specimens, in theory, bring an additional \$10,000.

Kings have at times been troubled with impostors, and the "King of Canadian Coins" is no exception. This coin was for many years a prime target for fakers. The first products of such jiggery-pokery came to the writer's attention in 1958, when a collector at the CNA Convention had bought a classically VF specimen for \$800 and was showing it to everyone. He had been asking for opinions on its authenticity, and said that opinion was divided. He was profoundly shocked at the writer's "Oh dear, no!" on being asked if the coin was genuine, and was very upset on learning the details. The specimen in question was an altered date. The taker knew enough not to alter a 1911 coin to 1921. What gave it away was the oversized two in the date. The tale, however, has a happy ending, for the collector recovered his money after seeing a lawyer.

Later fakes have figures of equal size. Some of these appeared about twenty years ago, and a few collectors were deceived before these fakes were exposed. Many false rarities had been made by some fakers who were arrested in Vancouver with enough altered coins and various figures removed from coins to make them millionaires had they been successful. In more recent times casting and spark erosion has produced more dangerous fakes, and the 1921 fifty-cent piece will not escape the faker's notice. Collectors should be sure of the pedigree of the coin they plan to buy, lest they find themselves several thousand dollars irretrievably out of pocket.

From CNA Journal May 1983





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

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
September 27th, 2004

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

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

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Volume 37

September 2004

Number 09

From the President's Pen

This month's meeting will be about Bi-Metallic Coinage. I ask that members kindly bring in their own examples of bi-metallics for the benefit of the members present. The feature event for our October meeting will be our **annual auction**. I am mentioning this now as it will be a reserve auction and a list of material will be published in both the September and October bulletins. A limited number of additional lots may be permitted the night of the auction should time permit. Information will be provided at the August meeting as to whom details on the lots should be sent to. This is an annual event and, typically, draws quite a bit of interest. So circle the date on your calendar.

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of August 23rd, 2004

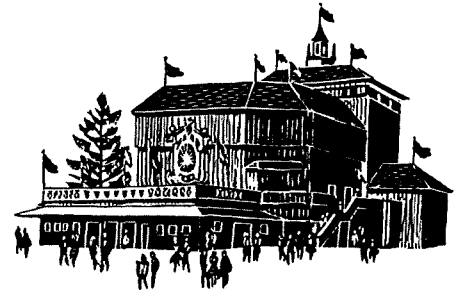
The President called the meeting to order at 19:40 and welcomed attending members. The July minutes were approved on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Tom McFerran. David Bergeron won the 50/50 draw and door prizes were won by David Bergeron, John MacPhee, Frank Fesco, Francois Rufiange and Tom McFerran. The Secretary presented for approval, an application for membership by George Manz of Regina, Sask.. George Manz carries on business under the name of George Manz Coins, is a respected authority on Canadian coins and currency, is a member of various coin clubs and numismatic associations in Canada and abroad and is also President of the Regina Coin Club. His membership was approved on motion of Francois Rufiange, seconded by John MacPhee.

David Bergeron spoke on the Currency Museum's "Collectors' Day", October 16th, when visitors are invited to bring coins for identification. He invited the COCC to participate by advertising the Club and inviting membership applications. David Bergeron circulated a copy of "A survey of primitive money" by A. Hingston Quiggin, for members viewing. The President reminded members of the Club's annual auction October next and invited members to identify items for sale to Tom McFerran as soon as possible. Tom can also be contacted at; mcferran@primus.ca.

David Bergeron mentioned his forthcoming attendance at the International Council of Museums conference in Korea which includes a sub-committee conference for numismatic museums. Frank Fesco presented a Chinese Tea Set to Johnny Johnson as a memento for Johnny's long service and dedication to the Club, particularly in ensuring the timely production and distribution of the Club's monthly bulleting. Frank Fesco circulated a rare and seldom seen specimen of Swedish 'Plate Money' (10"x 10") dated 1712. Ed Burt circulated a specimen of a Bank of Commerce "Bank Draft" for members examination. The President spoke on Canadian Fractional Currency and provided printed notes on the "Shinplaster" issues of Canada. Frank Fesco explained his "coin rubbings" technique for coin impressions and circulated examples of his work. Truly works of art! The meeting closed on motion of John MacPhee and Mike Amy.

UPCOMING SHOWS

*A page intended to entice ONA members to attend each other's coin shows
If there are any errors or omissions please contact ONA*



OCTOBER 2 - GUELPH, ON

SOUTH WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO COIN SOCIETIES COIN SHOW - Colonel John Macrae Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York St. Hours: 9:30am to 4pm. Free admission and parking, 40 or more dealer tables, penny draw prizes, displays and lunch counter. For more information, contact SWCS Bob Zmija, 251 Mason Blvd., Acton, ON L7J 1A7, (519)853-0868

OCTOBER 16 - OSHAWA, ON

COIN-A-RAMA - 5 Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30am to 5pm. Free admission. Featuring coins, paper money, tokens and medals. Free dealer, member and public draws. Sponsor/Affiliate - Oshawa District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon or Earl MacLean at (905)728-1352.
Email - papman@idirect.com

OCTOBER 24 - STRATFORD, ON

STRATFORD COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10am to 4pm. Free admission, penny sale, 50/50 draw. Sponsor/Affiliate - Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker, General Delivery, Gadshill, ON NOK 1J0, phone (519) 271-3352.

OCTOBER 30-31 TORONTO, ON

TOREX COIN SHOW & AUCTION - Novotel Toronto-Centre. Dealers in Canadian, ancient and foreign coins, paper money, reference books and hobby supplies. Hours: Sat 10am to 5pm; Sun 10am to 3pm. Auction viewing starts on Thursday. Daily admission \$6.00, Children 16 and under Free. For more information, contact Brian R. Smith - brian@torex.net. Web site: www.torex.net.

NOVEMBER 27 - NIAGARA FALLS, ON

COIN-A-RAMA - Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Coins, tokens, jewellery, paper money, medals and more. Free parking. \$2.00 admission. Free Gold Draw. Hours: 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. Bourse info: NICF (905) 356-5006.

APRIL 10, 2005 - CHATHAM, ON

CHATHAM COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Wheels Inn, Corner #2 Highway & Keil Dr. Hours: 10am to 4pm.

Across

- 1 Company Warrant Officer
- 4 in the French manner
- 7 ear (prefix)
- 8 solemn promise
- 9 negating word
- 10 L ___, the Hyena
- 11 gentle singer
- 13 greatly angered
- 14 tennis implements
- 15 former US airline (abb)
- 16 filling quality (suffix)
- 17 auditory organ
- 18 unit duty officer (abb)
- 19 impaired (prefix)
- 20 allow

1	2	3	4	5	6
7			8		
9			10		
11			12		
13					
14					
15			16		
17			18		
19			20		

“H” Puzzle – A hard one?

Down

- 1 worked together
- 2 Opposition leader’s home
- 3 automobiles once named
- 4 desiring retribution
- 5 solo music study
- 6 medal position
- 12 hard wood

PROBUS – Then and Now

The Latin word “probus” is a positive word, with the connotation of “good, excellent, fine, upright, virtuous, honourable”.

Then - The Illyrian parents of the Emperor, Marcus Aurelius Probus (AD 276-282) must have felt that he would be so, by giving him that name. And so he seemed, in spite of his short six-year rule, and then murder by his own troops.



3.5 x D

Portrait on a billon tetradrachm of Alexandria, Egypt, with the Greek legend translated as: AUGUST EMPEROR M. AURELIUS PROBUS.

Earlier in his life, he learned the art of war during service with the army of his fellow countryman, Emperor Aurelian (AD 270-273).

When Aurelian died, Probus was acclaimed Emperor by his troops, and after defeating his rival, Tacitus, he was acknowledged by Rome. He began by punishing the murderers of Aurelian, and ordaining that Imperial edicts must be ratified by the Roman Senate. He then proceeded to defeat the Goths, Franks and Burgundians in battles, to repulse a vandal invasion, and to gain victories in Egypt. Thus he established peace in the realm.

His honourable nature made him lenient with defeated leaders, and willing to accept enemy troops into his own army. He built and garrisoned forts in lands that he conquered. He also reconstructed farms, vineyards, canals, dikes and bridges in areas that had been devastated in battle.

But, in carrying out these projects, he used his troops to do the work, to keep them occupied, and in good physical condition. This proved to be his undoing. The troops objected to aiding former enemies, so they rebelled and slew him. (I learned that lesson also, but not as drastically, while in occupation in Germany after WW II.).

Now - There is another Probus – the International Rotarians’ sponsored Probus clubs for retired professional and business people. Whereas Emperor Probus aimed to keep his idle troops active, physically, the Probus clubs aim to keep their retired members active, mentally. These, both represent excellent and honourable endeavours, and I highly recommend the latter.

"H" Puzzle Solution

C S M A L A
O T O V O W
N O T E N A
C R O O N E R
E N R A G E D
R A C K E T S
T W A F U L
E A R U D O
D Y S L E T



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.

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

THIS LOGO IS FOR USE BY CNA MEMBERS. IT MAY BE USED ON PERSONAL STATIONERY OR CHEQUES. IT MAY ALSO BE INCLUDED IN ADVERTISING.

YOU MAY, IF YOU WISH, REMOVE WORD "MEMBER" AND INSERT YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.



IDENTIFICATION Sep 04

All of these from China are either copies or fantasy items, artificially made to appear ancient..

40 Southern T'ang Sch 441 type
924 -927 Uniface
T'ang Kuo T'ung Pao
唐國通寶



41 State of Hsia copy Jen108
419 - 424 Uniface
T'ai Hsia Ch'en Hsing
大夏貞興



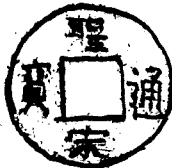
42 Posterior Han copy
947-951 Uniface
Kuang Cheng T'ung Pao
廣政通寶



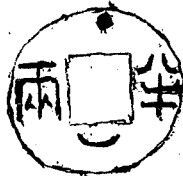
43 Liao & W. Liao copy
1120-1153 Uniface
Yuan Te T'ung Pao
元德通寶



44 Sung fantasy
1101 -1102 Uniface
Sheng Sung T'ung Pao
聖宋通寶



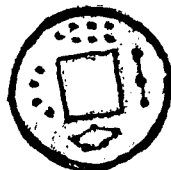
45 (Several dynasties) charm
Pan Liang w/sun & moon Uniface
半兩



46ob Han interregnum charm
9 - 23 AD Uniface
?? Huo chuan
46re Buddhist mystic symbols



貨泉



47ob "Pure reation" copy
Shih Yuan Huo Pao charm
淳元化寶



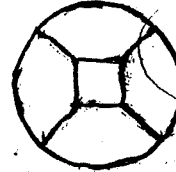
47re Two high relief figures



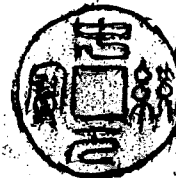
48ob "Great very first cure" copy
Ta Yuan Chih Ch'ih chsrn
大元至治



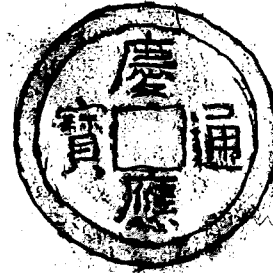
48re frame lines



49o+r "Historical first government"
Shih Yuan T'ung Pao fantasy
中央統寶

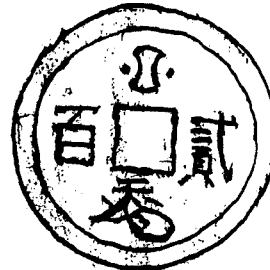


50ob Japanese 200 Mon copy
1865 Late Tokugawa
Keio Tsuho



慶應通寶

50 re T - mundo weight
B - mint monogram
R+L - 200



鳳百

CAVEAT EMPTOR !!

F.F. 04 09 07

Investing in Silver

By Jerry William Popynick

Silver at today's prices has to be the best bargain around. The American half dollar coined until 1964 contains 0.36169 of an ounce of silver. At today's prices the bullion value is about \$2.75 U.S.

Inflation has been such that what cost 50 cents in 1920 now costs more than ten dollars. This does not take into account the historical interest and numismatic value of coins and the financial worries of a world beset by debts and deficits. Historically the ratio between equal weights of gold and silver has been 16 to 1. The present ratio is 50 to 80 to 1. A fifty-cent piece, for example a common Liberty Walking half dollar, has a bullion value of about \$2.75 U.S., while a gold coin of the same era sells for over 50 times face value.

The ratio of the world supply of silver to that of gold is actually about 10 to 1. This will decrease before the end of the decade. There is a considerable demand for silver by an awakening industrial giant, China. There has been a large demand for silver for special coinages in the United States and by many other countries. Collectors wishing to invest will do so in silver coins, not in nickel.

Silver on the market is volatile. However, many people would like to be able to invest at to-day's prices. Doubtless those who invested so heavily in 1979 and 1980 wish they could buy in to-day. Silver reached a high of \$51 U.S. an ounce in 1980. Many people continued to buy as prices rose, thinking that it would keep rising forever. Greed dominated their thinking. But the bubble burst, and silver to-day is at 1978 levels. In 1982 and 1983 silver rose to \$14.50 an ounce, at a time when there was much less inflation, which shows that inflation is not the only reason for a rise in silver prices.

The world monetary situation is precarious because national debts and deficits keep growing. Worry over third world debts forced up the price of silver in 1982 and 1983. But repayments are becoming less likely. The banks are transferring millions of dollars to their loan reserves in order to cover their loans to developing countries. It is true that the supply of silver exceeds the demand at present, but this is only due to mining in the third world, which is selling its production to reduce their debts.

But this abundant supply will not last long at an annual rate of consumption of 400 million ounces. To keep silver prices low, mines must produce all they can with cheap labour. Analysts claim that the supply of silver, mined and yet to be mined, will last 35 to 38 years. In view of this, how much should an ounce of this industrial and commercial necessity be really worth? It is like having another endangered species. Much silver is irrecoverably lost in processing.

The outlook for silver, then, is for much higher prices. There are more investors, more technological advances requiring silver, the growing Chinese demand for silver, and the demand for silver for special coinages not only in North America but the world over. All these things argue that one day silver may fly.

All precious metal prices depend on the strength of the American dollar. Those who speculate in foreign exchanges are a distinct breed. With the least hint that foreign investments are pulling out, and these individuals cause a decline in the value of the dollar. This in turn drives up the prices of the precious metals and increase inflation.

Prince Edward Island

Parva Sub Ingenti



Situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island, Canada's "Garden Province", has provided the Canadian and Maritime large cent collector with a very unique and popular coin. Only the one cent denomination was issued prior to the island's entry into Confederation. Thus the collector needs only one coin for a complete collection.

The crescent-shaped island is the smallest province in Canada with less than one percent of Canada's population. The island has a maximum length of 145 miles and a maximum width of 14 miles. The narrows between the tidelines are less than three miles. These narrow points divide the island into three lobes roughly corresponding to the three counties of King County, Queen County and Prince County. Sometimes called the "Million Acre Farm" and "The Garden of the Gulf", the island is the most densely populated province with an area of 2,184 square miles.

Prince Edward Island was originally inhabited by the Micmac Indians, and Jacques Cartier may have been the first European to visit the island. Under French colonization it was named "Isle of St. Jean". Britain gained control of the island in 1758 and in 1763 it was ceded to Britain and annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1769 the island was separated from Nova Scotia and made a colonial province, and in 1798 it was named Prince Edward Island in honour of Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria. "Responsible Government" was granted in 1851, and in 1864 the island's capital, Charlottetown, was the host of the Charlottetown Conference which led to the Confederation of Canada. The year 1871 saw the issue of the island's coin - the Prince Edward Island one cent, and on July 1, 1873 the island joined Confederation. The Uniform Currency Act of 1871 did not include Prince Edward Island until 1881. Thus, for eight years after entering Confederation, Prince Edward Island was not officially covered by the Dominion Uniform Currency Act. For this period the only "official" decimal currency on the island was the "tree" cent.

Prince Edward Island Bronze Cent

Date: 1871, Mintage: 2 Million, Designer: L.C. Wyon, Diameter: 25.40 mm, Weight: 87.50 grains, Composition: 95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc, Plain Edge.

Obverse: Queen's portrait - the obverse of the Jamaican half cent. Queen Victoria's approval was obtained but she commented the effigy was ugly. The coin is unique in that it is the only coin issued anywhere in Canada with the royal title in English, and the only coin of the Heaton mint of Birmingham without the familiar H.

Reverse: Large oak tree (England) sheltering three maple saplings - the three counties of Prince Edward Island. Latin Motto: Parva Sub Ingenti - which translated means "The small beneath the great".

Varieties:

Falling Leaves - two small raised spots slightly above and to the left of the saplings. Estimated that about 5% show this variation.

Weak Beads - three beads nearest the hair ribbon are weak.

Grass or Blank Area - either grassed in or blank area without grass just below and a little to right of the oak tree.

- *Canadian Large Cents Club newsletter November, 1980*

The 1911 Dei Gratia Cent

The Royal Mint was delighted to offer to the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, a pattern of the 1911 Dei Gratia One Cent coin. The coin, which will be on long term loan to the Collection, was presented to Mr. John Crow, Governor of the Bank of Canada by the British High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Derek Day KCMG on behalf of the British Royal Mint in a ceremony held at the Bank of Canada Museum on April 30th.

The pattern will take its place in a display especially designed to show the evolution of the Canada One Cent coins of 1911 and subsequent years. An explanatory text, which will accompany the display, has been prepared by the curatorial staff of the Currency Museum, Bank of Canada headed by Mr. Graham Esler. It reads:

The 1911 Dei Gratia Cent

“With the accession of George V in 1910 a new set of dies for 1911 featuring the portrait and titles of the new monarch was prepared at the Royal Mint in London and shipped to Canada. Coins struck from these dies resembled earlier pieces, but contrary to tradition the words DEI GRA[tia] (by the Grace of God) were omitted from the monarch’s titles. These pieces quickly came to be known as the ‘Graceless’ or ‘Godless’ coins and occasioned such public outcry that a proclamation restoring the title DEI GRA[tia] was issued on December 29, 1911. All subsequent regular Canadian coinage for George V bore this revised version of the monarch’s titles.

While the controversy over the ‘Godless’ coins raged in Canada, the Royal Mint prepared a revised obverse die for the 1911 cent. Two patterns were struck but no coins were prepared for circulation. Through the generosity of the British Royal Mint one of these patterns has been made available to the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada adding a significant link to the story of Canada’s numismatic heritage.”

In presenting the 1911 Dei Gratia Cent to the Collection, the High Commissioner made reference to the spirit of cooperation which has existed between the National Currency Collection and the British Royal Mint since the establishment of the Collection in 1962, and expressed satisfaction at this further opportunity to strengthen those friendly links.

The public will be able to see the 1911 Dei Gratia Cent pattern during regular Museum hours: 10:30 am - 5:00 pm, Monday - Saturday; 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm, Sunday.



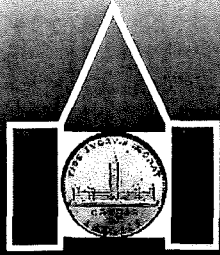
COCC AUCTION FOR OCTOBER 2004

NO.	OWNER	DESCRIPTION	EST:	RES:	PRICE
1	HK	Heads & Tails 60th Anniversary Souvenir of Minting in Canada 1908-1968 Souvenir Book complete with 1968 Proof Like Set. (1\$ coin not checked for variety)	0.00	6.00	
2	HK	1968 PROOF LIKE \$1.00.	2.00		
3	HK	1963 PROOF LIKE \$1.00.	7.00	2.00	
4	HK	1964 PROOF LIKE \$1.00.	7.00	4.00	
5	HK	1964 PROOF LIKE SET.	13.00	4.00	
6	HK	1978 CASED \$1.00.	7.00	7.00	
7	HK	1979 CASED \$1.00.	11.00	4.00	
8	HK	1980 CASED \$1.00.	24.00	7.00	
9	HK	1982 CASED \$1.00.	14.00	15.00	8.00
10	SI	Lot of 7 Coin Catalogues: 1960 US Red Book, A guide for the grading of Canadian Coins, 1979 Charlton Catalogue of Can. Coins, 1958 Guide Book of Can. Coins, Currency & Tokens. 1975 Charlton Cat. of Can. Coins Tokens & Paper Money, 1974 Estray Cat. of Canadian Coins. X 2			
11	SI	Morocco-Bimetallic Pair: 1987 Five Dirhams and 1994 10 Dirhams, both B.Unc. from an original roll.	20.00	2.00	
12	SI	1937 "Coyne - Towers" \$10.00 Note, fresh wavy. VF/EF.	25.00	5.00	
13	SI	2003 United Kingdom Pattern Euro Unc. Set (8 coins, Euro Cent through bimetal 2 Euros)		12.00	
14	SI	Original mint roll of 1970 Canadian Nickels.		15.00	
15	SI	50mm white bronze Harry Truman medal, struck in Italy with high-relief portrait.	0.00	3.00	
16	SI	1971 B.C. Centennial Medallion in original card and envelope, together with additional B.C. commemorative medal in aluminum.	0.00	0.00	
17	SI	Interesting gold-color aluminum dime storage tube, with engraving "Be thrifty, Save a Dime Daily".	0.00	0.00	
18	SI	United Kingdom - 1981 Charles & Diana Royal Wedding Crown (cupro-nickel in capsule.	0.00	0.00	
19	SI	1982 George Weston Limited Centennial bronze medal in folder.		0.00	
20	COCC	CNA Journals Year 2001 complete.	0.00	1.00	
21	COCC	CNA Journals Year 2002 complete.	0.00	1.00	
22	COCC	RCM - Souvenir Black Bag, from CNA 2000 with books, pins, etc. included.		10.00	

Please note that the above items are for the auction to be held in
OCTOBER 2004.

If you have items that you would like to have included in the
above OCTOBER auction, please bring a list to the SEPTEMBER meeting.

THANK YOU.



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 37

October 2004

Number 10

From the President's Pen

As mentioned in the September bulletin and at recent meetings, the feature event for the October gathering will be our annual auction. A list of items is included in this bulletin. Additional items will be accepted at the meeting, time permitting. Perhaps, we could also have a mini discussion on the many security features of the new \$20 banknote which was put into circulation on September 29. The theme for the note is "Arts and Culture"

A new \$50 banknote, unveiled on October 13th, is to be put in circulation on November 17th. The theme for it will be "Nation Building". It will be the last of the current Canadian Journey series. Further information on both notes can be found at "Www.bankofcanada.ca/en/banknotes".

François Rufiange, one of our newer members, has kindly offered to give a presentation on ICCS grading at the November meeting. Having observed François' enthusiasm since he joined the Club, this should be a most interesting presentation.

For those of you that can make it, October 23 (this Saturday) will be Collecting Day at the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum. The Museum has kindly offered to give our club a booth at the event which will be open from 10:30 to 17:00. This will enable us to promote the club and, hopefully, get a few new members. Why not take this opportunity to visit the Museum and see the National Currency Collection.

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
October 24th, 2004

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

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

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of September 26th, 2004

The Vice President called the meeting to order at 19:30. The minutes of the August 23rd meeting were approved on motion of Francois Rufiange, seconded by Mike Amy. The 50/50 draw was won by Tom McFerran and door prizes were won by Kim Zibitnew, P. Morel and Ron Cheek.

François Rufiange noted that the official CNA Logo is available for use by members as required. Francois offered his assistance in modifying the logo if needed. He can be reached by email at Rufi.mail@Rogers.ca.

Ray Desjardins introduced Serge Pelletier, writer of the Canadian Trade Dollar catalogue and a prolific writer on a number of subjects related to coins and numismatics. Serge spoke on the history of bi-metallic coins and noted that a web site existed for bi-metallic coin collectors.

A general discussion followed on various subjects, including the origins of bi-metallic coins, municipal tokens, etc....

The Vice-President reminded members of the participation of the club in the Currency Museum's open house day and asked for volunteers to man the Club's table. The VP then reminded the members of the Club's annual auction at the October meeting and encouraged members to submit material for sale.

The meeting adjourned at 21:30 on motion of Ron Cheek and Francois Rufiange.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

References:

PC8160, 1943
PC 5262, 1944
PC 6686, 1945
PC 78, 1946
PC 754, 1946
PC 1442, 1946

PG 4555, 1946
N.G.O. 20.00/5
C.A.O. 128-2
A.F.A.O. 18.00/02
PAC 54-27-94-28 Vol 3
A.F.R.O. 14/1946

A RUSSIAN MILITARY TREASURY NOTE

Translation by E.B.

(Have you ever wondered what was inscribed in a foreign script on paper money? Here is what was on a Russian Military Note, courtesy of one of our knowledgeable members.)

FRONT



AO-044

1920

БИЛЕТЪ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАГО КАЗНАЧЕЙСТВА
"State Treasury Note"

ГЛАВНАГО КОМАНДОВАНІЯ ВООРУЖЕННЫМИ СИЛАМИ
"Of the Armed Forces Headquarters"

НА ЮГЪ РОССІИ

"In South Russia"

ПЯТЬСОТЪ РУБЛЕЙ

"Five Hundred Roubles"

НАЧАЛЬНИКЪ УПРАВЛЕНІЯ
ФИНАНСОВЪ
"Chief Financial Director"

НАЧАЛЬНИКЪ КРЕДИТНОЙ
ЧАСТИ
"Chief of the Credit Section"

(In lower frame)

"Obligatory to be accepted
for all payments to the Treasury
and between private individuals"

1920

500
РУБЛЕЙ
"Roubles"

AO 044

Back

The back of the note has a design, date, denomination and two columns of script that read as follows:

LEFT

"State Treasury Notes are subject
to exchange for notes to be issued
by the Sovereign Russian Government."

RIGHT

"For forgery of the State Treasury Notes the
guilty parties will lose all their rights and
status, and will be banished to hard labour."

FESCO FOOTNOTES – 04 10

Across

- 1 space station
- 4 ___'s fruit salts
- 5 newspaper notices (abb)
- 6 ___ 1 Xmas (Fr)
- 7 Ottawa to Pembroke (dir)
- 8 ___ r entendre (Eng)
- 9 relating to (suf)
- 10 falsehood
- 11 otic organ

1	2	3
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

"I" Puzzle

Down

- 1 at the same time somewhere else
- 2 formerly Netherlands Indies
- 3 flower scented liquid

Warning

Anyone who, in the past, has stored their coins in thin, flat, hinged, hard plastic, square or rectangular cases - those with thin, flat, compressible inserts - should re-examine them. I have found that the assumed inert insert material is NOT inert. It decomposes and adheres to the coins, ruining their quality.

Attention C.N.A., O.N.A etc.!!

This raises questions that have often come to mind in the past: How can the collector, without special knowledge of chemistry or without elaborate apparatus, be expected to properly protect his collection from storage devices that are destructive? Without assistance this is almost impossible! It is particularly difficult when manufacturers of such items are unregulated, and their products are sold indiscriminately by retailers.

Is it not an acceptable role and function of numismatic organizations to ensure the preservation of both the hobby and its objects? Are not the combined efforts of our fraternity helping to improve knowledge of our past and preserve artifacts for future generations? Are the occasional general advice articles in their journals adequate to ensure this, or is more than that required? Is government regulation warranted, possible or practical in protection of national treasures, even though in private hands?

At least, could not a group of chemists within the fraternity be called upon to test and produce a standing report on all products available in the marketplace – a "Numismatic Consumers' Report"? It could be built up into a standing tabled report of manufacturers' products quality. This could be reviewed periodically as products improved because of sales loss pressures.

Would not the editors of numismatic papers be pleased to publish such information that would enhance the value and readership of their papers?

Questions! Questions! Questions?
What and where are the answers???

C.O.C.C. Members

The more that I get to know the Club members, the more I am encouraged for the future of the hobby because of the knowledge, skills, abilities, qualifications and energies that exist among our group. I salute you for it. There is an example of this elsewhere in this journal. We all have a particular instinct for our hobby in its various facets. But more than that, are the often undisclosed, hence unrecognized talents that support it. It would indeed make startling reading if a survey was made (anonymous or otherwise) of each member's admitted qualities and capabilities.

Solution to "I" puzzle:

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



Coming Events



NOV. 7, MONCTON, NB

Coin Cabinet Collectors Show, Howard Johnsons Brunswick Hotel, 1005 Main Street. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 65 tables of coins, stamps, sportscards, and militaria. Buying and selling. Sponsor/Affiliate: The Coin Cabinet. For more information, contact Mike Wilson, 118 Cameron St., Moncton, NB E1C 5Y6, phone/fax (506) 857-9403, e-mail coincbnt@nbnet.nb.ca.

NOV. 12 - 14, MONTREAL, QC

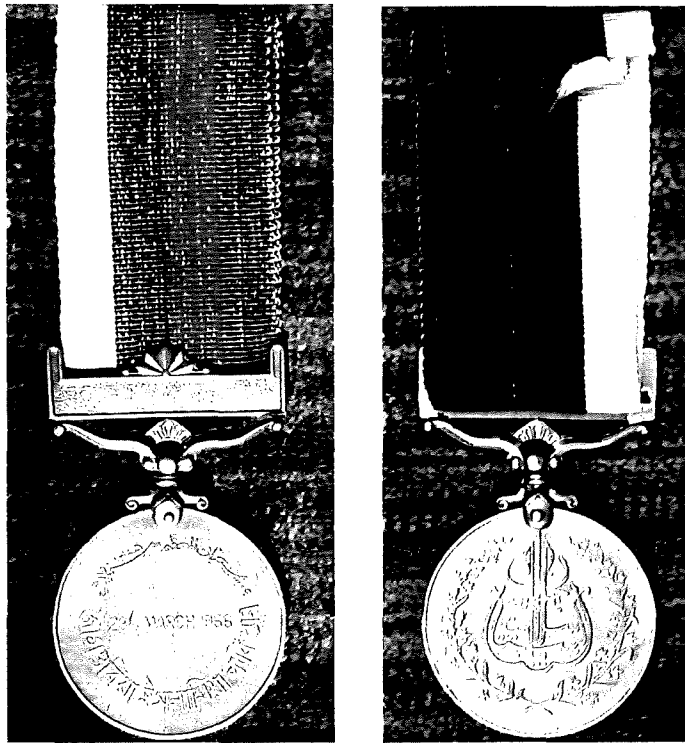
NUPHILEX, Holiday Inn Midtown reservation (514) 842-6111, 420 Sherbrooke Street West. Hours: Fri. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Coin auction by Lower Canada Auctions, Louis Chevrier auctioneer; stamp auction by La Timbratheque, Patrick Chalifoux auctioneer. For more information, contact Louis Chevrier (450) 448-3662 or Gabriel Sebag (514) 842-6898 or email info@nuphilex.com. Web site: <http://www.nuphilex.com>.

“Just google it!” – a good way to start your numismatic research

by Ron Cheek

“Try searching for it on the Internet” said Graham Neale when I showed him an unidentified medal. “I don’t recognize it. ... “Just google it” said Frank Fesco as he returned a little copper 1 penny token I had given him to identify. “I could find nothing on it in any of my own library sources.”

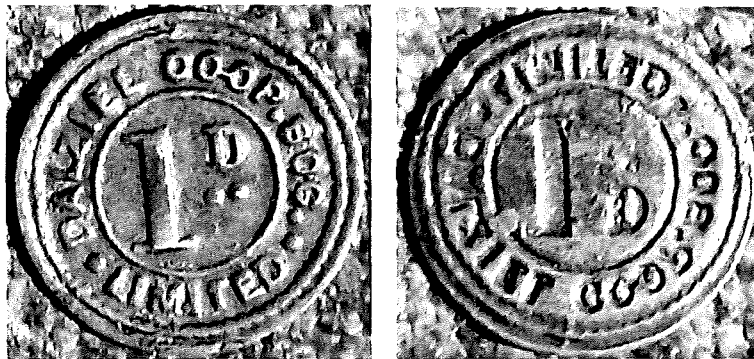
This article relates some recent positive experiences resulting from following that sage advice. The Internet can lead us to lots of misinformation and worse, as we all know, but it is also an amazing source of good information on practically anything ... perhaps not the definitive source but at least a start. It can also put you in touch with fascinating people throughout the world who are very likely willing to share their knowledge and research. Results of simple searches can be exciting and rewarding; they can expand your knowledge and broaden your interests. (By the way, the photos are my own, taken with a digital camera. They are not off the Internet.)



First the medal. I saw it in a mall antique show a couple of years ago and was interested because of its apparent Indian theme. The label on it said “Cashmere”. The dealer knew nothing about it except that someone had suggested to him it was associated with Kashmir. For \$12 it became mine. I thought it might be a campaign medal from one of the India – Pakistan conflicts over Kashmir. The medal, pictured above, is in cupro-nickel. The script is Arabic and what looked like Hindi. It has a date 23 March 1956. It is held by a clasp and has a ribbon of green, red, black and white equal vertical stripes.

I took the medal to a militaria show and asked several dealers if they could tell me what it was. No luck. But following Graham's advice I went surfing using google. "Kashmir Medal" turned up nothing. Likewise with "India Medal and March 23, 1956" and various tries at Kashmir history. No big Kashmir war that year. Then I tried "Pakistan medal" and looked through the "hits". Sure enough, on one collector's illustrated website there it was! It turns out it is not a campaign medal at all. It is a medal marking the inauguration of the Republic of Pakistan in 1956. It was issued to armed forces personnel and others.

With this information I googled "Pakistan Medals" and immediately came up with Medals of Pakistan (<http://faculty.winthrop.edu/haynese/medals/Pakistan/pakistan.html>). This is an authoritative source listing and describing details of many orders and medals, including mine, translating the legends (Urdu and Bengali are the languages on mine, it turns out). I now have complete information on, and a lot more interest in, my medal. (I also found the ribbon, as shown in the photos, is reversed.) An interesting coincidence: I e-mailed the author of the web site to thank him and it turns out he is a history professor at Winthrop University in Rock Hill, South Carolina. My son just graduated from there in 2002! It really is a small world. My new contact is an authority on south Asian history and says he has a great deal of other information not on the Internet. I hope to correspond more with him on other topics.



The little one penny "token" referred to in the introduction (see above enlargement) presented lots of clues but it took a while to track down. I bought it a year or so ago from a 50 cent box at the Nepean Sportsplex monthly show because it was a curious looking item such as I had never seen. It is a thin copper piece, 19 mm in diameter and struck only on one side. The striking reflects through to the other side and thus appears as a mirror image. Kind of like the foil covering on chocolate "money". The legend reads: "Dalziel Co-op. Soc. Limited." Within an inner circle is: "1 D." It had an appearance of being 19th Century.

My googling took quite a few tries. I quickly met with some success searching "Dalziel Co-op.". There was once a Dalziel Co-operative Society in Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, near Glasgow. Some time ago, it was amalgamated into another, larger Co-op. and its name is now history.

I found a lot of information on British co-operatives, the history of the co-op movement and lots of references to current co-ops on [www.coopline.coop/about intro origins1.html](http://www.coopline.coop/about_intro_origins1.html). The co-operative movement began in Britain. To quote the web site:

“The world-wide movement has its roots in the early part of the nineteenth century when the industrial revolution resulted in the exploitation and misery of many working people. The development of shops failed to keep pace with the growth of the new industrial communities and often people had no choice but to buy goods from unscrupulous local shopkeepers who had a monopoly of trade. These private traders adulterated products, for example putting chalk in flour, and reaped large profits.” ...

“In 1844 28 working men gathered together to set up the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society and opened a co-op shop on Toad Lane in Rochdale. They sold basic items such as flour, butter, tea and candles, but it was how they ran the business that made them different. ... They decided it was time shoppers were treated with honesty, openness and respect, that they should be able to share in the profits that their custom contributed to and that they should have a democratic right to have a say in the business.”

Today there are thousands of co-op businesses of all kinds but to many working people in the U.K. “the co-op” is still just their local shop.

I confess that I read all this and more with great interest but finally got tired and went to bed. Nothing, however, on the “token” or, indeed, any co-op tokens jumped out at me.

The next day, I asked a Scottish friend at work (in his 60's) if he had any recollection of the Society, the use of such tokens or whatever. No luck. Back to the Internet where I finally looked into a web site that came up when I googled “Dalziel Co-op. Society Limited token”. It was called “Coins of Beeston”, a dealer's site in the U.K with long lists of items for sale. Under the heading “Scottish Tokens” there were two “Dalziel Co-operative Society Limited 1d tokens” offered at 9 pounds each. Hey, not bad for 50 cents! But what were they and is that what I had? I continued my googling on other sites but this was the closest I got to a solution.

Finally, I decided it couldn't hurt if I wrote to the Coins of Beeston e-mail address and asked for help. I sent a polite request, describing what I had and noting they appeared to have these same items for sale. I asked if my token is actually what they are selling and if so, could they tell me anything about it. Imagine my delight when, next morning, I had the following reply:

“This is a dividend check for the DALZIEL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED founded in 1860. The place name is pronounced DEE EL. When purchases were made customers received metal checks to indicate the value of their purchase. At the end of an accounting period, usually six months or a year, the surplus made by the Co-op would be distributed to members on the basis of

the amount they had spent, as represented by the face value of the checks returned. I attach an article I penned in 1998. ... All the best, Cobwright"

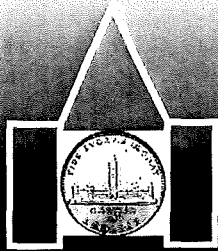
A scholarly article, very readable and interesting, with lots of information on the origins, uses and abuses of co-operative society metal checks was attached. In my follow-up thanks, I determined that my new e-pen pal has delivered and published several papers on similar topics. He readily gave permission to reproduce the one he had sent in our COCC Bulletin. I intend to submit it to our editor as I believe it will be of interest to our members.

I recently bought three Polish State Loan Bank notes dated 23 Aug. 1919 in denominations 5, 10 and 20 Polish "Marek". Having just read "Paris 1919" and realizing that Poland did not exist as a nation immediately before or during World War I, they caught my eye. I've had the wording translated by a Polish friend and, intrigued, am now looking into the notes and the significance of the persons in the portraits on them. This is a work in progress but the Internet is helping. I will do an article later for the Bulletin.

One last google "war story". An associate at work came into my office this summer to show me an interesting treasure she had bought at the Crosby flea market. Thinking she had found an oval wooden picture frame that matched another one she owned, she bought a mouldy old frame with a photo in it obscured by the very dirty glass. When she cleaned it all up she found the photo was more interesting than the frame. It is a picture of an old man with a beard in a suit that is clearly from the U.S. Civil War era. Taking out the picture she discovered a strange 5 cent stamp on the back with George Washington's image and the words: "Internal Revenue, Inl. Exchange". Handwritten in black ink over the stamp is "Nov 5 1864" and the initials "JL". What is it? What is its story? Is this man someone of note from the Civil War or just somebody's long forgotten great grandpa? A few google attempts later I discovered something interesting about the stamp at least, and it thrilled my friend. The stamp is a duly cancelled luxury tax stamp resulting from an Act of Congress in 1864 intended to raise money for the war. I was able to download and print an attractive website page on the origin and use of these stamps for my friend and she now has it framed alongside the photo. We have scanned the actual photo and, once we get a little further along in the Internet research, we hope to be able to send it to an archivist or history buff and maybe discover who the man was, or least who "JL" was. It will be an interesting challenge.

So, if you have no luck looking in the usual sources to find out about that obscure token, medal, antique or whatever, "just google it" as a start. You may find only dead ends. But then again, you may discover a great new field of interest and get to correspond with some very helpful people. There's a whole world of knowledge waiting out there.

R.C. September, 2004



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 37

November 2004

Number 11

From the President's Pen

I trust that all of you who attended the October meeting had a chance to take something home from our annual auction. Thanks are due to all who helped make it a success and, especially, to Tom McFerran for putting together the list for the newsletter and for looking after the accounting, including distribution of the proceeds. Thanks are also due to Sean Issacs and John MacPhee for the fine job they did as auctioneers.

As the weather gets colder and the year draws to close, it is time to think of the November and final meeting for 2004. As noted at the last meeting and in the October newsletter, François Rufiange, will give a presentation on ICCS grading. Francois has asked that those who have ICCS graded coins bring them along for the meeting.

At the November meeting, we will also have our annual election of officers. Although John MacPhee is putting together a slate for your consideration, please remember that nominations are open and encouraged from the floor. Although all positions are up for consideration, two positions must definitely change hands. I don't say this because I wouldn't like to see the incumbents continue in their roles. That is by no means true as both have provided outstanding service to the club in these and other roles over many, many years. Both Johnnie Johnson, as editor of the newsletter, and Tom McFerran, as treasurer, asked last year that we find replacements for them. Unfortunately, despite the fact that I mentioning it several times at meetings, no one came forward to volunteer to take on these roles. That was quite a disappointment to me. No one should feel obligated to continue in these roles indefinitely.

continued....

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
November 22nd, 2004

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

Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of October 25th, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30h. and welcomed attending members. The 50/50 prize was won by Harold Ewell and door prizes were won by Serge Pelletier and Ron Cheek. The minutes of the September meeting were approved on motion of John MacPhee seconded by Johnny Johnson and Leo Soucy. The President circulated a specimen of the new \$20 note and examples of the circulating "Poppy" 25 cent piece. Members noted variations in the positioning of the "Poppy" on the reverse, uneven color application and the fact that the red colour can easily be erased. Members comments extended generally to the quality of recent designs and strikes from the Mint.

The President reported on the "Coin Collecting Day" at the Bank of Canada Currency Museum and that the event was not particularly well attended by the Public. It was suggested that the Club consider the possibility of a "Coin Show" perhaps in conjunction with the Museum's efforts.

A member circulated an example of a 25cent piece struck on a 10 cent piece planchet. F. Rufiange displayed a digital camera holder which he designed and built and commented on a "good" stapler. F. Fesco directed P. Morel's attention to the camera holder. A general discussion ensued on colour balance 's applied to photographing coins with a digital camera.

The President then reminded members of the need to select a slate of officers for the coming year. The immediate past President, John MacPhee, is to lead the nominations committee. The President displayed bound examples of COCC minutes of previous years which generated a discussion on the Club's historical "Artifacts", their location, location of display cases, trophies, and so on. The subject is to be discussed further at a future meeting. The meeting closed on motion of John MacPhee, seconded by Johnny Johnson.

The President then (20:30h) initiated the Club's annual auction, the highlight of the evening and which proved to be a great success.

**Continued:
From the President's Pen,**

As mentioned in the last newsletter, the \$50 banknote is to be put in circulation on November 17. Perhaps, if someone has a specimen, they would bring it to the meeting. By the way, I dropped in for half an hour or so at the November 14 Coin and Stamp Show at the Nepean Sportsplex. There were at least five or six coin dealers there along with the many stamp dealers. It was quite a hubbub of activity. I was speaking briefly with Sean Issacs and was pleased to learn that he is expecting to open a new store soon but, more on that later.

Oh, before I close, I hear that Tom McFerran is planning a little treat to help celebrate the season. Be sure not to miss the meeting!

UPCOMING SHOWS

Nov. 27, Niagara Falls

COIN-A-RAMA - Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Coins, tokens, jewellery, paper money, medals and more. Free parking. \$2.00 for admission. Free Gold Draw. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Bourse info: NCIF (905) 356-5006.

2005

Jan. 28-30, Hamilton

7th Annual CAND Show, Howard Johnson Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King St. E.

Mar. 19, Cambridge

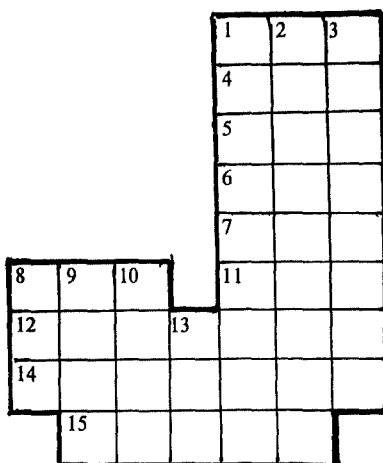
The 14th Annual Cambridge Coin show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Over 40 Tables, of Coins, Tokens, Paper Money, Trade Dollars, Militaria, CTC Coupons. Free Admission. Directions: From 401, take Hwy 24 (Hespeler Rd.) South to Dunbar Rd. (3 km - 8 traffic lights) & turn left, 2nd Building RH. For more information, contact: Wolfe at wolfed@sympatico.ca

Apr. 10, Chatham

CHATHAM COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Wheels Inn, Corner of #2 Highway & Keil Dr. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Across

- 1 - cartoon dog 's bark
- 4 - early automobile
- 5 - exclamation (Brit)
- 6 - before (poetic)
- 7 - nothing
- 8 - grain spikelet
- 11 - golfer's aid
- 12 - mare's birthing
- 14 - occupants
- 15 - soft drinks



Down

- 1 - Rio land
- 2 - regain bearings
- 3 - Praying Mantis weapons
- 8 - sternward
- 9 - sad troubles
- 10 – one billionth (prefix)
- 13 – young boy

Corporation Failures

The mandate of the Chief Executive Officers and Boards of Directors of Corporations is well recognized – operate profitably, or else! Recently, this has resulted in the downfall of several of them. Why? Because ethics and morality have been pre-empted, and social and legal obligations have been ignored in the drive for profits. This has often been fueled by biased forecasts of demand from marketing stimulation for valueless, unnecessary or frivolous products. These failures have caused lack of faith, and widespread social and financial harm to many trusting investors. You may ask: “So what?”

Well, do you recognize some of the symptoms among our Crown Corporations, one of which is important to us all? It is said that: “In Nature, a plant, just before its demise becomes excessively prolific, in one last dying effort to propagate itself”. Analogous?

First, let us analyze our role as collectors and numismatists. In effect, what are we doing? Are we not, in our own way, trying to preserve the physical objects and their historical importance as a link in the chain of our economic and financial culture. Do not many of our holdings not end up in museums about the country, as visible evidence of what we were, and how we lived? Was it not by means of trade and commerce, that we survived as a heterogeneous mass in a form of social order? Are not the objects that we hold a part of this scheme of society? So, are we not saving and recording the history of humankind's most prolific and important social artifacts? – a noble endeavour!

If you agree with this somewhat lofty view of ourselves, then are we not cultural preservers? And if so, is our culture also being properly nurtured, in our national interest, by the decision makers of the Crown Corporation that produces our products? Or is it threatened by proliferation of uncultured and unnecessary products, in the interest of profits? Are all the issues socially respectable, artistically representative, nationally honourable items in which we can take pride, and which gain us prestige in the international field of craftsmanship? These are very moot questions that we should be asking of ourselves, of the numismatic associations that represent us, and of our national political representatives themselves. Comments welcomed.

Remembrance Day 2004

Again, those of us who had experience in the greatest continuous event in our lives will have been lost for a while in reminiscences of those days. They will have been shared among the dwindling numbers of our comrades who have survived, and with sorrow for those who missed the war's aftermath.

It is with the utmost gratitude that we see evidence of the appreciation by many from succeeding generations who greet us with honest applause and thanks for our contribution. On behalf of all veterans in our club, may I say how grateful we are for remembrance of us and our efforts. By such recognition we know that our youth was not wasted..

"J" Puzzle
Solution

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



INTRODUCE A FRIEND TO NUMISMATICS TODAY

A Quiz on Odd and Curious Money

by Ray Mah

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

FESCO FOOTNOTES (b) Nov 04

Young Numismatists' Publication

I have just had the pleasure of reviewing the only known publication in Canada dedicated to the promotion of numismatic information among youth in schools and clubs. It is called: "COIN DE MONNAIE" (Coin Corner or Coin Die) and is published quarterly in French by Claude Bernard and supported by Yvon Marquis who have formed a club: "Apprenp'tis Numismates" (Numismatic Apprentices). Both are well known in Québec numismatic circles. François Rufiange has made a significant contribution to this Spring-Summer 2004 edition, which, with the title page, comprises twenty pages. With this issue, two coins were given to each member of the club.

The letter-sized publication contains a variety of items, which are briefly listed as follows:

- News about the Club, its past and proposed meetings; its literary and design competitions; a visit to the R.C.Mint; information about a jig-saw coin*; odd-shaped coins; two cartoons. the full page imaginative literary articles of two 10-year old girls which were inspired by the Voyageur Dollar; the labyrinth puzzle reproduced herewith; descriptive information about the coins given with the issue; news from the Rimouski, Ottawa-LaVérendrye and Ursulines clubs; a mystery word puzzle; a cross-word puzzle; new coin issues; the Mint's large coin bank; and a series of pictures of holed and odd-shaped coins with 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 22 sides.

Such an ambitious production could only have been produced by the enthusiastic and dedicated people involved, who quite evidently have both the children and the hobby at heart. They all deserve recognition and congratulations.

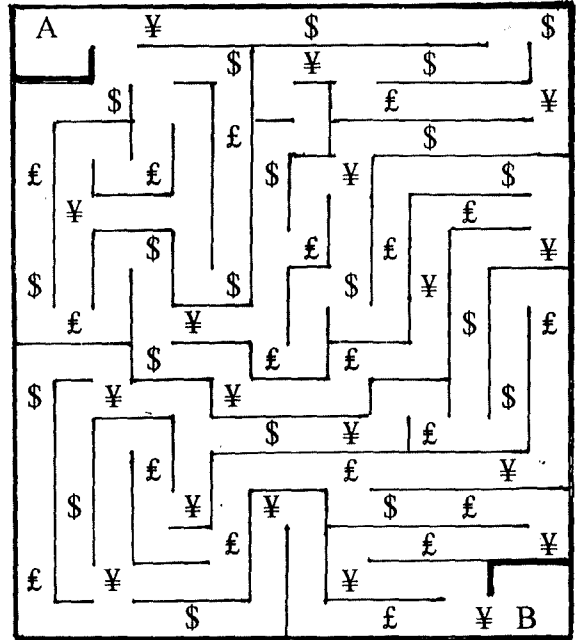
For anyone wishing to join this club there is a fee of \$5 per annum which offsets the publication costs. Address:

"Apprenp'tis Numismates"
C.P. 41021, Succ. Le Mesnil,
Québec, (Québec), G2K 2E3

*It is a 1964 Canadian silver dollar that has been cut by a laser into 12 jig-saw type interlocking pieces. It is featured on the front cover of the publication.

Money Maze

Given: Dollar(\$) = 1, Pound(£) = 2, Yen(¥) = 3
Required: Trace the most economical path (lowest point count) from A to B



C.O.C.C. Officers for 2005

Our president is calling upon members to accept responsibility for the operation of the club next year. As your Honorary President, and one who has had the interests of the club at heart for many years, I must urge members to consider this request seriously. Several officers have given well beyond their share of effort and definitely need successors. The onus is upon those who have not, to come forward now for the survival of this historic club OR we are faced with its collapse and disbanding! The functions are not onerous, and require just general administrative ability, not necessarily depth of numismatic knowledge. Meetings need just be informal gatherings for exchange of information and for barter. The Constitution and By-Laws can be altered to accommodate any manner of functioning considered to be satisfactory by the members. The basic offices open are: President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor. If you enjoy the hobby, please let us know that you can help.

Answers to the Quiz

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

Note:

I received the following paper during my "googling" search of the Dalziel Co-operative Society Limited dividend check (mentioned in my October, 2004 COCC Bulletin article). It was written in 1998 and published in the British Co-operative Studies that year. The author kindly gave me permission to publish it in our Bulletin. As I inadvertently kept only a large type "hard copy" version, I have had to retype it to suit our Bulletin format. Any typos are mine, not the author's.

I hope members find interest in this real life discussion of how these "divi checks" originated, were used (and abused) and finally were discontinued. I certainly did. We should never forget about the actual intended use and the "life experience" of our numismatic material while we are pursuing our collecting goals and immersed in our study of the items' details. In the case of my Dalziel token, the story proved to be a lot more interesting than the actual item.

Ron Cheek

"Why did Co-operative Societies use tokens?"

by Alan Judd

Nottingham Co-op Party Council, vice-Chairman

In the last few months I have addressed this question at several branches of the Co-operative Party.

Tokens are basically a Working Class phenomenon. At many times in history when British Governments have issued insufficient small change, or have failed to strike denominations small enough to enable the poor to make purchases, tokens have appeared. Most tokens have been of small face value, and issued without the authority of the Crown or Government. Usually they have been made of base metal or occasionally more ephemeral material such as leather. They often, but not always, carried marks which

identified the issuer. Although not usually legally sanctioned, token issuers have rarely been prosecuted.

From 1577-1583¹ during the reign of Elizabeth I the city of Bristol issued square copper farthings which were authorized by the Crown to circulate in Bristol and within a radius of ten miles. Later during the uncertainty of the Civil War and the Commonwealth, many thousands of different unauthorized issues were made by cities, towns, merchants and innkeepers throughout England and to a lesser extent Wales and Ireland.² There were further large issues starting in Scotland in 1780, moving to Wales in 1787 and extending throughout industrial and urban England and Ireland³ A final large series, including for the first times quantities of silver 6d and 1/-, appeared at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.⁴ The need for change came as workers moved from the land, where they may have had no use for cash, to the towns and cities of the Industrial Revolution. Ironically, the demand for small change greatly increased at a time when the Government totally abrogated their responsibilities to meet the demand.

While some token manufacturers may have had the best of motives many others were able to take advantage of a vulnerable public by issuing poor quality pieces that were irredeemable. Many other tokens were used for truck payments whereby a worker would be employed on what appeared to be reasonable wages but come pay day would receive not regal money but tokens struck for and issued by the employers. These tokens could often only be spent in the company shop where prices were high and goods adulterated. (*Truck acts attempted to prevent this form of payment: Mrs. Thatcher repealed them in the 1980's.*) There were exceptions where tokens were worth their full face value and some early Socialists and Co-operators were involved in token issues including Thomas Spence.⁵ Good value silver countermarked Spanish Dollars were issued by Arkwright at Cromford Mills and Robert Owen at New Lanark.⁶ One thing, however, epitomized most pre-Co-op token issues: fraud. In view of this inauspicious past how was it that Co-ops used so many tokens?

Although I have studied tokens for some twenty years I had never before addressed this apparently simple question. Throughout the history of money there have been issues not officially sanctioned which are accepted as money. Usually they were made to meet a need for small change, but as we will see from a study of Co-op issues this is not always the case.

Co-operative dividend is a distribution of surplus profits in direct proportion to the amount spent by the customer during the dividend period. I am saying this for two reasons, firstly because there are Co-operators of a certain age who may never have encountered dividend, and secondly, because dividend is not a fixed amount decided in advance. (*Issuers of reward cards take note!*) Dividends were paid by societies such as Lennoxton in 1812⁷, but after 1844 more and more societies paid them. The question at once arose how to pay dividends economically and equitably? A number of systems were tried but for many Co-ops from the 1850's the answer was to have metal checks made with the value of the purchase and the name of the Society stamped on. (*Most Societies used metal checks, Scotland uniquely also used early forms of plastic for divi checks.*⁸)

This was the age of the metal ticket with a proliferation of die sinkers. Metal tickets were advertised as being cheaper than the calling cards that were *de rigueur* in Victorian society. For example, the firm E. Cottrill, 52 St Paul's Sqr, Birmingham issued a small copper token bearing the words, '*Cottrill's embossing press & die complete, 12/6 – medals – like this cheaper than cards.*' The cost of manufacture was of the order of ½ x 1/4d each plus 10/- for the die. Plymouth Co-op Society, for example, c 1862 purchased 14,000 checks in ten values to 1 pound for 9 pounds, inclusive.⁹ (*I have a 2 pound check from this period so the record may not be entirely accurate!*)

Checks were issued for all sums from 1/4d (rarely), 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 3d, ...10d, 11d, 1/-, 2/-, ...9/-, 10/- (this value often appearing as "half sovereign"), and 1 pound and later 5 pounds. The lower value pieces tended to bracteates, rather like the foil covering chocolate money, but somewhat thicker. These bracteates were usually of plated iron, occasionally of copper or brass. Higher values were often struck on both sides like ordinary coinage in copper or brass, sometimes zinc. The checks could be obtained at very short notice from manufacturers such as Hinks, Iliffe, Smith and Leonard of Birmingham, Ardill of Leeds (*a most prolific manufacturer*) and Gill of Sheffield.¹⁰ There was great competition and Societies changed makers in exchange for reduced quotes. It seems that most manufacturers were prepared to work for their Co-operative brothers, I note however that Pope of Birmingham, one of the largest firms at the time, is not recorded as a manufacturer, perhaps they had political objections? These checks were unlike any coin like object previously issued in that their stated value was not their face value. If a customer purchased 1/- worth of goods they

received a token marked with the value 1/-. No doubt even at this early stage unscrupulous people would have been trying to pass the pieces as if they were money! Some high value checks feature symbols of labour such as sheaves, beehives or farming implements. A large proportion of Societies choose metal checks and it is worth noting that the Rochdale Conservative Store also issued divi checks!¹¹

What led societies to choose metal checks? In 1861 Derby Co-operative Society¹² introduced a system of paper receipts, with counterfoils but without numbers and with the amount of purchase written by the cashier. So if, for example, you spent 1/- you would receive a paper check to this amount with your purchases. But, come divi day a woman walked in who had changed the 1/- on tickets to 11/- and tried to claim the higher divi. She was arrested, but the judge, who ruled that she had not committed an offence, dismissed the forgery charge. Metal checks were cheap to use, fairly indestructible, incapable of alteration and difficult to forge. Soon after this incident the Derby Co-op turned to metal tokens.

Following a purchase tokens to the equivalent face value of the goods would be handed over, no record of the member's number being made. Over time, small value checks would be exchanged and dividend was usually paid only on checks of 1/- or over. Come divi day, the customer would return their checks where they would be counted and the relevant dividend paid. This system is known as an ONUS system because it is up to the customer to retain the checks and later claim the divi. The system was in principle cheap to run though divi days were labour intensive with many checks to be counted and entitlements to be calculated. Often in those days divi was quite high and members might receive 2/6 for each 1 pound of checks. What may surprise some is that non-members also received checks with purchases but come divi day they received a reduced divi of say 1/10d. Thus with this sentence I have signaled a drawback! As no record was kept of individual purchases non-members could sell their checks at a middle price to members to their mutual benefit, though overall, of course, to the detriment of the Society. Differential dividends did not just apply to members and non-members; sometimes departments paid different dividends and so departmental dividends were required. Wealthy members would on occasion take advantage of more impecunious members who would sell their checks at discount if financial problems prevented them waiting for the six monthly or annual divi. So, early on in their issue it was made a rule that checks were not transferable. A wonderful reference in Leeman¹³ records

that in 1865, *'black sheep had entered the fold'* and that *'some members had been trafficking in non-members' checks to the detriment of the Society'*. Somehow nowadays we associate trafficking with somewhat more serious offences. In 1900 a member was thrown out of the Rugby Society for *'serious check irregularities'*.

There were other drawbacks to metal checks. In 1866 Lincoln Society was surprised to receive more checks at divi day than had been issued! Someone had counterfeited several thousand pounds' worth, or perhaps more likely had got hold of the original dies. The checks were all called in and buried in a Lincoln Co-op Society farm; they have never been found. In another incident a man called Clarke was arrested and charged with attempting to obtain money by deception when claiming divi from a Huddersfield Society. When police went round to his home they apparently found dies for eleven Societies' checks – probably obtained from the manufacturers or filched from the Societies. He was sentenced to fifteen months hard labour, so it seems the woman in Derby got off light!

Paying divi was labour intensive. Even though only high value checks were used they still needed to be counted. No one knew how many checks would be returned. Some checks would no doubt be mislaid or stolen, to the good of the other members but to the detriment of the member involved and the spirit of Co-operation. If it was likely a low divi would be paid members withheld their checks. But some Societies paid their divi on the basis of how many checks were redeemed. So if a low divi was expected few checks were returned and a high divi paid. The next year there would have been many outstanding checks and perhaps a very low divi. Most Societies eventually realized that in spite of their initial attractiveness metal checks had a great many drawbacks including encouraging un-Co-operative actions by members! Slowly Societies introduced paper systems that allowed records of members' numbers and divi entitlement to be recorded. The ONUS had switched to the Society and subject to errors the correct divi was paid at the appropriate time to all members. By the turn of the 19th Century few societies were still using a metal check system, though Royal Arsenal continued until the 1960's.

But this was certainly not the end of tokens. A second usage was for prepayment of bread, milk, coal and oil. These checks were purchased in advance, sometimes at discount, and left out for or handed to delivery men. If dividend checks were being used they would be handed over with the

purchase, so you got tokens for buying tokens. This system obviated the need for men to collect money each week and was almost certainly done for both practical and security reasons. The system continued until recently and may well still be in operation somewhere in the country. Bread was sold in quartern and half quartern loaves, so you can find tokens that say bread on one side and quart on the other, which may well make people conclude wrongly that a check could be used both for milk and bread. Tokens for milk include Gill, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart with others having such details as Sterilized or Pasteurized. Coal tokens may say the amount of coal, the type of coal, or occasionally the price. Early checks were made in copper, later in aluminium and finally most turned to plastic or pressed fibre. When the price of milk changed the colour of plastic tokens was changed. Presumably the old colours became obsolete, otherwise what was the purpose; perhaps a reader can tell me.

The final type of token was Mutuality issues. In the depression of the 1920's many people turned to obtaining goods on tick from door to door tally men. The system was full of abuse, poor quality goods and exorbitant rates of interest, and so the London 1923 system was devised. Under this system, against the Rochdale principles, but for the best reasons the Co-op became a money-lender. Members could obtain small loans to purchase goods at the Co-op. The usual practice was to borrow 1 pound and pay back a shilling a week for 21 weeks. This seems quite generous – but represents an annual percentage rate of around 25%! [I make it 10%. Am I missing something? R.C.] Some members were borrowing money and then spending it in other establishments, so Mutuality checks began. These checks, unlike divi checks, had a face value equal to their purchasing power. A member would receive his loan in checks, which could only be exchanged for goods at the Co-op and any change would also be given in such checks.

Now after just over a hundred years most Co-op tokens have gone, but in that time some 10,000+¹⁴ types have been issued by hundreds of Societies. As we contract (or expand) into a single society and the smaller or failed Societies fade away we can remember them from the tokens that they issued.

¹ Rudding, The Rev Rogers, *Annals Of The Coinage Of Great Britain*, London, 1840, I, p348, Where the date is given as 1574.

PECK, C. WILSON, *English copper, tin and bronze coins in the British Museum, 1558-1958*, LONDON, 1970, p 10, Where the date is given as 'probably January 1577'..

² WILLIAMSON, GEORGE C., *Trade token issued in the Seventeenth Century*, LONDON, 1967.

³ DALTON, R. and HAMER, S.H., *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*, MASSACHUSETTS, 1977

⁴ DAVIS, W.J., *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*, LONDON, 1904

⁵ BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, VOL XXXVIII, 1969, Thompson, R.H., *The dies of Thomas Spence (1750 – 1814)* p 126-16.2

⁶ SEABY, *British Tokens And Their Values*, LONDON, 1984, p140, p144

⁷ BAILEY, JACK, *The British Co-operative Movement*, LONDON, 1955, pp12

⁸ RAINS, D.R., *Catalogue of Co-op Checks & Tokens*, BEESTON, 1997

⁹ BRISCOE, R., *Plymouth Co-op Society 1860-1960*, p 15

¹⁰ HAWKINS, R.N.P., *A dictionary of makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies and counters, 1788-1910*, LONDON, 1989

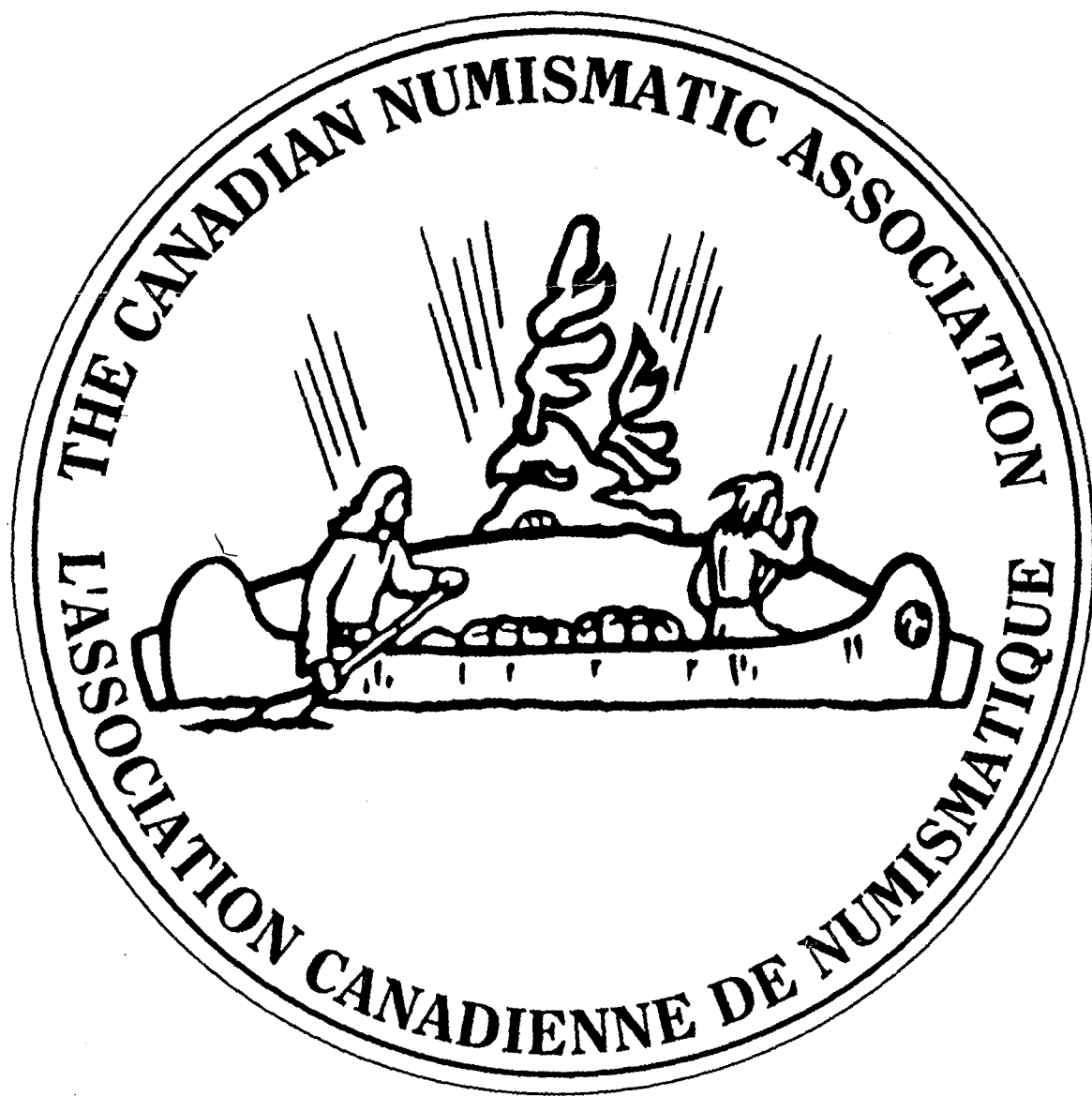
¹¹ For an example see *Coins of Beeston*, List 72, BEESTON, NOTTS.

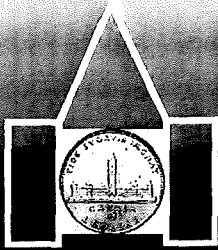
¹² UNSWORTH, W. LESLIE, *Seventy-five years of Co-operation in Derby*, MANCHESTER, 1927, p37-8

¹³ LEEMAN, F.W., *Co-operation in Nottingham, 1860-1960*, Manchester, 1960?, p26

¹⁴ RAINS, *ibid.*, lists 6500







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 37

December 2004

Number 12

From the President's Pen

As the year draws to a close, my thoughts turn to what I would like to accomplish in the coming year. From a numismatic standpoint that will, hopefully, mean several things. One is making a serious dent in the many gaps in the inventory of my collection. Another is doing some research on locally issued tokens, particularly those associated with transportation. A third will be enhancing my experience with coin photography. What I will actually accomplish remains to be seen. As usual, this will be a challenge as there are many competing interests and tasks, not the least of which are my many other hobbies and completing the renovations to my basement.

While on the subject of local tokens, I was snow shoeing recently in Gatineau Park with my daughter and granddaughter. After passing a couple of hours on the trail, we stopped in at a small restaurant in Chelsea for hot beverages and something to eat. Before leaving, we visited the boutique on the second floor where, in front of the cash register, I noticed several recent issues of "Up the Gatineau", a publication of the Historical Society of the Gatineau.

What attracted me to them was the illustration on the cover of one issue of what looked like a token. On closer inspection, I discovered that it was a bakery token issued by William Orme who, for many years, operated a bakery in Wakefield, Quebec. The token was on the cover of Volume 28 which was published in 2002. Inside was a twelve page illustrated article on trade and other tokens of the Gatineau region by Paul Berry. Needless to say I purchased the issue.

Continued overleaf.....

President
Robert Smith

Hon. President
Frank Fesco

Vice-President
John MacPhee

Secretary
Pierre Morel

Treasurer
Tom McFerran

Journal Editor
John MacPhee

Journal Publisher
Johnnie Johnston

Next Meeting
January 24, 2005

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

Regular - \$15.00
Family - \$18.00

ISSN 1184-6798

Minutes of the COCC Meeting of November 22nd, 2004

The President called the meeting to order at 19:30. The minutes of the October meeting were approved on motion of F. Rufiange, seconded by Steve Woodland. The 50/50 draw was won by Johnny Johnson, and door prizes were won by P. Morel, Horst Karczewski, and F. Rufiange. The President welcomed Steve Woodland as a new member. Steve is interested in Canadian coins, particularly coins from Newfoundland.

The President welcomed Vadim Kapustkin, from St. Petersburg. It was Vadim's second visit to Canada. He noted that St. Petersburg was celebrating its 1300th anniversary. He also brought coins from Russia for trade with members.

This being the last meeting of the year, a new slate of officers was elected or acclaimed for the year 2005. The following will lead the COCC to greater achievements in the coming year. On motion of Frank Fesco, seconded by R. Smith, they are:

President: Francois Rufiange

Vice President: John MacPhee

Treasurer: R. Smith

Secretary: P. Morel

Editor: David Bergeron/John MacPhee

Publisher: Johnnie Johnston/John MacPhee

The President's job description was passed on to Francois Rufiange. Francois gave a presentation on his experiences and findings in dealing with two of the more popular coin grading services. He was thanked by Frank Fesco. The meeting closed on motion of Lucio Toneatti, seconded by R. Smith. Wine and cheese was served to close another successful year of the COCC.

ContinuedFrom the President's Pen

Also on the subject of local tokens, there is an article by Barry Uman on the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company and its one transportation token in the October issue of "The Fare Box", the newsletter of the American Vecturist Association. The article was also in the December issue of "Numismatica Canada", the publication of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and the Canadian Association of Token Collectors. The token is described as "one of the most beautiful and rare Canadian transportation token". It is further described as the only horsecar token issued in Canada. I haven't yet been successful but I would sure love to have a specimen of that token for my collection.

I was pleased to see the interest of members at the November meeting in putting together a slate of officers for the coming year (see the minutes of the meeting which follow). I was particularly pleased that two relatively new members are taking on the roles of President and Program Director. And I am especially pleased that we now have someone that will focus exclusively on the program area. In my view, a well-planned and implemented program of activities is essential to the club's continued success.

Because of the holiday season, we do not meet in December. The next meeting will be the fourth Monday in January and there will be another issue of this journal before then. In the meantime, I wish you and your families a healthy and happy New Year.

Introduce
a friend to
Numismatics
today!





City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 42104 P.O. St. Jean Ottawa, Ontario K1K 4L4

Monthly meetings are
4th Monday (except Dec)
Meetings start at 19:30
in the 3 floor
meeting room
of the Heron Road
Multi - Service Centre
1480 Heron Road
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Next Meeting
October 24th, 2004

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...etc...

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

ISSN 1184-6798

Volume 37 December 2004 Number 12

THE OL' GRINCH

It's a sure cinch
That the ol' Grinch
In a mad rage
Stole our front page.

He must hate us
And our Christmas
To have done this
Hoping we'll miss
Our last issue.
But we bring you
This small stand-in
So we fooled him.

We do ask you
To please come to
Our next meeting
And along bring
Show-and-tell thing.

There you can meet
Welcome and greet
The brand new crew
Who will serve you
And keep Club alive
In 2-0-0-5

Please keep this date
At Herongate.
Come if you can
On 24th Jan.

HAPPINESS IS ...

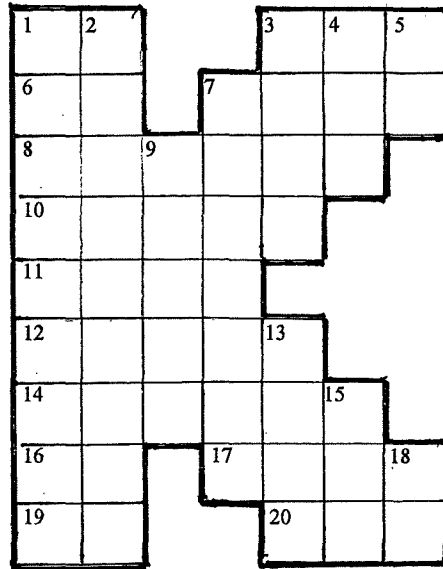
F	The harmony of a balanced choir;
R	The warmth of a glowing fire;
O	The aroma of baking bread;
M	The comfort of a downy bed;
	The fragrance of a delicate flower;
	The enjoyment of a happy hour;
R	The savouring of delicacies;
I	The trips to lands overseas;
D	The remembrance of a joyful event;
I	The pride in accomplishment;
C	The soaring of violin strings;
U	The company that a good friend brings;
L	The caress of a loving hand;
O	The rhythm of an excellent band;
U	The view of a colourful scene;
S	The realization of a old dream;
	The draft of a refreshing drink;
T	The challenge that makes you think;
O	The faith that quiets your soul;
	The success in reaching your goal;
S	The calmness of a quiet tone;
U	The feeling of not being alone;
B	The love of life and living;
L	The joy of caring and giving;
I	The welcoming hug and kiss;
M	The mail from one you miss;
E	The knowledge that things get better;
	The cheerful news in a letter;
	The thoughts expressed in this,
	The poem on what happiness is.

F.F. 04 11 28

FESCO FOOTNOTES – Dec 04

Across

- 1 - toppers' Org.(abb)
- 3 - taxi
- 6 - reflective sound
- 7 - yawn.
- 8 - harsh
- 10 - threefold
- 11 - become erect
- 12 - tree seed
- 14 - cowboy's rope
- 16 - enclosed
- 17 - ship's complement
- 19 - Roman bronze coin
- 20 - Toronto Fair (abb)



Down

- 1 – ANZAC country
- 2 – major power people
- 3 – concerned assistance
- 4 – mimic
- 5 – exist
- 7 – group type
- 9 – eye shade
- 13 – US drug agent (slang)
- 15 – decimal base
- 18 – both of us

Season's Greeting

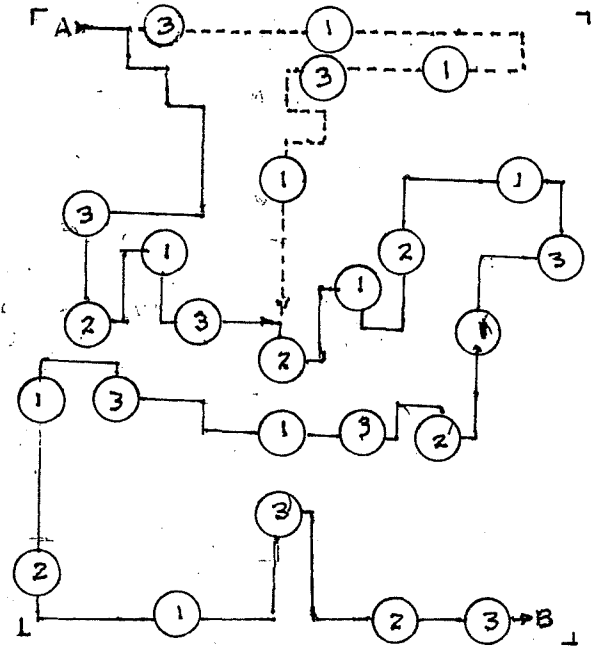
It is with a sense of gratitude and satisfaction that I add my best wishes of the season to all members of the club. We have survived another crisis by the good graces of some new members, and by the extended service of some old. My thanks and appreciation go to the 2005 COCC Executive team. I sense that we are entering a new and invigorating era in our operations. For me, it is the first, and probably my best Christmas present and one that I look forward to enjoying throughout the coming season. I hope that you all receive equally satisfying benefits.

New Source of Material

For the avid collector who is willing to go that extra yard to add pieces to a collection, a new Coin Store will have opened in the Valley area by the time you get this. It's at: 42 Mill Street, in ALMONTE., about an hour WSW of Ottawa.

Our member, and fair dealer, Sean Isaacs has decided to launch this venture under his already established operating title: "Alliance Coin & Banknote". In addition to his extensive range of regular material, he also has the largest stock of tokens and medals of most dealers. Here is an opportunity to buy a present for yourself at Xmas

Money Maze Minimum – 40



In chess, when a composed problem has more than the intended solution, it is "cooked". This maze problem has only one minimum solution, BUT two routes to achieve it, so, I guess we can say that it is only half-baked! The alternative route is shown as dotted line.



"TO HANOVER"
Tokens & Medalets
by Frank Fesco, FCNRS



These relatively common tokens have the bust of young 18 year old Queen Victoria, facing left, on the obverse, and a horseman riding to the right, **ignoring** a dragon underfoot, on the reverse. They are usually made of brass, and most are dated 1837, when Victoria became Britain's queen. Large quantities and varieties of them were issued as satirical gaming counters and medalets. They were in contrast to the gold sovereign coins which had a mounted horseman, Saint George, **slaying** a dragon underfoot. In Britain they are referred to as TO HANOVER tokens or counters, and in the U.S.A., as HANOVER JACKS. They are of interest because of the historical event that prompted their issue, which was as follows:

King George III of Britain was also King of Hanover, a dual reign which his successor, King William IV, inherited in 1830. But, when Queen Victoria succeeded William as Queen of England, in 1837, she could not rule in Hanover because of the Frankish Salic Law, which decreed that only male heirs could rule. So, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, a son of George III, became King of Hanover. These pieces depict the Duke riding proudly off to his new realm. The dragon, generally with multiple heads, symbolized the serious social problems of the time, which the public felt that the Duke was evading.

The medalet types have a loop at the top for suspending, and many of the gaming pieces were gilt or gold coloured, resembling the British gold sovereign coins. It is likely that some of these were passed as such, thus defrauding the unwary or unfamiliar.

In my 63-piece collection their characteristic sizes, weights, DAD's, etc., were recorded. Then they were classified, first by their different obverse legends, then by the number and positions of the heads of the reverse dragons, and finally by other differences. An identity code were assigned to each using a "IA1a" system. The following tables list their variables:

Obverse Legends:

VICTORIA REGINA
H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN
VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
REPUBLIQUE*FRANCAISE*

(Not truly a Victorian token because of a French obverse, but with a TO HANOVER reverse)

Dragon Heads & Directions Faced:

Three - 2 right, 1 left
" - 2 right, 1 upward
" - 2 right, 1 up left
" - 3 right
Two - 1 right, 1 left
" - 2 right
One - 1 upward
" - 1 left

Other Relevant Differences

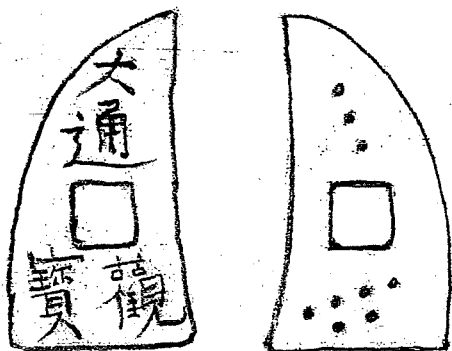
Milling (or not).
Suspending loop (or not, or removed).
Date (mainly 1837; also 1830 - 1866).
Weight & Dimension (major)
Design detail (minor).

04 11 28

Note - Illustrations are of a double date type (1837 & 1849) and are shown at twice diameter size.

AN ODD-SHAPED CHINESE MEDAL

By Frank Fesco FCNRS



A search of available literature revealed only one source that made reference to this Chinese medal, and it was brief¹. So I have tried to deduce more information by considering its four main features – shape, hole, obverse and reverse designs.

1 - Its shape - This resembles an animal tooth, tusk or horn, which implies something of strong and enduring quality. Formerly the Chinese associated such objects with the type of reputed prowess derived from dragon-bone concoctions. .

2 - Its square hole - This is symbolic of the four corners of the earth. It was used in the design of almost all Chinese cast bronze coins since ancient times. It has the connotation of world-wide or universal acceptance..

3 - Its obverse inscription - It bears the four Chinese characters: 大觀通寶
TÀ KŪAN T'ŪNG PAO "Ta Kuan" currency"
This was one of the regnal titles of Emperor Hui Tsung of the Sung Dynasty (AD 620-1125). But no such item was included in the official record of China's currency:³

4 - Its reverse design - Above and below its central hole were three and six dots, whose meaning initially eluded me.

The first three implications - outstanding quality, universal acceptance and pleasure to behold Sung dynasty currency - were mulled over. This was in an effort to find a reasonable association among them that might explain the purpose of the medal. Then, suddenly, my Ch'i force caused me to recall something that brought these points together.

I had read somewhere⁴ that, of all the cast coinage of the Chinese Empire down through the dynasties, one coin was judged to be the most outstanding in artistry and quality of workmanship – the 10-Cash coin of Emperor Hui Tsung during his Ta Kuan reign, 1107-10.

Another source said that it excelled as a masterpiece of design⁵. The obverse of that coin is shown here so you can judge for yourself

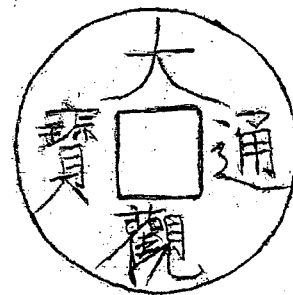
The reverse is blank.

Similar coins were cast in lower denominations.

The fineness of its lines, the expanse of its field, the minimal borders, the elegance and flair of its characters, the tone of the alloy and the quality of finish, seem to support that judgment.

Good, so far, but what of the medal's dots? Well, two further associations were noted:

(1) the Ta Kuan regnal title was adopted in the 6th year, 1107, of the reign of the Emperor: and,
(2) in spite of the coin's popularity, it was withdrawn in 1109, after only 3 years, because it led to illicit coining⁶.



In light of these considerations, I suggest that this was a medal, cast by Chinese admirers, in honour of the most noble of bronze Ch'ien coins – the Sung Dynasty 1107-09 Ta Kuan 10-cash of Emperor Hui Tsung.

Notes

¹ The Medals of China by J.A.Brudin, in The Numismatist, August-September 1899

² Literally: "Great pleasure to behold"

³ 中國古錢譜 Illustrative Plates of China's Ancient Coins PR China 1988 (in Chinese)

⁴ I could not recall my source

⁵ Chinese Cash by David Chen 2000

⁶ Chinese Currency by Fredrik Schjöth 1965

DIGITAL CAMERA ADVICE FOR BEGINNERS
(Anonymous extract from a coin chat group - F.F 04 11 26)

Dear colleagues,

A couple of weeks ago I asked for advice on getting advice from the net about buying a good point-and-shoot digital for ordinary snapshots (and maybe in a pinch, a coin photo). Already, just browsing in a store, I picked up the Nikon Coolpix 3200, and fell in love with it. It has a great feel and seems user-friendly.

I checked out all the recommendations sent by kind members of this list and found a couple of sites that helped me. I still like the Nikon, which gets high marks in the ratings and from some listmembers.

Steve's Digicams, recommended by several, is a great site. You can find more information there than anywhere else. He discusses each camera in detail and identifies the pluses and minuses, but he does not give them a quantitative rating. <http://www.steves-digicams.com>

If you click on the "check prices" next to each listing on Steve's page, you're taken to dealtime.com. This is also a site you can go to directly to shop for anything. I have used it before and found excellent prices, and none of the peculiar unknown stores that I have bought from through dealtime has provided anything but correct service (the site rates the stores according to user satisfaction). Dealtime is especially neat for the US--you can type in your postal code and get the items listed by total price including shipping to your address and sales tax, if any (In the US, each state sets its own sales tax, and you don't have to pay it on internet purchases if the company doesn't do business in your state. This is another reason that I usually end up buying from some small store far away instead of a well-known national chain store that will almost always have a store somewhere in New Jersey)

Dealtime also offers the possibility of checking user reviews. On the description of each item, it tells you how many reviews there are and what proportion were positive. If you click to read the reviews, you go to another website of another company, epinions.com.

This site was one of my first finds when I got access to the net and I still like it. The reviews are real, not always exhaustively professional like Steve's Digicams but not inhibited either. Under "cons" for the Nikon, one woman wrote "it doesn't fold the laundry."

Finally, just now I found two excellent sites independently. One is a sub-site of My Product Advisor, <http://www.myproductadvisor.com>, called Digital Camera Advisor, that enables quick search and comparison of similar cameras. The interface is really neat and user-friendly. The results were a lot like dealtime, epinions, and even Consumer Reports, which I guess means that the site works--but I got the results a lot faster than on the other sites.

The other site is <http://www.imaging-resource.com/>. This seems like the encyclopedia site for images, with information on cameras, scanning, and printers.

Thanks to everyone who sent advice to the group or to me personally, and thanks to those who maintain this excellent e-mail group.

Best,

Michael

Michael - -

I do not remember whether I have sent you or the group a copy of Glenn's digital photography sitesheet from the University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH) - but here it is. This will permit you to find almost **any** camera information that you desire. Enjoy.

http://mywebpages.comcast.net/glennet/DC_ClassesLinks.htm

I have attended these classes at UAH and they are a wonderful help toward understanding all of the quirks associated with digital photography. Jim/CNLF.

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



UPCOMING SHOWS

2005

Jan. 28-30, Hamilton

7th Annual CAND Show, Howard Johnson Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King St. E.

Mar. 19, Cambridge

The 14th Annual Cambridge Coin show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Over 40 Tables, of Coins, Tokens, Paper Money, Trade Dollars, Militaria, CTC Coupons. Free Admission. Directions: From 401, take Hwy 24 (Hespeler Rd.) South to Dunbar Rd. (3 km - 8 traffic lights) & turn left, 2nd Building RH. For more information, contact: Wolfe at wolfed@sympatico.ca

Apr. 10, Chatham

CHATHAM COIN CLUB ANNUAL SHOW - Wheels Inn, Corner of #2 Highway & Keil Dr. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.



2005



O.N.A.

43rd Annual Coin Convention

Ramada Inn

85 Ste. Anne Rd.

Rainbow Outlet Centre

Sudbury, Ontario.

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1-800-436-4449

Set-up

5:00 p.m. April 15th

Bourse Floor

Opens at 10:00 a.m. each day

April 16th 17th

Auction April 16th

Public Welcome

Buy-Sell-Trade

45 Bourse tables

Admission: \$3.00

Hosted by the Nickel Belt

Coin Club



Convention Medal Design

2005 Sudbury

Designed by Gerry and Roland Albert of the Nickel Belt Coin Club. Gerry is the current President and Roland is the Past President. The design depicts the Big Nickel Mine with a mining train in the foreground.

