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Coin equivalents: The question is, what equals what?

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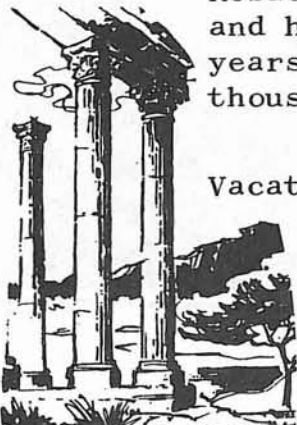
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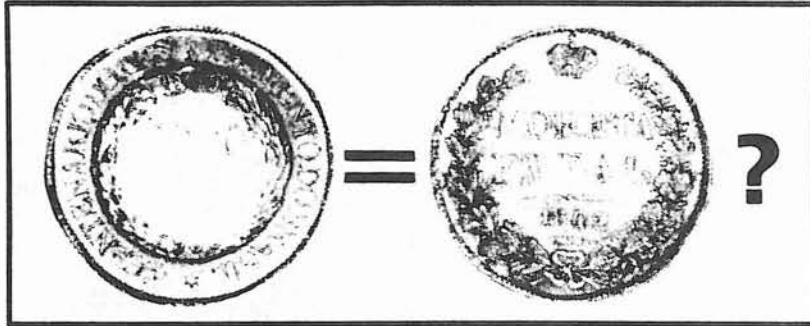
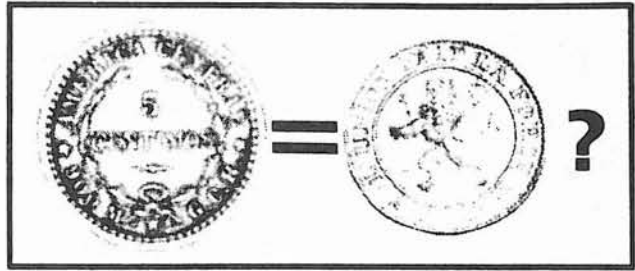
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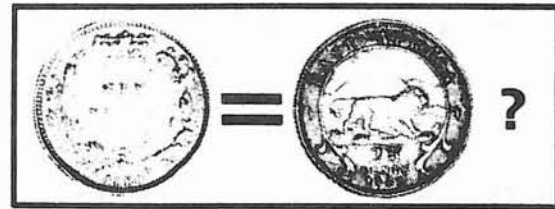


What



equals

what?



Horizontal collecting across international lines

By Paul Downing

It seems that I started something with the series on 20-cent coins in *World Coin News* several years ago.

Since the first installment appeared, people have asked me how my standards for franc-value coins apply to other denominations. What other world coins, they asked, are equal to the U.S. dime or quarter?

Franc-ly (sorry about that), the idea didn't occur to me at the time. I set a standard for one extensive and important group of coins, which I saw primarily from a historical perspective, and I didn't test it to see how it worked out with other coin values.

But it was a fascinating thought. People have been collecting horizontally — by that I mean one size or denomination across national boundaries — for cen-

turies, but mostly crown-size coins. It's fortunate that they did, because many of the easily damaged coins have survived in high grades as a result.

Although scorned by the old-time collectors, minor silver coins have much to recommend them as collecting material. Often of the same designs as the major coins, they usually were struck in much larger numbers. Many were tucked away and forgotten. Their relatively light weight meant that those in circulation suffered less; their smaller details meant less visible wear. Maybe it is time for these coins, generally less expensive than crowns, to become subjects for horizontal collecting in their own right. It might help if someone were to devise some standards for classifying minor coins by equivalent sizes and intrinsic values.

Thinking along these lines, I set to work. It wasn't as easy as I had supposed. But, after filling a wastebasket

with false starts, I think I have a workable system. The list at the end of this article provides a guide for collecting matching sets of world minor silver coins.

As with franc-value coins, and for the same reasons, the period covered is about 1800-1920.

To show you what I mean, let's take a few examples. A collection assembled under my proposed standards might include the following unlikely sounding bedfellows, all in the five-cent class: Bolivia's 1/16 peso, Ceylon's 10 cents, Egypt's one guerche, Finland's 25 pennia, France's quarter franc, Germany's 20 pfennig, Iran's one-quarter kran, Morocco's half dirhem, and so on. The bedfellows include numerous coins with denominations of five cents, five centavos, five sen and similar quintuple values; half decimo, half dinero, half-dime, and others.

However, the denomination alone is



Six-cent coins: The British threepence and the Indian two annas.



British-system threepence, the Spanish-system half real (worth 6.25 cents), and the two annas or 1/8 rupee of India and some other countries. Bolivia had a half sol in the six-cent class, not to be confused with the Peruvian half sol, a half-dollar coin.

Others which appear to belong in the six-cent class include the 30 lepta of the British Islands, the six sols of pre-revolutionary France and Tunis' eight arub.

The eight-cent category is a small one, comprised mainly of the British threepence, Russia's 10 kopek (1810-66) and Cyprus' 1901 three piastres. The Cyprus silver coins — I mention this in case you never noticed it — are really United Kingdom coins in disguise with a ratio of nine piastres to the shilling. Odd denominations like 4 1/2 piastres (six pence) are a result. Most other eight-cent coins are nominal 10-cent pieces with reduced silver content because of inflation.

Many coins are in the 10-cent category. Most of them are 1/10 of a dollar coin under various names, or half of a franc-value coin, expressed either as a cent or as 50 units of a lower denomination under the decimal system (50 centimes, for example).

Some not-so-obvious 10-centers are Bolivia's 1859-63 1/8 peso; Brazil's 80 reis of 1778-1821 and 200 reis of 1854-63; Finland's 50 pennia, 1864-1917; Rumania's 500 dinar or half kran or halfrial, 1879-1936; Mauritius' 20 cents of 1877-83; Morocco's one dirhem or 1/10 rial

of 1882-1913; the Papal States' 10 baiocchi or 10 soldi, 1836-69; Portugal's 100 reis of 1838-1910; Spain's two reales, 1844-64, and 20 centimos, 1864-68, Turkey's two piastres (kurus), 1845-1917; and Venezuela's 1858 one real.

Coins worth 12 or 12.5 cents also come from many monetary systems, although the number of them is not great. A selection of these "one-bit" coins would make an interesting offbeat collection. With a normal weight of 3.125 grams, they can vary in gross and net silver weight between 3.5 and 2.5 grams in my personal scale.

The most important representatives of the value are sixpences of the British system, the one real of the Spanish system (although some 1-real coins were decimalized to a 10-cent value), the quarter rupee in the Indian system, and the half mark of Germany and its colonies.

The 25-cent coins of Ceylon (1892-1917) and East Africa (1906-18) have identical quarter-rupee-type specifications. Their size is right for 12-cent coins, but their silver content is a little low. By then the value of the rupee had slipped from 45 to 36 cents, and these coins could just as well be considered as 10-cent pieces.

Specifications of the India rupee itself did not change for more than 100 years (1835-1939), although its exchange value, dropped 20 percent. It is one of several examples of silver coins of the period which were worth more, in comparison, than their exchange values would indicate.

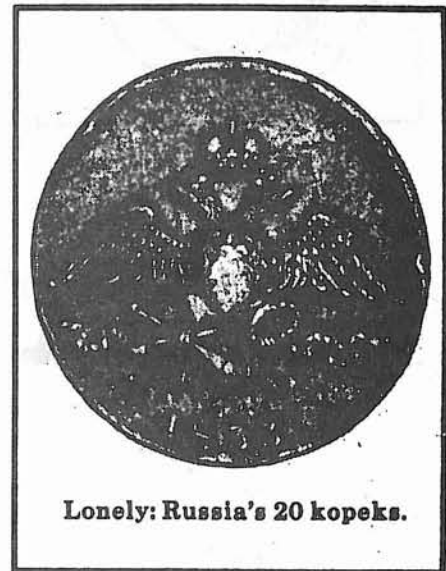
Other 12-cent coins include the

Cyprus 4 1/2 piastres (equal to six pence), Ethiopia 1/2 bir, the 12 sols of pre-revolutionary France, Siam's quarter baht and Tunis' one piastre/16 kharub.

There are a few 15-cent coins, but most are nominal 20-cent pieces which were minted to a smaller size or lower fineness because of inflation. Generally, I try to ignore inflationary-slippage coins and concentrate on normal values. Such coins have their place in a study of the effects of inflation or changes in the relative values of silver and gold, but not here.

Among the legitimate 15-cent coins are Austria's 20 kreuzer (1852-56), the French 15 sols (1891-92) and Russia's 20 kopek (1810-66). It is, all in all, a short-lived and uninteresting category.

I covered 20-cent pieces at tiresome length in the series on "franc-ness", so I'll skip over it quickly here. It is an important denomination, having been

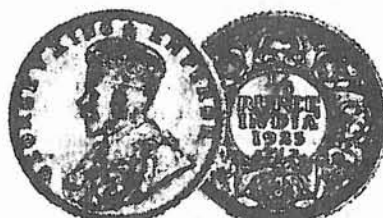
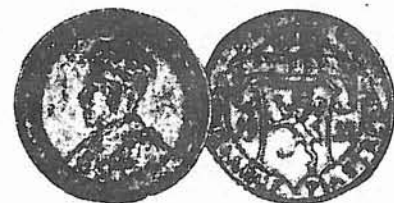


Lonely: Russia's 20 kopeks.

the principal coin of account of several countries, called by names such as franc, krone (Austria), lev, drachma, lira, markka, korona, kran, yang, perper, peseta, leu, dinar and bolivar. In Brazil it was 160 reis, 400 reis and 500 reis at different times. In other countries it was 20 cents or centavos, two decimos or one-fifth of a dollar-sized coin such as the boliviano.

(EQUIVALENTS, Next Page)

A strange assortment of coins come together in the 12-cent class, including (clockwise from top left) Cyprus' 4 1/2 piastres, Ethiopia's 1/2 bir, Colombia's one real, and India's quarter rupee.



Equivalent coins from the three-cent group ...

no guarantee of intrinsic value. That can be determined only by comparing silver content and exchange values of the time. Chile's half-decimo coins from 1851 to 1881, for example, are five-cent pieces; but Chile's 1896 five centavos is a four-cent coin.

To set standards for 20-cent coins, I started with a normal weight of five grams. I allowed a 10 percent variation, from 4.5 to 5.5 grams, for gross weight, and specified an actual weight of four to five grams.

In studying a range of values, though, I discovered that the standard need not be quite so complicated. It is simpler to combine the two sets of figures, with both the gross weight and net silver content coming in the range of 5.5 to four grams. My wastebasket was half full of unsuccessful attempts to reconcile the different standards before I realized that fact.

At that moment, I had some slight inkling of what Archimedes must have felt when he stepped into his bath and discovered the principle of specific gravity. He was working with a problem of how to determine the alloy in a gold crown at the time, you recall. He ran naked down the street shouting "Eureka!!" ("I have found it!"). I didn't do that, but I wasn't taking a bath at the time.

With that breakthrough, the rest was only a matter of adjusting the standards for special situations. There was plenty of space left in the wastebasket for that.

Basically, the standards require that a coin have both a gross weight and silver content within a range of 10 percent above and 20 percent below the standard weight for that value. The guidelines allow for a minimum fineness of .720 — four grams is 72 percent of 5.5 grams, for example. To broaden the standard more than that, I found, would bring problems between adjacent values.

Since we are talking about equivalents in U.S. money, I used the metric standards set for U.S. coins from 1873 to 1964. The gross weights for the Latin Monetary Union coinage were the same, one franc equalling 20 cents. For values which do not occur in U.S. coinage, I used proportional weights.

It would be best, I think, to explain the system as I go along.

We begin with three-cent coins, or "trimes", as they were sometimes known in U.S. coinage. It could start with two-cent pieces, but there are too



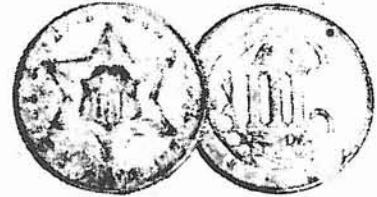
The Tunis four kharub.



Tarim's six chomsi.



The Colombian quarter decimo.



The U.S. three-cent piece.



Danish West Indies three cents.



Sweden's less-than-fine 10 ore.

... and some that might be.

few silver coins of that value to make it worthwhile.

(If anyone is interested, the standard for two-cent coins would be 0.6-0.4 gram for both the gross and net silver weights. Included would be the Columbia quarter decimo, 1860-81; the Netherlands five cents, 1850-87, with reservations for low fineness which apply also to the Netherlands Indies' 1/20 gulden from 1854-55; and Turkey's 20 para, 1947-52.)

I won't try to list all of the coins in any value category, but will give enough examples to show how the system works. Other coins can be found in the list at the back of Yeoman's *Catalog of Modern World Coins*. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of Modern World Coins* is more extensive, but the net silver weight is given only in troy ounces.

The range for three-cent coins is 0.85-0.60 gram, which extends the upper end of my formula slightly. A three-cent coin should weigh 0.75 gram. The standard weight of Latin American quarter-real coins was 0.85 gram, which is in

proportion because they were worth 3.125 cents if eight reales equals \$1.

Barely making the lower mint is the original "trime," which the United States began coining in 1851 in connection with a reduction of the postage rate from five to three cents. Unlike other regular U.S. silver coins, which were .900 fine after 1837, the 1851-53 coin was only .750; but it weighed 0.80 gram instead of 0.75.

A few silver coins of three-cent value which are not obvious from their denominations are the British colonial 1-1/2 pence, Burma's 1852 one anna, Iran's three shahi, and Tarim's six chomsi. Some others probably fall into the category, but I don't enough information on them. The four-kharub piece of Tunis of 1857-67 is an example. I haven't had a chance to weigh one, but Craig gives its weight at 0.7 gram and Krause lists it at 0.8 gram. Neither gives its fineness, but its exchange value at the time was just under three cents.

(EQUIVALENTS, Next Page)

Four-centers — believe it or not.



EQUIVALENTS

(From Page 5)

Now we come to a problem with this system, or any such system: the coins which just don't fit the rules. The three-cent piece of the Danish West Indies weighs more than a gram, well over my maximum weight allowance of 0.85 gram; but it says three cents on it, and the silver content is above the lower three-cent limit of 0.60 gram. My general rule in such a case is to let the silver value be the guide, but be warned that coins of low fineness will be oversized.

A more serious problem arises with the minor silver coins of the Scandinavian Monetary Union, Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the 1874-1919 period. They are out of step with other coinages, falling into the cracks between the categories. They are too important to ignore, but not extensive enough to have separate categories.

The Scandinavian coin of account, the krone or krona, was .800 fine and worth about 27 cents in U.S. money. That fits it into the 25-cent class with no problem; but the subsidiary coins were only .600 and .400 fine, with approximately proportional silver content. The 10-ore coins were worth 2.7 cents, but their weight of 1.45 grams is nearly double the normal weight of a three-cent piece. Their silver content is slightly below our minimum, comparable to their exchange value.

Similarly, the minor coins of the Netherlands and its colonies are heavy for their value because of low fineness, but their silver weight corresponds to their exchange rate of the time. These examples are given to illustrate the

problems or setting standards for collecting coins by value. But, before everyone decides to forget the whole thing, I want to say that only a relatively few coins fail to fit completely into the system.

I have used more space on three-cent pieces that I should have, but the principles apply also to the other denominations.

So let's move on to four-cent pieces. Don't look for silver coins by that designation, however. The standard is one gram, and the classic coins were the 20-centime pieces of France (1849-63) and Belgium (1850s), both struck as part of

the old franc coinage. France also issued them under the LMU standard until 1869, as did Italy in the 1860s. Other examples of this exclusive little group are Russia's five kopeks of 1810-60, Venezuela's one-fifth bolivar of 1879 and the Netherlands issues of 10 cents or 1/10 gulden.

Costa Rica's five centimos from 1905-14 is actually a four-cent piece, minted to the classic French 20-centime standard of one gram at .900 fine. Its exchange value at the time (from Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, 1913 edition) was even less, 2.32 cents. Previous Costa Rican five centavos had met the standards for five-cent coins; the reductions were a result of currency inflation.

We encounter the first really large category of silver coins in the five-cent group. Their standard weight is 1.25 grams, with an allowance of 1.40 to 0.95 grams as an adjusted standard.

As indicated earlier, this class includes most coins with names like five cents or centavos, half dime or half decimo or half dinero, and numerous other coins. Included, of course, are Canada's five-cent "fishscales".

Among the unlikely five-cent pieces are the 10-cent coins of Ceylon and Mauritius. They were both struck to the weight and size standard for the Canada five-cent coin. Confusion exists about the Mauritius decimal coinage, but I have weighed several specimens of the 10-cent and 20-cent pieces and I am convinced the Ceylon standard was used. The 10-cent coin was 1/10 of an Indian rupee, then worth about 45 cents.

The next grouping is six-cent coins. Most belong to one of three subgroups:





25-centers, clockwise from top left: German mark, Australian shilling, Cyprus nine piastres, Tunisian two piastres, Egyptian five guerche.

EQUIVALENTS (From Page 6)

Several systems come together again in the 25-cent class. That was the approximate value of the British shilling, German mark and the krone or krona of the Scandinavian countries. It was also a quarter or 25/100 of dollar-sized coins, including two reales in the Spanish system, and was half a rupee in the India-based coinages.

Other countries had other names for the same value: in Brazil, 500 reis; in Cyprus, nine piastres; in East Africa, 50 cents; in Egypt, five guerche; in Ethiopia, one-quarter ber; in Morocco, 2½ dirhem or one-quarter rial; in Siam, one-half baht; in Tunis, two piastres; and in Turkey, five piastres. And it was the value of the France's 24 sols just before the revolution.

Coins in the 40-cent class are mostly two francs or equivalent values. The normal weight is 10 grams. Only one unit of basic coinage is a 40-cent coin — the Netherlands gulden or guilder. The gulden was also a coin of several German states in the mid-19th century.

Countries which had 40-cent coins by that name included Cuba and Puerto Rico (40 centavos) and the Danish West Indies (40 cents of 1905 and 1907, which also bore the dual denomination of two francs). Other 40-cent coins include Brazil's 320 reis (1778-1821) and 1,000 reis (1906-13), the 2,000 dinar or two kran of Iran, the Russian half rouble (1802-1927) and Tunis' three piastres.

The 50-cent value (between 14 and 10 grams) is another point at which several coinages meet. For many countries, it was half of a dollar-size coin under names such as 50 cents or centavos, half

ber (Ethiopia), 50 centimes (French Indo-China), half won (Korea), half rial (Morocco), half sol (Peru) and 50 baiocchi or half scudo (Papal States).

It was also one Austrian florin (1857-92), two shillings or one florin in the British system, four reales in Spanish countries, two kroner/kronor in Scandinavia, one rupee in India and other Asian and African countries, 18 piastres in Cyprus, 10 guerche in Egypt, one forint in Hungary, five dirhem in Morocco, one baht in Siam, four piastres in Tunis, 10 piastres in Turkey, 2½ lire in the Papal States in 1867 — and even 25 centesimos in Panama's



Strange-but-true 40-centers include Brazil's 1,000 reis, Netherlands' one guilder, and the Danish West Indies' 40 cents/two francs.

unreal coinage of 1904.

Except for inflationary slippage, the principal 60-cent coins were the half-crowns or 2½ shillings of the British system, five piastres in Tunis in the mid-19th century and France's pre-revolutionary half ecu.

I combined the 75-cent and 80-cent classes because the distinction is blurred by differences of standards. The three-mark pieces of the German states and Russia's 1802-1924 rouble of 1802-1924 are the most important examples. Others are the vereinsthaler of Austria (1857-67), Brazil's 640 reis of 1778-1822 and 2,000 reis of 1906-13, plus several dollar coins which dropped in value

because of inflation.

Crowns, obviously, are a large subject. Many books have been written about them, and I don't propose to go into detail on them here. I do want, however, to propose a distinction between dollar coins and true crowns, which usually are classed together. A dollar coin, of course, is a near-equivalent to a U.S. silver dollar. A true crown, on the other hand, was worth about \$1.20 — a significant difference.

My definition of a dollar coin is one written within the range of 27.5 to 20 grams for both gross and net silver weight. Crowns range between 30 and 25 grams. There are some problems which make a clear difference hard to maintain, but I think the line should be drawn somewhere.

The problem, as with the lower denominations, is one of fineness. The bottom line is the silver content. The Maria Theresa thaler was and is slightly more than 28 grams in weight. The U.S. silver dollar was lighter, at less than 27



grams; but it had a net silver content of 24 grams to the thaler's 23.4 grams. There are other examples of coins larger than a U.S. dollar which have a fineness of about .835 instead of the general fineness of .900 for most major silver coins.

Dollar-value coins include five francs and corresponding issues; eight reales or one peso; others, under names such as boliviano, gourde, rial or sucre; and a few others, such as 960- or 2,000-reis coins under Brazil's different systems, Egypt's 20 guerche, the two florins of the United Kingdom, Portugal's 1,000 reis after 1898, and some others.

EQUIVALENTS

(From Page 7)

In the \$1.20 class are crowns (five shillings) of countries using the British system, Cyprus' 45 piastres, France's one ecu/six livres of France, 5-mark coins of the German states, Morocco's 10 dirhem, the 1,000 reis of Portugal up to 1845, and Siam's two-baht coins of 1860-64.

Other coins go even higher, such as the two vereinsthaler of Austria at \$1.50, the 4,000-reis in the Brazil commemorative series of 1900 and others at \$2 and more, all in proportion to lower values.

That wraps up horizontal collecting across international lines. I don't expect that anyone will have absorbed all of the foregoing information, which is confusing at best. It summarizes many pages of lists of specific coins which I compiled by dates, weights, silver content and exchange values before attempting to separate them into groups.

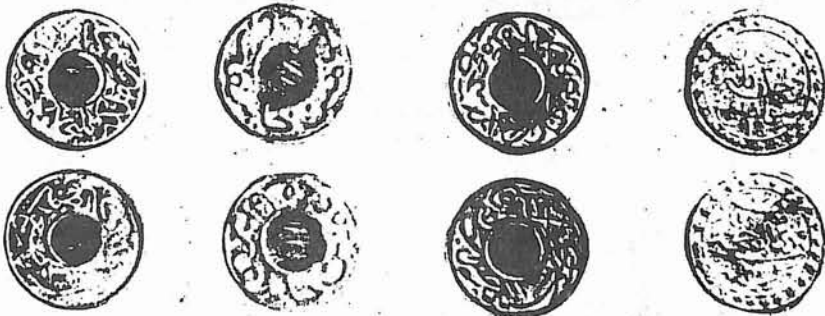
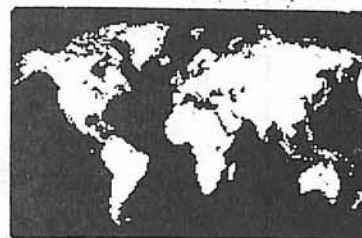
If I have stimulated your interest in any horizontal category of coins — instead of putting you to sleep, which I recognize as a calculated risk — I suggest that you go back and read that section again and consult the value list.

That leaves it up to you to discover for yourself what other coins fit your chosen category. If I were writing a book, I would include my entire lists; but my space here is more limited. It may be more fun, after all, to make your own discoveries.

Happy hunting. ■

Cointrek

Kelantan coins have 'Arabic' inscriptions



The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essays, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

Kelantan is a state of the Malaysia federation in northeastern Malaya, currently under a constitutional sultan.

In the 14th century it was under the dominion of Java, later coming under Malacca. It was under the suzerainty of Thailand from 1780-1909, at which time it became a British dependency.

It was again controlled by Thailand during the Japanese occupation of Malaysia from 1942-45. It became a part of the independent Federation of Malaya in 1957 and a state of Malaysia in 1963.

Historically Kelantan was colonized by Javanese natives. The state retains a dialect, traditions and customs which differ from the surrounding Malay states. The "Arabic" language used on the coins issued could be referred to as Kelantanese.

Kelantan is almost entirely formed geographically by the long valley of the river bearing the same name. The area is heavy jungle territory, with rice and rubber being two of the chief products.

The rugged country isolates the state from other Malay territories, isolating and preserving the dialect.

Kelantan (Malaysia)	Composition	Diameter	Weight
Date pitjls			
N.D. 1766-1882	tin	24-29mm	2.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: KHALIFAH AL-MU'MININ in Arabic			
Rev.: same as obverse			
flange: round hole in center			
N.D. 1766-1882	tin	24-29mm	2.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: same as pitjls 1766-1882			
Rev.: AL-JULUS in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1838	tin	28.0mm	6.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: same as pitjls 1766-1882			
Rev.: SANAT (A.H.) 1256 in Arabic			
flange: square hole in center			
1882	tin	—	—
Obv.: DURIBA FI JAMADA AL AKHER (A.H.) 1300 in Arabic			
Rev.: DA'MA SAMA MULKA DAULAT KELANTAN in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1882	tin(?)	—	—
Obv.: YU YUNG HSIN CHI (a promise of ample wealth) in Chinese			
Rev.: Arab countermark of 1882 pitjls and LIBERTAD ST. KUNG SSU			
flange: square hole in center			
1896	tin	—	—
Obv.: ADIM MULKAHU BELANJAAN in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI JAMADA AL AWAL (A.H.) 1314 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: BELANJAAN NEGRI KELANTAN in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI JUMAD AL ULA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: same as other 1903 pitjls			
Rev.: DURIBA FI DHUL HIJA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1 keping			
1905	tin	—	—
Obv.: NEGRI KELANTAN SATU KEPING SANAT (A.H.) 1323 in Arabic			
Rev.: incuse of obverse			
10 keping			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: BELANJAAN KERAJAAN KELANTIN SEPULOH KEPING in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI DHU AL HIJJA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic, border of diamonds			

note: A "keneri" money tree of 13 pitjls of 1896 and of 17 pitjls of 1903 also exists, however these did not actually circulate.

THE COIN OF THE TSAR IN MOSCOW

Arthur J. Majewski

Although the youngest son of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, Dimitri, was killed while still a minor at Uglich in 1591, rumors persisted thereafter that he escaped and was in fact alive.

In 1603 a man in the service of Polish Prince Adam Wisniowiecki claimed to be Dimitri. From all available evidence, apparently he himself believed this to be true. Wisniowiecki supported the pretender financially and militarily. Tsar Boris Godunow's death opened the road for Dimitri into Moscow, where he was crowned Tsar in July of 1605. However, on May 17, 1606, he was murdered.

His successor, Tsar Vasili Shuisky, created a demand for a second pretender, a second Dimitri. Again preceded by rumors that Dimitri was alive, and with secret reinforcements supplied by Poland-Lithuania and the Cossaks, a second Dimitri appeared in 1608. Later insulted and scorned by his allies, Dimitri escaped to Kaluga.

Due the desire of the Jesuits to secure Russia for the Papacy and with the assent of the Polish magnates (higher echelons of Polish nobility) owning land in the east, Zygmunt III, King of Poland, broke the armistice with Russia and recommenced war activities.

A two year siege of Smolensk by the Polish army ensued. During this siege, a preliminary agreement was entered into to seat Wladyslaw (Zygmunt III's son and future Wladyslaw IV, King of Poland) on the Moscow throne as Tsar. The Russian force dispatched to lift the siege was routed at Kluszyn on July 1610 by the Polish Royal Field Hetman Stanislaw Zolkiewski. The gateway to Moscow was open. In August 1610, the Russian boyars acknowledge Wladyslaw as Tsar of Russia.

The Russian regrouped and laid siege of the Kremlin where the Polish troops were garrisoned. After a lapse of two years, the Polish force surrendered in November of 1612. Inasmuch as Wladyslaw had never set foot in Moscow, he was not in the surrendering group. But his reign ended therewith.

In 1613 with the end of Russian's "Time of Troubles", the Russian boyars elected Michael Romanov, a dynasty, that survived until 1917.

Wladyslaw as Tsar struck but one coin, a kopek. But to clarify the situation, a brief recounting of the then current Russian monetary system is incumbent.

Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) decreed on ascension to the throne to remedy the financial status of the Russian State. The rouble was made a reckoning unit equaling 100 kopeks, which equaled 200 poldienieg, which equaled 400 poluszek. The kopek in this scheme was the largest coin in the monetary array. The derivation of the term "kopek" is based on the spear ("kopia") of the horseman on the coin. All of the foregoing coins were silver.

A short description of Wladyslaw's kopek follows:



Description
of
Wladyslaw's
kopek:



Denomination: Kopejka or kopek.
Date: issued in 1610
Obverse: Six line legend in Russian.
"CAR I WIELIKIJ KNIAZ WLADYSLAW
ZYGIMONTOWICZ WSIEJA RUSI."
Translated in it stated: "Tsar and
Great Prince Wladyslaw, Son of
Zygmunt, Ruler of Russia."
Reverse: Russian horseman with spear facing
right.
Size: 11.3 x 14,6 mm.
Weight: 0.60 g.
Comments: 1) The coin is rare.
2) The entire legend could not be
read on any single coin. Rather it
took several to discern the entire
inscription.
Metal: Silver.

Kings & Coiners



By
Dorothy and
Clifton Potter

Upon the death of Mary II from smallpox in 1694, any pretense of popularity for her husband and co-ruler vanished.

Bereft of his wife's affection, William III became increasingly remote from his subjects. Long after their Dutch-born king lay beneath the stones of Westminster Abbey, the English would argue over the necessity of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, but no one could deny that there was any want of excitement during King William's time. There were wars, shortages, corruption, and the great recoinage.

During the last decade of the 17th century, a number of persons immigrated to the North American colonies. To promote interest in the Carolinas and New England, two unusual tokens were struck in copper during the year Queen Mary died. They immediately began to circulate as halfpennies.

The obverse of each token bore an elephant, similar to that on the "God Preserve London" tokens of 1664, and the reverse of the Carolina token called down God's blessing on that colony and its lords proprietors. The reverse of the New England piece was similar.

The colonists, always short of money, readily accepted them. Great Britain was soon to experience a coin shortage of its own, so acute that it retarded ordinary commerce and produced an economic depression.

England's coinage was in a sad state by 1695. Hammered pieces dating back to the reign of Edward VI still circulated side by side with the milled coins that were currently being produced by the mint. Also, despite government efforts to curb the abuses of clipping and exporting bullion, each year saw an ever-dwindling supply of money for the needs of an ever-expanding commerce.

Something had to be done, and Charles Montagu — afterwards earl of

William's great recoinage

Halifax, chancellor of the exchequer, and soon to be first lord of the treasury — was determined to find a cure. But first he consulted the experts.

John Locke, whose reputation as a political theorist was already well established, recommended that hammered coins continue circulating at half value. He maintained that consumers would voluntarily return them to the Mint for melting. Locke's scheme avoided a sharp drop in the money supply during recoinage.

Isaac Newton, perhaps the greatest scientist of his day, disagreed: Hammered coins must be withdrawn immediately. Only then could the government bring the weight and fineness of the respective denominations in line with the established values of gold and silver. Newton's view prevailed; later he was made warden and eventually master of the mint.

Montagu now put his program into action with an alacrity for which he was soon criticized. On Nov. 18, 1695, he ordered new dies for all current denominations. Eight days later, in his speech before a suspicious Parliament, King William introduced the possibility of a recoinage.

Undaunted, Montagu forced the bill through both houses, using every political trick he knew. On Dec. 30, 1695, it became law, but Mint employees had been implementing its provisions for seven weeks.

Under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren, new buildings were constructed and old ones remodeled, modern equipment was installed, additional workers were hired, and five provincial mints were established, to help the Tower Mint handle the increased production volume.

Badly mutilated hammered coins were to be demonetized gradually, but six months was too brief a time for so great a task, and numbers of people lost a great deal of money because they received only bullion value for their coins. They had learned too late of the generous redemption of each,

hammered coin for a milled coin of equal value.

By January 1696 the shortage of coins in circulation was acute. There were riots in May when the Bank of England suspended payment on its notes for lack of coin. The economy slumped into a depression by summer, and no one was surprised — except Montagu.

The first lord of the treasury's estimate of the cost of overhauling the nation's coinage had proved unrealistic; the final price was staggering. The provincial mints poured fourth streams of new coins, but their affairs were so mismanaged that the government was in court for years trying to settle these debts.

A tax on windows in all dwellings except cottages was supposed to meet the cost of the recoinage, but it did not. Instead it earned Montagu and his royal master the enmity of all classes.

By the time the supplementary mints were closed in 1698, however, the worst was past, and the economy was recovering quickly. The actual amount of money in circulation had been reduced, but the quality of the coins was high — at least as far as fineness and weight are concerned.

The designs were often carelessly executed, however, because the engravers were so overworked that they did not have time to produce first-class dies.

King William seems to have taken little interest in the furor over the recoinage; his one obsession after his wife's death was the defeat of Louis XIV. William's death in 1701 was almost an anticlimax to most English people, for their remote and silent sovereign had not mattered to many of them for years.

On that night some of them toasted the health of "the gentleman in the black coat." The king had been fatally injured when his horse stepped into a mole's hole and threw him. Another generation in another century would have to rediscover the worth of William III. ■

DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Roit. Assistant Editor, Stratford Coin Club

COIN COLLECTING:

Thousands of different coins exist around the world and collecting them can become a lifetime hobby. Because there are so many coins, anyone starting a collection would be wise to concentrate on a small group or one type of coin. Coins bearing the picture of birds or animals might be of special interest to a young collector, and one's knowledge of a foreign country may be increased by collecting its coins. Some collectors are interested only in Canadian coins while others collect only ancient coins of Greece or Rome. Some concentrate on one denomination or collect all the coins issued during certain years.

Coins for collections can be found in every day change, and sometimes rare coins are found hidden away in forgotten hoards. Collecting commemorative coins is an interesting specialty, as is collecting proof sets. A Canadian proof set contains all the coins issued during one year from a dollar to a cent, struck from polished dies on polished blanks, and sold at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

To prevent damage to their surfaces coins should be handled and stored with care. Various types of albums, folders and plastic containers may be bought for their storage and display. Storage of individual coins in small transparent envelopes kept in boxes is a good inexpensive way for a beginner to care for his collection.

HOW THE USE OF MONEY BEGAN:

When you 'swap' something you have for something you want which belongs to someone else willing to trade, you are exchanging goods in the same way men did thousands of years ago before coins and paper money were invented. A farmer who did not fish because he was too busy raising grain would trade some of his grain for fish caught by a fisherman who needed grain. In the same way, a man who was a good soldier might protect the caravan of a silk trader from bandits in exchange for his food and clothing.

In time men learned to set a standard value on some object valued by everyone and this was used as money. Shells, for example, have been used by many men as money. Metal was prized by everyone, and because small pieces of metal were easy to carry and lasted much longer than other materials, metal finally came to be used for money. The fine machine-made coins we use today are the result of centuries of coin making which began over two thousand years ago. Not only do coins have a permanent value, but much of the history, the art and the character of the people who made them are displayed in their designs.

SOME TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING COINS:

The designs stamped on coins can be of two types, relief or incuse. A relief design has the design raised above the surface of the coin. In an incuse type, the design is below the surface of the coin. A coin has two sides, the obverse and the reverse. The side with the main design on it, commonly called the 'head' side, is the obverse. The opposite side, or 'tail', usually carries the coin's value and is called the reverse. When a coin has parallel lines running across the edge from obverse to reverse, this is called reeding and is done to discourage trimming the edges of the coin to obtain metal.

SOME PRIMITIVE FORMS OF MONEY:

Some of the forms of currency which were used before coins were invented are still used in remote parts of the world today. Cowrie shells are one of the oldest forms of money in the world, and are still used in the South Seas and some parts of Africa. Clam, tooth, and Bailer shells and pearls are used in the South Seas, along with strings of beads made from shell and even the back bones of sharks. North American Indians used strings of wampum made of shell beads for money as well as ornament. There were two kinds, black or dark purple, and white.

In Mexico, the Aztec Indians produced money made of metal. Out of the gold the Aztecs made flat, man-shaped images which were used as a medium of exchange. An odd blade-shaped piece made of copper was also used as money.

Far up on the western shores of North America the Pacific coast Indians made shield-shaped plaques of various sizes out of copper painted and engraved with designs. One "copper" could be worth as much as 7,000 small cotton blankets, blankets being a common form of currency among these Indians. They were in use as late as 1900. Seal tusks and bone and bronze fish hooks were also used for money by the Aleuts and North Pacific Indians.

One of the most curious and cumbersome forms of money ever used is the stone money of the Pacific Islands of Yap. Made from flat slabs of lime stone, the smaller ones are sometimes about ten inches in diameter while the larger ones may be ten feet across. All have a hole through the center through which a pole can be thrust to carry them. The people of Yap made voyages by small canoe to the Palaus Islands, three-hundred miles distant, or to Guam to carve these stones from quarries there. Today these larger stones are mostly village property. They are not used as we use money, but have a ceremonial value and are not often used in trading. Because of their size and weight, they are seldom moved about and hundreds of them are propped up about the islands.

PRIMITIVE MONEY: con't.

Africa, because of its size and the many different tribes inhabiting it, has had many forms of money. Cowrie shells, coral, ivory, metal wire and ostrich egg shells are among the varied materials used. An English firm still makes bronze rings to ship to the West Coast of Africa, where they have been in great demand as currency for a hundred years or more. The curious flat copper crosses of a tribe in the Belgian Congo are used when a young man buys a wife. From the Congo also come the spear "coins." These spear heads, made of iron and copper, are often over a foot long.

EARLIEST METAL MONEY: - EGYPT.

Nobody knows who first used metal for money. Some scholars say the Egyptians and others argue just as strongly for the Chinese. At any rate, it is known that the Egyptians began to use rings made of metal as currency about 2,000 B.C. They were of various sizes and weights, some made of copper and some made of gold. Before this the Egyptians had bartered their goods and also used standard measures of corn and lengths of linen cloth as mediums of exchange. The Egyptians are among the great engineers and architects of the world, having built their great pyramids and temples with primitive tools at a cost in human labor, energy and time that staggers the imagination. They advanced far in the development of the arts and crafts, and had an economic system that included the use of taxes, credit and bookkeeping. Yet they apparently never thought of making and using coins.

CHINA:

At about the time Egyptians were using their ring money, the Chinese were using cubes of gold and bronze 'spade money' as currency. 'Spade Money,' flat pieces of bronze shaped like Chinese spades, are among the earliest pieces of shaped metal money. There were other pieces of interesting shapes and designs. Pu, or 'dress money' were bronze pieces shaped like the Chinese character for cloth, four or five inches long. Small bronze bells were another early form. Later, around the Thirteenth Century B.C., metal arrowheads were used, and still later came small pieces fashioned in the shape of fish.

Small bronze imitations of cowrie shells, called "Ant Nose" currency, were used in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. They were often buried with the dead. Knife shaped coins, called Tao coins, were used during the same period. "Lily" or "Lotus Root" currency, also called corrugated cash, were four-sided metal pieces. It is thought that they may also have been used as keys. The familiar copper coins with the holes in the centers which one usually associates with China were not adopted until after coins were in use in the Occident.

METAL MONEY: con't. - ASIA MINOR.

The first true metal coins were made somewhere in Asia Minor, in Lydia or Ionia, about 700 B.C. One of the earliest, the stater of Lydia, was a small oval coin made of electrum. Electrum is a natural alloy or mixture of gold and silver found in Asia Minor and elsewhere. This stater had a deep incuse marking stamped on the obverse, and a few parallel lines on the reverse. The first gold coin is thought to have been the gold stater made in the kingdom of Croesus about the middle of the Sixth Century B.C. Croesus was a king of Lydia and was the first to coin refined gold coins. When you hear the expression "rich as Croesus," this is the king whose name lives on in the saying.

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE:

In the Seventh Century B.C., the Greeks began to make coins of a standard shape, size and metal content, and to use coins of different denominations in the Sixth Century. From such early coins as the silver stater of Aegina, they went on to produce such works of art as the coins of Syracuse. All of these coins were made by hand, using the same method which would be used until the Seventeenth Century A.D. The earliest coins had a design only on the obverse, but later the reverse was given a design too.

A hardened bronze die for the obverse was set in an anvil, and another die for the reverse set in a punch which could be held by a man. A heated silver disk was set on the obverse die with tongs, the punch with the reverse die was set on top of the silver disk, Then the man holding the punch struck it with a hammer, forcing the heated silver into the design on the dies. After it was removed from the anvil, the coin was complete.

The Greeks early adopted silver as their standard metal. Portraits of gods and mythological heroes were used on the obverse of nearly all their coins. On the reverse they used pictures of animals, symbols and similar designs. Most of the Greek cities had a symbol which they used on their coins, The best known coin of Athens has a portrait of Athena, the patron goddess, on the obverse and an owl, sacred to Athena on the reverse.

The finest Greek coins were made in the Greek colonies in Italy in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries B.C. Syracuse issued its most beautiful coins after its wars with Carthage and Athens.

After the decline of the Greek city-states, Alexander the Great conquered almost the known world. One of the coins issued by Alexander was a silver tetradrachm, which had a portrait of Herakles on the obverse and a picture of Zeus holding an eagle on the other side. This coin spread through Alexander's empire and was issued after his death. It could be called the first international coin. After Alexander's death several of his generals issued coins with Alexander's portrait on them. Alexander was the first man to have his portrait on a coin.



Virginia Culver's

TOKEN TALES



Many types of numismatic items may be collected from the Civil War era. They range in size and variety to fit almost anyone's interest. However, if one collected only the official medals of the Confederacy, his collection would number just one item. As far as is known today, the medal of "Stonewall" Jackson is the only medal officially authorized by the Confederate Government.

"Stonewall" Jackson is a name familiar to all of us interested in the history of our country. Yet few of us would remember him as Thomas Jonathan Jackson. He was left an orphan at the young age of three, but this was no deterrent in his determination for achievement. When Jackson learned of a vacancy at the West Point military academy, he journeyed to Washington to personally ask his Congressman for an appointment. His Congressman and the Secretary of War were influenced by his perseverance and he received this appointment although he barely squeezed through the entrance exams.

His prior schooling had not afforded him the opportunity that was found in most formal schooling. Undaunted by this, Jackson graduated in 1846 from the academy 17th from the top of the class along with other such well-knowns as McClellan, Pickett, Wilcox, and Stoneman. Friends who knew Jackson said he would have graduated at the top of his class if the course had been longer.

After graduation Jackson reported for duty in Mexico and proved he was a soldier in the finest sense. He won distinction in every field. He was made a first lieutenant at the siege of Vera Cruz, captain at Contreras, and major at Chapultepec. His immediate superior, John B. Magruder, wrote of him: "If devotion, industry, talent and gallantry are the highest qualities of a soldier, then he is entitled to the distinction which their possession confers."

After the Mexican War, he was elected professor of natural science and an instructor of military tactics at Lexington's Virginia Military Institute. From 1851 to 1861 his fame as a soldier was completely forgotten, he being remembered only as an eccentric professor whose students were always playing pranks on him. When the news reached Lexington that President Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops to coerce the southern states, the convention of the state of Virginia had passed their ordinance of secession.

Jackson made a public speech at this point: "I

have longed to preserve the Union and would have been willing to sacrifice much to that end. But now that the North has chosen to inaugurate war against us, I am in favor of meeting her by drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard".

Commissioned a colonel in the Virginia forces, after a brief session of drilling and organizing his raw recruits Jackson was ordered to Harpers Ferry. From this point on, you may follow his brilliant career which won him wider fame than any other soldier during the Civil War on either side. It was at the Battle of Bull Run that Jackson won his new name - "There stands Jackson like a stone wall" - and Thomas Jonathan became the immortal "Stonewall".

In 1863, just after General Jackson's death, an attractive 48mm medal was struck and designed in his honor by the Paris Mint. The French Mint engraver, Caque, was the designer and his name can be found beneath the bust of Jackson on the obverse. The inscription around the edge is: Lieut General T. J. Jackson, Stonewall, Born 1821-Died 1863. On the reverse are a list of battles in which Jackson participated. These are enclosed by a wreath, and throughout the wreath is an entwined ribbon which lists other battles. The ribbon at the top of the reverse is inscribed Bull Run and above the ribbon, a star. In all, some 23 battles were listed.

The little known history of this unique medal comes from *The Coin Collector's Journal* of May, 1940. "The ultimate object for which these medals were made has never been known, as Col. C. A. L. Lamar, by whom they were ordered while in Paris on official business for the State of Georgia, had returned home and was killed in battle before the medals reached this country. They ran the blockade, arriving at Wilmington, N.C. after Savannah had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Being consigned to Mr. Antoine Poullain of Augusta, Ga., they were stored in a cotton warehouse, and when the Yankees entered that city, many of the boxes were broken open and the medals carried off. A few years later Mr. Poullain sent the medals to Col. Lamar's widow, who then stored them in a warehouse near the Savannah river where they lay forgotten for 30 years."

"They were finally discovered and presented by Mrs. C. A. L. Lamar to the Charter Chapter, Georgia Division, U. D. C. to be disposed of for the benefit of that chapter."

* Dr. George Ewing, instructor of mathematics and engineering at Eastfield College in Dallas, Texas, since 1970, has an interesting illustrated article in the September 1985 issue of the A.N.A. Journal, *The Numismatist*, entitled "A Remembrance of Jean Castaing". Mr. Castaing was a French mechanical engineer who, sometime in 1679, invented a "machine a marquer" for engraving the edges of coins. A similar apparatus was in use in England (e.g: DECUS ET TUTAMEN - an ornament and a safeguard - on the edge of the 1662 English crown), but Castaing's machine featured so many improvements that it was considered a new invention.

Dr. Ewing's article not only described the machine, but also related the strenuous and successful efforts of his wife to ensure that her husband was properly recognized. In 1691 he was given general management of France's 26 mints in operation at that time. The French ecu of that year bore the edge legend: DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEN - Lord, save the king. Is anyone following up on my suggestion to study this third facet of coins?

- * In the same article, but somewhat unrelated, was the curious fact that King Louis XIV, "The Sun King", was determined to mint a new coin, a "laird" which would have no head (a two-tailed coin!?) and a value of 3 deniers. It was planned to be made of the metal salvaged from the cannons fished from the ocean following Admiral Tourville's battle with the English-Dutch fleet in 1692. Unfortunately these plans never were realized. Not only would we have French Gun-money to rival the Irish, but it would give definition purists lots of fun.
- * The Egyptian treasury has a scheme to change the venerable 5- and 10-piastre notes from paper to brass. This is the latest in a series of changes to the oldest native currency in the Middle East. The Egyptian Treasury's decision to do away with the crudely printed notes is unlikely to create the furor that followed the move by the U.K. and the U.S. to replace notes with coins. Canada also?! (*International Bank Note Society Journal*, Vol 24 No. 3, 1985)
- * Geoff Bell, past president of the C.N.A. reported his impressions on a visit to Ottawa, in which he said: "... this city could be rightfully called Canada's Numismatic Capital". He had viewed the medal display in the Governor-General's Rideau Hall, the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada, and the medal collection of the Dominion Archives, and had met our local notables, Sheldon Carroll, Graham Esler, Hilliel Kaslove, and Norman Willis. For those members who tend to take the convenience of these displays for granted as something that they can visit at any time - but never do - we have the admonition: Do it now! It's well worth it!
- * Canadians occasionally regret that they do not have an ancient local heritage. According to Lord Taylor of Hadfield in England, to have an ancient heritage is to be plagued by metal-detector ghouls who plunder coin graves in the dead of night, and who not only rob, but ruin archaeological sites in their vandalistic rape of ancient lands. This tragedy has occurred not only in Britain, but in almost all of the ancient parts of the world. Need we still have regrets?
- * In N&C 84-35 I stated that Yvon Marquis, of La Societe Numismatique de Quebec, would soon be publishing a book entitled "La Monnaie Canadienne". Well, it is now published, with the expanded title: "La Monnaie Canadienne, Son Histoire, Sa Collection" and is available for \$10.95 postpaid from Unitrade Press, P.O. Box 172, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1B2. It is a 23-page, 9"x6", well-illustrated, 15-chapter book, Yvon is now the C.N.A. Director for Quebec.
- * Cartoon caption by SERRANO in the 9 October issue of *Coin World*: "I think I've got an MS-188 Morgan dollar - the obverse is MS-60, the reverse is MS-63 and the rim is MS-65!"

- * The June 1985 issue of The Numismatist, journal of the A.N.A., contains an article entitled: "Shedding Light on Coin Cleaning", by Alan Korwin, in which he discusses a coin's surface (adherents, toning, tarnish, corrosion and patina) and its cleaning (liquids, mechanized process, abrasion, compressed gas and electrolysis). Advice on this aspect of numismatics is always appropriate.
- * The word "galoche" means an overshoe in Danish, a wooden shoe in French, and as galosh, rubber footwear in English. A new meaning was found in "The Boy Spy", a story from the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, in a book of "Favourite Spy Stories" published by Octopus Books Ltd., in 1981.

In that story, galoche was the name of a game in which you had to bowl over a cork with a coin balanced upon it, which the Breton reservist troops had made popular during the siege of Paris. The coins used were the 5-franc silver coins in circulation at that time, of which two are illustrated at right (Y32 & Y51).

Napoleon III and the regular French army had surrendered to the Prussians at Sedan on 1 September 1870, for which he was satirized as "Le Vampire de France"



Y32



Y51



The collapsed Second Empire was immediately replaced by the Third Republic, which hurriedly organized units of armed inhabitants, franc-tireurs, national guards and old & young volunteers. Paris was placed under siege and held out until 28 January 1871, when it was forced to capitulate. The Germans claimed an indemnity of 200 million francs, among other terms. These two coins could have been in a galoche game, or possibly part of the war booty.

It was interesting to note that another of the stories in the book was about King Kong, "The Traitor of Arnhem" by Lt-Col Oreste Pinto, whom I referred to in my article, "Numismatics and Counter Intelligence" of 1984 07 03.

- * For the Railroad Buff: Two Argentinian "railroad medals were sold recently by El Dorado, Coin Galleries, Inc., - Lots 315 & 316 of their September 14 auction in New York. They both depicted old locomotive engines; one, in white metal and dated 1863 commemorated the Rosario to Cordoba train, and the other, in silver and dated 1882 commemorated the Buenos Aires to Pergamino train. Prices realized are not yet available.
- * NTV - Numismatic Television is now a reality in the U.S. Kenneth E. Bressett, the A.N.A.'s education and publishing director, has originated and launched a new program under which it will make or commission videotape recordings of major people, places and events in numismatics. These tapes will be preserved in the A.N.A. library as part of a historical record of the hobby. With electronic equipment coming down in price, this might be an activity for consideration by the C.N.A.
- * "Substantially all" of the 59 million ounce silver hoard acquired by the Hunt brothers before the spring of 1980 has been liquidated "in an orderly fashion, through normal market channels" reports a spokesman for the family in Dallas. Current prices should now more accurately reflect normal market demand.

- * The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary records that a Galley-half-penny was a silver coin, said to have been introduced into England by the sailors of the Genoese and other galleys that traded to London. Its use was prohibited by law in the 15th century, e.g.: "1409-10 Act 11 Henry IV c5. - Ordeinez est & establiz que les ditz galihalpenyes james ne courgent en paiement ... deinz le roiaume Dengleterre." Was French the legal language at that time? Which of the Genoese coins were banned, and why? Brief information leads to more questions!
- * Some coins stir up religious fervor or complaint. The British florin of 1849 caused public complaint because of the omission of DEI GRATIA from the title legend of Queen Victoria. This was an inauspicious start to this first florin of the reign of the Queen, which earned it the name of the "Godless" florin. History repeats itself, because two generations later, the first coinage of the new monarch, King George V, issued for Canada, again omitted the same "By God's Grace" in 1911, creating more "Godless" coins.

But a more serious case than either of these is reported by Brenda Ralph Lewis in the September 1985 issue of the British magazine, Coin & Medal News, under the title "The Coin That Caused an Uproar". This was the 1911 1-rupee coin of India. King George V's bust appears upon it wearing the collar of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. This honour has the small figure of an elephant suspended from it. However the engraver's representation of it made it resemble a pig rather than a tusker. The Hindus of India were annoyed because of the degradation of their symbol which was related to their god, Ganesh. But the Muslims were outraged, because, as with the Jews, the pig is rejected as the ultimate in uncleanliness. As recently as 1857 the Indian Mutiny had occurred, fanned by the flames of a rumour that the military cartridges had been preserved by a coating of pig's fat. In the midst of 1911 fervor, the monarchs were attending a Coronation Durbar, which caused a very ticklish situation. Of course, distribution of the issue was halted, with only 700 thousand of the 9 million put in circulation. The 1912 issue had a redesigned elephant with more pronounced ears, tail & tusks.

- * The mountain ranges of Korea generally run north and south. This eased the problem of crest clearance for artillery fire in the northern advance. However, at the bend in the "Front" west of Chorwon and north of the Imjin River, the ranges were aligned with the Front. Thus guns were located on the eastern sides of the valleys and fired west, and headquarters were located on the western sides of the valleys facing their own guns firing over them. The gunblasts were tolerated in the knowledge that we at H.Q. were not their target, and that the guns were helping to win the Korean War..... and so, back to peaceful pursuits!

So it is with the R.C. Mint. Normally they are aligned with the advance of public demand for coinage, which they can reach with little obstruction. But the change of objectives caused by the Winter Olympics resulted in a shift of front transverse to the normal. High-priced advertising blasts are reverberating in periodical and journal publications. But we can tolerate them in the knowledge that numismatists are not their targets, and that they are helping to win the Games' cost war..... and so, back to numismatic pursuits!

In the Korean War we had many "swanning" visitors, whose short sojourns made them authorities on the operations. Canada Coin News of 1 October 1985 reported that "Visiting journalists (sic) loved coins". These mysterious individuals are the R.C. Mint equivalent.

- * Chinese saying: 見錢眼開 CHIEN CH'ÏEN YEN K'AI "See money, open eyes", i.e.: to be greedy and covetous.

* ZEMBLA - Daniele Varè, former member of the Italian diplomatic corps, has written several delightful books, of which one - The Laughing Diplomat - is the most revealing of his fun-loving nature. In it he tells of an amusing episode for which he was responsible during the early days of the ill-fated League of Nations which met in Geneva, Switzerland, following the Great War of 1914-18.

There was restricted attendance planned for the sessions of the League, with each nation entitled to a block of only five seats for its delegation. Nations were grouped in alphabetical order, as is the present arrangement of the U.N.

Signor Varè, and a group of practical jokers of the Italian delegation, invented a sovereign state by the name of Zembla, and unofficially arranged for a Zembla plaque to be placed after the last country, Venezuela. Official delegates were either too preoccupied, or too unsure of their geography to question this new République de Zembla, so five additional Italian members sat nonchalantly in seats for the rest of the session.

The editors of Fortune magazine made this modest little joke into a graceful and mocking phantasy in an article on the League of Nations, in their December 1935 issue. Varè commented that of all his diplomatic posts, it was the one he liked best. It had haunting charm, a pleasant climate, uncrowded trains, inexpensive hotels, was uncluttered by postage stamps (coins) and other decorations and was the home of incomparable women... in Zembla, of course.

I have found only one reference which might account for the origin of the name. In the 1899 edition of "Holland - The History of the Netherlands" by Thomas Colley Gratton, reference is made to the Dutch explorer, Heemskirk, and his celebrated voyage to Nova Zembla (Novaya Zemla) the large arctic island which obliquely straddles the 60th East meridian north of the Kara Sea off the coast of Russia. This is the explanation for the numismatic void. (N&C 85-59 & 85-65)

* Our notable local author and dealer par excellence, Paul Nadin-Davis, has added yet another laurel to his already outstanding series of achievements; this time of international status. At this year's Hong Kong International Coin Expo, perhaps the most popular foreign coin show these days, Richard Nelson, the convention organizer, awarded Paul the prestigious "Dealer of the Year" honour for his efforts in 1984.

Paul's wife, Susan, reported on the event in the Canadian Coin News. I was pleasantly surprised to find two of my articles published in the convention magazine (Tibetan Ga-den Tangkas, and The Longest Lived Coin Types). Somehow it seemed a little like carrying coals to Newcastle.

* Johnnie Johnson called me about my table of dollar values in N&C 85-63. He said that those of the Bahamas and Bermuda should be the same, and not different, as I had stated. I referred back to my source information and found that I had reported the published figures correctly (Bahamas \$1.07319, Bermuda \$1.7319), which were supposed to represent the mid-point between the buying and selling rates. However, an examination of these figures indicate a possible computer "glitch", therefore I monitored the daily figures for the past few weeks. These indeed showed Johnnie to be right, and the Citizen's report circumstantially to be wrong. The dollars of the two have been equal, and have moved in concert near the value \$1.37 for the past month. I had fallen into the trap of relying upon newspaper information. Please excuse me.

* I have just renewed my Post Office Box for another year, and was thoroughly disgusted to find that rates had increased from \$16.96 to \$25.44 - an enormous 50% in one year! This Crown Corporation behaves like "Le Vampire de Canada"!

* Correction - It is not COHEN'S MEAN BUSINESS reported on 85-63, but an alternation of COHENS' MEAN BUSINESS and COHEN'S MEANS BUSINESS. Is this any clearer?

* It is easy to understand the attraction of the new field of collecting, SCRIPOPHILY (bonds, stocks and other financial documents), when we see such historic documents as this ten-year U.S. bond for a whole five dollars issued by the State of Louisiana in 1876.



The first seven of eleven $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest coupons have been clipped. The four remaining coupons have semi-annual maturity dates from mid-1884 to early-1886. This implies that the bond did not bear interest until 1881, five years after the issue date. Although the U.S. had not struck $\frac{1}{2}\%$ coins after 1857, these must have still been circulating until this later date. It can also be deduced that banking and accounting records must have been maintained to three places of decimals. This bond, obtained from the stock of a local dealer, can lead to an exploration of the financial and currency systems in the U.S., particularly following their bitter Civil War, 1861-65. Are there any members involved in this field, and can they add any further information?

* The October 1985 issue of the C.N. Journal contains a medal picture and photo of Ruth McQuade receiving the J.D. Ferguson Award at the C.M.A. Convention in Regina. This is Canada's highest numismatic distinction, which was instituted in 1969 by the late J.D. Ferguson. The pure gold medal is awarded annually to the living numismatist who, in the opinion of the Board of Award entrusted with the selection of the recipient, has contributed most to the advancement of numismatics in Canada, in any manner, and who has not previously received the award. The roll of honour of recipients to date is as follows:

1969	Fred Bowman FRNS, FCNRS	1978	Leslie C. Hill FCNRS
1970	Sheldon Carroll CD, FRNS, FCNRS	1979	Larry Gingras FCNRS
1971	G.R.L. Potter	1980	Dr. John S. Wilkinson
1972	J.E. Charlton FRNS	1981	Cecil Tannahill FCNRS
1973	E.V. Snell NLG	1982	Jack Veffer FCNRS
1974	W.H. MacDonald FCNRS	1983	Norman Williams FCNRS
1975	R.C. Willey FRNS, FCNRS, NLG	1984	Bruce Brace FCNRS
1976	Mrs. Louis Graham	1985	Mrs. Ruth McQuade FCNRS
1977	D.M. Stewart FCNRS		

* South Korea will be striking 28 different coins for the 1988 Summer Olympic Games. They will be in Au, Ag, Ni, & CuNi and in 4 series, starting in October 1986.

* Do you subscribe to the following reasoning?

Criminally inclined people are humans, and as humans are entitled to the same rights as law-abiding citizens. They should have the same opportunities to continue their illicit operations unobstructed and unharassed, and not be deprived of their means of livelihood. They should receive publicity exposure to support their efforts and to stimulate media attention or sales. They deserve advice and instruction in ways to improve their operating effectiveness just as do other occupations. The media must have freedom of speech and press to carry out their national responsibility to the entire population - both criminal and legal elements alike. - regardless of the consequences.

Do you believe that C.B.C. Radio subscribes to this rationale?

Judge by the case that occurred at 8:25 a.m. on Tuesday, 8th October, when, after an earlier announcement of intent, the brassy tones of the announcer on Ottawa's station CEO, Nancy Cooper, ground out an interview with an obscure, but equally responsible Pierre Gagnon, which provided information as to which foreign coins could be used to defraud coin slot machines, and to what degree. It was indicated that this was not just a "nickel and dime" game, but was "Big Business".

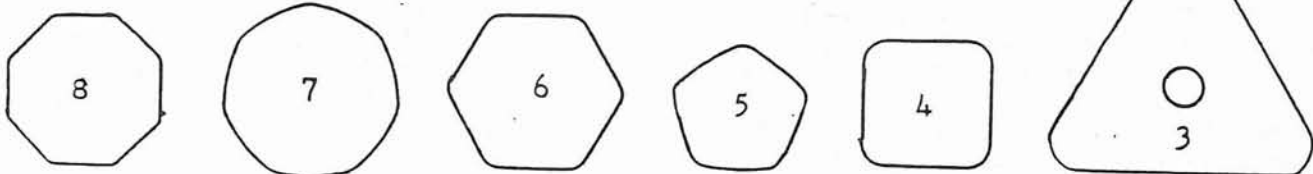
I made an urgent telephone request to the station to cancel the interview because of its criminal implications, but this was ignored. I attempted to contact both of the participants but neither was available to account for their motives. What does that indicate? No doubt the city officials responsible for parking revenues, the Telephone Company, food, drink and cigarette machine vendors, as well as operators of laundromats, arcades, etc., are equally curious.

To me, this was an irresponsible and thoughtless action by all who were involved in producing it. How they can, in effect, promote crime to reduce companies' revenues, increase their operating costs and thereby, prices, and in general help drive inflation upward, is beyond understanding. The line between freedom and license has been broken, and for what significant purpose?! It makes one wonder what has happened to ethics, morality, and just plain common sense!!

* Caption of a Frank & Ernest cartoon which showed them outside a Foreign Currency Exchange: "To me, foreign currency is anything over a \$20 bill."

* I have asked one of our noted numismatists to judge the chronograms submitted, and to select the one most appropriate for a medal or token, the most ingenious one, and the most amusing one. While waiting for the results, here is another contest to keep you challenged:

Can you identify the numismatic items from their outline shapes (2- to 3-sided) shown here? A prize will be awarded to the first member who gets them all. (523-3659)



* The Billies family founded the Canadian Tire Corporation in 1922, and in 1956 A.J. Billies introduced their discount coupons. Approximately 20 million of them are printed each year by the Canadian Bank Note Co. in Ottawa. The regular issues had 3-, 5-, 10-, 25-, & 50-cent, and \$1 values. Soon a new \$2 coupon may be added. (Has anyone got spare traders of the 50th Anniversary Issue of 1972 for barter?)

COMMUNION TOKENS

Tickets of admission — tokens of love

by John Alexander Johnston

The Presbyterian Church in Canada, historically, has always given much emphasis to the use of the communion token, and has considered it integral to the whole sacramental season. In earlier times, metal tokens were distributed prior to the Lord's Supper, and were perceived as tickets of admission to the table. Today, the printed card is used in congregations, but is perceived more as an announcement of the service and serves as a record of attendance.



John Calvin and other Reformers encouraged the use of the token in congregations. In 1560 the Council of Geneva stated:

To prevent the profanation of the table it would be well if each took lead tokens for each of the eligible ones of their household. Strangers giving witness of their faith could also take these, but those not provided with tokens would not be admitted to the table.

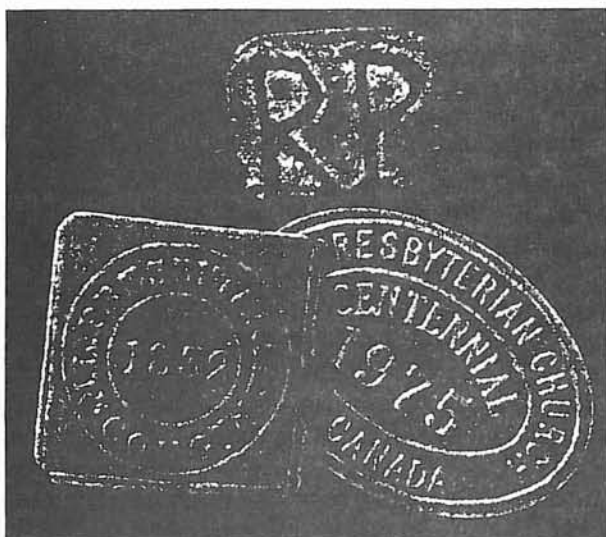
The communion season was a time of great solemnity and spiritual activity. It was held less frequently than in twentieth century congregations. In Glasgow, for instance, the elements were distributed only twice in the period between the Restoration and the Revolution — a span of twenty-eight years!

In order to receive a token, our forebearers needed first to prove proficiency in the scriptures and be recognized by the session as persons of faith and Christian example. Self-examination, confession of sin and profession of faith were prerequisites for worthily sharing the sacrament. One early session demanded that *nane get tickets but those that has bidden tryall and are fund weill instructict in the Belief, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commands.*

Preparatory Services often extended over five or six days. Ministers and members from near and far gathered for the services. A highlight of the week was the sacrament fast. On the Friday or Saturday prior to the Lord's Supper, tokens were distributed by the clergy to those individuals considered *worthy* of such a great privilege. The bread and wine would be laid out on the linen-covered trestle tables erected in the centre aisle or at the front of the sanctuary or in a suitable outdoor area.

Documents from Cape Breton record the English-language communion service being held inside the church, while those persons of the Gaelic tongue gathered outside for the sacrament. In 1891, the church at Boularderie purchased a new tent for \$28.00 to be used at the outdoor service. It was a portable pulpit enclosure, twelve feet square with doors at each end for ventilation. A roof provided shelter from the elements. Officiating ministers were provided with a bench in the tent while the precentor sat outside in front of the pulpit.

A wooden paling usually surrounded the communion area. Closest scrutiny was exercised as to who was allowed to pass the barrier and join the sacramental feast. Greatest store was placed upon attendance, and the Ses-



sion of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ontario, recorded the discovery of counterfeit tokens being proffered in order to gain admission to the Table.

Communion tokens were cast in various metals - copper, tin, pewter, gun-metal, brass or silver. However, the vast majority of the tokens which were in use in Canada were made of lead. As this metal is particularly soft, these slugs were easily disfigured and were readily recast. When a new minister was inducted in a pastoral charge, the old tokens were often melted down and a new die designed. Some disks were crudely struck in a hand-held mold, made by the local blacksmith, and deposited at the manse. Some tokens are works of art, designed in various oval and octagonal shapes. Many congregations in Canada used stock designs purchased from a central supplier and indistinguishable from those used by a myriad of churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Earliest tokens were marked with the initial of the minister or of the congregation, and sometimes with a date. Later tokens were embellished with scriptural quotations, the most popular being *till He come or this do in remembrance of Me.*

The McKay-Brown collection Over the past eighteen months, members of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ontario, have met weekly to assemble four accumulations of tokens into The MacKay-Brown Memorial Communion Token Collection. These four-thousand and thirty-one (4,031) tokens are the result of many years of avid interest and diligent research by the late Donald Brown, a former Clerk of the Presbytery of Paris and an elder of Central Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ontario. Through the generosity of his family, these tokens were presented, gratis, to The Presbyterian Church in Canada. How indebted is the denomination for this magnificent gift, for our church now holds in its national Archives what is believed to be the largest collection of communion tokens in the world!

Tribute is paid to elder Lyle Dagleish, a retired school principal and past president of the Hamilton branch of the Ontario Geneological Society, and to elder George Win-

ton, a retired engineering technician recognized for his research into Scottish clans and tartans. Together with numerous assistants, these men volunteered hundreds of hours in the cataloguing and the mounting of the disks in glassine pages.

The four-thousand-plus tokens in the McKay-Brown collection are listed according to countries — Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Scotland, and the USA. Scottish tokens, for example begin with Abbotshall, Abdie and Abercorn, followed by one-hundred and two tokens used in Aberdeen. These are listed congregation by congregation, together with dates and that branch of Presbyterianism to which each church belonged.

Many of the Scottish tokens were acquired by Mr. Brown from the widow of a former Clerk of The General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland. Others were traded or purchased over the years from dealers in various parts of the world. What stories each could tell! Turbulent times between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism would be no stranger to the Ardelach token (1691) while the Chalmers, Edinburgh, disk (1844), shared the internecine struggles within the Reformed family.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Rev. G. A. MacLennan of Montreal amassed two-hundred and forty-one (241) token specimens found in Canadian congregations. These were deposited in The Presbyterian College, Montreal, *to preserve a record of this old factor in the communion worship of our fathers.*

In 1924 Mr. MacLennan printed an illustrated volume depicting each token available to him. The collection is now in the Archives of The Presbyterian Church of Canada, 59 St. George Street, Toronto, complementing the McKay-Brown coins which are largely non-Canadian, and thus providing a special link with the nineteenth century sacramental life of our church.

Presbyterians have never been credited with the inventing of religious tokens. Their use can be traced back to the Greek and Roman mystery religions when disks were carried by devotees of the various oath-bound societies. Sixteenth century Roman Catholicism used communion tokens on occasion. The Episcopal Church of Scotland engraved a cross or the letters *I.H.S.* on their tokens. The Church of England, especially around Durham and the North, and later the Methodists, both used tokens. Yet credit must be given to the Reformed churches for recognizing and preserving over the centuries the place of the communion token or card within the framework of preparing for, and participation in, The Lord's Supper.

□



Dr. John Alexander Johnston is the Covenor of the Committee on History of The Presbyterian Church of Canada and minister of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont.

"AUCTION CANADA 1986" AIRBORNE

Visitors to Toronto this Summer can look forward to yet another numismatic attraction. Two major firms dealing in Canadian numismatics have announced plans for the holding of "Auction Canada 1986", a shared-facility venture, in the City in July.

The auction, limited to two sessions of 400 lots each of high quality numismatic items, will be conducted by Nadin-Davis International Numismatics of Ottawa, and Charles D Moore of California. Separate sessions will be the responsibility of the two separate companies, though a joint mailing will be sent out in which all customers of the two companies will receive both catalogs. The Nadin-Davis session will include worldwide numismatics, while the Moore session will be devoted entirely to that firm's specialty, Canadian material. A strong attraction of this sale will be the absence of a "buyer's premium", now charged to purchasers at auctions by most auction companies throughout the continent. Nadin-Davis in particular have been strong opponents of this practice and this carries through into this latest venture.

The principals of both companies expressed delight at the conclusion of the negotiations leading to direct planning for the auction, to take place July 22nd at the King Edward Hotel. Although the Canadian Numismatic Association's Annual Convention does not commence until later the same week, the proximity of the dates will give most collectors and dealers the opportunity to take in both events in one visit to Toronto.

The scheduling of other prestigious events not part of the Convention programme may be seen as a very positive development from the point of view of the C.N.A. It has long been the practice in the U.S.A. that major Conventions are surrounded by several other auctions and exhibitions, sometimes as many as ten or fifteen firms being involved, and the experience has been that this serves as a strong drawing card for the Convention itself and provides sufficient activity surrounding the Conventions to bring many more attendees to the events.

Both firms are still available to accept quality consignments of numismatic material, and may be contacted at the following addresses: Charles D Moore, PO Box 4816, Walnut Creek, Ca, 94596 USA (Canadian material only). Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd, PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1 (Canadian and worldwide material).

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB

Minutes of the October 28, 1985 Meeting

The October meeting was well attended and included one guest who has applied for membership. Mr. Henry Bietlot, formerly of Belgium, is mainly interested in Belgian coins, but says he wants to diversify because of the scarcity of coins in his field of interest. The Door Prize, a 1957 Mexican peso, was won by Gerry Schneider and Miles Allan finally matched all digits for the 50/50 draw.

The COCC Coin Exhibition will be held Dec. 8, 1985 at the Nepean Sportsplex. Exhibitors are requested to set up their displays starting at 8:45 AM.

Capital City Coin is now branching out into the fields of collectibles and plaques. Paul Nadin-Davis has decided to terminate his monthly shows at the Roxborough Hotel, but intends to stage a two-day show in Ottawa at which auctions will be held. Paul would like to hear comments and suggestions from collectors.

The Olympic Coin Programme, which has not sought the opinion of the numismatic community, is really aiming its mass marketing campaign at the general public. Group discussion brought to light the Japanese, German and Canadian experiences with Olympic coin programmes. Members concluded that purchases of these coins should be in support of the Olympic spirit rather than as investment or for numismatic interest.

The educational portion of the evening was a talk by Paul Nadin-Davis entitled "AN ORIENTAL ODESSY". Having made three trips in as many years to seven or eight countries on the Pacific rim, Paul has developed an insight into the coin market in each country.

In Japan and Korea, numismatics caters to the wealthy. In the Ginz shopping district of Tokyo, everything is geared to high volume and profit; aesthetics reign supreme - inexpensive coins do not sell well. Early Japanese material is very popular because of interest in history and artifacts. Paul attributes this interest to the high level of literacy and education. There is a strong secondary market in appealing coins used for jewelry. In Korea, collecting is less active and is mainly restricted to the wealthy.

In Taiwan, there is an active economy with a fairly equitable distribution of wealth. Coin sales activity is mainly of the flea market type. The lack of collector interest in historical material hampers the market. There is some smuggling business in material removed from ancient graves.

Paul attended a coin show in the Philippines. In spite of the location, the show did not work and the general social attitude was reflected in the low quality of coins offered. There is an active interest in American gold as a store of wealth against Philippine inflation.

The Peoples Republic of China has no developed coin market. The 5 oz silver panda coins are trinkets for foreign markets.

Hong Kong is really the unique place in this environment. Being a free port, there are no taxes or duties. It is a major trading centre for finance, commodities (including gold and silver) and manufactured goods and doubles up as a tourist spot. It has a very fluid market where anything and everything goes, an active smuggling market, a reasonably priced bullion market, and a market catering to tourist souvenirs and mementos.

From his experiences, Paul lists six factors as important to the numismatic market:

1. the stability of the political regime;
2. the educational level;
3. the state of the local economy;
4. the level of activity in the local economy;
5. a sense of identity and an awareness of history and national greatness;
6. the political situation and its right or left leaning.

Paul concluded his presentation with the timely question: "Do these same factors apply in North America?"

PRICES REALIZED - October Auction

Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price
1	1.00	20	3.00	39	2.50	58	5.00	77	15.00
2	1.50	21	3.00	40	2.50	59	8.00	78	---
3	1.00	22	6.50	41	3.50	60	8.00	79	15.00
4	5.00	23	5.50	42	1.00	61	14.00	80	---
5	2.50	24	9.00	43	3.50	62	10.00	81	19.00
6	8.50	25	8.00	44	3.00	63	14.00	82	3.50
7	15.00	26	6.00	45	10.50	64	2.50	83	1.50
8	2.00	27	5.00	46	3.50	65	6.00	84	6.50
9	2.00	28	6.00	47	2.25	66	6.00	85	14.50
10	3.50	29	5.00	48	---	67	.50	86	14.00
11	1.00	30	4.50	49	3.00	68	5.00	87	14.50
12	24.00	31	2.00	50	2.00	69	5.00	88	15.00
13	19.00	32	3.00	51	6.50	70	23.00	89	5.00
14	20.00	33	5.50	52	6.00	71	9.50	90	10.00
15	15.00	34	2.00	53	12.00	72	2.00	91	1.50
16	6.00	35	4.00	54	12.00	73	2.00	92	3.50
17	9.00	36	2.00	55	6.00	74	2.00		
18	6.00	37	1.25	56	13.00	75	10.00		
19	5.00	38	2.00	57	13.00	76	4.50		

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

The buiness part of the December meeting was very short, so everyone could enjoy the Christmas meeting.

Peter Marcucci moved that the club donate ten dollars to the Salvation Army, seconded by Harry Booth. Motion was carried.

The members exchanged gifts with Peter Marcucci acting as Santa Claus. Many thanks to Linda for putting up the pretty Christmas tree. Mr. Dan Carpino showed two films from the Orillia Library. A delicious lunch was served while the movies were showed.

Mr. Joey Bailey applied for membership.

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1986-1987

President	-Harvey Farrow	Auctioneer	-Bob Porter
1st Vice-President	-Ron Zelk	Receptionist	-C. Adamopolous
2nd Vice-President	-Glen Williams	Social Convenor	-Ted Boxall
Secretary	-Lucille Colson	Librarian	-Jim Heifetz
Treasurer	-Wally Ciona	Programme Director	-George Fraser
Director	-Ted Boxall	Editor	-Wally Ciona
Director	-Bill Brennand	Editor	-Marvin Kay
Director	-Basil Latham	Past President	-F. C. Jewett
Junior Director	-Bill VanLaethem		

The North York Coin Club Annual Christmas Party was held on December 12, 1985. As expected, it was a great success.

Albert Kasman spoke about his Christmas and Hanukka woods which he has collected over the years. He had over 280 on display.

Al Bliman explained the significance of the nine candles that appear on the Hanukka candelabrum. The one candle which is situated higher than the others is called the 'shammos', or leader.

Three years ago, Pressed Metal Products began to issue personal medals for this festive season. Wally Ciona discussed many of the various designs and signatures.

Jim Heifetz reminisced about receiving silver dollars as Hanukka gifts when he was younger. This sparked his interest in coin collecting.

Harvey Farrow talked about two medals from the Wellings Mint. These brought season's greetings in the late sixties. He also showed various flats which he had received.

Lucille Colson was presented with a special plaque. This was to mark her 15 years as a member of the NYCC. For 13 of these years, she has been our secretary.

Prize winners in the Lucky Draw were Chris Renaud, Jeremy Gillett, Mirko Kotic, Frank Dennis, Bill VanLaethem, Jean Orr, Mike Kotic, Paul Johnson, Harry Scheinman, Roger Fox, Jim Heifetz, George Gale, Eliza Beatty, Al Bliman, Ted Boxall, Basil Latham, Costas Adamopolous, John Regitko and Sam Snider.

Following the dinner, there was a gift exchange between members.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

There were 30 members and guests attended the December 19th Christmas Meeting

Mike Johnston won both the "on time" draw and the "Special Cake" draw. The Feature Draw winners are, -1st prize Jim Dunn and 2nd Prize Tom Gitschner.

Ben Matthews continued with his monthly displays. This time his specialties were "Silver", and "Winston Churchill".

The "Silver" Display included some different forms of bullion. For example there can be silver bars, wafers, ccins or medals. Ben showed examples of how these various forms can commemorate anniversaries, Christmas, birthdays, etc.

The Winston Churchill Display included commemorative medals, coins, and First Day" covers all of which featured Winston Churchill.

The Christmas lunch was financed by the Treasurer, Bruce Raszmann, which featured Christmas cake, cookies, egg nog and coffee. A thanks was given to Paul Miller and Peter Besler for putting it all together.

The traditional White Elephant Auction was held, and it raised the treasury to the amount of \$56.80.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

The December 16, 1985 meeting was called to order by Tom Masters with a warm welcome to those present. Guests were introduced and invited to become members. The President read the "Christmas Candle Legend" and extended the Greetings of the Season to all.

Stella Hodge conducted a very special spirited Christmas Quiz with everyone participating.

Draws were won by, Pat Napthen, Alex Edmonds, Ron Barker, Stephen Taylor and the Share the Wealth draw for \$10.50 was won by Howard Whitfield.

Christmas refreshments was served followed a O.N.A. Audio-Visual showed. Christmas gifts were exchanged followed by a 40 lot auction.

SHOW AND BOURSE DATES

FEBRUARY 8, 1986

BARRIE, ONTARIO.... HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
COIN, STAMP & ANTIQUE SHOW
Bayfield Mall, Barrie.

information..P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ont., L4M 4T2.

MARCH 22, 1986

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.....PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

COIN & BOURSE SHOW

Peterborough Square, Lower Level,
Near Red Oak Inn.

information.. Doug Calder,
892 Westdale, Peterborough,
Ontario, K9J 6C7

telephone.. 705-743-7293.

APRIL 6, 1986

CHATHAM, ONTARIO..... KENT COIN CLUB'S

COIN SHOW, Sunday, April 6, 10A.M.-5P.M.
23 dealers

Wheels Inn, Chatham, Ontario.

information.. Lou Wagenaer,
27 Peter St., Chatham, Ont.,
N7M 5B2

APRIL 19-20, 1986

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.....ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

24th, ANNUAL CONVENTION, SHOW & BANQUET.
HOLIDAY INN, 1 Holiday Inn Dr.,
Brantford, Ontario.

information..Brantford Numismatic Assoc.
P.O. Box 351, Brantford, Ont.
N3T 5N3

SEPTEMBER 13, 1986

ST, CATHARINES, ONTARIO...ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW & BANQUET

U.A.W. HALL, 124 Bunting Rd.,
St. Catharines, Ontario

information.. P.O. Box 1492,
St. Catharines, Ontario,
L2R 7J9

JUNE 21-22, 1986

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO..... COIN CLUB'S - WOODSTOCK, INGERSOLL &
TILLSONBURG,

"OXFORD COUNTY SHOW"

Quality Inn, junction of 401 & 59 highways.

information.. T. Masters

823 Van Street, London,
Ontario, N5Z 1M8

Cointrek

Massa-Carrara receives right to mint coins

The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essais, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

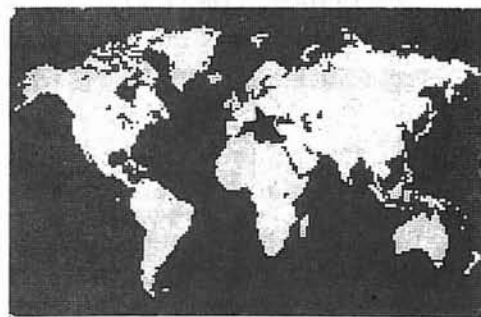
Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

The Duchy of Massa-Carrara was a small state in Tuscany. It was raised to the stature of a principality in 1568 and received the right to Mint money under the Marquis of Massa in 1559.

In 1663 Massa-Carrara became a duchy. The feudal Cybo Malaspina family ruled throughout this period. The coinage series presented here was issued under Maria Beatrice d'Este, the wife of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. She was duchess from 1790-96 and again from 1814-29. It was in 1829 that Modena absorbed Massa.

The monetary system used in this Italian state was 3 quattrini equaling 1 soldo and 20 soldi equaling 1 lira.



Duchy of Massa-Carrara (di Lunigiana)

Date	Mintage	Composition
1 quattrino		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: coat of arms on crowned shield, M.BE.A.A.D.MASSAE legend		
Rev.: denomination, date, legend DUX MASSAE		
2 soldi		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: coat of arms on crowned shield, legend MAR BEATRIX ARCHID AUSTRIAE		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		
4 soldi		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: same as 2 quattrino		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		
X soldi		
1792	n/a	billion
Obv.: same as 2 quattrino		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		

CANADIAN FIRM ISSUES MAJOR
NUMISMATIC LITERATURE CATALOGUE

To start the New Year with something different a Canadian firm has issued its first ever all-literature catalog. Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd. of Ottawa, Ontario has announced the recent acquisition of a major library of worldwide numismatic literature and is offering selected items from the collection in a special issue of its bulletin.

The library being offered emanates from a Montreal authority who remains anonymous. Consisting of works dating from 1577 until recently, the literature collection though far from complete in any area represents an extremely diverse range of material and, Nadin-Davis expect, will result in widespread interest. Following are some miscellaneous items of note.

In early Canadian material, the collection is strong in off-prints and pamphlets by Canadian numismatists of the late 19th century. Breton, LeRoux, McLachlan: these names and others appear with some regularity. Canadian journals are also well represented, with in particular a strong group of issues of the Canadian Anti-quarian and Numismatic Journal. Unusually, these and other journals from the collection are offered singly or in one-year volumes, rather than as complete sets. This gives the seller the opportunity, as Paul Nadin-Davis, owner of the firm, has pointed out, to work with several collectors on completion of other partial sets. Such an approach does tend to benefit numismatics as a whole as well as leading to satisfaction for individual numismatists.

Altogether about 3,000 items are contained in the library. These include many early auction catalogs from Canadian, U.S. and European firms, from Lyman Low to Glendinings, from Steigerwalt to Spinks. Modern numismatics has not been left out and there are extensive offerings of text-books from 1815 to 1980 on the coins of many modern world states, militaria, paper money and exonomia. Some rare items are included, among them a small number of incunabulae: authors' manuscripts of works which in themselves might be considered scarce and desirable.

American numismatics is not left in the cold, either. The area is covered, "patchily", Paul Nadin-Davis admits, though there may well be some bargains to be had particularly in a lengthy section of books, reprints, early papers, etc. offered at a uniform \$10 each. Also of interest to US collectors will be a long run of Numismatists from the early 1920s, and a spotty offering of US Mint reports and other official documents. with

Copies of the literature catalog (No. 46A-LIT) will be available January 10th at a cost of \$3.00 from Nadin-Davis Numismatics, PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1. Interested parties may also receive free of charge copies of the firm's latest auction catalog (inexpensive Canadian and world coins, numismatic literature), and the newest retail listings.

★ Promise a year's worth of lessons in something you're good at: bread baking, baseball pitching, piccolo playing.

★ Give someone who cooks all day the day off; from breakfast in bed to a candlelight dinner created by you.

★ Give as many hugs as you can; they're warmer than sweaters.

★ Set places at the table for those who might otherwise be alone at theirs.

★ Use your wheels to transport those without to Christmas Eve Services.

★ Use your mistletoe.

□ □ □

It seems the neighbor's boy just can't win. He was kicked out of parochial school for swearing and out of public school for praying.

□ □ □

How empty is the life that is filled with nothing but things!

□ □ □

The older I get, the more I listen to people who don't talk much.

□ □ □

One great virtue we'd all like to have is patience — if only we could find the time for it.

□ □ □

A man walking home through a cemetery late one night fell into a newly dug grave and couldn't climb out. His frantic cries for help were finally heard by a tipsy passerby.

"Help me," pleaded the trapped man. "I'm freezing down here."

The other man peered unsteadily over the edge of the grave. "No wonder," he observed. "You kicked all your dirt off."

□ □ □

Little Matthew was asked by a stranger how old he was.

"I'm four," replied the boy.

"And when will you be five?"

Matthew thought this over for a moment, then said, "When I'm through being four."

□ □ □

Overheard: "Leave him? Are you kidding? I'd leave him tomorrow if I could find a way of doing it without making him happy!"

□ □ □

When the teacher asked Johnny to spell the word "straight," he spelled "s-t-r-a-i-g-h-t."

"Fine," she said. "What does it mean?"

"Without ginger ale," said Johnny.

□ □ □

Randy decided to challenge his younger brother. "Betcha you can't climb up that beam of light that's shining through the window."

"Do you think I'm stupid?" replied the boy. "I'd get halfway up and you'd turn it off."

□ □ □

A girl working in a government office in Washington wrote her parents, telling them, "I work in the data analysis group of the aptitude test sub-unit of the worker analysis section of the division of occupational analysis and manning tables of the Bureau of Labor Utilization of the War Manpower Commission which is under the Office of Emergency Management."

Her mother wired back, "Come home immediately."

□ □ □

A penny-pinching cowboy entered a harness shop and asked for a single spur.

"What use is one spur?" asked the clerk.

"Well," replied the cowboy, "I figure if I can get one side of the horse to go, the other side is likely to come along."

□ □ □

Ontario Numismatic Association

24th Annual

Convention & Coin Show



The Holiday Inn, 1 Holiday Inn Drive
Brantford

APRIL 19, 20, 1986

25 DOOR PRIZES

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| ➤ Displays | ➤ Free Tours |
| ➤ Auction | ➤ Banquet |

Day Admission \$1.00 — Pre-Registration \$10.00

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*"Return to
Hospitality"*



For information, write:
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Association**
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