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THE **CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

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Editor's Page

We wish to take this opportunity for thanking our many friends for their kind expression of good wishes for success in our new venture: the printing of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*.

Our appreciation is also extended to those who, in compliance with our appeal, submitted articles for inclusion in our new publication. Much more material will be needed, so please continue sending in articles, shorts and other items.

It was good to receive so many Club reports in answer to our call, but there are still others to be heard from, so keep them coming.

It will be noticed in the Club reports, that the Peterborough-Lindsay Coin Club (C.N.A. Chapter #3) has been engaged in listing the Canadian tokens issued since 1894. This is a very wide field which takes in a lot of territory as evinced by an article in this issue listing over 50 tokens issued in one Ontario county alone, and which are being donated to the Waterloo County Historical Museum. The Peterborough-Lindsay Coin Club deserves all the help we can give it in furthering this endeavour. We believe that any other organization or individual engaged along similar lines would do well to contact Secretary W. George P. Benton, who will also appreciate information about tokens held by collectors.

Some of the Clubs and Chapters affiliated with the C.N.A. issue regular meeting notices which are a service to their members and would be appreciated by your Editor as an additional source of information. If such is issued by your Club, please put us on your mailing list. These notices may also be of some assistance to other Clubs if they were to receive them.

There has been a suggestion that a "beginners corner" be featured in our publication, we would like to receive more correspondence on this subject. Should you have any suggestions or ideas in this regard, please let us hear from you.

We are flattered in that the office your Editor has held for the past few years as the American Numismatic Association's representative for the Canadian Numismatic Association has been extended for another two-year term dating from August 1955, by appointment of Leonel Panosh, President of the A.N.A.

Numismatically speaking, the A.N.A. and the C.N.A. complement each other to the extent that we believe anyone seriously interested in the hobby and science of numismatics should be a member of both.

Application forms for joining both the A.N.A. and the C.N.A. are available from your Editor and Representative at 160 Symons St., Toronto 14, Ontario.

Early Greek Coins

*Outline of a talk given by A. E. H. Petrie on January 9, 1956,
to C.N.A. Chapter #1 of Ottawa*

Coins had their origin in the need for a convenient, dependable medium of exchange in return for goods and services, starting with the expansion of mercantile imperialism among the Greek city-states around the Aegean Sea about 700 B.C. This was made possible by the establishment of safer trading conditions under the protection of strong rulers following several centuries of upheaval and brigandage. Standardized coinage was not so much a result of any decisions made by those autocrats, as a development accompanying the first flowering of a democratic way of life among the ancient Greek peoples. In other words, it arose from the needs of their merchant traders for handy, reliable units of exchange for goods or services; these units took the form of flattened pieces of gold or silver, rounded or oval in shape, the flans used having a definite size, weight and purity of metal; they were struck with the seal of the authority issuing them, which could be expected to support their current exchange value, — at least, in the home market. Copper coins, for small change, did not come into general use until the latter part of the fifth century B.C., and then only because of state bankruptcy, as was the case with Athens after the Peloponnesian War.

Once established, the obvious merit of standard coinage for large-scale trade and commerce — particularly by contrast to the uncertainties of the old barter system, or of dealing in more or less pure bullion — resulted in the adoption of coins as the prime medium of exchange throughout the civilized world. Indeed, the purest gold and silver coins were eagerly sought by the more barbarous countries beyond the imperial frontiers of Greece and Rome, for savage tribesmen were not slow to appreciate their importance as a dependable means of satisfying their own needs and wants. This is proved by the numerous hoards of Greek and Roman specie found in northern Europe, and as far afield as Siberia, eastern India, and even in Indo-China. One might add that it is now pretty generally accepted that one of the main reasons for the economic decline of the Roman Empire, after the exhaustion of her best manpower, is to be found in the steady drain of her gold and silver resources to India in return for Chinese silks and oriental spices. To give some idea of trade ramifications across Europe and Asia as early as the fifth century B.C., Chinese Chou Dynasty bronze vessels of that period have come to light in contemporary tombs near Rome, and at Canterbury in England. Similarly, early Mohammedan silver coins minted at Tashkent in Central Asia about A.D. 900 were greatly admired for their size and purity by the Vikings and Danes of that day, so that many of these Arab coins have been found in Danish, Swedish and Norwegian burials of 1000 years ago.

All this tends to prove that, since the invention of coins in the eighth century B.C., an enormous amount of human history, — including trade and commerce, economics and politics, public finance and state bankruptcy, the rise and fall of dynasties and empires (some practically unknown, but for their coins), religious faith and propaganda, art and design of every kind, — all these aspects of our history, and many others — have left their enduring mark and memorial upon myriads of coins. The more old hoards are studied in relation to the sites where they were found, and such information as we may have on their time and place of origin, the more we learn of human developments, including our own origins, over these last 3000 years. Although this is little known or understood, the scientific study of coins, or "numismatics", as we call it, should be and is one of the principal pillars of scientific history. The others are: archaeology (the scientific excavation of historic sites); secondly, the study of records and written histories that have come down to us; and finally, and most recently, the classification of pottery sherds or fragments in relation to their time and place of production. For accurate dating of historic sites, pottery can now take us back many thousands of years, but as said before, an enormous wealth of accurate data can be derived from the careful and comprehensive study of coins since their invention about 700 B.C. in Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean Sea.

To appreciate the value of coins in terms of living history, we must be able to understand the meaning of the designs and inscriptions upon them. For instance, on the basis of design and palaeographical evidence, the earliest-known inscribed coin is believed to have been struck at Ephesus in Asia Minor about 690 B.C. It is the shape and size of a kidney-bean, with a grazing stag shown on the obverse and an incuse mark, from the stamping punch used, on the reverse. Above the stag, in Greek, are the words "I am the sign of the Bright One", — that is to say, of the Ephesian Diana, who had the stag as one of her symbols. To the shrine of this Asiatic mother goddess — still great and famous in the days of St. Paul, 750 years later, — we would appear to owe our earliest inscribed coin, and it is unique.

Once a particular design became associated with a coin of generally accepted quality, so that it assumed a universal commercial importance, the issuing authority usually found it inadvisable to alter the design or to debase the coin's metallic content. That is, the reliability of certain coins associated with particular designs made them immensely popular throughout the Eastern Mediterranean countries, and beyond. Such was the case, over a period of several centuries, with the silver staters of Aegina, a Greek island not far from Athens, which used the local turtle as its emblem, from which these coins derived their common name, in Greek, of "turtles". The earliest "turtles" are thought to have been the first coins struck in Europe. Likewise, the numerous sizes of Athenian coins

bearing the archaic profile head of the goddess Athena on the obverse and her symbol, the small owl of Attica on the reverse, were universally known as "owls". Athenian "owls" struck by the tyrant Peisistratus in 566 B.C. seem to be the earliest coins bearing complete obverse and reverse designs, as against the punch-marked reverses. In the beginning, heraldic animals were employed for "sealing" obverses by nearly all of the Greek city-states issuing coins, but before 150 years had passed, these gave way to likenesses of local divinities, with symbols and inscriptions. Portraits of reigning monarchs began to appear on Greek coins in the Age of Alexander the Great, about 330 B.C., but then set a standard of beauty in numismatic portraiture never since recaptured.

While we are speaking of the beauties of Greek coins, perhaps it should be mentioned that during the thousand years of Ancient Greek coin designs, almost every phase in the development of Greek plastic art in all regions coming under her influence is represented on the coins. Where Greek painting and sculpture have come down to us in fragmentary form, the coins show us every aspect of the Greek creative spirit in this medium from the archaic, through the great fifth century B.C., down to the final merging of late classical art with the early Byzantine, or mediaeval Greek style. Representations on coins of the masterpieces of Ancient Greek sculpture, such as the Winged Victory of Samothrace, have enabled modern experts to reconstruct them from their broken and scattered fragments.

Unfortunately, while the rarest and finest Greek coins sell for one-tenth the price of the rarest postage stamps, they are still too costly for all but the comparatively well-to-do to collect on any large scale. Even the copper coins, in V.F. examples, now sell for an average of \$5 to \$10 apiece. Moreover, intelligent appreciation of but one of the many facets of Greek numismatics — such as the issues of Alexander the Great and his successors — requires a fair knowledge of ancient history, with at least a small library of fairly expensive reference works. For your information, the best one-volume general reference in English on Greek coins is B. V. Head's *Historia Numorum*, which can still be obtained from England for about \$12. The more extensive series of consulting volumes are apt to be much dearer than this, particularly since many of them are out of print. I mention these details, not to discourage your interest in a most fascinating and rewarding hobby, but simply to warn you that fine Greek coins are not easy to come by these days, even in the main European markets, and that their detailed study usually requires a library of rare and out of print books which may prove to be more valuable than the coins themselves. Perhaps the largest collection of Greek coins in Canada — numbering over 10,000 items — belongs to Dr. Bernard Wasson of Valois, Quebec. But Dr. Wasson's coins are by no means as valuable as his reference library. My personal collection of Greek coins numbers around 60, including some splendid examples of the best-known issues. In spite

of all I have just said, the strong and growing demand for fine specimens makes them a worthwhile investment, as many Europeans know.

More detailed excavation of classical sites has been carried out since 1920 than ever before, with the associated unearthing of numerous hoards and large quantities of ancient coins. When exposed during such diggings, the coins are invaluable for dating purposes, so that most of them are kept for museums, along with the other objects found. One is sorry to add that a majority of hoards are found accidentally by farm workers, labourers and youngsters who carry them off in the secret hope of selling them for a fortune. As a result, they are separated from their site of finding without science being able to obtain any record of the place and level whence they came. In some cases, extremely rare and valuable gold coins have been melted down by ignorant persons for the intrinsic value of the metal in them, which was insignificant by comparison to the importance of the coins themselves. If you should ever come upon any buried hoards of ancient coins, be sure to let the nearest museum authorities know, so that your discovery may not be lost for any precious information it may afford on local origins and history. Not only are you likely to secure a better financial return on your treasure trove that way, but your moral satisfaction should certainly be greater than would accrue from melting the gold down for bullion!



Britannia on the English Coinage

(From Jessie's *England under the Stuarts*,
in the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal — 1873)

The passion of Philip Rotier, the medallist for "La Belle Stewart" is well known. According to Walpole, "being in love with the fair Mrs. Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, he represented her likeness under the form of Britannia, on the reverse of a large coin with the King's head".

Felton, in his notes on Waller, repeats the same anecdote; he adds, too, "that so exact was the likeness, that no one who had ever seen her Grace could mistake who had sat for Britannia".

Waller wrote some verses on the subject; but they rather tend to substantiate the truth of the story, than to raise the fame of the poet.

Tokens of Waterloo County

A collection of trade checks pertaining to Waterloo County, Ontario, has been brought together for the purpose of presenting them to the Waterloo County Historical Society, at Kitchener, Ontario. They have been donated by J. Douglas Ferguson of Rock Island, Que., Dr. C. M. Dent of Ottawa, Arthur Graham of Hull, J. E. Charlton of Toronto, and the undersigned.

For purposes of record the description of the tokens follows:

Berlin:

Stuebing & Co.	Brass	Octagonal	1/5/10/25/50/100
A. O. Boehmer & Co.	Alum.	Round	5
S. Brunk & Co.	Alum.	Round	10
D. E. Shantz	Alum.	Scalloped	1 quart, 1 pint
Louis Bardon	Alum.	Round	1 loaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf
Merchants Rubber Co.	Alum.	Round	.05 for souvenir
Racycle Mfg. Co.	Alum.	Round	.25 on Racycle
Bellsmith's	Alum.	Round	15% discount
Woppard & Co.	Alum.	Scalloped	.25 on \$2.50
H. S. Hallman	Alum.	Round	\$1.25 per year
G. Knechtel	Germ. Silver	Round	Berlin Rubbers

Waterloo:

Jacob Uffelman	Alum.	Round	10/25
Bricker & Diebel's	Alum.	Round	1/5/10/25/50/100

New Dundee:

E. H. Thamer & Co.	Alum.	Octagonal	1/5/10/25/50/100
Buck & Schmitt	Alum.	Scalloped	50

Wellesley:

Wm. Kelterborn	Alum.	Round	1/5/10/25/50/100
Albert Berscht	Alum.	Octagonal	50
Hy. Kreutzwieser	Brass	Round	.05 at the bar

Breslau:

J. R. Good	Alum.	Octagonal	1/5/10/25/50
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Preston:

H. Sippel	Alum.	Octagonal	.10 on pressing
B. W. Ziemann	Alum.	Octagonal	.50 on \$15.00
John Maecker	Germ. Silver	Round	.25 on \$5.00

Galt:

J. K. Cranston	Brass	Round	Good for \$1.00
J. K. Cranston	Brass	Round	Good for 12½c
J. K. Cranston	Germ. Silver	Round	Amer. Numismatic Assn.
J. K. Cranston	Brass	Round	Good for .50
J. K. Cranston	Brass	Round	Good for .25
Cranston Novelty Co.	Germ. Silver	Round	One penny
Cranston Novelty Co.	Brass	Round	Masonic Penny
Cranston Novelty Co.	Brass	Round	British Boer War
Cranston Novelty Co.	Alum.	Round	International Saengerfest
Cranston Novelty Co.	Alum.	Square	
		Rounded Corners	Good for 1 pint
John H. Laird's	Alum.	Round	10
McNeil & Champ	Alum.	Octagonal	1 quart
McNeil & Champ	Alum.	Square	
		Rounded Corners	1 pint
A. C. Lee	Alum.	Round	.25 on \$5.00
A. C. Lee	Alum.	Octagonal	.25 on \$5.00
J. Graham	Alum.	Round	1 loaf, ½ loaf
C. S. McWilliam	Alum.	Round	.10 on pressing
Palmers	Alum.	Oval	One dinner
Mark Mundy	Alum.	Round	.25 on \$5.00
David Smith	Alum.	Scalloped	1 loaf
D. A. Woods	Copper	Round	Rare Coins
Evans & Co.	Alum.	Round	.50 on \$10.00
W. A. Hunter	Alum.	Oval	1 loaf

Hespeler:

J. E. Klager's	Alum.	Round	1/5/10/25/50/100
R. Purvis	Brass	Scalloped	100
R. Purvis	Alum.	Scalloped	1/5/10/25/50
A. Hagmeier	Brass	Round	1

Elmira:

J. A. Schroder	Alum.	Round	5% discount
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Baden:

W. G. Forler	Germ. Silver	Round	British Boer War
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Floradale:

A. Ruggle & Sons	Alum.	Round	.02 in merchandise
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Heidelberg:

Oscar J. Steiss	Alum.	Round	1/5/10/25/50/100
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Conestoga:

Geo. A. Bowman	Alum.	Round	1/5/10/25/50/100
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New Hamburg:

O. Voegtle 12 oz. Alum. Octagonal 1 loaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf

Also A. Berlin, Saengerfest Medelet of 1886 and A. Waterloo Saengerfest Medelet of 1902.

The donors would be pleased to obtain additional items not included in the above list. Anyone having such items and wishing to include them in the presentation, kindly forward same to the undersigned at No. 210 — 53rd Ave., Lachine, Quebec. Proper acknowledgment will appear in the letter accompanying the presentation.

Fred BOWMAN.

Metallurgical Aspects of Coinage with Special Reference to Nickel

*Address delivered to the Toronto Coin Club, on March 26, 1955,
by Aubrey A. TUTTLE,*

Mechanical Engineer, The International Nickel Company of Canada

(Continued from January issue)

Since nickel and copper does occur in certain ores in this ratio, a separation would not be required in treating the ores for coinage.² The Chinese had previously unearthed some of this ore known as "Pei-tung"³ and had for centuries produced metallic articles of this composition which eventually made their way to the Western World. Centuries later in Saxony (Germany) a nickel-containing ore was located which stubbornly resisted the efforts made by miners to

refine it. Thinking it to be copper, they called it "Kupfernickel" or bewitched copper, after "Old Nick", who was supposed to have plagued the miners and bewitched their ores. The appearance of the pure metal had to await the discovery of Cronstedt, the Swedish chemist, in 1751, and he appropriately called it "Nickel".⁴

Coinage Alloys

The earliest Greek coins were of pure gold and silver or electrum (990-997 fine). Under the Roman Emperors copper was added. Just before the fall of the Empire it was

² Feely reports that the alleged use of a natural alloy in the Bactrian coins is still a moot question.

³ Feely prefers use of the term "Pei-tung" (white copper) in describing Chinese cupro-nickel to the Cantonese expression 'Paktong' or 'Pakfong' which was formerly used.

⁴ Feely is currently conducting research into the derivation of the word "nickel" as the above explanation is not definitely established.

added to the extent that in some cases only 2% of gold was present. In the Middle Ages, this practice of debasing alloys was discarded, and standards of fineness or purity established.

England adopted the gold standard of 22 carats (92%) fine in 1526. The Saxons introduced to England the silver standard of 925 fineness which was not continuously adhered to. In fact, during the reign of Henry VIII, his numerous difficulties caused him to debase the silver coinage until it contained only one-third silver, two-thirds copper. Edward VI lowered it to one-quarter silver. Queen Elizabeth I restored it to the 925 fineness where it remained until the inflationary period following World War I, at which time it was reduced to 50%.

Although many metals other than gold and silver have been used over the centuries, most have been abandoned because of inferior properties. For example, iron was widely circulated in the 5th century B.C. and later in World War I days in both Poland and Germany, where it was used as a substitute for stratic nickel and copper and scarce silver. Pure zinc has been used in Czechoslovakia, and before the Christian era lead was used in Egypt and later in the 17th century in Denmark. Pure tin half-pennies and farthings had a limited circulation in the British Isles prior to 1692. Even the scarce and highly valued platinum found a place in coinage in Russia a little over a century ago. Copper and modifications of it known as bronze, have, of course, been used since the

earliest recorded times. Very recently, certain brasses and aluminum bronzes have been popular substitutes and now pure aluminum coins are in circulation in Bulgaria, and India is seriously considering their use.

Since the time of the Belgian Commission on Monetary Reform, cupro-nickel and a somewhat later pure nickel were widely adopted as replacements for silver alloys. The low alloy bronzes have, of course, held their position in the lowest denominations because if cupro-nickel or copper were used here, the intrinsic value would approximate their nominal value.

What Determines Choice of Alloy?

Basically, the choice of an alloy for coinage is dependent on availability and properties. The traditional coinage of the past, gold, silver, and copper, has in recent times suffered a decline due to the vast increase in the amounts and circulation of coinage and monetary reforms. Unfavourable trade balances in many countries of the world, with a consequent upset in gold reserves, have seen a virtual disappearance of gold as a medium of exchange. The silver Rupee, which for 100 years was looked upon in India as "Gold" to be cherished and occasionally converted to metal ornaments, gave place to pure nickel in 1946.

Aluminum bronze replaced silver in the French 1 and 2-franc pieces following 1921 and similarly in other countries of Europe.

Copper, originally added to debase or reduce cost of silver coinage, was soon realized to be advantageous, in that it strengthened and toughened the alloy so that silver coins, alloyed with copper, outlasted the high purity coins with great savings to the State. These more durable coins were also found to be more difficult to deface (clip) or counterfeit. This practice of clipping appears to have been a popular past time especially during the Medieval era, when it was indulged in to the extent that coins decreased in weight and shape more rapidly than could be attributed to wear. This practice gives rise to our modern expression "clip joint".

In practice, most of the alloys that have been used in coins came about by accident rather than by a programme of research. In France, soon after the revolution of 1789, copper was scarce, and to fill the need of coinage church bells were melted down to eke out the supply. It so happened that these church bells were copper alloyed with tin, and occasionally a small amount of zinc; the formulation of experts in this field in order to get clarity and perfection of sound. By mixing the bell alloy with existing copper coinage, they arrived at an alloy of approximately 95% copper, 4% tin, and 1% zinc, which had such excellent wearing properties and, I imagine, a decided ring, that it was adopted by France in 1851, and a number of other countries followed France's lead.

Cupro-nickel, an alloy of approximately 75% copper and 25% nickel,

has been popular ever since the time of the Belgian Monetary Commission as mentioned above, and continues on the increase to the present time. In the United States, the cupro-nickel 5 cent piece was temporarily discontinued in May, 1942, to conserve both nickel and copper. The Second War Powers' Act, March, 1942, provided for a U.S. "Nickel" containing 50% copper and 50% silver with provision to vary the analysis in the public interest. After a little research into the property of various alloys, having conservation in mind, the U.S. Mint came out in 1943 with a 5 cent piece containing 35% silver, 56% copper, and 9% manganese. This was discontinued, however, by the end of 1945. It is interesting to observe how the strategic position of various metals has affected the composition of coinage, especially during a crisis. For example, the discontinuance of the substitute 5 cent piece in the United States was made possible by the increase in both nickel and copper towards the end of the war.

In 1943, the United States bronze cent was replaced with a zinc-coated cent, which was produced throughout 1943 to the extent of one billion. In 1944 brass cartridge cases became available in sufficient quantity to supply the much needed bronze so that the original copper was again minted. The U.S. 1 cent piece has a composition known as "commercial bronze", which is 95% copper and 5% zinc. The zinc, somewhat higher than many countries use, was due to its occurrence

in scrap such as cartridge brass, which has an alloy 70% copper and 30% zinc.

In Canada in 1943, the Tombac "nickel", even more closely resembled the analysis of cartridge brass. It is now being withdrawn from circulation owing to its confusion with coppers. In 1944 and 1945 chromium plated steel 5 cent pieces were used as a substitute for pure nickel, and later during the Korean crisis in the years 1951, 1952, 1953. I read recently, in one of the bulletins of the Tin Research Institute, of efforts to conserve nickel by the use of tin to replace a portion of the nickel in cupro-nickels. It was not possible to reduce nickel below 25% without some deterioration in colour, unless restored by adding a third element such as tin. After some research, the Council came up with an alloy having 15% nickel, 5% tin, which although admittedly a little harder than is desired for minting, they considered a suitable substitute, and by lowering the tin to 3% the softness was equal to the cupro-nickel coin. The irony of this proposed substitute impressed me in particular, since during the war there was a great effort made in Ottawa by myself and other members of the Metals Control, to conserve tin. Now, in the view of the Tin Research Council, and as a result of the recent programme of nickel conservation, the tables would appear to be turned within a period of ten years. However, it is our feeling that the long-run position for nickel is definitely more secure than is tin, which is largely recovered from countries bordered

by, and in some cases dominated by, Russia. Moreover, the durability of nickel and high nickel alloy coins is a fact of everyday observation. Copper and bronze coins become greasy and soiled in circulation. It has been found that the grease contains fatty acids, which corrode the copper, forming a superficial, friable crust which is continuously rubbed off. Thus the excellent corrosion resistance of nickel and nickel-copper alloys is a decided advantage in its use.

By May of last year, the Royal Canadian Mint returned to pure nickel. Requests to tender for 10,000,000 nickel blanks were sent out at that time, and many of these have been coined into shiny new 1955 "nickels" and are now in circulation.

Minting

A Mint is defined as a place where coins are manufactured by authority of the State. Money, in the sense that it means any medium of exchange, was used long before recorded history. Even eight thousand years ago the Chinese had a form of money, but coins did not appear until approximately 700 B.C.

The Ancients soon learned to appreciate a metallic medium of exchange because at that time it must be remembered that all metals were highly valued and they possessed a superior appearance and greater durability than other forms of exchange.

Soon simple die marks were used to indicate the value or authenticity

of coins. A wedge-shaped die known as a "coin" and a hammer was used to mark the blank, thus the metal was "coined" and the metal so stamped became known as a "coin". According to Herodotus, the first mint was established by Gyges of Lydia by the end of the 8th century B.C. for coining of gold, silver, and electrum. Silver was coined on the Island of Aegina and the art was introduced by the Greeks into Italy, Persia, India, and countries bordering the Mediterranean. Later the Romans laid the foundation of modern minting, and the art originated quite independently at a later date in China, and spread to Japan and Korea. The Romans, at first, cast their large copper coins, but it was soon realized that the perfection of form found on many of the ancient, as well as many of the modern, coins, could not be achieved by a casting technique.

In the kingdom of Europe, the supply of bullion often came from mines owned by the king. The right of seigniorage was often waived to encourage subjects to bring gold and silver to the mint. In spite of this, supplies were usually short and the alchemists enjoyed a heigh-day in trying to effect the transmutation of base metal into gold.

In Britain, coining preceded the Roman conquest. Later, following the Norman invasion, there were 70 or more mints throughout the British Isles — this is a greater number than now exists in the whole world. The large number was due to low production techni-

ques and lack of transportation. Coins were periodically tested at Westminster to check on the weight and fineness, and to do so required a staff of nearly 1,200 supervisory officers. These officers, on behalf of the king, also collected seigniorage, which was generally a deduction from the amount of bullion sent to the mint for coinage, but work was done by contractors at great profit. Sir Isaac Newton was appointed Master of the Mint and Contractor of the Coinage in recognition of his services. The London mint was built in 1810, and in 1850 the contract system was abolished, since which time the work has been done by Civil Servants with profits going to the State.

In India, hand minting persisted in native states until the 19th century. The first Rupee of modern times was struck on August 29th, 1757, in Calcutta. The coins were crude, struck between dies with a hammer. Rolling mills, drawn by about 40 coolies, were used. Melting was done in a large open fire of charcoal, where the heat and fumes were often severe enough to drive away the most vigilant inspector. Under these circumstances, the job was no doubt profitable to the melters.

In 1824 the Indian Government established two mints, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay, which were among the largest in the world at that time with the exception of the Philadelphia mint.

(To be continued)

C.N.A. Chapters and Club Reports

CHAPTER #1 (Ottawa) held its first 1956 meeting on January 9th, with sixteen members and five guests in attendance. Six renewal membership were received in the course of the evening.

A. E. H. Petrie gave a talk on "Early Greek Coins" that was well received, and provoked considerable discussion on the best procedure to be followed in registering hoards of old coins and for compensating their finders. Various aspects of collecting Ancient Greek and Roman coins were brought up by those present who had or desired experience in this field.

A number of selections of Canadian coins, with some numismatic literature, were offered for sale, creating several lively centres of attention and pleasure.

A. E. H. PETRIE,
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #3 (Peterborough-Lindsay) held its regular monthly meeting on December 10, 1955, at the home of the Secretary, 534 Harvey Street, Peterborough, with President George H. Clarke in the chair. The election of officers was the main item of business. Wm. J. Smith regretted missing the meeting on account of celebrating thirty-five years of married bliss. An excellent excuse! Congratulations!

An article in the C.N.A. Bulletin about Secretary Benton's find of E. B. Harris bread tokens brought an offer to trade from a well-known Ottawa collector. This is being done as our Club devotes a portion of each meeting to listing post-Breton tokens.

Fred Brown told of the trouble the Guernsey Islands are having trying to keep sufficient coins on hand to carry on normal business. It seems that tourists are making off with them as souvenirs.

The following were duly elected to office for the year 1956: President, Matt Berg; Vice-Pres., Fred Storey; Sec.-Treas., W. George P. Benton; Curator (Peterboro), Fred T. Brown; Curator (Lindsay), Robert Yarnold; Chairman Membership Committee, R. D. Heels.

The first meeting of 1956 will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heels, in Lindsay, on the 10th of January.

A spirited auction was held under the direction of Geo. Benton, Sr., after which refreshments were served by our hostess Mrs. W. G. P. Benton.

W. George P. BENTON,
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #4 (Hamilton) held its seventeenth meeting of the year at the home of Bob Low, with seventeen members in attendance.

Sam Baggs reported that he was still checking into the matter of a permanent meeting place; he is confident that the problem will be solved in time for our first meeting of the new year. It is planned to have an auction at that meeting and arrangements are being made to publicize our Chapter by publishing articles in the local newspapers.

Mr. Maltby displayed a complete set of Indian Head gold quarter-eagles, a complete set of Canadian large cents and a proof set of 1942 U.S. coins.

(Miss) Thelma PELLETIER,

Corresponding Secretary.

THE WINDSOR COIN CLUB was organized in 1951 with nine Charter members, and is a corporate member of the C.N.A. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, at the Willistead Library, and visitors are most welcome, especially members of other Clubs who may happen to be visiting in Windsor.

Membership in 1955 consisted of twenty-five adult and two junior members. The average attendance was about fifteen per meeting. There were talks by some members or guests on various phases of numismatics. The topics included: "Numismatic Literature", "Coins of Ireland", "The Buffalo Nickel", "Gold Coins of British Columbia", "Bronze Coinage of China", "American Tokens" and "Inflationary Currency of Europe".

A most pleasant evening was enjoyed by our members as guests of the Detroit Coin Club at one of their October meetings.

(Miss) Mabel MONEY,

Sec.-Treas.

MONTREAL COIN CLUB held its tenth meeting on December 7, 1955, with the President Fred Bowman in the chair. The following officers were elected for 1956: President, Dr. B. K. Wasson; Vice-President, W. Macklin; Secretary, W. H. Rawlings; Treasurer, J. B. Parker; Historian and Librarian, Mrs. Esther Gaver; Auctioneers, A. Fargeon and I. H. Thaw.

The retiring President, Mr. Bowman, addressed the meeting as follows:

"The Montreal Coin Club has now been in existence for more than a year and, everything considered, I think it has been a very successful year. While we cannot claim a rapid or extensive growth, the enthusiasm shown by the members has been most encouraging. A very high percentage of the total membership attends the meetings and the informal discussions that follow continue to be popular.

"Through the efforts of Mr. Rawlings, we were fortunate in obtaining the use of the Boy Scouts' headquarters boardroom for our meetings and as this is centrally located and sufficiently large for our attendance, it has been very satisfactory.

"While we have not been able to have any outside speakers at any of our meetings, a number of short papers dealing with specific coins of the Canadian series have been read. These have been published in the bulletin of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

"We regret the death of one of our most popular and best informed members: Thomas Murray. He enjoyed attending our meetings and always brought along most interesting specimens of Canadian and ancient coins. He was one of the last direct links between the coin collectors of today and those of the 1890's as he had known personally many of the outstanding collectors of P. N. Breton's time."

Dr. Wasson then assumed the chair and, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Bowman with an engraved silver tray as a token of their esteem and thanks for his guidance.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported a successful year financially, ending with a surplus of \$70.35.

Following adjournment of the business meeting, Jack Lupovich showed a recently acquired Newfoundland 5-cent silver piece dated 1873, with mint mark "H" under the Queen's head. This would appear to be the first of this date and mint mark found and is, of course, an addition to the Canadian dated decimal series. Any further information on this piece would be much appreciated. Mr. Lupovich also exhibited Canadian proof sets for 1908, 1911, 1937 and 1953, in cases, these being the first coinage at the Canadian Mint (1908) and the first for George V, George VI and Elizabeth II minted in Canada. The 1911 set included the "C" mint mark sovereign.

Dr. Wasson had brought over with him three very fine drachms of Aradus in Phoenicia, and three other ancient Greek coins, rare bronzes of various cities.

W. H. RAWLINGS,
Sec.-Treas.

THE NORWOOD COIN CLUB met on December 14th, at the Metropole Hotel, and conducted its election of officers for the coming year. The following members were elected and will be installed in office the 1st January meeting: President, George Batsche; Vice-Pres., Bruce Stowe; Sec.-Treas., Forrest P. Howe; Directors, Philip E. Lyon, Chairman, Wm. Wagner and Al. Stuer.

The Norwood Coin Club and Chapter #5 (with a membership of twenty-four!) hold their meetings together. This cooperation between the two groups is working out very successfully; it creates a greater interest in the coins of the U.S., Great Britain, and especially Canada. We are members of the A.N.A., the C.N.A., the Ohio State, and the Central States Numismatic Association.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a small auction was held conducted by one of our newest members, Mr. McBrayer. A tentative date has also been selected for our annual banquet.

Forrest P. Howe,
Sec.-Treas.

THE TORONTO COIN CLUB's meeting of December the 17th was attended by twenty-one members and two visitors, George H. Phillips, of Schenectady, N.Y., and Miss Nola Crewe who was one of two new members signed up at this meeting. Norman B. Mason, Vice-President, was in the chair.

No speaker was featured at this meeting, but many items of business came up for discussion. Plans of many Club activities were proposed for the coming year, and beyond, many of which will require much consideration.

The officers elected for the 1956 term were: President, Dr. J. S. Wilkinson; Vice-President, Fred C. Jewett; Secretary, Peter S. Favro; Treasurer, Mrs. Louise Graham; Librarian, Mrs. Freda Peddie; Directors, Norman B. Mason, G. Max Skinner and Clare Kekewich.

These, along with Vincent G. Greene, the immediate past-President will constitute the Executive Committee for this year.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a small auction was conducted by Clare Kekewich. Light refreshments were served while many animated discussions were in progress.

Peter S. FAVRO,
Secretary.



New Members

- 970 CLUGSTON, E., 28 Foster Ave., London, Ont.
971 LOWERISON, H. S., 57 Grey St., Fredericton, N.B.
972 JENSEN, W. T., 1273 Dundas St., London, Ont.
973 FOSTER, G. F., 176 Sterling St., London, Ont.
974 TURCOTT, Lorne, 857A Waterloo St., London, Ont.
975 WEST, William E., 35 Paddington, London, Ont.
976 GOURLEY, J. C., R.R. #4, St. Thomas, Ont.
977 WHITFIELD, F. H., 89 Stanley St., London, Ont.
978 BEATTY, L. E. (PICR3), 4698E, H.M.C. Comm. School, H.M.
C.S. Cornwallis, Cornwallis, N.S.
979 DESNOYERS, E. C., 75 Lebreton St., Ottawa, Ont.
980 SAAB, F. K., P.O. Box #1822, Cabanne St'n, St. Louis 12, Mo.,
U.S.A.
981 FOSTER, J. W., 251 Maxwell St., Sarnia, Ont.
982 JOHNSON, D. D., 1147 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C.
983 COOPER, George, Box 16, Lorne Park, Ont.
984 GLICKERT, H. C., 156 20th St., Seattle 22, Washington, U.S.A.
985 MATAS, David, 65 Mount Hope Place, Bronx 53, N.Y., U.S.A.
986 HARTSBURG, Raymond H., 3756 Jacqueline St., Bethpage, L.I.,
N.Y., U.S.A.
987 KITTO, Stanley, 302 West Salvnier, Houston 19, Texas, U.S.A.
988 BUNNETT, Kenneth, 785 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ont.
989 WEGMAN, George J., R.R. #3, Fenwick, Ont.
990 ALBREO, P. E., 1414 Kramer Ave., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
991 BATSCHE, George, 209 Stanton Ave., Terrace Park, Ohio, U.S.A.
992 BARBER, John, Branch Hill Coin Shop, P.O. Box #162, Branch
Hill, Ohio, U.S.A.
993 COHEN, Jerome L., Old Pueblo Coin Shop, 307 E. Congress St.,
Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.
994 PASCHALL, LaVerne A., Hotel Anthes, Fort Madison, Ia., U.S.A.
995 THE LIBRARY, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
996 BISHOP, Donald R., R.R. #3, Peterborough, Ont.
997 CARLSON, Arthur F., 335 Wyandotte Ave., Bethlehem, Penna.,
U.S.A.
998 SARVIS, E. C., P.O. Box #1012, Salina, Kansas, U.S.A.
999 HERCZEG, Louis J., P.O. Box #402, Vancouver 1, B.C.
1000 ALLEN, William, 27 Delatre, Woodstock, Ont.

Change of Address

- 459 GOULET, Lucien, 1160 1st Ave., Quebec 3, P.Q.
343 DESROCHERS, Marcel, 2878 Monsabre, Montreal, P.Q.
559 ROECKER, Robert M., N.Y.S. Conservation Dept., 2130 Scottsville Road, Scottsville, N.Y., U.S.A.
740 HUGHES, Roy C., 1 Birch Circle, Clearfield, Utah, U.S.A.
662 JORDAN, G. I., 7347 Luxor, Downey City, Cal., U.S.A.
795 WENTZEL, Donald, 22 Hillside Ave., Rd. #3, Millville, N.Y., U.S.A.
798 BILLINSKY, Steve, 908 Erskine, Lemay 23, Mo., U.S.A.
799 ROHRMAN, Dr. F. A., 456 Bunkers Cove Road, Panama City, Fla., U.S.A.
865 REID, James M., 814 Broadview Ave., Apt. 36, Toronto 6, Ont.
925 LANE, David, c/o Imperial Oil Ltd., Peace River, Alta.
-

Corrections

- 743 SHEPHERD, John, 167 Codsill Ave., Downsview P.O., Ont.
847 PERNA, James B., 9585 Montrose, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
-

Deceased

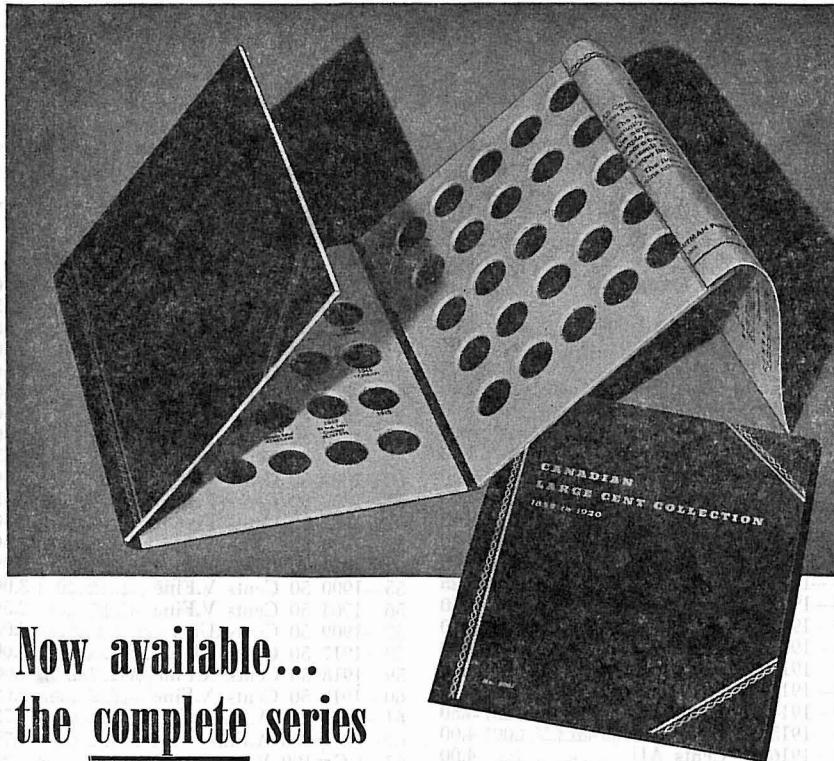
- 738 STEELE, F., Suite 4, Collegiate Apts., 348 Machray Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
-

Resigned

- 66 TUCKER, Miss M. B., 471 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont.
777 GLENTON, F., 122 Sherwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.
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Reinstated

- 84 WALLACE, Prof. W. P., 48 Berard Ave., Toronto, Ont.
91 KAGIN, Paul, 400 Royal Union Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.
222 SAMPSON, H. E., 1820 College Ave., Regina, Sask.
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9—1888	10 Cents Good	1.00	49—1881	50 Cents A.Fine	2.25
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35—1881	5 Cents V.Good	2.75
36—1888	5 Cents V.Good/Fine	3.00
37—1894	5 Cents V.Good	1.00
38—1896	5 Cents V.Good	1.00
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8—1880-H Fine
9—1881-H Abt. Fine
10—1882-H Fine
11—1885 Fine
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14—1887 Fine
15—1888 Abt. Fine
16—1889 *Rare* Good
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20—1892-94 2 pcs. Good
21—1893 Flat 3 Unc.
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23—1898 V.Fine
24—1899 Fine
25—1900 X.Fine
26—1902-H X.Fine
27—1902 X.Fine
28—1903-H V.Fine
29—1903 X.Fine
30—1904 X.Fine
31—1905 AU
32—1906 Fine
33—1907 X.Fine
34—1908 X.Fine
35—1909 Abt. Fine 08 1e.
36—1910 AU
37—1911 X.Fine
38—1912 AU
39—1913 Unc.
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42—1916 Unc.
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54—1872-H AU
55—1874-H V.Fine
56—1875-H Scarce V.Good
57—1880-81-H 2 pcs. V.Good
58—1882-83-85-H 3 pcs. Good
59—1886 Sm. rim nicks V.Fine
60—1887 V.Good
61—1888 X.Fine
62—1889 Good/V.Good
63—1890 Fine
64—1892 V.Good
65—1894 V.Fine
66—1899 Abt. Fine
67—1900 V.Fine
68—1901 Fine
69—1902 X.Fine
70—1902-H V.Fine
71—1903 V.Fine
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73—1906 V.Fine
74—1907-08 Abt. Fine 2 pcs.
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A D V E R T I S E R S

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Ten years ago!

On Friday evening, February 8, 1946, four men interested in numismatics met at the Public Archives of Canada, in Ottawa. They were G. R. L. Potter, J. A. Hector, Maurice Lafortune, and Pierre Brunet. They agreed that they would seek and approach other coin collectors with a view to forming an association. A second, a third and a fourth meeting were soon held attended by two more numismatists, Captain H. S. Naylor and Major (then Captain) S. S. Carroll. These six collectors were the nucleus of the Ottawa Coin Club which eventually, at its forty-third meeting (January 18, 1950) decided to expand and form the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Unfortunately, two of these original members have since died: Captain Naylor on July 12, 1947, and Mr. Hector on May 18, 1948. The other four, Messrs. Potter, Lafortune, Brunet and Carroll, are still with us.

P. B.

Membership

Membership in the C.N.A. is open to any interested party upon payment of \$2.00 to the Treasurer, in Canadian Funds, for one year. As memberships are on a callendar year basis, back copies of the Journal for the current year are sent to all new members. Payments should be made in Canadian Funds, payable at par in Canada. Banker's Commission of 15 cents, plus any fluctuating exchange on American funds applies to Membership Dues, the same as it does to any advertising payments, as mentioned above.

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Since the December issue of our publication, several remittances have been received made payable to *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*. All payments should be made to *The Canadian Numismatic Association*, NOT in the name of the Journal or to any individual.

Payments are still being received without 15 cents Banker's Commission being included. When forwarding payments, PLEASE include this amount over and above the cost of your advertisement. At the end of a year, these items add up to quite a sum which must be paid by the Association.

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