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THE
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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A Message from the President

In September 1955, I took office as President of the Canadian Numismatic Association. I was very sensible of the honour you did me in electing me, and so far as my limited abilities go I have done my best to justify your choice.

My term of office would normally expire in September 1957. However, circumstances have arisen that make it impossible for me to continue as President beyond the end of this year, and I am therefore retiring on December 31 next.

In leaving office, it is a great satisfaction to know that the affairs of the organization will now be under the direction of Mr. Vincent G. Greene, at present Vice-President of the Association. As all those who know him will agree, Mr. Greene is admirably equipped to fill the office, to which he will succeed by virtue of Section b of By-law No. 3. I know that you will all give him the same generous and effective support that you have given me, and I fully expect to see our Association, now one of the largest in the world, with nearly 1,000 active members, go forward under his leadership to even greater heights.

G. R. L. POTTER

Editor's Page

The Reader's Digest, Canadian Edition, for November bears in colour on its outside cover 52 Canadian coins and tokens. These were photographed at Montreal's Chateau de Ramezay under the direction of Mr. Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S., Curator of this museum's important numismatic collections; all of the pieces illustrated are described on an inside page of the magazine. These include examples of the principal types of Canadian coinage from the Louis XIV silver 15 sols of 1670 down through the years to money bearing the likeness of Queen Elizabeth II. Tradesmen's tokens, Provincial issues prior to Confederation and semi-official varieties are well represented. The whole cover is remarkably warm and attractive in effect; the selection of coins makes a fascinating pageant of Canadian history.

Postmark, publication of Canada's Postal Department, presents in its August-September issue an article on *Numismatics* by R. C. Mackenzie of Regina. This outlines the development of Canadian numismatics as the author appreciated it after viewing the private collection of Mr. Martin Watts, Secretary-Treasurer of the Regina Coin Club. Mr. Watts and Mr. Cecil Tannahill, two of the Association's leading members in Saskatchewan, recently presented a numismatic display over television to the Prairies. This was so well received that a further telecast on coins is being planned.

Early in September, it was reported that a Swedish bank had honoured a \$500 banknote issued in 1864 by the Confederate States of America, and paid for it in full at the present face value in U.S. dollars equivalent to 2750 Swedish kroner. Then, in October, a Detroit, Michigan, bank teller was presented with what she took to be a Canadian \$1,000 bill: this she broke into United States \$50 and \$100 notes, adding the \$20 premium for Canadian funds. The banknote in question turned out to be a Brazilian milreis, worth about \$11.50.

Communion Tokens

by H. C. TAYLOR

While my dictionary describes a token, in the monetary sense, as "a piece of metal intended for currency and issued at a face value in excess of its real value" (the sense in which collectors associate them with coins), it is also defined as something given or shown as a symbol of right or good faith, — an evidence, a sign. It is the evidence of some right or privilege granted to the holder: of a promise to be fulfilled, a means of identifying the owner as one who has conformed to certain requirements, or as one to whom certain rights or privileges have been granted.

We learn from ancient documents that the Greeks and Romans employed tokens to identify those who had been initiated into the secret mysteries of oath-bound societies, the winners at public games, and for the admittance of invited guests to the emperor's palace; they were also given as an official authorization to persons granted the right to sell certain commodities, and to the poor as licence to beg or as an order to be exchanged for food. They served to identify Roman soldiers entrusted with the guarding of army camps at night, and as an indication that these men were considered to be reliable by their officers.

In mediaeval times, tokens were often bestowed upon those sent on confidential missions or religious pilgrimage, to identify them and to ensure their being given protection and hospitality by members of the same fraternity in other lands. Tokens for outstanding service were handed down from one generation to the next, and those far from home could always be sure of a warm welcome or of having their wants supplied providing they could produce this proof that they or their fathers had exchanged assistance with others elsewhere. Early government and church records mention the use of tokens in France and England during the 15th Century.

When tokens are mentioned, collectors think of the hundreds of such pieces issued by banks and merchants years ago as small change, for ferry passage, bridge tolls and bar checks — to be exchanged for goods at the owner's store or to advertise his business. Still another class of tokens — not as well known nor used to take the place of money — were the church tokens, — "communion" tokens as they were commonly called.

The need for some safeguard of Christian privileges seems to have been recognized in the early history of the Church. Freedom of religious worship was possible only when it adhered to the wishes of the many princes and rulers who held sway over Europe in former times. Those who separated from the Church of Rome, establishing denominations of their own so that they might worship in accordance with the light of their own faith, were spied upon and persecuted. To exclude unbelievers from their

communion services, some means of identifying their followers — of allowing them, but no others to enter the church, had to be found. John Calvin, the French reformer, who travelled extensively through Europe, preaching and winning converts to his faith, proposed at a convention in Geneva in 1560: "To prevent the profanation of the Lord's Table it would be well if each took lead tokens for each eligible one in their households; strangers giving witness of their faith could also take these, but those not provided with tokens would not be admitted." There are records of such pieces being used by The Reformed Church of France as early as that year. Tokens dating as far back as 1586 have been found in Holland, where they were used by non-conformist refugees who fled there from France, England and Scotland to escape persecution. On the other hand, Cardinal Pole is said to have used them in the 1550s during Queen Mary's reign to identify those who conformed from those who did not. He appointed every parish priest to keep account of those who were not attending communion service at the prescribed churches.

The books of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, show that 2200 communion tokens were sold at two pence each in 1596, and almost 2000 at three pence each in 1620. The parish accounts of a church in Berkshire show an entry of 300 tokens purchased for three shillings sixpence in 1658. Accordingly, the use of such tokens by the English churches seems to have developed during the latter half of the 16th Century. Their purpose, primarily, was to distinguish between those who had the right to be present and partake of communion and those who did not, and also between one parish and another.

Many of the churches adopted the practice of collecting a fee for the tokens and insisted upon the attendance of all their members at communion services, thereby ensuring that everyone contributed their full share of funds toward the maintenance of the church. However, at least one church employing them distributed the communion tokens to members as notice of a forthcoming sacrament, though they were only handed to those considered to be in a state of grace and worthy to receive them. It was the duty of the minister to provide the tokens. Some had them made locally, which is usually evident from their plain appearance. Early pieces are mostly made of lead or pewter, iron, or even leather, but by the 19th Century more efficient methods of manufacture gave the tokens a better appearance: then, they were mainly of white metal, with some in copper or brass. Those of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in New York were made of ivory.

In the Scottish Church of a century ago, as a rule, communion was dispensed but once a year, sometimes less often. Prior to such services, examinations took place to test the candidates' knowledge of the Bible, with the ultimate purpose of deciding who might be worthy of the sacrament. Members were usually required to recite the Shorter Catechism, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. Distribution of the

tokens followed, and no person was admitted to the communion service without one. After the service, tokens would be gathered up for use on the next occasion. Because of the length of time between these communion services and the large numbers of people who attended them, it was customary and necessary to have several "sittings" or "tables" to accommodate all of the participants. For this reason, some tokens bear such indications as "Table 2", "Table 3", or "Table 9". It is recorded that upon a day in 1775 the Reverend John Mills preached six times and served seven tables; in 1780, he preached a whole day through and served seven tables. In Perthshire, Scotland, 2,361 persons at a communion service received the elements by way of twenty-nine tables.

Church officers appear to have been on the alert to see that no one failed to return their token and that none should be admitted without one. In 1606 the records of the Stirling Kirk contain the following entry: "The Assembly ordains that all brothers within their bounds search diligently all the persons within their bounds that has absented himself from the communion the last time of the ministration thereof and to report their names to the Session, that order may be had of them, seeing that it is found that six score and three tokens delivered are not back again." The records of one small parish inform us that during the 18th Century their session appointed two officers to collect at the gate, three to collect at the tent and six to "wait at the church door and let no one enter the church but those that hath tokens". It would appear, also, that the minister and elders exercised care in the distributing of tokens, not only to ensure that none but members of the faith should be allowed to partake of the sacrament, but also that the privilege might be withheld from anyone guilty of an unworthy act. It is recorded that at one communion service, a stranger without a token was found to be present. He was quietly removed for questioning, but after satisfying the elders of his sincerity and good faith, was allowed to return. Another church entry for October 5, 1800, reads: "Two members were censured for walking in a Masonic parade. Only one professed penitence and was given a token." Another, in 1836, tells us that: "Mr. B . . . and his wife were reported living on no very amiable terms and were refused tokens. Before next communion they promised to forget their quarrels and live in harmony." A case is recorded in which a minister from an adjoining parish was present during the examination of those who wished to receive the sacrament at the next service. He recognized one applicant, a woman, and demanded that she be refused a token, claiming that she was a witch. Later, she confessed that she was, and was burned.

The practice of selling tokens to ensure payment of church dues had the disadvantage of leading to possible abuse and scandal. The actual distribution of the tokens was usually entrusted to designated church officers or members. One John Richardson of St. Margaret's Church, Durham, whose duty it was to distribute and collect the tokens, was charged

with disturbing divine service during the dispensing of the sacrament at Easter by his irreverent manner of collecting tokens,—going up and down among the communicants, demanding money and tokens from some whose fees had already been paid for them by their masters or employers, and who had previously returned their tokens at the church door.

As with the bank and advertising tokens that are more familiar to us, we do not seem to have anything like a complete record of all the communion tokens formerly in use. The Royal Scottish Museum catalogues 717 distinct types, along with twenty stock dies from which an almost endless number of different token combinations could be produced. Alexander J. S. Brodie described 1,161 different varieties, as well as a number of doubtful origin, in use in Scotland up to the end of the 18th Century; he planned to list and illustrate those which came into use in the 19th Century, but died suddenly in 1908 before this work was undertaken. While communion tokens seem to have been more closely associated with Scotland than any other country in the early days, they were all used for the same purpose: to identify the holder as one entitled and worthy to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Scottish settlers and colonists were largely responsible for the subsequent use of these tokens in many parts of the world, through the establishment of their churches and schools wherever they settled in other lands. They are more frequently found in the Maritime Provinces and Eastern Canada than in the West, because the Scottish settlers first established themselves on our Atlantic seabord. Nevertheless, at least one Presbyterian church in Winnipeg has several such pieces among its souvenirs of the days when the Church of Scotland first arose in this great new land. They were of all shapes and sizes,—usually about the size of a quarter or smaller. Some of the earlier ones were rather crudely cast, but the later varieties are square, oblong, round or oval in form, improving in design and workmanship with the passage of time. Most of the early pieces had only initials for the name of the parish or church,—some with a "K" for kirk or "P" for parish, others with the minister's initials (e.g.—in "Mr. I. M. K. A.", the "I. M." represents the initials of the minister, Mr. Ian McIntyre, "K" stands for kirk, and "A" for the name of the parish, Amulree). In certain cases one finds the full name or a contraction thereof of the parish or church, although this seems to have been a later development. A number of the pieces are dated, though the practice did not become general until the 18th Century and undated tokens continued to appear at that time. Most of them had a biblical text relating to the Lord's Supper or a scriptural reference to it, and many had a design of some sort: the village coat of arms, a bell, a bird, a tree, lily, burning lamp, stag's head, fish, and many others.

While a few communion tokens may still remain in use, the great majority of them disappeared from circulation about one hundred years

ago, being replaced by communion cards. Improbable as it may appear, communion tokens constitute a special branch of numismatics — one that affords a vital link with the past, throwing many fascinating and instructive lights upon the faith of our Scottish forefathers.

Note: Authority for some of the information presented in this paper is to be found in articles by Mr. Archibald MacLean published in B. A. Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletins* for June and August, 1951, and in an article by Alexander J. S. Brodie from *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 27th Session, Vol. V, Fourth Series, published by Neill & Co., in 1906-1907.

The Evolution of the Currency in British North America

(an address delivered to the Toronto Coin Club on April 21, 1956,
by Peter S. Favro)

(Continued from November issue)

New Brunswick was ceded to Britain in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris, and was part of the colony of Nova Scotia till 1785, when it became a separate colony. It continued to use the Spanish milled dollar as the basis of currency, the rate being established at five shillings to the dollar.

In 1786, Act 26 George III, Cap. 16 laid down the following rates of exchange: *Gold*, Portuguese half-Johannes (or \$8) £2; British guinea £1-3-4; *Silver*, British crown, 5/6; French 5 francs and Spanish dollar, 5/-.

In 1805, another Act, 45 George III, Cap. 4, established new rates as follows: *Gold*, British guinea (5 dwt. 6 gr.) £1-3-4; Portuguese Johannes (18 dwt.) £4; Moidore (6 dwt. 18 gr.) £1-10; Spanish doubloons (17 dwt.) £3-14; French Louis d'or before 1793 (5 dwt. 4 gr.) £1-2-6; pistole (4 dwt. 4 gr.) 18/-; U.S. eagle (11 dwt. 6 gr.) £2-10.

In 1816, the British coinage was reformed under Act 56 George III, Cap. 68, and in 1820 New Brunswick revised its legislation accordingly by Act 60 George III, which was brought into effect by Order in Council in 1821. The sovereign contained 113 grains of fine gold, and was valued at £1-2-3 currency, while the rates for other coins remained unchanged. As the guinea still stood at £1-3-4 currency, this meant that the sovereign was circulating at a premium of 2/5. The United States dollar was rated at five shillings.

As a result of the undervaluation of British gold and because the eagle rated 1/3 too high as compared with sterling, this was the only gold coin to remain in circulation. New Brunswick had, in effect, adopted a United States standard for its coinage.

In 1845, in an attempt to keep sterling in circulation, the legislature passed a bill setting the following rates of exchange: Sovereign £1-4-2; Eagle (after 1834) £2-10; British Crown 6/0½; French Ecu or 5 francs 5/6; Dollar 5/- . This Act, however, did not receive the Royal Assent.

In 1844, an even less satisfactory measure was passed, establishing the following rates: Sovereign £1-4; Eagle £2-10; Crown 6/-; Dollar 5/- . This still overvalued the eagle in relation to sterling by more than eight-pence currency, or about 1½ per cent, and thus effectively maintained its predominance.

On April 7, 1852, the New Brunswick legislature enacted 15 Victoria, Cap. 85, whereby the use of dollars and cents was legalized in keeping accounts, although the unit of account was stated to be the "pound currency". The Act also envisaged a local coinage, and established the following rates of exchange: Sovereign £1-4-4; Eagle £2-10; Crown 6/1; Shilling 1/2½. Although this statute valued sovereign and eagle more accurately in relation to each other, the eagle was still found more convenient in use, and the shilling was undervalued by a halfpenny.

In 1854, to avoid the necessity of importing more sovereigns, the Province secured from the Royal Mint £2,000 in pence and £1,000 in half-pence (480,000 of each) for local circulation.

In 1860, Act 23 Victoria, Cap. 48 revised the Act of 1852 by adopting dollars and cents for accounting, but permitted the use of a second column for sterling. Dollars, cents, and mils were established as the legal basis of

(To be continued on page 248)

C.N.A. Chapter and Club Reports

CHAPTER # 1 (Ottawa) had its third meeting this season on the evening of Monday, November 12, with an attendance of twenty members and guests. An engineer from Montreal now in Ottawa for a few months, Mr. P. L. Money, took out C. N. A. membership for both 1956 and 1957. Business included appointment of a committee to nominate Ottawa Chapter officers for 1957 at our December reunion, when annual elections will be held. President Curtis showed and described his copy of Sandham's *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada*, 1869, the rare first book on Canadian numismatics published in this country. The great loss to numismatics occasioned by the recent death of Wayte Raymond drew tributes from the Secretary and Major Carroll. Our evening concluded with an auction of four most interesting lots of Canadian tokens, conducted for the last time in Ottawa by Major Carroll, now a resident of London, Ontario.

A. E. H. PETRIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAPTER # 4 (Hamilton) held its First Annual Banquet and auction at the Wentworth Arms Hotel on Saturday, October 13. Good notices in a local newspaper drew much public attention to our special numismatic exhibits on this occasion. President Baggs chaired the meeting, which was attended by visitors from Toronto, London, Buffalo and Rochester; in all, there were thirty-one members and guests present. Mr. Walter Holmes, President of the London Numismatic Society, gave a brief description of the C. N. A. Convention held in London last September. Our principal speaker of the evening, Mr. J. J. Pittman of Rochester, N.Y., told us how he had become interested in collecting Canadian coins and stressed the importance of encouraging junior members by making coins available to them at reasonable prices, as well as by helping them to acquire a broad general knowledge of numismatics. Mr. Pittman advised us not to lose any opportunity of securing choice coins because the better specimens are disappearing from the world markets, and the prices of many are rising rapidly. Our auction included Canadian decimal coins, tokens, gold, and paper money, together with a few U.S. and ancient items. Much of the best material was sold without reserve bids, and there was spirited bidding at times. The banquet and auction were greatly enjoyed by all those present, and will be continued as an annual feature.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
Secretary.

CHAPTER # 6 (Regina) convened for the first time this season on November 2, with a dinner meeting at the Novia Cafe. Through our recent television show on coins, five new members were attracted to join the Club. There were twenty-nine members and guests present. Following the banquet, we were entertained with accordion selections by Mr. Gordon Burden of the Kiwanis Accordion Band, after which lucky ticket holders drew prizes. Mr. C. Tannahill gave a most interesting report on the 1956 C. N. A. Convention in London, Ontario, which he had attended. A display of various types of coin holders gave us some ideas on effective methods of housing collections. Several desirable coins were auctioned, including a five cent piece of 1884 which sold for twelve dollars.

Martin M. WATTS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE TORONTO COIN CLUB's meeting of October 27 was attended by twenty-seven members and guests, with Dr. J. S. Wilkinson presiding. Two new members joined the Club on this occasion. Mr. N. B. Mason gave a comprehensive report on the recent A. N. A. Convention at Chicago, which he attended as our official representative. Our President, Dr. Wilkinson, and Past President Vincent Greene related something of more or less serious events at the 1956 C. N. A. Convention in London, Ontario. Mrs. Louise Graham and Master Russell Martel spoke with enthusiasm about the First Annual Banquet held by our

Hamilton Chapter, and Mr. Bruce R. Brace of Hamilton added a few pertinent comments. The "admittance coin" draw was won by Mr. R. J. P. Hather; our table auction, the largest and best yet, afforded great enjoyment to everyone.

Peter S. FAVRO,
Secretary.

New Members

- 1272 MARSHALL, J. Keith, 5 Orchard Drive, Barrie, Ont.
1273 DEVOLPI, Chas. P., 109 Sunnyside Ave., Westmount, Montreal 6, P.Q.
1274 FORREST, E. C., 246 First Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
1275 FILIPPINO, J. F., 2137 Balharrie St., Hurdman's Bridge P.O. Box 131, Ottawa. Ont.
1276 McAULEY, R. D., 385 Leighton Terrace, Ottawa, Ont.
1277 PROUDFOOT, N. T., 204 Chandler Ave., Ottawa 5, Ont.
1278 O'SULLUVAN, Mrs. L. M., 755 Allard Ave., Verdun, P.Q.
1279 COLLIER, Robert T. F., 2243 Grand Ave., Galesburg, Ill., U.S.
1280 SHARPE, Mrs. Ina C., 177 Dunvegan Road, Toronto 7, Ont.
1281 CAMERON, R. G., 84 Connaught Ave., Halifax, N.S.
1282 JOHNSTON, Bryce Lee, 5 W. Willow, Stockton 3, Calif., U.S.
1283 ROMANCH, Peter, 237 Garry St., Winnipeg 1, Man.
1284 MONEY, Peter L., c/o New Jersey Zinc, 404 Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

Changes of Address

- 1203 INKS, Major Howard R., 3742 Hunt Road, Wantagh, N.Y., U.S.A.
1066 HALLON, Chas. G., Apt. B, 834 E. Lee St., Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.
5 CARROLL, Major Sheldon S., 896 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
258 ESTEY, R. H., 103 Northwood Apts., Storrs, Conn., U.S.A.
652 KNUDSON, Arnold E., 3013 — West 63rd St., Seattle 7, Wash., U.S.A.

Deceased

- 38 PELLETIER, Octave, Ste-Anne de Beaupré, Co. Montmorency, P.Q.

Miscellaneous

- Cancel December 31, 1956
722 DEMOUTH, Kenneth E., 283 Patterson Ave., Little Falls 2, N.J., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

All advertising material must be received by the *tenth* of the month in order to be published in the next month's issue, and payments should be forwarded with your ads.

Once again, a reminder to all advertisers that payment is to be in Canadian funds, payable at par in Canada. Banker's commission of 15 cents, plus any fluctuating exchange on American funds must be added.

Please make your remittances payable to "The Canadian Numismatic Association", *not* in the name of any individual.

The advertising rates are as follows:

		Minimum of	
	Single	3 Insert.	
Back Cover (Outside)	\$28.00	\$80.00	
Front and Back Covers (Inside)	24.00	67.50	
Full Page	17.50	49.00	
Half Page	10.00	27.50	
Quarter Page	6.00	16.50	

Classified: 3c. a word, minimum charge 75c. for one insertion; 3 consecutive insertions of same ad \$2.00.

A further discount over the three-month rate will be available to those taking space for a full year. All rates quoted apply to normal type and settings.

Your continued co-operation in sending copy of your advertisement on a separate sheet of paper and *set up* as intended for publication will be greatly appreciated.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
Advertising Manager,
27 London St., North,
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Membership

Membership in the C.N.A. is open to any reputable party upon payment of \$3.00 to the General Secretary, Mrs. Louise Graham, in Canadian funds, for one year. As memberships are on a calendar year basis, back copies for the current year are sent to new members.

Membership Renewals are now overdue! Prompt payment of these will be greatly appreciated.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CURRENCY... (From page 244)

currency, with \$4.00 being equated with £1, and twenty cents to the shilling. The Act also provided for striking subsidiary coins to the value of \$60,000: the bronze coins were dated 1861, and the silver 1862. In 1864, a further \$55,000 of like denominations (1c., 5c., 10c., 20c.) was sanctioned, and at Confederation (1867) there was a total of \$115,000 of these coins in circulation. They were declared to be legal tender in Canada by 34 Victoria Cap. 4 in 1871.

(To be continued)

W A N T E D

CHOICE AND RARE CROWNS, COINS, CURRENCY,
MEDALS, COINS OF HAWAII

I need large size Canadian Paper Money

Crisp condition for common varieties; V.F. or better for \$4 and \$25; obsolete currency, V.F. or better. Small size notes must be crisp unless scarce or rare. Canadian medals, decimal coinage before 1936 in E.F.-Unc.; proofs, essays, mint sets in ORIGINAL cases urgently needed.

WANTED, the following Canadian large cents, strictly uncirculated; they must be at least two-thirds red and prefer brilliant if possible: 1858-1859/8 (narrow 9); 1891 small date and small leaves; 1907-H; also late dates in brilliant condition only.

WE CAN USE U.S. large currency in crisp condition, fractional in original bundles, sheets of notes, Confederate, obsolete and odd denomination notes: large quantities wanted. Also U.S. coins in choice condition, single proof items, early dated dollars before 1878, half dollars in quantity lots, common date large cents in good or better condition, and other interesting material.

PILLAR DOLLARS of all dates and mints in any condition. Also, Spanish-Colonial 8 reales, and cut and counterstamped coins of all denominations.

I WILL PAY the following prices for Hawaiian coins (Higher prices given for Hawaiian tokens, patterns, and proof coins) :

1883 Dollar : F-VF \$6; EF \$7.50; Unc. \$10.
Half Dollar : F-VF \$1; EF \$2; Unc. \$3.50.
Quarter : F-VF .40; EF .75; Unc. \$1.25.
Dime : F-VF .25; EF .50; Unc. \$1.25.
1847 Cent : F-VF \$1.25; EF \$1.75; Unc. \$3.00.

Our new Price List of miscellaneous choice Foreign Crowns
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MAIL BID AUCTION # 1. — Duplicates, and includes items from collection of Ed. Vincent, past president Manitoba Coin Club. Values shown are estimates only. Usual auction conditions. Send no money. Closing date ten days after receipt of this Journal. Bid on lot numbers.

H. C. TAYLOR

94 Middlegate, Winnipeg 1, Canada.

Lot.

1 S. Africa, mint set 1952, 1/2 penny to pound, inc. £1 & £1/2. gold	\$47.50
2 Same, 1953	47.50
3 Same, 1954	42.50

British

4 Sovereign, 1910, F	15.00
5 2d & 1d "cartwheels", VG	4.00
6 Double florin 1889, VG	1.50
7 Silver penny, Henry V, VG	3.50
8 Queen Anne shilling 1708, F	2.00
9 Farthing, 1675, VG	1.00
10 Farthing, Chas. I-undated, F	1.25

CANADA

11 1c. — 1881-84-96-97-99-1900H 1905 .. all "fine"	3.75
12 1c. 1882H-97-1901-05, VF	3.00
13 5c. 1874 pln 4, VG	4.00
14 5c. 1886-1888 VG	2.25
15 5c. 1900 oval O-1901, F	3.15
16 5c. 1898, VG	4.00
17 5c. 1903 (no H), VG	2.25
18 5c. 1915, F	3.00
19 5c. 1915 "Canada" worn, VG	1.50
20 10c. 1858, G/VG	2.00
21 10c. 1898-1900-01-11, VG	3.85
22 10c. 1943-1947ML, Unc.	2.50
23 20c. 1858, F	7.00
24 25c. 1881H, VG	2.00
25 25c. 1900-01-02-03-04, VG	4.25
26 25c. 1917, VF	2.00
27 25c. 1927 VG-1936, F	2.90
28 50c. 1871 (no H), Good but worn	2.00

Lot.

29 50c. 1907-09-10-11, VG	4.50
30 50c. 1913-18-19-20, VG	4.00
31 50c. 1932, VG/F	4.00
32 50c. 1934 & 38, F	4.00
33 50c. 1940-41-42-43, VF	5.50
34 50c. 1946, Unc.	3.00
35 Silver \$-1947 ptd. 7 Unc.	16.00
36 Silver \$-1948, Unc.	15.00
37 Silver \$-1945, VF	6.00
38 Silver \$-1945, Unc.	11.00
39 1c. 1891, sm. dt. sm. 1vs., F	16.00

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40 5c. 1941 & 42, VF	1.00
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42 10c. 1873, G/VG	2.00

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43 1/2c. 1861-F, & 1c. 1861, VG	1.50
44 1/2 penny token 1856, VF	1.00
45 1 penny token 1840, VG	.75
46 1 penny token 1856LCW, F	1.25

New Brunswick

47 20c. 1862, VG	3.50
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50 1 penny token 1854, F	.80

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51 Chinese silver dollar, "Sun Yat Sen" undated, VF	2.00
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1 1858	VF	47 1940	U	93 1913 (14)	XF
2 1876H	U	48 1941	U	94 1914	AU
3 1886	AU	49 1942	U	95 1917	AU
4 1887	VF/XF	50 1943	U		
5 1888	U	51 1944	U		
6 1890H	XF	52 1945 Thru 1952	9 Coins	96 1917	XF
7 1891 Lge. Dt.	XF/AU			97 1918	AU
8 1894	XF	53 1871	VG	98 1918	XF/AU
9 1895	U	54 1874H (Cr. 4)	F	99 1931	AU
10 1898H	XF/AU	55 1880H	XF/AU		
11 1900	XF	56 1881H	VF	100 1874H	VF/XF
12 1900H	AU	57 1882H	F/VF	101 1882H	XF
13 1902	U	58 1882H	F	102 1886	F/VF
14 1903	U	59 1886	F/VF	103 1892	XF
15 1904	U	60 1887	VF	104 1900	XF/AU
16 1905	U	61 1889	VG/F	105 1902H	XF
17 1906	XF/AU	62 1890H	VF	106 1928	XF
18 1907H	XF/AU	63 1891	AU	107 1936	AU
		64 1891	VF		

Very Sm. Edge Nick

19 1908	U	65 1892	AU		Newfoundland Lge. Cents
20 1909	U	66 1892	F/VF		
21 1911	U	67 1892	F	108 1865	XF/AU
22 1913	U	68 1893	XF	109 1865	XF
23 1914	U	69 1894	XF	110 1872H	AU
24 1915	U	70 1897	VF	111 1872H	XF
25 1916	U	71 1898	F	112 1873	VF
26 1917	U	72 1899	VF/XF	113 1876H	XF/AU
27 1918	U	73 1900 Oval O	VF	114 1876H	VF/XF
28 1920	U	74 1900 Rd. O	F	115 1880 Low O	F
		75 1901	AU	116 1885	VF
		76 1902	U	117 1888	F
		77 1902H Lge. H	AU	118 1890	XF

Small Cents

29 1920	XF	78 1903	AU	119 1896	AU
30 1921	XF	79 1904	AU	120 1904H	XF
31 1922	VF	80 1905	XF	121 1907	F/VF
32 1923	U	81 1906	AU	122 1909	XF
33 1923	XF	82 1907	XF	123 1913	VF
34 1923 Bent	XF	83 1908	XF	124 1917c	AU
35 1924	XF	84 1909	VF	125 1919c	VF
36 1925	XF/AU	85 1910	VF	126 1929	XF
		86 1915	VF	127 1936	XF/AU

Very Sm. Edge Nick

			Dimes		Small Cents
37 1926	VF/XF	87 1872H	VG/F		
38 1927	XF			128 1938	XF/AU
39 1930	XF			129 1940	XF
40 1931	XF	88 1887	VG/F	130 1941c	U
41 1932	U	89 1891 (22)	F	131 1942	U
42 1933	AU		Slightly Bent	132 1942	AU
43 1934	AU	90 1903	VF	133 1943c	U
44 1935	XF/AU		Tarnished	134 1943c	AU
45 1936	AU	91 1903	VG	135 1944c	XF
46 1938	U	92 1907	XF/AU	136 1947c	XF

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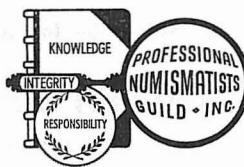
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1891 Large date	5.00	15.00	1894	60.00	75.00
1900 Plain	10.00	15.00	1904	35.00	50.00
1907-H	13.00	15.00	1905	25.00	40.00
5 Cents Silver					
1875-H	30.00	35.00	1921	1,200.00	1,500.00
1884	40.00	50.00	1947 M.L., curved 7	50.00	100.00
1921	175.00	250.00	Gold		
10 Cents Silver					
1875-H	100.00	125.00	1912 & 13 \$5.00		20.00
1884	75.00	85.00	1914 \$5.00		42.50
1893 Rd.3	75.00	125.00	1908 Sovereign	125.00	150.00
1908	7.00	10.00	1913	125.00	150.00
			1914	125.00	125.00
			1916	100.00	125.00
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