

moneta

The official publication of the Ottawa Coin Club

Volume 1, Number 4

April 2010

A teen's collection from the 1860s



Also in this issue:

- ✓ Glossary | Lexique
- ✓ Building your library | Assembler votre bibliothèque
- ✓ The 2010 collection of the Monnaie de Paris | La collection 2010 de la Monnaie de Paris
- ✓ Book review | Critique de livre
- ✓ and more...

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is the official publication of the
Ottawa Coin Club.

It is published monthly and aims to promote the hobby of coin collecting and the science of numismatics throughout the National Capital Region.

Submissions are welcomed. Please submit text in *Rich Text Format* (.rtf) separately from images. The images must be of high resolution (minimum 300 dpi) and should be in colour. The preferred file format for images is *jpeg* (.jpg). Please consult the publication style guide at www.ottawacoinclub.com/style before submitting an article.

Les textes en français sont les bienvenus. Ils seront traduits et publiés dans les deux langues.

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On the cover...

In the "O" of *moneta*, the reverse of the Canadian 3-dollar 2010 piece entitled "Return of the Tyee."
> Royal Canadian Mint <

What C. H. Roberts' collection could have looked like before the fire (left to right): United States, "Running Boar" token; France, 10 centimes; Essequibo & Demerary, ½ stiver; and United States, Peck's token. Read John Deyell's excellent article on that collection.

> all images courtesy of stacks.com <

editor's word

I think you will agree with me when I say that we, at the Ottawa Coin Club, are truly blessed. We are blessed because we have an amazing array of passionate coin collectors who are willing to share their *adventures* with the rest of the membership. Case in point: this month's article by John Deyell. After buying an *untouched hoard* from Sean Issacs, John embarked on an adventure to see what this hoard included and what it could tell us of its previous owner or about the times during which it was accumulated. Well, he now shares his tribulations and deductions with us. Well worth reading!

In another story, Steve Woodland builds on François' *Collecting ABCs* article of last month and shares with us his thoughts and experience on what books some may want to purchase before buying any item for their collection.

I was fortunate enough, a couple months ago, to be granted an interview by Monnaie de Paris to discuss the Mint's plans for 2010. I invite you to read the article to find out about some very interesting planned issues.

We have also started a new column called **m@il** in which we will answer your questions concerning just about anything related to money collecting.

Next month, we'll have articles about creating a "numismatic garden" and about polymer notes, since we apparently need to get more familiar with them.

So, until then, happy reading!

Serge

À NOS MEMBRES FRANCOPHONES

Bien que la langue principale du club (et donc de cette publication) soit l'anglais, nous ferons des efforts concertés pour publier au moins un article en français dans chaque numéro. N'hésitez surtout pas à poser des questions si vous ne comprenez pas un article publié qu'en anglais. Pour vous aider à comprendre, nous incluons un lexique bilingue lorsque ce sera jugé approprié.

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Sources for numismatic books | Sources pour des livres de numismatique

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from the

President

I was very excited about the Government's announcement that we are getting new bank notes made of polymer! It is indeed a bold move by the Bank of Canada. Using a polymer substrate instead of cotton is far from being conservative and will definitely set us very much apart from our southern friends. I have always had a keen interest in polymer notes because, as an engineer, I am very interested in the technology behind the manufacturing of this special substrate and the production challenges of their numerous high-tech anti-counterfeiting measures.

I am delighted to announce that Sean Isaacs, of Alliance Coins, has agreed to hold a massive numismatic auction in the Ottawa area on Saturday, September 11, 2010. The Club has agreed to complement this event with special numismatic activities. As the plan unfolds, we will provide you with more details. So, start planning and preparing your lots for the auction.

At our last meeting, we held four workshops on tools of the trade. I must say that I was so busy looking after the microscope table with Jaime that I really did not have a chance to see how the other workshops went. We received outstanding feedback from many collectors. These workshops were a great opportunity to compare and play with tools without having to buy them. I would like to sincerely thank Jaime, Chris, Peter, and Serge for helping me run these workshops. Since we had several questions on the subject, the next workshop will be dedicated to coin photography.

Several members have been working hard behind the scenes to come up with a new logo for our club (that could also be used as a club medal). Steve, Serge, Jaime, and I have been researching, creating, and critiquing each other's ideas. It is not easy to arrive at a single numismatic design that represents not only who we are today but also retains links with the club's origins and history. We have looked at all the coins and bank notes that portray Ottawa, as well as medals and tokens. For example, I thought the 1976 CNA Convention medal portraying the Rideau Canal was a superb design. It is indeed a superb design, but unless you are from Ottawa, you would not know that the locks are part of the Rideau Canal near the Parliament. Speaking of the Parliament, the 1939 silver dollar is still a very strong contender. As soon as we have a few solid designs, we will get your opinion and hopefully have a clear winner.

In closing, I would like to thank all the members who have warmly welcomed our new members at club meetings. I have received very positive feedback from them and they will come back!

François

**APR
26**

**OCC
Meeting**

Speaker: John Deyell
Topic: "The story behind the story"

John will take us through the journey behind his article in this issue. Through anecdotes, he will take us through the discovery process that has led him to his conclusions.

May 31 – 5th Monday:
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The club meets every month, usually on the fourth Monday. The meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. in the St. Peter meeting room (on the 3rd floor) of the Heron Road Multi-Service Centre, 1480 Heron Road, Ottawa.

Le club se réunit habituellement le quatrième lundi de chaque mois. La réunion ouvre à 19h30 dans la salle St. Peter (au 3^e étage) du Heron Road Multi-Service Centre, 1480 chemin Heron, Ottawa.



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GLOSSARY

A glossary will be included in *moneta* whenever it is judged appropriate. Its aim is to two-fold: 1) to assist readers in understanding key numismatic terms related to the articles in this issue, and 2) to foster bilingualism within the numismatic community. A dagger [†] following a term in the main texts means that a definition is found below. The definitions are taken from Serge Pelletier's *The Canadian Dictionary of Numismatics* or from the upcoming *The Canadian Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Numismatics*. The expression in brackets [] is the translation in the other official language.

AE – [AE] An abbreviation for the Latin *aes* (bronze), used for coins made of brass, bronze, other copper alloys, and copper.

AR – [AR] An abbreviation sometimes used in numismatics for silver. From Latin *argentum*.

bank token – [jeton bancaire] A colonial token issued by a bank with the approval of the government.

blacksmith token – [jeton de forgeron] A colonial token best described as a contemporary forgery. Tokens of this type were purposely made to resemble worn halfpennies of George III. Most are easily identified because the design is reversed. This is explained by the fact that the die sinkers cut the designs on the dies to face the same way as on the coins they used as models.

Bouquet Sou – [sou au bouquet] The name given to a halfpenny colonial token struck for Lower Canada in the 1830s featuring, on the obverse, a bouquet of heraldic flowers. There are more than 25 different varieties known.

Bust & Harp token – [jeton type buste et harpe] The name given to an anonymous token imported from England because the obverse shows a bust, and the reverse a harp. The original tokens of this series were dated 1825 but were antedated to 1820 to circumvent the *Currency Regulation Act*. These halfpenny tokens circulated mostly in Lower Canada.

colonial token – [jeton colonial] The name commonly given to a token issued during the pre-decimal period.

Conder token – [jeton dit Conder] The name given to the copper tokens issued in England from 1787 to 1802. Called so because James Conder was the first to catalogue them.

large cent – [cent au grand module] The name given to the Canadian 1-cent pieces issued from 1858 to 1920, which have a diameter of 25.4 mm (1 inch). Name also given to the United States 1-cent pieces issued from 1793 to 1857 whose diameter varies between 26 and 29 mm.

merchant token – [jeton de marchand] A token issued by a merchant or group of merchants that can only be redeemed by the issuer. It may be denominated in currency (e.g. 1 penny) or goods (e.g. 1 loaf of bread).

LEXIQUE

Un lexique sera inclus dans *moneta* lorsque ce sera jugé approprié. Son but est d'aider les lecteurs à mieux comprendre pourquoi un terme a été favorisé plutôt qu'un autre et aide à promouvoir le bilinguisme. Il aide aussi les lecteurs francophones puisqu'il donne les traductions, entre crochets [], des différents termes. Lorsque qu'un poignard [†] suit un terme dans le texte indique d'une définition vous est offerte ici. Les définitions sont issues du *Dictionnaire canadien de numismatique* de Serge Pelletier ou du *Dictionnaire encyclopédique canadien de numismatique* (en développement).

AE – [AE] Abréviation provenant du latin *aes* (bronze), utilisée pour les pièces faites de cuivre, de laiton, de bronze et de tout autre alliage du cuivre.

AR – [AR] Abréviation parfois utilisée en numismatique pour l'argent. Du latin *argentum*.

carte d'affaire monétiforme – [store card] Jeton de marchand arborant le nom ou l'adresse d'un commerce. Ces pièces ont souvent été utilisées comme numéraire lorsque celui-ci se faisait rare ou comme outil publicitaire.

cent au grand module – [large cent] Nom donné aux pièces canadiennes de 1 cent émises de 1858 à 1920, dont le diamètre est 25,4 mm (1 pouce). Nom également donné aux pièces états-uniennes de 1 cent émises de 1793 à 1857, dont le module varie de 26 à 29 mm.

jeton bancaire – [bank token] Jeton colonial émis par une banque avec la permission du gouvernement.

jeton colonial – [colonial token] Nom communément donné aux jetons de la période pré-décimale.

jeton de forgeron – [blacksmith token] Nom donnée à un jeton colonial mieux décrit comme étant un faux d'époque. Les jetons de ce type sont fabriqués intentionnellement pour ressembler à des demi-penny de George III très usés. On les reconnaît facilement à leur dessin renversé. En effet, les faussaires coupaient habituellement les coins pour ressembler aux pièces qu'ils tentaient d'imiter, mais en oubliant que les coins doivent avoir une image renversée.

jeton de marchand – [merchant token] Jeton émis par un marchand ou un groupe de marchands qui ne peut être utilisé que chez l'émetteur. Il peut être dénommé en monnaie (1 sou) ou en marchandise (1 pinte de lait).

jeton dit Conder – [Conder token] Nom donné aux jetons de cuivre émis en Angleterre de 1787 à 1802. Ainsi nommés en l'honneur de James Conder qui fut le premier à les cataloguer.

jeton dit Tiffin – [Tiffin token] Jetons anonymes de la période pré-décimale ornés d'un buste lauré à l'avant et d'une allégorie du Commerce au revers. On les appelle ainsi parce qu'ils furent importés en 1832 par Joseph Tiffin, un épicier montréalais.

milled edge – [*tranche cannelée*] **1.** The name given to the edge of a piece produced prior to the use of collars. The design was applied to the edge of the planchet using a casting machine. **2.** The name often used for modern coinage in lieu of the more appropriate reeded edge (*cf* p. 5 in the January 2010 issue).

numismatist – [*numismate*] **1.** A person versed in the study of coins, medals, tokens, paper money, and related material. Not to be confused with a money collector. Indeed, not all numismatists collect money (like historians) and vice versa. **2.** A professional merchant dealing in coins, medals, tokens, paper money, etc.

Ships Colonies & Commerce token – [*jeton dit « Ships Colonies & Commerce »*] The name given to an undated, non-denominated anonymous token bearing, on one side, a tall ship and, on the other, the legend SHIPS / COLONIES / & / COMMERCE. Colonial tokens of this type were used in Prince Edward Island and Lower Canada.

store card – [*carte d'affaire monétiforme*] A token bearing a business name and/or address, and often intended as a local or temporary medium of exchange as well as an advertisement for the issuer.

Tiffin token – [*jeton dit Tiffin*] The name given to an anonymous colonial token that bears a laureled bust on the obverse and an allegory of Commerce on the reverse. Tokens of this type are named so because they were imported in 1832 by Joseph Tiffin, a Montréal grocer.

Wellington token – [*jeton dit Wellington*] The name given to a colonial token that bears a bust of Field Marshall Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Of English origin, tokens of this type circulated in Lower Canada and, to a much lesser extent, in Upper Canada. ❖

jeton dit Wellington – [*Wellington token*] Groupe de jetons coloniaux, d'origine anglaise, qui circulèrent au Bas-Canada et, en moins grand nombre, au Haut-Canada. On les appelle ainsi parce qu'ils sont ornés d'un buste du Maréchal Arthur Wellesley, duc de Wellington.

jeton type buste & harpe – [*Bust & Harp token*] Série de jetons anonymes provenant d'Angleterre. On les appelle ainsi parce que l'avvers est orné d'un buste et le revers d'une harpe. Les jetons originaux étaient millésimés 1825 mais ils furent antidatés à 1820 pour contourner la *Currency Regulation Act*. Ces jetons de 1 sou circulèrent principalement au Bas-Canada.

jeton type « Ships Colonies & Commerce » – [*Ships colonies & Commerce token*] Série de jetons anonymes non millésimés, non dénommés arborant, d'un côté, un grand voilier et, de l'autre, la légende SHIPS / COLONIES / & / COMMERCE. Ces jetons coloniaux ont circulé au Bas-Canada et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

numismate – [*numismatist*] **1.** Personne versée dans l'études des monnaies, médailles, jetons, papier-monnaie et autre matériel connexe. Ne pas confondre avec un collectionneur de monnaie. En effet, tout numismate n'est pas collectionneur de monnaie (comme certains historiens) et vice versa. **2.** Marchand professionnel négociant dans le domaine des monnaies, médailles, jetons, papier-monnaie, etc.

sou au bouquet – [*Bouquet Sou*] Groupe de jetons coloniaux de 1 sou frappés pour le Bas-Canada dans les années 1830 arborant, à l'avvers, un bouquet de fleurs héraldiques. On en connaît plus de 25 variétés.

tranche cannelée – [*milled edge*] (*cf* p. 5 dans le numéro de janvier 2010) ❖

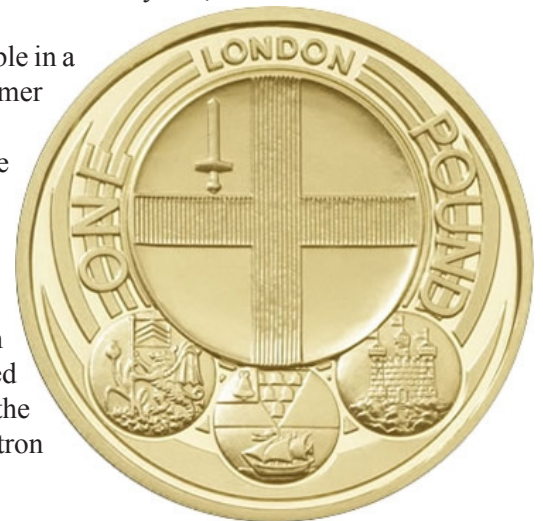
United Kingdom launches new £1 coin series

For years now, the United Kingdom's 1-pound coins have been used to honour the four parts of the kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) in turn. Over the next two years, this will be done by honouring the capitals.

The first piece, honouring London, was recently issued and is now available in a collector card or in silver or gold. The Belfast piece will be issued this summer while the Edinburgh and Cardiff pieces will be issued in 2011.

Stuart Devlin, Goldsmith and Jeweller to the Queen, was chosen to create the new designs, which feature the shields of the cities rendered in a circle. On each piece, the feature capital's heraldic emblem is shown front and centre supported by the emblems of the other three capitals.

Since there is currently no single heraldic emblem for London, in the normal sense, the coat of arms chosen to form the coin's reverse design belongs to the Corporation of the city of London – the "Square Mile" presided over by the Lord Mayor of London. The red cross and upright red sword in the top left quarter is usually explained as combining the symbol of the City's patron saint, St. Paul, with that of England's, the red cross of St. George. ❖



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A (slightly scorched) time capsule:

A teen's coin collection from a small town of the 1860s

by John Deyell

In late 2009, well-known coin dealer Sean Isaacs of Almonte, Ontario, purchased from an elderly lady an interesting hoard of 195 coins packed in layers in a mouldy hat box. She identified them as an intact group that had been passed down through her family. According to family lore, they originally belonged to a Mr. Charles Henry Roberts of Paris, Ontario.

Sean determined that the coins showed varying degrees of fire damage that would make them commercially unattractive on an individual basis. The coins, as a group, had evidently been exposed to fire at some point in their history together. Sensing their potential historical value, he offered them for sale as a single lot. Having long been interested in the study of coin hoards, and newly interested in the money of pre-Confederation Canada, I purchased the coins.

This article gives the first fruits of my research into the hoard and its story. Special thanks to my colleague, numismatic scribe Ron Cheek, for helping with the preliminary sorting and classification of the raw hoard. He will attest what an enjoyable task that was! I also take pleasure in acknowledging the thoughtful suggestions and advice of veteran numismatist Chris Faulkner, who was particularly helpful with the [blacksmith tokens](#)[†]. Despite their generous assistance, this remains a very preliminary report: I hope to publish a more complete account after the hoard has been more thoroughly researched.

Situating the hoard

That the hoard was more likely to be intact than not was evident from the fact the coins all showed the same oxidation left by a fire, and had not even been counted by Sean, who sold them with an estimated quantity. Luckily for me, there were 45 coins more than estimated! After studying the coins intensely, and doing some cursory checking into the pedigree information available, I am convinced that this hoard of 195 pieces is, indeed, a survivor of the 19th century. The latest-dated coin is from 1895, but over 96% of the hoard dates



Figure 1

September 12, 1900. Paris, Ontario, after the "Great Fire."

> Source: Paris Museum and Historical Society, D.A. Smith Photograph collection, 2009.0062.01, Page 14, Photo 2 <

prior to 1870. Fully 16% of the hoard (about a sixth) are coins dated between 1861-1863, which must represent the years of greatest accumulation. While the hoard contains a broad range of domestic and foreign coins and tokens, it does not appear to be a "representative sample" of the coins in circulation in that place and time. Rather, it appears to have been a "selective sample" of interesting or non-current coins and tokens that passed through a merchant's till over a period of time, caught the accumulator's eye, and were set aside. In effect, it was an accumulation or coin collection formed out of whatever came to hand: change tendered in the store and contributions from commercial traveller and friends and family returning from travel.

If the provenance information given by the seller is accurate, then according to census information and newspaper archives, the coins ultimately belonged to Charles Henry Roberts, born in Paris, Ontario on May 5, 1850, married in Paris in 1879, resident of a house called *Ridgemount*, at least until 1895, who died in Paris in 1930. According to the 1881 census and to a local history compiled in 1883, Roberts was a chemist (druggist) in the town of Paris. His drugstore was burned to the ground during the great Paris fire of September 1900. His son John, born in 1885, died a centenarian in Toronto in 1985. He may have



Figure 2. Typical effect of the fire on a copper coin (left, #94, Hard Times token) and on a silver coin (right, enlargement of #167).

retardant safe. Alternatively, they may have been elsewhere in the store and later retrieved from the ashes by Roberts or his son John, who might have then kept them as a memento until his death in 1985. The fact that all the pieces showed burn effects is ironically what probably kept them intact all those years: an unharmed collection would likely have been sold into the antiquarian or numismatic trade long ago.

That the majority of the pieces were a single accumulation or collection formed in the 1860s, is clear from the distribution pattern of years of issue

been the person who kept the pieces intact.

More particularly, it is evident that Roberts, or a Paris contemporary, formed the collection early in life, perhaps when apprenticing in a local business. So, for reasons given below, it seems certain that the hoard is a coin collection that was put together in the 1860s by a youngster somehow associated with a business, and which was damaged in the Paris fire of 1900.

Formation of the collection

The circumstances of the hoard allow us to say with assurance that the pieces were all in the possession of chemist C. H. Roberts in his drug store in Paris, Ontario, in September 1900, when it burned down. Their survival from the fire may have been due to their safekeeping in a fire-

(see Fig. 3).

Druggist Roberts may have purchased them all from somebody else, or otherwise come into his possession sometime prior to 1900. He may well have been the original accumulator or collector. I favour this interpretation since records indicate his father was an immigrant from England, so he may have brought over many of the early English coins in the group.

Born in 1850, C. H. Roberts would have been in his early teens when most of the collection was formed (note the spike in pieces from the 1861-63 period) and would eventually lose interest in his late teens. This is a common pattern of hobby interest that many collectors have experienced in their own lives.

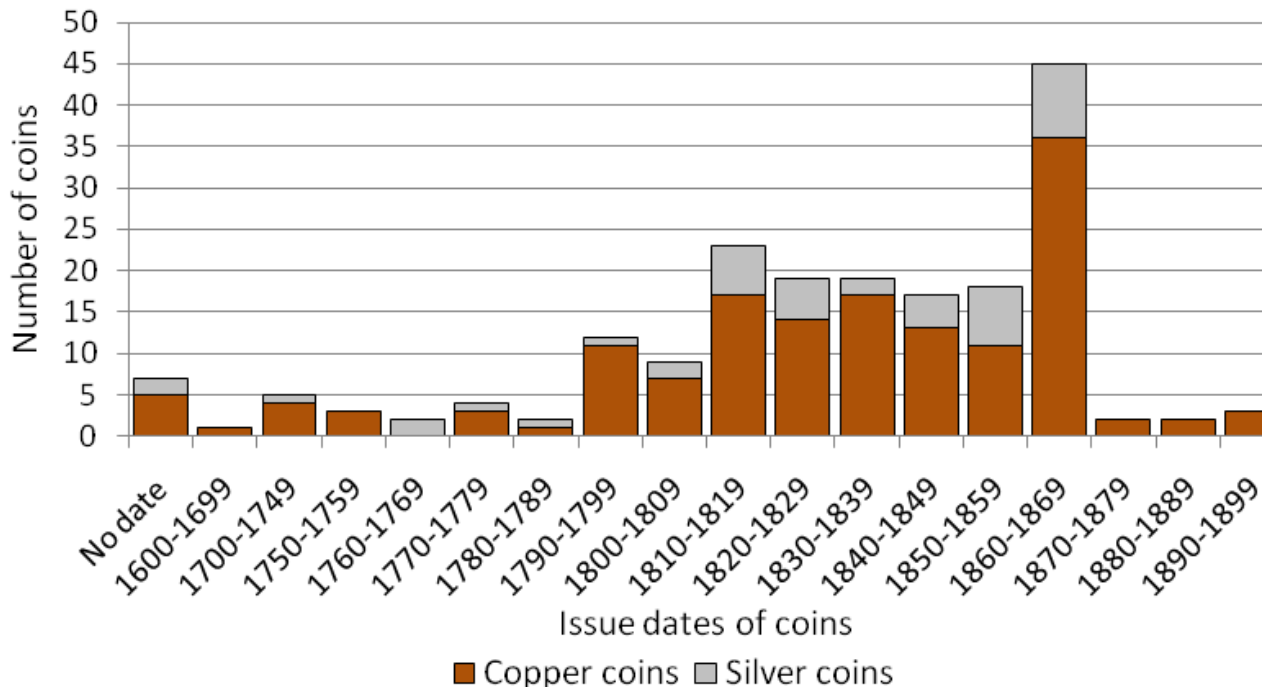


Figure 3. Distribution of pieces by date



Figure 4. Extract of a map of the Grand Trunk Railway

Date	Qty	%
Pre-1859	104	70%
1860	3	2%
1861	4	3%
1862	6	4%
1863	18	12%
1864	0	0%
1865	2	1%
Post-1865	12	8%

Table 1. Distribution of copper pieces by year of issue

As Table 1 shows, the year of greatest accumulation was 1863. Not coincidentally, this was during the American Civil War, and 11 of the pieces dated 1863 were American Civil War tokens. In fact, all these tokens were issued by merchants in American cities linked by the Grand Trunk Railway, as this 1885 map demonstrates: Troy, Albany, and Buffalo, NY; Detroit and Grand Rapids, MI; and Milwaukee, WI (see Fig. 4). It has been noted by many that during the Civil War, American coinage migrated to Canada. This is one minor example of that movement.

Paris was an important railway centre, strategically located on the Grand Trunk Railway. The Civil War tokens were issued by druggists, millers, grocers, hardware, and dry goods merchants. It is highly likely that commercial travellers brought these “store cards” with them for small change or advertising, as they visited customers in cities along the GTR. Certainly these tokens would be no strangers to the merchants of Paris, who would have imported much of their inventory, in part through American suppliers. It is interesting to see how readily available these tokens were to a budding collector in that town.

Hoard composition

The hoard contained 195 pieces in all, listed in full at the end of this article (see p. 86). They are dated from 1675 (# 30) to 1895 (# 148). All but one of the pieces show signs of being burned.

The lone unburned piece (# 148), dated 1893, was a South African Krueger penny that conceivably could have been



brought to Canada with the returning veterans of the Boer War in 1902, hence after the fire of 1900.

The majority of the pieces, 152, are copper (about 78%); the remaining 43 coins are silver (about 22%). There are no gold coins.

weight (grams)	Qty	%
0 - 1.99	14	36%
2.00 - 3.99	14	36%
4.00 - 5.99	9	23%
6.00 - 7.99	2	5%
8.00 - 9.99	0	0%

Table 2. Distribution of silver pieces by weight

As Table 2 shows, most of the silver coins were very small denominations. These characteristics of the hoard indicate a collection put together by somebody of limited means, such as a young apprentice or a teenager with a modest allowance.

Interestingly, 17 pieces are holed (about 9%), which suggests they might have been culled out of the merchant’s till as unsuitable for circulation. There were many reasons to puncture coins in the 19th century: a large circular hole, for example, might indicate use as an inexpensive or sentimental watch fob.

A few of the copper pieces feature rectangular holes (see Fig. 5), indicating they had been pierced by nails, which, in that period, often had a square or rectangular cross section.

The Upper Canada frontier frequently witnessed barn-raising bees involving the whole community, and one of the customs of the time was to nail a copper piece to the finished barn for good luck. The pieces of this type may well have been scavenged from local barns by kids or others who cared more for their monetary value than for their sentimental value as a lucky charm.



Figure 5. Upper Canada merchant token (#18, ca. 1830) with nail hole

there is not a single decimal coin of the Dominion of Canada, and only the single US coin, despite the commonplace circulation of US coins in mid- to late-19th century Canada. The Canadian and US pieces are almost all obsolete tokens and the British coins are virtually all from pre-Victorian reigns. Furthermore, despite containing Canadian, US, and British merchant's tokens[†], there is not a single Canadian bank token[†] from the 1830s to 1850s. In other words, the collection contained almost nothing that could have been readily spent.

As to function, 130 of the hoard's contents are coins (67%), 58 are tokens (30%), and 7 are some form of medal (3%). Despite the preponderance of coins, there is only a single coin that would have been considered "legal tender" in 1860s' Paris: a lone United States 2-cent piece dated 1865. Most of the coins are from foreign jurisdictions (*see* Fig. 6).

Many of these foreign coins were remarked by contemporaries as being commonly found in circulation. For example, # 110, an Austrian kreuzer of 1816; # 114, a Danish skilling of 1771; and # 135, a Norwegian skilling of 1816, are all known to have been countermarked by Devins & Bolton, which means that they were circulating in Montréal between 1862 and 1869.¹

Veteran numismatist R. W. McLachlan noted in 1911 that 50 years earlier, in the 1860s, the 1771 Danish skilling, 1816 Austrian kreuzer and 1820 Norwegian skilling were met with in circulation.² So in this respect, the accumulation represents, at least in substantial part, coins and tokens that circulated from hand-to-hand in 1860s' Canada.

Strikingly, despite the hoard's integrity (at least until 1900),

Why? One possible explanation is that it was formed precisely of "coins" that passed a merchant's till, but which the merchant did not or could not pass back into circulation. The Dominion government issued a series of directives in 1870 that made Canadian decimal coinage, Canadian bank tokens, and British coppers the only acceptable currency. This hoard seems to comprise everything else, i.e. the leftovers.

A second possibility is that then-current Canadian and US coins and bank tokens were indeed in the original accumulation of the 1860s, but were subsequently removed by someone with an urgent need for cash, e.g. after the 1870 directives. Either way, it cannot be said that the collection fully represents the common circulating media of 1860s' Canada West. Rather, it represents the variety of foreign coins and obsolete tokens still in circulation and encountered by the collector, but no longer considered "ready cash" in his locality.

The collection as a mirror of the times

What does this hoard teach us about the circulating

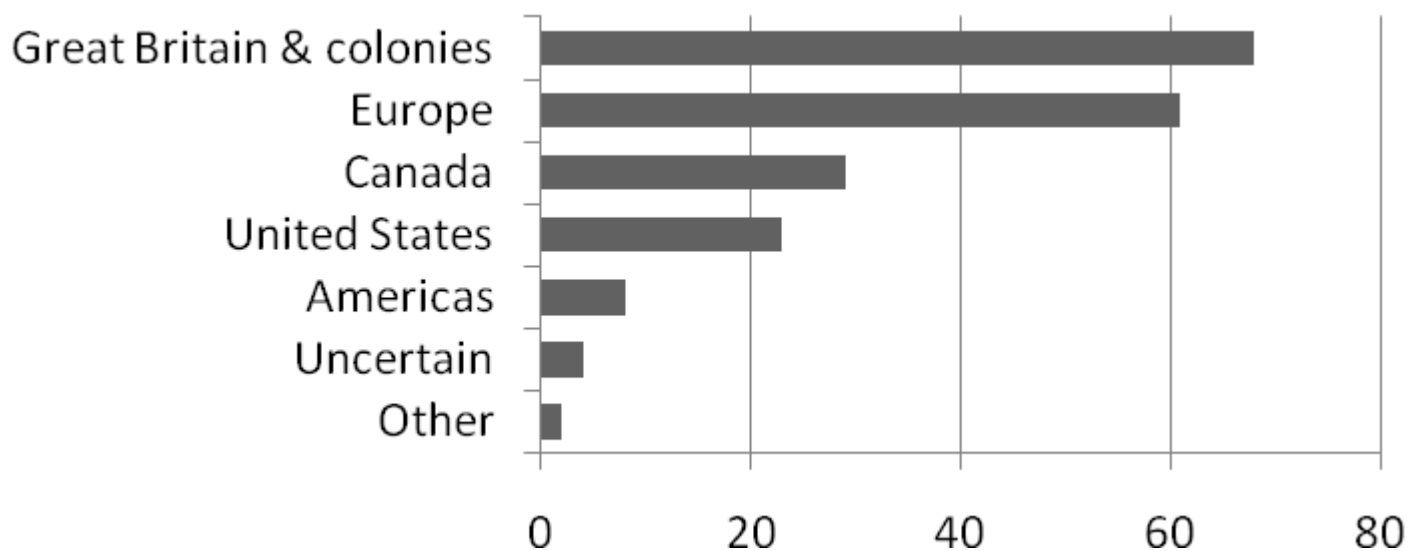


Figure 6. Number of pieces by country of origin



Figure 7. South Africa, 1 penny 1893, the only unburned piece (# 148). Figure 8. Upper Canada, Leslie halfpenny ca. 1824-28 (# 15). Figure 9. The earliest piece, a farthing of Charles II dated 1675 (# 30). Figure 10. Canada, blacksmith token (# 27). Figure 11. US, Connecticut halfpenny 1787 (# 87). Figure 12. US, Hard Time token, Perk's, Troy, NY. (# 90). Figure 13. US, civil war token, Boutwell, Troy, NY (# 99). Figure 14. US, Civil War token, Campbell, Detroit, MI. Figure 15. Netherlands, silver 25 cents 1849 (# 187).

medium and the collecting scene in its time and place? Most satisfying is its independent confirmation of the memories of R.W. McLachlan on this subject:

[...] away back in 1858 and perhaps earlier I had begun to lay aside what we schoolboys called “funny coppers.” Soon after this became a regular coin mania [...] in the school I attended. We bought and sold, exchanged and compared notes. The copper circulating medium of Canada at that time afforded an observant boy ample opportunity for forming a representative collection. Copper coins of every kind went the rounds [...] they were all of the halfpenny size. [...] Besides the bank tokens, [...] we had any number of sous, Tiffins, Harps, Wellingtons, Ships, and Blacksmiths...³ Of British coins there were plenty of worn halfpennies of George II and George III, and many varieties of 18th and 19th century trade tokens. Of United States coins one found always present some of the large cents[†], [...] and considerable numbers of the State issues of Connecticut [...] We always found, too, quite a few Jacksonian and “Hard Times” tokens.⁴

As a glance through the catalogue of the collection will show, McLachlan could as easily have been describing this collection of local coins put together by his near-contemporary, a boy in small-town western Ontario. ❖

[The catalogue of the hoard follows.]

Notes

¹ R.F. Buckley, “Devins & Bolton Counterstamped Pieces Revisited – Addenda and Errata”, *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, 27-1 (January 1981), pp. 8-10.

² R.W. McLachlan, “Some Reflections Upon Being Fifty Years A Coin Collector”, *The Numismatist*, (September 1911), reprinted in *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, 53-6 (July/August 2008), p. 345

³ Here, McLachlan is referring to various types of tokens: Bouquet Sous[†] (sous), Tiffin tokens[†] (Tiffins), Bust & Harp tokens[†] (Harps), Wellington tokens[†] (Wellingtons), Ship Colonies & Commerce tokens[†] (Ships) and blacksmith tokens.

⁴ Same as note 2.

Catalogue of the hoard

All are coins unless labelled "token" or "medal".

Catalogue references

- Canadian tokens (Br-): P.N. Breton, *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada*, Montréal, 1894. Reprinted by Brookstone, USA, 2005.
- Blacksmith tokens (Wo-): Howland Wood, "The Canadian Blacksmith Coopers", *The Numismatist*, June, 1910. Reprinted in A.D. Hoch, *Canadian Tokens and Medals*, Quarterman, USA, 1974.
- World coins and tokens (KM-): Colin R. Bruce II, *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI., 18th Century, 1997; 19th Century, 1999.
- US tokens (Low-): Lyman H. Low, *Hard Times Tokens*, New York, 1899; *Supplement*, 1906; reprinted 1955 and 1977; (CWT-): Russell Rulau, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI., 2004.
- British 18th c. tokens (D&H-): R.C. Bell, *Commercial Coins 1787-1804*, Newcastle, U.K., 1963.
- British 19th c. tokens (Davis-): R.C. Bell, *Copper Commercial Coins*, Newcastle, U.K., 1964.

Copper pieces

1. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE^+ , halfpenny, nd [ca.1845], 6.76 g, Br-561, TS Brown – Montréal.
2. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 1812, 5.17 g, Br-960, Tiffin imitation.
3. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1813-15], 6.13 g, Br-994, Eagle.
4. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 1825, 5.56 g, Br-992, de Salaberry.
5. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1825], 3.52 g, Br-1007, "Commercial change".
6. Canada, Lower Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 1820, 4.80 g, Br-1012, Harp, rectangular hole.
7. Canada, New Brunswick, token, Victoria, AE, halfpenny, 1843, 8.44 g, Br-910, Ship at dock.
8. Canada, Nova Scotia, token, AE, halfpenny, 1813, 6.98 g, Br-965, "Pure copper".
9. Canada, [Nova Scotia], token, AE, halfpenny, [1813] 8.29 g, Br-966, "General accommodation / pure copper".
10. Canada, Nova Scotia, token, [George IV], AE, halfpenny, 1832, 5.98 g, Br-871, Thistle.
11. Canada, Nova Scotia, token, [Victoria], AE, halfpenny, 1840, 8.08 g, Br-874, Thistle.
12. Canada, Prince Edward Island, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [ca.1860], 5.00 g, Br-917, "Speed the plough".
13. Canada, Prince Edward Island, token, AE, halfpenny, 1857, 4.98 g, Br-919, "Self government".
14. Canada, Prince Edward Island, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1830-52], 4.38 g, Br-997, "Ships, colonies".
15. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1824-28], 6.77 g, Br-718, Lesslie.
16. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1824-28], 6.49 g, Br-718, Lesslie, worn.
17. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1830], 5.72 g, Br-1010, "No labour".
18. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1830], 5.91 g, Br-1010, "No labour", square hole.
19. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 1820, 6.58 g, Br-727, "Commercial change".
20. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 1833, 6.02 g, Br-730, sailboat/plough.
21. Canada, Upper Canada, token, AE, halfpenny, 18[23] or 18[33], 5.57 g, Br-730, sailboat/plough, very worn.
22. Canada, New Brunswick, AE, half cent, 1861, 2.76 g, Br-907.
23. Canada, general, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1813-15], 8.26 g, Br-971, Wellington, worn smooth.
24. Canada, general, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1805], 6.15 g, Br-976, Wellington, worn smooth.
25. Canada, general, token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1816], 8.20 g, Br-987, Wellington, worn smooth.
26. Canada, general, token, AE, halfpenny, 1815, 4.55 g, Br-1006, Wellington, 3 holes.
27. Canada, general, blacksmith token, AE, halfpenny, nd [1835], 5.99 g, Wo-18, worn.
28. Canada, general, blacksmith token? AE, halfpenny, nd. 6.55 g, Wo-? Uncertain, very worn.
29. Canada, love token, 1869, 6.73 g, legend stippled on Geo III halfpenny: HTB/W/ONT (obv); HTB/W/1869 (rev), hole.
30. Great Britain, Charles II, AE, farthing, 1675, 4.94 g, KM-436.1.
31. Great Britain, George I, AE, halfpenny, 1724, 7.36 g, KM-557.
32. Great Britain, George II, AE, halfpenny, 17x8, 9.39 g, KM-579.
33. Great Britain, George II, AE, farthing, nd [ca.1754], 4.73 g, KM-581.2.
34. Great Britain, George II, AE, farthing, 175x, 4.51 g, KM-581.2.
35. Great Britain, George II, AE, farthing, 1754, 4.06 g, KM-581.2.
36. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1771, 9.32 g, KM-601.
37. Great Britain, George III, AE, penny, nd [1797], 25.29 g, KM-618, Cartwheel, worn smooth.
38. Great Britain, George III, AE, penny, nd [1797], 24.68 g, KM-618, Cartwheel, worn smooth.
39. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1799, 12.45 g, KM-647, Boulton mint.
40. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1799, 12.13 g, KM-647, Boulton mint.
41. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, nd [1799], 10.59 g, KM-647, Boulton mint, worn smooth.
42. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1806, 8.83 g, KM-662, Boulton mint.
43. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1806, 8.76 g, KM-662, Boulton mint.

44. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1807, 8.77 g, KM-662, Boulton mint.
45. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, nd [1806 or 1807], 8.90 g, KM-662, Boulton mint, worn.
46. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, nd [1806 or 1807], 8.29 g, KM-662, Boulton mint, worn.
47. Great Britain, George III, AE, halfpenny, nd [1806 or 1807], 8.19 g, KM-662, worn.
48. Great Britain, George IV, AE, penny, 1826, 19.00 g, KM-693.
49. Great Britain, George IV, AE, halfpenny, 1827, 9.36 g, KM-692.
50. Great Britain, George IV, AE, farthing, 1822, 4.59 g, KM-677.
51. Great Britain, Victoria, AE, penny, 1862, 9.39 g, KM-749.2.
52. Great Britain, Victoria, AE, farthing, 1860, 2.77 g, KM-747.2.
53. Great Britain, Victoria, AE, farthing, 1862, 2.75 g, KM-747.2.
54. Great Britain, Victoria, AE, farthing, 1865, 2.79 g, KM-747.2.
55. Great Britain, Victoria, AE, half farthing, 1843, 2.30 g, KM-738.
56. Great Britain, evasion token, AE, halfpenny, 1771, 5.65 g, Atkins 320, "Gregory III / Britain rules", very worn.
57. Great Britain, Conder token[†], George III, AE, halfpenny, nd [ca.1792], 5.71 g, Geo III & Sophia, large W countermark on obverse.
58. Great Britain, Conder token, George III, AE, halfpenny, 1794, 8.81 g, D&H-35, Lambhurst - Kent.
59. Great Britain, Conder token, George III, AE, halfpenny, 179[4], 8.80 g, D&H-36, PoW / Warley - Essex.
60. Great Britain, commercial token, George III, AE, penny, 1811, 18.00 g, Davis 19, Barker - Norwich.
61. Great Britain, commercial token, George III, AE, penny, 1811, 17.58 g, 6 merchants - Newark, rectangular hole.
62. Great Britain, commercial token, George III, AE, penny, 1812, 26.95 g, Davis 74-7, Union Copper Birmingham.
63. Great Britain, medal, Victoria, AE, nd [post 1837], 3.91 g, "To Hannover", deeply counterpunched.
64. Great Britain, medal, POW, AE, nd [1843], 2.57 g, Educational: "12 pence make 1 shilling".
65. Great Britain, medal, Victoria, brass, model half sovereign, 1850, 1.26 g, gaming token, hole.
66. Great Britain, medal, Victoria, AE, 1862, 3.23 g, Opening of International Exhibition.
67. Great Britain, medal, Edward PoW, AE, 1863, 4.83 g, Edward POW / Alexandra, hole.
68. Great Britain? AE, halfpenny, 5.64 g, uncertain. Bust right/ Britannia seated, staff on left.
69. [Great Britain] East India Company, AE, ¼ anna, 1833, 6.24 g, KM-232.
70. [Great Britain] East India Company, AE, 1/12 anna, 1835, 2.02 g, KM-445.
71. [Great Britain] East India Company, AE, quarter anna, 1835, 6.02 g, KM-446.
72. [Great Britain] Essequibo & Demerary, George III, AE, ½ stiver, 1813, 8.94 g, KM-9, Boulton mint.
73. [Great Britain] Essequibo & Demerary, George III, AE, ½ stiver, 1813, 17.82 g, KM-10, Boulton mint.
74. [Great Britain] Essequibo & Demerary, George III, AE, stiver, 1813, 16.79 g, KM-10, Boulton mint, 4 holes (button).
75. [Great Britain] Essequibo & Demerary, commercial token, George III, AE, stiver, 1838, 16.29 g, KM-Tn1, "Pure copper."
76. [Great Britain] Gibraltar, Victoria, AE, quart, 1842, 5.00 g, KM-232.
77. [Great Britain] Guernsey, AE, 4 doubles, 1830, 9.84 g, KM-232.
78. [Great Britain] Guernsey, AE, 4 doubles, 1830, 9.59 g, KM-232.
79. [Great Britain] Guernsey, AE, 8 doubles, 1834, 20.04 g, KM-3.
80. [Great Britain] Ireland, George I, AE, halfpenny, 1723, 7.56 g, KM-47, Woods' Hibernia.
81. [Great Britain] Ireland, George I, AE, halfpenny, 1723, 5.35 g, KM-117, Woods' Hibernia.
82. [Great Britain] Ireland, George IV, AE, halfpenny, 1822, 8.14 g, KM-150.
83. [Great Britain] Ireland, George IV, AE, halfpenny, 1823, 8.32 g, KM-150.
84. [Great Britain] Ireland, commercial token, AE, penny, nd [1815], 12.29 g, Davis 52, Edmund Burke / Harp - Dublin, worn.
85. [Great Britain] Isle of Man, Victoria, AE, farthing, 1839, 4.68 g, KM-12.
86. [Great Britain] Jersey, Victoria, AE, 1/13 shilling, 1851, 17.37 g, KM-3.
87. United States, Confederation period, Connecticut, AE, halfpenny/large cent, 1787, 9.44 g, bust/seated liberty.
88. United States, [Massachusetts], token, AE, halfpenny, '1781' [ca.1820], 7.04 g, Rulau 59, "North American Token".
89. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, 1834, 10.28 g, Low-8, Running boar.
90. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, nd [1835], 9.93 g, Low-284, Pecks - Troy New York.
91. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, nd [1836], 9.88 g, Low-103-5, Robinson - Attleboro Massachusetts.
92. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, 1837, 9.49 g, Low-28, "Not one cent for tribute".
93. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, nd [1837], 10.06 g, Low-98, Merchant's Exchange New York, New York.
94. United States, Hard Times token, AE, large cent, 1841, 8.82 g, Low-58, Sailing ship/Daniel Webster.
95. United States, Merchant token, AE, large cent, nd [1848-54], 6.43 g, Rulau Mich 11, Foster & Perry - Grand Rapids Michigan.
96. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.05 g, Rulau CWT 10A-1a, Benjamin & Herrick - Albany New York.
97. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.75 g, Rulau CWT 105P-1a, Swards - Buffalo New York.
98. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 186[3], 3.28 g, Rulau CWT 105H-1a, WG Fox - Buffalo New York.
99. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 2.81 g, Rulau CWT 890B-1b, Oliver Boutwell - Troy New York.
100. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 2.79 g, Rulau CWT 890E-1b, Robinson & Ballou - Troy New York.
101. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, nd [1863], 2.94 g, Rulau CWT 225N-1a, Campbell, Lynn - Detroit Michigan.
102. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.54 g, Rulau CWT 225R-1a, AW Copland - Detroit Michigan.
103. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.58 g, Rulau CWT 225AL-1a, Higby & Stearns - Detroit Michigan.
104. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, nd [1863], 3.78 g, Rulau CWT 370H-1b, JW Pearce - Grand Rapids Michigan.
105. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.52 g, Rulau CWT 510T-1a, Kirby, Langworthy - Milwaukee Wisconsin.
106. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 3.82 g, Rulau CWT 510L-1a, W Frankfurth - Milwaukee Wisconsin.

107. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 1863, 2.77 g, Rulau "patriotic dies": 408-16/203-12.
108. United States, Civil War token, AE, small cent, 186[3], 2.24 g, Rulau "patriotic dies": 173-7/272.
109. United States, AE, 2 cents, 1865, 5.99 g.
110. Austria, Francis I, AE, 1 kreuzer, 1816, Gunzburg, 7.35 g, KM-2113, hole.
111. Austria-Hungary, AE, 3 kreuzer, 1851B, Kremnitz, 15.60 g, KM-2193.
112. Austria, medal, Brass, rechenpfennig, nd, 0.52 g, Counting jeton, hole.
113. Belgium, Leopold I, AE, 5 centimes, 1842, 9.43 g, KM-5.1.
114. Denmark, Christian VII, AE, skilling, 1771, 11.22 g, KM-616, hole.
115. Denmark, Christian VIII, AE, ½ Rigsbank skilling, 1842, 3.42 g, KM-725.
116. Denmark, Frederick VII, AE, skilling, 1863, 3.86 g, KM-763.
117. Denmark, Frederick VII, AE, skilling, 1863, 2.63 g, KM-763.
118. France, Louis XVI, Bronze, 2 sols, nd [1791-93], 18.58 g, KM-603.
119. France, Revolutionary, AE, decime, nd [1794-99], 18.07 g, KM-637.
120. France, medal, AE, 1853, 4.47 g, Inauguration of Napoléon's Tomb.
121. France, Napoleon III, AE, 5 centimes, 1855W, Lille, 4.71 g, KM-777.7.
122. France, Napoleon III, AE, 1 centime, 1861K, Bordeaux, 0.98 g, KM-795.3.
123. France, Napoleon III, AE, 2 centimes, 1862A, Paris, 1.96 g, KM-796.4.
124. France, Napoleon III, AE, 2 centimes, 1862K, Bordeaux, 1.85 g, KM-796.6.
125. France, Napoleon III, AE, 10 centimes, 1854W, Lille, 9.12 g, KM-771.1.
126. Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, AE, 1 heller, 1843, 1.33 g, KM-302.
127. Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, AE, 1 pfennig, 1867, 1.11 g, KM-337.
128. Germany, Hannover, George V, AE, 1 pfennig, 1863B, Hannover, 1.96 g, KM-233.
129. Germany, Prussia, AE, 3 pfennig, 1869A, Berlin, 4.36 g, KM-482.
130. Haiti, AE, 2 centimes, 1846/L'an 43, 5.25 g, KM-26.
131. Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, AE, 5 centesimi, 1862, 4.66 g, KM-3.3.
132. Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, AE, 10 centesimi, 1866, 9.91 g, KM-117.
133. Luxembourg, AE, 10 centimes, 1854, 9.93 g, KM-23.1.
134. Netherlands, William I, AE, 1 cent, nd [1821-28], Brussels, 3.59 g, KM-47, Crowned W, Very worn.
135. Norway, Charles XIII, AE, 1 skilling, 1816, 10.33 g, KM-286.
136. Norway, Charles XIV, AE, ½ skilling, 1841, 4.15 g, KM-305.1.
137. Norway, Charles XV, AE, ½ skilling, 1867, 2.80 g, KM-329.
138. Norway, Charles XV, AE, ½ skilling, 1867, 2.76 g, KM-329.
139. Sweden, Charles XIV, AE, 1 skilling, 1842, 10.70 g, KM-642.
140. Sweden, Charles XV, AE, 2 ore, 1861, 5.10 g, KM-706.
141. Sweden, Charles XV, AE, 2 ore, 1863, 5.43 g, KM-706.
142. China, Honan, Wen Tsung, AE, ½ cash, [1851-61], 1.53 g.
143. Uncertain, AE, 1799? 11.48 g, straight grain milled edge[†].
144. Uncertain, token, AE, halfpenny, 5.25 g, blank planchet with raised rim.
145. Uncertain, token, AE, 4.18 g, Tree, blank reverse, hole.
146. Peru, AE, 10 centimes, 1880, 4.85 g, KM-198.
147. Netherlands, AE, 1 cent, 1878, 2.56 g, KM-107.
148. South Africa, Paul Kruger, AE, penny, 1892, 9.48 g, KM-2, **unburned!**
148. Great Britain, Straights Settlements, Victoria, AE, 1 cent, 1895, 9.09 g, KM-16.

Silver pieces

150. Austria, Ferdinand I, AR[†], 20 kreuzer, 1843, 6.04 g, KM-2208
151. Belgium, Leopold II, AR, 1 franc, 1867, 4.81 g, KM-28.1.
152. Chile, AR, ½ dime, 1853, 1.19, KM-121, hole.
153. Denmark, Christian VII, AR, 2 skilling, 1778, 0.93 g, KM-631.3.
154. Denmark, Christian VII, AR, 2 skilling, 1783, 0.89 g, KM-631.3, hole.
155. Denmark, Christian VII, AR, 4 skilling, 1807, 2.53 g, KM-661.
156. Denmark, Christian VII, AR, 4 skilling, 1807, 1.12 g, KM-661.
157. Denmark, Frederick VI, AR, 1 rigsdaler, 1854, 14.34 g, KM-760.1.
158. Denmark, Frederick VII, AR, 16 skilling, 1856, 3.70 g, KM-765.
159. Denmark, Christian IX, AR, 4 skilling, 1869, 1.71 g, KM-775.2.
160. France, Napoleon I, AR, 1 franc, 1812, 4.27 g, KM-692.
161. France, Louis XVIII, AR, 1 franc, 1821, Lille, 4.51 g, KM-709.12.
162. France, Charles X, AR, ½ franc, 1828, Lyon, 2.35 g, KM-723.4.
163. France, Napoleon III, AR, 50 centimes, 1866, Strasbourg, 2.44 g, KM-814.2.
164. Germany, Luebeck, AR, 8 schilling courante, 1729, 4.95 g, KM-144.
165. Germany, Prussia, Frederick William III, AR, 1 thaler, 1818, Aurich, 21.87 g, KM-396.
166. Germany, Prussia, Frederick William III, AR, 4 groschen, 1811, Bayreuth, 4.89 g, KM-394.
167. Germany, Prussia, William I, AR, 1 vereinsthaler, 1862, Berlin, 18.24 g, KM-489.
168. Germany, Prussia, William I, AR, 1 groschen, 1868, Berlin, 2.06 g, KM-485.
169. Great Britain, George III, AR, 3 pence, 1763, 1.25 g, KM-591.
170. Great Britain, George III, AR, Bank token 3 shilling, 1814, 14.34 g, KM-Tn5.
171. Great Britain, George IV, AR, crown, 1821, 27.60 g, KM-680.1, Secundo edge.
172. Great Britain, William IV, AR, ½ crown, 1834, 14.13 g, KM-714.2.
173. Great Britain, Victoria, AR, 4 pence Maundy money, 1857, 1.86 g, KM-732.
174. [Great Britain] Ireland, George III, AR, Irish bank token 10 pence, 1813, 3.19 g, KM-Tn5.
175. [Great Britain] India, Victoria, AR, 1 rupee, 1862, 11.45 g, KM-473.1.
176. Haiti, Pres. Petion, AR, 12 centimes, 1817, 1.30 g, KM-14, L'an 14.
177. Italy, Sardinia, Charles Felix, AR, 1 lira, 1828, 4.58 g, KM-103.
178. Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, AR, ½ lira, 1863, 2.44 g, KM-4a.
179. Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, AR, 1 lira, 1868, 4.94 g, KM-5a.1.

Continued on page 100

Building your library

by Steve Woodland

To build on François' March *Collecting ABCs* article, we will look at some of the key reference books any money collector should own. Good reference texts that focus on what you collect are invaluable resources because:

- ◆ they give you a great deal of detailed information, such as quantity struck, engraver and artist, varieties, rarity, approximate value, size, weight, composition, etc.
- ◆ they provide contextual or historical information about the piece, including issuing country, bank, or organization, special circumstances, and other details of the period
- ◆ they often provide information about how to grade the pieces.

In short, numismatic reference books make you a more informed collector so that you can make better decisions about the pieces you acquire, save money, reduce risk, and enjoy your hobby more.

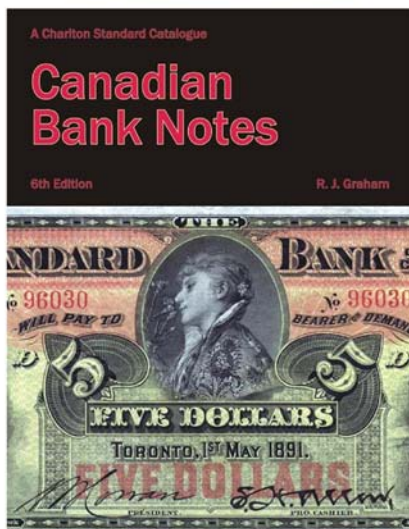
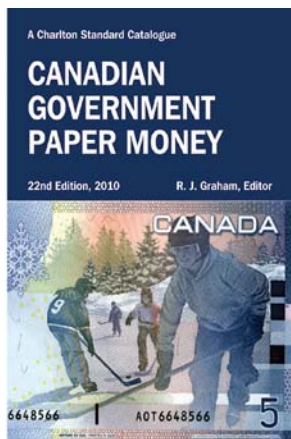
Canadian paper money

Anyone collecting Canadian paper money, whether made of paper, cotton fibre or the soon-to-be polymer, should have one, or both, of the following books on their shelf:

Graham, R.J., ed. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money*, 22nd ed. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2009. 400 pages, illustrated, spiral bound, 5"×9", \$19.95. ISBN 978-808896833-9-6 (Fig. 1)

This book provides all the information, including photos, a new collector needs about the notes issued by the Dominion of Canada (1870 to 1924) and by the Bank of Canada (since 1935). A "must-have" for any paper money collector, it also contains information on French colonial issues, Army bills, provincial issues and municipal issues.

Graham, R.J., ed. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes*, 6th ed. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2008.



Assembler votre bibliothèque

par Steve Woodland

Pour faire suite à l'article de François de l'*Abécédaire de la collection des monnaies*, publié en mars dernier, nous jeterons un coup d'œil sur les principaux livres de référence. De bons livres de référence sur le domaine qui vous intéresse s'avèrent d'une très grande valeur parce qu'ils vous fournissent souvent de :

- ◆ l'information détaillée sur les tirages, les graveurs et dessinateurs, les variétés, la rareté, les valeurs approximatives, les tailles, les poids, les compositions, etc.
- ◆ l'information contextuelle ou historique telle que l'émetteur et les circonstances entourant l'émission
- ◆ l'information pour vous aider à évaluer l'état de conservation d'une pièce ou billet

Bref, les livres numismatiques de référence font de vous un collectionneur informé, ce qui vous permet de prendre de meilleures décisions quant à l'achat d'une pièce et vous aident à économiser, à réduire les risques et vous permettent de profiter pleinement votre passe-temps.

Le papier-monnaie canadien

Les amateurs de papier-monnaie canadien (qu'il soit fait de papier, de fibres de coton ou bientôt de polymère) devraient posséder l'un des livres suivants, ou même les deux :

Graham, R.J., directeur. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money*, 22^e éd. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2009. 400 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré, reliure spirale, 5"×9", 19,95 \$. ISBN 978-808896833-9-6 (Fig. 1)

Ce livre contient l'information nécessaire au collectionneur qui commence à s'intéresser aux billets émis par le Dominion du Canada (1867-1924) et la Banque du Canada (1935 à ce jour). Il contient également de l'information sur le papier monnaie de la Nouvelle-France, les billets de l'Armée et les émissions municipales et provinciales. C'est donc un essentiel pour tout collectionneur de

592 pages, illustrated, perfect bound, 8.5"×11", \$99.50. ISBN 978-808896833-4-1 (Fig. 2)

This expensive, large-size book provides a wealth of information and photos about the notes issued by the chartered banks of Canada and its provinces, often with short historical notes about the banks themselves.

Canadian coinage

Two key reference catalogues are available for those who collect Canadian decimal coinage:

Dale, Jean, ed. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Vol. 1, 64th ed.* Toronto: Charlton Press, 2009. 440 pages, illustrated, spiral bound, 7"×9", \$19.95. ISBN 978-808896833-7-2 (Fig. 3)

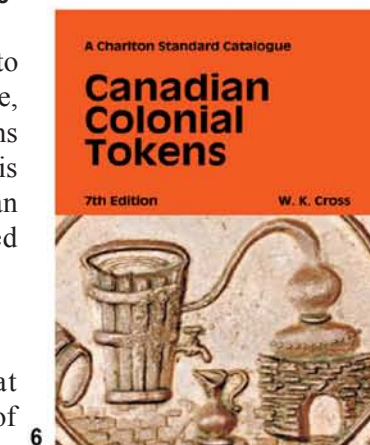
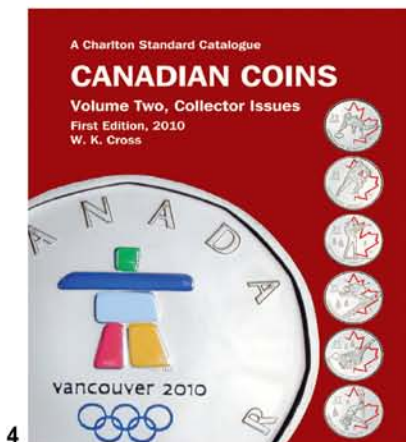
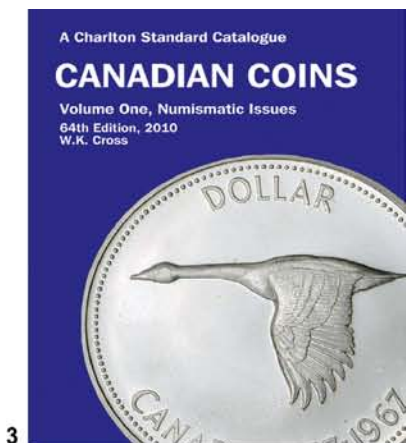
This book addresses all decimal coinage used in Canada, including that used in the provinces prior to Confederation, as well as some of the non-Canadian issued coins that circulated in our country before we issued our own. A second volume, *Collector Issues* (Fig. 4), is also available that addresses non-circulation coinage issued strictly for the collector market. Until 2010, these two volumes were published as a single book: *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins!* (N.B. Do not make the mistake of purchasing the much smaller, and less expensive, *Charlton Coin Guide*; this little book written specifically for dealers and contains little information of use to the new collector.)

Haxby, J.A. and R.C. Willey. *Coins of Canada, 28th ed.* Toronto: Unitrade Press, 2009. 365 pages, illustrated, spiral bound, 6"×9", \$14.95. ISBN 978-18947633-7-0 (Fig. 5)

This book provides similar information to that found in the two-volume Charlton Guide, but with less detail. It also includes sections on colonial tokens and paper money. This is the only significant reference on Canadian coins available in French and published annually.

Canadian colonial tokens

Collectors of the many tokens that circulated in Canada prior to introduction of the decimal dollar in 1858 find themselves in



papier-monnaie.

Graham, R.J., directeur. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes, 6^e éd.* Toronto: Charlton Press, 2008. 592 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré, relié sans couture, 8.5"×11", 99,50 \$. ISBN 978-808896833-4-1 (Fig. 2)

Cet impressionnant et dispendieux livre contient une mine d'informations sur les banques à chartre du Canada et des provinces dont des notes historiques.

Les monnaies canadiennes

Pour ce qui est des collectionneurs de monnaies décimales canadiennes, ils devraient posséder l'un des livres suivants :

Dale, Jean, directrice. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Vol. 1, 64^e éd.* Toronto: Charlton Press, 2009. 440 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré, reliure spirale, 7"×9", 19,95 \$. ISBN 978-808896833-7-2 (Fig. 3)

C'est la première année que le *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* est divisé en deux volumes, le premier (celui-ci) dédié aux monnaies courantes et le second dédié aux monnaies de collection (Fig. 4). On retrouve donc dans ce premier volume toutes les monnaies décimales du Canada ainsi que celles des provinces d'avant la Confédération. Sont également incluses quelques monnaies étrangères qui furent utilisées ici avant que l'on ait notre propre monnayage. (Attention! Ne vous méprenez pas. Il y a aussi un livre plus petit intitulé *The Charlton Coin Guide* qui lui donne les prix qu'un marchand paiera pour les pièces et contient que très peu d'information).

Haxby, J.A. et R.C. Willey. *Monnaies du Canada, 28^e éd.* Toronto: Unitrade Press, 2009. 365 pages, illustré, reliure spirale, 6"×9", 14,95\$. ISBN 978-18947633-7-0 (Fig. 5)

Le seul guide sur la monnaie canadienne en français, il comprend de l'information tant sur les pièces de circulation que sur les monnaies de collection (quoique moins détaillée que les catalogues Charlton). Il comprend aussi une section sur les jetons coloniaux et sur le papier-monnaie.

a fascinating world indeed. While many specialized guides and catalogues exist that address various series of these coinages, e.g. Bust and Harp tokens and Wellington tokens, for the novice in this area, I suggest the following:

Dale, Jean, ed. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens*, 7th ed. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2010. 320 pages, illustrated, spiral bound, 6"×9", \$39.95. ISBN 978-808896833-6-5 (Fig. 5)

This reference provides photos and data on the tokens of Upper and Lower Canada, the Maritimes, and the Province of Canada. This edition also includes a complete reference table of Charlton token catalogue numbers cross-referenced to the Breton, Courteau, LeRoux, McLachlan and Willey numbers.

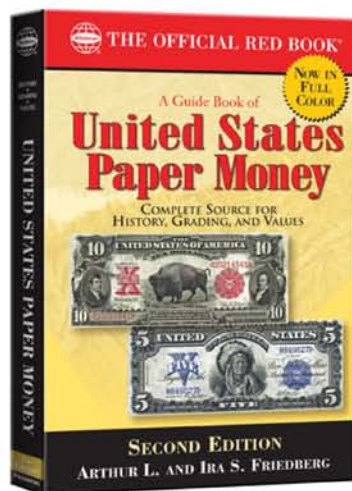
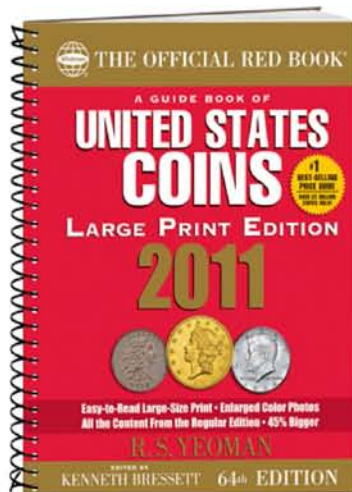
Canadian uncirculated (a.k.a. proof-like) sets

If you happen to collect those small sets of coins wrapped in plastic and contained in an envelope and wondered if there was a catalogue out there with information about them, then wait no longer! Pascal Goovaerts and Stéphane Fanna produce *The Standard Catalogue of Canadian Uncirculated Sets* | *Le guide des ensembles hors-circulation du Canada*, which provides you all the data you could ever want or need on these sets. The book is published annually, alternating yearly between English and French, and is available online at www.imaginaire.com for \$22.00.

U.S. numismatics

The U.S. numismatic community has a tremendous wealth of reference books and guides available for novice to advanced collectors; far beyond what we have available for Canadian numismatics. Two key books for new collectors from *The Official Red Book* series are:

Yeoman, R.S., Kenneth Bresset, ed. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 64th ed (2011). New York: Whitman



Les jetons coloniaux canadiens

Le domaine des nombreux jetons qui circulaient au Canada avant l'introduction du dollar décimal en 1858 est fascinant. Il existe de nombreux guides et catalogues portant sur chacune des séries spécifiques (jetons type buste et harpe, jetons dits Wellington) toutefois, le débutant devrait d'abord consulter le livre suivant :

Dale, Jean, directrice. *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens*, 7^e éd. Toronto: Charlton Press, 2010. 320 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré, reliure spirale, 6"×9", 39,95 \$. ISBN 978-808896833-6-5 (Fig. 5)

Outre l'information sur les jetons des Bas et Haut Canada, des Maritimes et de la Province du Canada, cette édition comprend un tableau de renvoi entre les numéros de catalogues des différents auteurs : Breton, Courteau, LeRoux, McLachlan et Willey.

Les ensembles hors-circulation

Si vous collectionnez les ensembles hors-circulation émis par la monnaie royale canadienne, vous serez content d'apprendre qu'il existe un guide spécialisé dans le domaine. Il s'agit du *Guide des ensembles hors-circulation du Canada* de Pascal Goovaerts et Stéphane Fanna. Ce guide, publié alternativement en français et en anglais, vous fournit toute l'information sur ce domaine particulier. Il est disponible au coût de 22,00 \$ sur le www.imaginaire.com.

La numismatique états-unienne

Il y a un choix incroyable de publications sur la numismatique états-unienne, mais nous recommandons, pour les novices dans le domaine, les volumes de la collection *Official Red Book*

Yeoman, R.S., Kenneth Bresset, ed. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 64^e éd (2011). New York : Whitman Publishing, 2010. 432 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré en couleur, reliure spirale, 7"×9", 14,95 \$US. ISBN 07948315-1-6 (Fig. 6)

– Sera publié bientôt dans différents formats

Publishing, 2010. 432 pages, illustrated in colour, spiral bound, 7" x 9", US\$ 14.95. ISBN 07948315-1-6 (Fig. 6)
– Soon to be published in different versions (large print, hard bound, etc...)

This is the U.S. equivalent to the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*.

Friedman, Arthur and Ira Friedman. *A Guide Book of United States Paper Moey*, 2nd e d. New York: Whitman Publishing, 2008. 440 pages, illustrated with some in colour, perfect bound, 6" x 9", US\$ 24.95. ISBN 07948236-2-9 (Fig. 6)

This book contains information and pricing on all federal series, plus fractional currency, War of 1812 notes, encased postage stamps, and error notes.

World numismatics

For the collector who prefers items from outside Canada and the U.S., there is really only one globally-recognized source for information, and that is the Krause Publication "World" series of catalogues. Unlike any other books mentioned to this point, these bulky, heavy, and expensive references are also available in an easy-to-use DVD format.

Cuhaj, George S. and Thomas Michael. *Standard Catalog of World Coins (1600 - present)*. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications, 2009. 5-CD set, US\$99.95. (Fig. 9)

The equivalent of the coin catalogues mentioned above, but for all the countries of the world, they provide pictures and information, including the "Krause-Mishler (KM)" reference numbers for each of the coins. The KM number is essential data when communicating globally for the buying, selling, and trading of world coins.

Cuhaj, George S. and Thomas Michael. *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (1368 - present)*. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications, 2009. 2-DVD set, US\$50.98. (Fig. 10)

As above, but for paper money of the world.

Coin grading

While little seems to be available for world coins, two good books exist for grading Canadian and U.S. coins:

Charlton, James and R.C. Willey. *Standard Grading Guide for Canadian & Colonial Decimal Coins (revised ed.)*. Toronto: Unitrade Press, 1999. 190 pages, illustrated, perfect bound, 6" x 9", out of print.

This book contains information about wear points and descriptions of grades for each of the denominations and monarchs, however, all pictures are black and white line drawings. While it is now out of print, you can often find it in used bookstores or online. The best online resource for the grading of Canadian coins is available at Michael Walsh's *Canadian Coinoisseur*TM website at www.coinoisseur.com/GradingCoins.html, but it is not endorsed officially by the RCNA. (N.B. Members of the Ottawa Coin Club can also access this information on the club's website at www.ottawacoinclub.com.)

For U.S. coins, the *Official American Numismatic*

(gros caractères, couverture rigide, etc...)

Ce livre est l'équivalent états-unien du *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*.

Friedman, Arthur and Ira Friedman. *A Guide Book of United States Paper Moey*, 2^e éd. New York : Whitman Publishing, 2008. 440 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré avec quelques images en couleur, relié sans couture,, 6" x 9", 24,95 \$US. ISBN 07948236-2-9 (Fig. 6)

Ce livre contient de l'information et les valeurs pour tout le papier-monnaie fédéral y compris les billets divisionnaires, les billets de la guerre de 1812, les timbres-poste encadrés et les billets fautés.

La numismatique mondiale

Les collectionneurs intéressés par les monnaies du monde devraient se procurer les références utilisées par tous, de par le monde, les catalogues de la maison Krause. Il s'agit de livres épais, semblables à des annuaires téléphoniques, et plutôt dispendieux. Mais, heureusement, ils sont également disponibles en version électronique à un prix beaucoup plus abordable.

Cuhaj, George S. et Thomas Michael. *Standard Catalog of World Coins (1600 - present)*. Iola, Wisconsin : Krause Publications, 2009. Collection de cinq cédéroms, 99,95 \$US. (Fig. 9)

Ces livres contiennent toutes les données techniques que l'on retrouve dans les catalogues mais, le plus important, les numéros Krause-Mishler (KM), qui sont utilisés globalement lorsque l'on achète, vend et échange des pièces des pays du monde.

Cuhaj, George S. et Thomas Michael. *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (1368 - present)*. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications, 2009. Collection de deux DVD , 50,98 \$US. (Fig. 10)

Tel que décrit dans le paragraphe précédent, mais pour le papier-monnaie.

L'évaluation de l'état de conservation

Bien que l'information dans ce domaine fasse défaut pour les monnaies du monde, il existe des références pour les monnaies du Canada et des États-Unis :

Charlton, James et R.C. Willey. *Standard Grading Guide for Canadian & Colonial Decimal Coins (éd. révisée.)*. Toronto : Unitrade Press, 1999. 190 pages, texte anglais seulement, illustré, relié sans couture, 6" x 9", épuisé.

Ce livre contient les détails sur les points saillants des différentes pièces par dénomination et monarchie. L'usure de ces derniers aide à déterminer l'état de conservation. La seule déception est que les illustrations utilisées sont des illustrations au trait et non des photos. Bien qu'il soit épuisé, il est possible de le trouver sur Internet. Le site de Michael Walsh sur l'évaluation de l'état de conservation (www.coinoisseur.com/GradingCoins.html), est excellent bien qu'il ne soit pas sanctionné par l'ARNC. (N.B. cette

Association Grading Standards for United States Coins is available from the ANA online at www.money.org at a cost of US\$14.95. A full-colour publication that is formally endorsed by the ANA, this book is extremely useful to collectors wishing to learn about grading. Many other grading guides exist for US coins both as books or online applications; my two favourites are the Photo Grade™ series of books and posters, and the newly released PCGS grading application online and for iPhones™ and iPod Touch™.

General reference

As a general reference text, and to help both novice and advanced collectors understand their hobby better, I highly recommend Serge Pelletier's excellent work, *The Canadian Dictionary of Numismatics | Le dictionnaire canadien de numismatique*; 266 pages, bilingual (English/French), \$29.95 (softcover). This bilingual reference contains over 3000 entries and 40 colour plates about numismatics at large, with specific emphasis on the terminology used in Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Since each entry gives the translation of the term in the other official language, it can also be used as a specialized English/French dictionary. It is also available in electronic format.

A must read for any Canadian numismatic collector read James A. Haxby's *The Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian Coinage: Striking Impressions*. A history book, it traces the origins of money from the earliest times and then examines the evolution of money in Canada and the Royal Canadian Mint until the late 1970s. Unfortunately, the book is long out of print, but used copies, in both hard cover and soft cover formats, can be found in bookstores and online at very affordable prices.

Where to buy

Many of the books are available at larger bookstores, like Chapters/Indigo, but if that does not work for you, try going online (see links on p. 78). When you go online, however, shop around for your best deal; I found the prices and selection at L'imaginaire to be excellent, especially if you are looking for books from the U.S., and the best place for used books is online at www.abebooks.com.

I hope this has given you some insight into the value of having a comprehensive numismatic library as you build your collection, and remember to "buy the book before you buy the coin!" Happy reading! ❖

information est également disponible sur le site du club www.ottawacoinclub.com.)

Pour les monnaies états-uniennes, le guide intitulé *The Official American Numismatic Association Grading Standards for United States Coins* est disponible sur le site Web de cette association au www.money.org pour 14,95 \$US. Sanctionné par cette association, ce guide est illustré avec des photos en couleur. Il existe aussi d'autres ressources dont la série de livres et d'affiches de Photo Grade™, et des programmes pour iPhones™ et iPod Touch™ de PCGS.

Des références généralistes

Je recommande tant aux novices qu'aux érudits l'excellent ouvrage de Serge Pelletier intitulé *The Canadian Dictionary of Numismatics | Le dictionnaire canadien de numismatique*. Bilingue (anglais/français), il compte 266 pages, dont 40 planches en couleur, et plus de 3000 entrées sur la numismatique en général, et celle du Canada, des États-Unis, de la France et du Royaume-Uni. Comme chaque entrée donne la traduction du terme dans l'autre langue officielle il peut être utilisée comme un dictionnaire anglais/français, français/anglais. Il est également disponible en version électronique. La version reliée sans couture se vend 29,95 \$. Il est également disponible en format numérique.

Les amateurs de numismatique canadienne devraient aussi lire le livre de James A. Haxby' publié par la Monnaie royale canadienne en 1984 : *La Monnaie royale canadienne et notre système monétaire - Pièce à l'appui*. Il retrace les l'histoire de la monnaie au Canada de ses origines jusqu'à la fin des années 1970. Bien qu'il soit épuisé et il est disponible en ligne à bon prix.

Où acheter

La majorité des livres énumérés sont disponibles chez Chapters/Indigo. Sinon, essayez sur Internet (vous trouverez une liste de sites à la p. 78). N'hésitez pas à magasiner. Je trouve que L'imaginaire offre des bons prix, particulièrement pour les livres en provenance des États-Unis. Pour les livres usagés, le site www.abebooks.com est habituellement une bonne source.

J'espère que cet article vous incitera à bâtir votre propre bibliothèque numismatique en même temps que votre collection et souvenez-vous : « achetez le livre avant la pièce »! Bonne lecture! ❖



The 2010 collection of Monnaie de Paris

by Serge Pelletier

Monnaie de Paris, the French Mint, recently revealed its plans for 2010, which will build on the logic it introduced with its issues in 2009.

When Christophe Beaux was placed at the helm of the French institution by newly elected French president Nicolas Sarkozy in April 2007, the centuries-old organization was in difficulties and had a somewhat confusing approach.

Indeed, Monnaie de Paris was issuing silver ¼-euro coins that were 30 mm in diameter and weighed 13.0 g, silver 1½-euro coins 37 mm in diameter and weighing 22.2 g, 20-euro coins that contained 5 oz. of silver, 10-, 20-, and 50-euro coins that contained respectively ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of gold. While these denominations may sound odd, they were somewhat logical in that they were meant to replace the franc denominations used on coins at the time (e.g. ¼ euro for 1 franc and 1½ euro for 10 francs) since the euro was worth a bit over 6.5 francs. But, seven years after the introduction of the euro, that logic was fading considerably. Other European nations had moved on and were issuing 10- and 20-euro pieces.

Beaux felt it was time to move on as well. Not a collector himself, he failed to understand the Mint's approach to collector coins. Collectors actually agreed with him, at least that is what their declining purchases were saying.

Circulating coinage

The changes started in 2008. In a bold move, Beaux brought circulating precious-metal coins back to France with a line

Figure 1

General Charles de Gaulle is depicted on the obverse of this year's commemorative 2-euro piece. Le Général Charles de Gaulle est représenté sur l'avvers de la pièce commémorative de 2 euro de cette année.

Le programme 2010 de la Monnaie de Paris

par Serge Pelletier

La Monnaie de Paris a récemment fait connaître son programme d'émission pour 2010. Celui-ci poursuit la logique introduite en 2009.

Lorsque Christophe Beaux se voit assigné les commandes de l'institution française par le président (nouvellement élu) Nicolas Sarkozy, en avril 2007, l'organisation séculaire est en difficulté et a une approche un tant soi peu confuse.

En effet, la Monnaie de Paris émet des pièces de ¼ euro en argent qui font 30 mm de diamètre et pèsent 13,0 g; des pièces de 1½ euro en argent qui font 37 mm de diamètre et pèsent 22,2 g; des pièces de 20 euro qui contiennent 5 oz d'argent; et des pièces de 10, 20 et 50 euro qui contiennent respectivement ¼ oz, ½ oz et 1 oz d'or. Bien que ces dénominations nous paraissent quelque peu loufoques, elles sont sensiblement logiques puisqu'elles visent à remplacer les monnaies de l'époque (c'est-à-dire que la pièce de ¼ euro remplace celle de 1 franc et que la 1½ euro remplace

celle de 10 francs) puisque que l'euro vaut un peu plus de 6,5 francs. Mais sept ans après la mise en circulation de l'euro, cette logique commence à vaciller.

D'autres pays européens ont évolué et émettent maintenant des pièces de 10 et de 20 euro.

Beaux juge qu'il est effectivement temps de faire des changements. N'étant pas un collectionneur, il a peine à comprendre l'approche de la Monnaie. Il semble que les collectionneurs eut été d'accord avec lui, du moins, c'est ce qu'indiquent les ventes décroissantes.

Les monnaies de circulation

C'est en 2008 que les changements





Figure 2

Two of the "Euros of the Regions." The one on the right will be one of the rare coins Guyane, a French territory in South America will be able to call its own.

Deux des « Euros des régions ». Celui de droite sera l'une des rares pièces que la Guyane, un territoire français en Amérique du Sud, pourra appeler sienne.

called the "Gold and Silver Euros." This line would see eight denominations issued in silver and gold over a three-year period, and the pieces would be available at face value and would be legal tender within France only (in accordance with the European Central Bank rules). In the first year, 2008, silver 5- and 15-euro coins and a gold 100-euro coin were issued. The following year, 2009, saw the issue of silver 10- and 25-euro coins and a gold 250 euro. The program concludes this year with the issue of the last two coins: a 50-euro piece in silver and a 500-euro pieces in gold. These pieces were so successful that 2009-dated 100-euro coins were struck, and 2010-dated ones will also be struck.

And now there will be more. A second collection of silver pieces available at face value will be launched in September 2010: the "Euros of the Regions." A 10-euro coin will be dedicated to each of the 26 regions of France (22 metropolitan and 4 overseas), and all will be issued simultaneously. The obverse of each coin will show a cartographic representation of the region along with its flag. The reverse will be the same as the 10-euro piece issued in 2009. Like its predecessor, each coin will be struck from .900 silver, will be 29 mm in diameter and will weigh 10.0 g. These regional coins will be sold at face value through the local post office, but only the piece of that specific region will be available. The entire series will be available through the Monnaie de Paris. A total of 4 million pieces will be struck for all designs combined. The exact mintage figure for each region has not yet been determined, but the size of the region will be factored in. A twenty-seventh region will be created in 2011 and a coin will be struck for it at that time. These pieces may be restruck until 2012 (with an adjusted date).

The other new circulating coin on the programme is a commemorative 2 euro that marks the 70th anniversary of General de Gaulle's June 18, 1940 appeal to the people of

débutent. Dans un élan audacieux, Beaux remet en circulation des pièces d'argent et d'or avec les « Euros or et argent ». Ce programme voit la mise en « circulation » de huit pièces sur une période de trois ans. Celles-ci sont disponibles pour leur valeur faciale et ont cours légal en France seulement (tel que stipulé dans les règlements de la Banque centrale européenne). La première année, en 2008, des pièces d'argent et 5 et 15 euro et une pièce d'or de 100 euro sont émises. L'année suivante, en 2009, des pièces d'argent et 10 et de 50 euro et une pièce d'or de 250 euro sont émises. Le programme se termine cette année avec l'émission d'une pièce d'argent de 50 euro et d'une pièce d'or de 500 euro. Ces pièces connaissent un tel succès que des pièces d'or de 100 euro millésimées 2009 et 2010 sont aussi émises, contrairement à ce qui était prévu. Mais il y aura plus encore.

Une nouvelle collection de pièces en argent disponibles pour la valeur faciale sera lancée en septembre prochain : les « Euros des régions ». Cette collection se compose de pièces de 10 euro dédiées à chacune de région de France (22 métropolitaines and 4 outre-mer), toutes émises simultanément. L'avvers de chaque pièce est orné d'une représentation cartographique de la région sur laquelle est planté le drapeau de la région. Le revers sera le même que celui de la pièce de 10 euro 2009. Comme cette dernière, les pièces seront frappées d'argent 900 %, auront un module de 29 mm et pèseront 11,0g. Ces pièces seront disponibles à la valeur faciale auprès des bureaux de poste. Mais attention, seul l'euro de la région spécifique sera disponible. La série entière sera disponible auprès de la Monnaie de Paris. Un total de 4 millions de pièces seront frappées tous dessins confondus. Le tirage exact pour chacune des pièces reste à être déterminé. La taille de la région sera un facteur important dans la détermination des tirages. Une vingt-septième région sera créée en 2011 et une pièce sera frappée pour, dès lors.

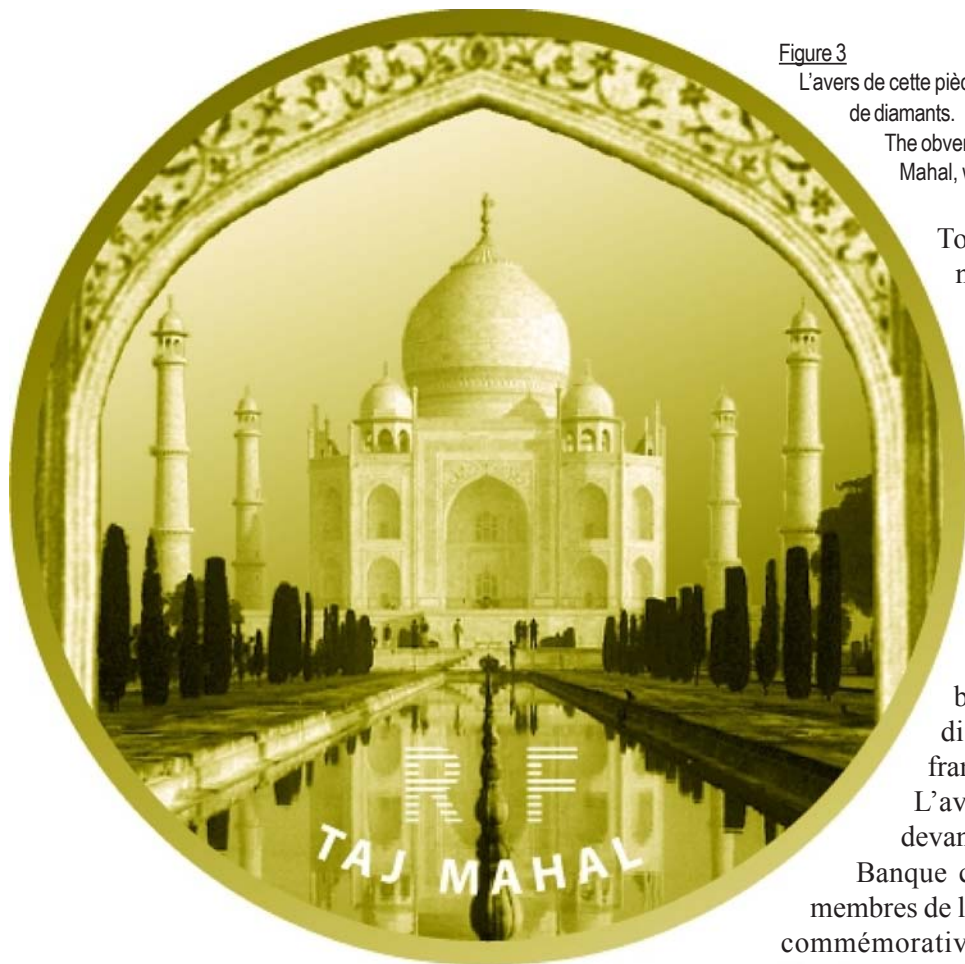


Figure 3

L'avvers de cette pièce d'or de 1 kilo honore le Taj Mahal dont on sertira le dôme de diamants.

The obverse of this 1-kilo gold coin features the world-famous Taj Mahal, whose dome will be set with diamonds.

Toutes les pièces peuvent être frappées à nouveau (avec millésime ajusté) jusqu'en 2012.

Une autre nouvelle pièce de circulation au programme est une 2 euro commémorative pour souligner le 70^e anniversaire de l'« appel du 18 juin ». Il s'agit de l'appel au peuple français fait sur la BBC, à partir de Londres, par le Général de Gaulle le 18 juin 1940. C'est dans ce premier discours que le général invite les Français et Françaises à se battre contre l'occupation allemande aux côtés des alliés britanniques. Le lendemain, le texte du discours est publié dans tous les journaux français et devient le symbole de la Résistance. L'avvers montre de Gaulle lisant son discours devant un microphone de radio. Les règles de la

Banque centrale européenne permettent aux pays membres de l'espace euro de frapper une pièce de 2 euro commémorative tous les ans, même lorsqu'une pièce commémorative commune (comme celle qui souligne le 10^e anniversaire de l'euro) est émise. Toutefois, la Banque de France, elle, ne permet qu'une seule 2 euro commémorative par année. Ces pièces ont cours légal dans tout l'espace euro mais très peu circulent hors du pays d'émission.

France. Made from London on the BBC, de Gaulle's first speech called upon all French to fight alongside the British allies against the German occupation. The text of the appeal was printed in all French newspapers the following day and has become the symbol of French resistance during World War II. The obverse shows de Gaulle reading his speech in front of a radio microphone. According to the European Central Bank's regulations, all euro coin-issuing countries may strike a circulating commemorative 2-euro piece each year, even on years when a joint commemorative issue is struck, such as last year with the 10th anniversary of the euro piece. However, the Bank of France will not allow more than one commemorative piece to be struck per year. These commemorative 2-euro coins are legal tender throughout the eurozone, but very few circulate outside the issuing country.

Collector coins

The 2010 collector coin programme continues along the lines of the restructure instituted in 2008, that is, pieces will belong to one of seven "coin families": Numismatics, Europe, History, Geography, Art & Culture, Youth, and Sport. On the other hand, the number of themes composing these families has again been reduced, to 12 in 2010 instead of 15 in 2009 and 30 in 2007. The coherence of each family becomes even more apparent from within each of them: all

Les monnaies de collection

Le programme d'émission de pièces de collection poursuit la ligne de conduite instituée en 2008, c'est-à-dire que les pièces font partie de sept « familles » : la numismatique, l'Europe, l'histoire et la géographie, les arts et la culture, la jeunesse et les sports. Le nombre de thèmes, qui constituent ces familles, a toutefois été réduit de nouveau, passant à 12 pour 2010 comparativement à 15 en 2009 et 30 en 2007. La cohérence à l'intérieure de chaque famille se précise davantage.

De plus, la Monnaie de Paris introduit des « monnaies de thésaurisation » pour ceux qui aimeraient investir dans du lingot qui a du flair. Ces pièces comptent deux pièces qui contiennent 1 kilo d'or et deux qui en contiennent 10 oz.

Parlons maintenant de ces pièces et de certaines innovations pour 2010.

La première pièce d'un kilo fait partie de la famille « géographie » sous le thème « UNESCO ». Après avoir honoré la Muraille de Chine en 2007, le Grand Canyon en 2008 et le Kremlin de Moscou en 2009, la Monnaie de Paris poursuit son voyage à travers le monde dans sa série sur les

of the themes maintain this coherence and extend series that were started in previous years.

In addition, the Monnaie de Paris introduces some “hoarding pieces” for those who would like to invest in bullion with flair. These include two 1-kg and two 10-oz. gold coins. Let us now look at these pieces and a few of the 2010 innovations.

The first 1-kg coin is in the Geography family and part of the UNESCO theme. After honouring the Great Wall of China in 2007, the Grand Canyon in 2008 and the Kremlin in 2009, the 2010 piece celebrates the Taj Mahal. Classified as one of the seven new wonders of the world, it is a white marble monument built in the 17th century by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The best architects designed this beautiful building, which was built by the most skilled workers and artisans from Persia, Europe, and the Ottoman Empire. The skills of the Monnaie de Paris’ master engravers are shown on this coin that illustrates the harmony of the Taj Mahal’s forms, the elegance of its lines and the richness of its decoration. The obverse shows a view of the Taj Mahal with its long, tree lined pool with the RF (for *République française* – French Republic) text, given a reflective surface

Monuments et sites classés au Patrimoine mondial de l’UNESCO. Le Taj Mahal, une des sept nouvelles merveilles du monde est un monument de marbre blanc construit au XVII^e siècle par l’empereur moghol Shâh Jahân pour son épouse, Mumtaz Mahal. Les plus grands architectes ont conçu ce véritable joyau, construit par les meilleurs ouvriers et artisans venus de Perse, d’Europe, et de l’empire Ottoman. Tout le talent des Maîtres graveurs de la Monnaie de Paris s’exprime à travers cette pièce dans laquelle on retrouve l’harmonie des formes, l’élégance des lignes, la richesse des décors du Taj Mahal. La face représente une perspective du Taj Mahal avec son long bassin arboré et la mention RF (pour République française) en traitement spécifique façon reflet. En pourtour en bas, le nom

Taj Mahal. Cette pièce d’une dénomination de 5000 euro, est frappée d’or 999 ‰ et fait 85 mm de diamètre. Pour la rendre encore plus exceptionnelle, le dôme de l’édifice est serti de diamants (les autres coupures de cette série n’ont pas de diamant). Le tirage est limité à 29 exemplaires.

La seconde pièce de 1 kilo fait partie de la famille « arts & culture » sous le thème « les grands peintres ».

Après avoir évoqué quatre grands peintres impressionnistes, la Monnaie de

Paris rend hommage aux peintres modernes Georges Braque (1882-1963) et Pablo Picasso (1881-1973). La pièce de

1 kilo montre, à l’avers, l’affiche *Vallauris, faune* créée par Picasso en 1948, tandis que l’on retrouve un portrait de l’artiste ainsi que sa signature au revers. Frappée d’or 999 ‰, cette pièce de 5000 euro est rectangulaire et est aussi limitée à un tirage de 29 exemplaires.

Pour ce qui est des pièces de 10 oz d’or, elles font toutes deux partie de la famille « Europe ». La première, dans la série Europa, commémore les 1100 ans de la fondation de l’Abbaye de Cluny, principal foyer intellectuel et artistique de l’Europe du XII^e siècle. L’avers reprend la déesse Europa et le millésime 2010. Le revers est une vue

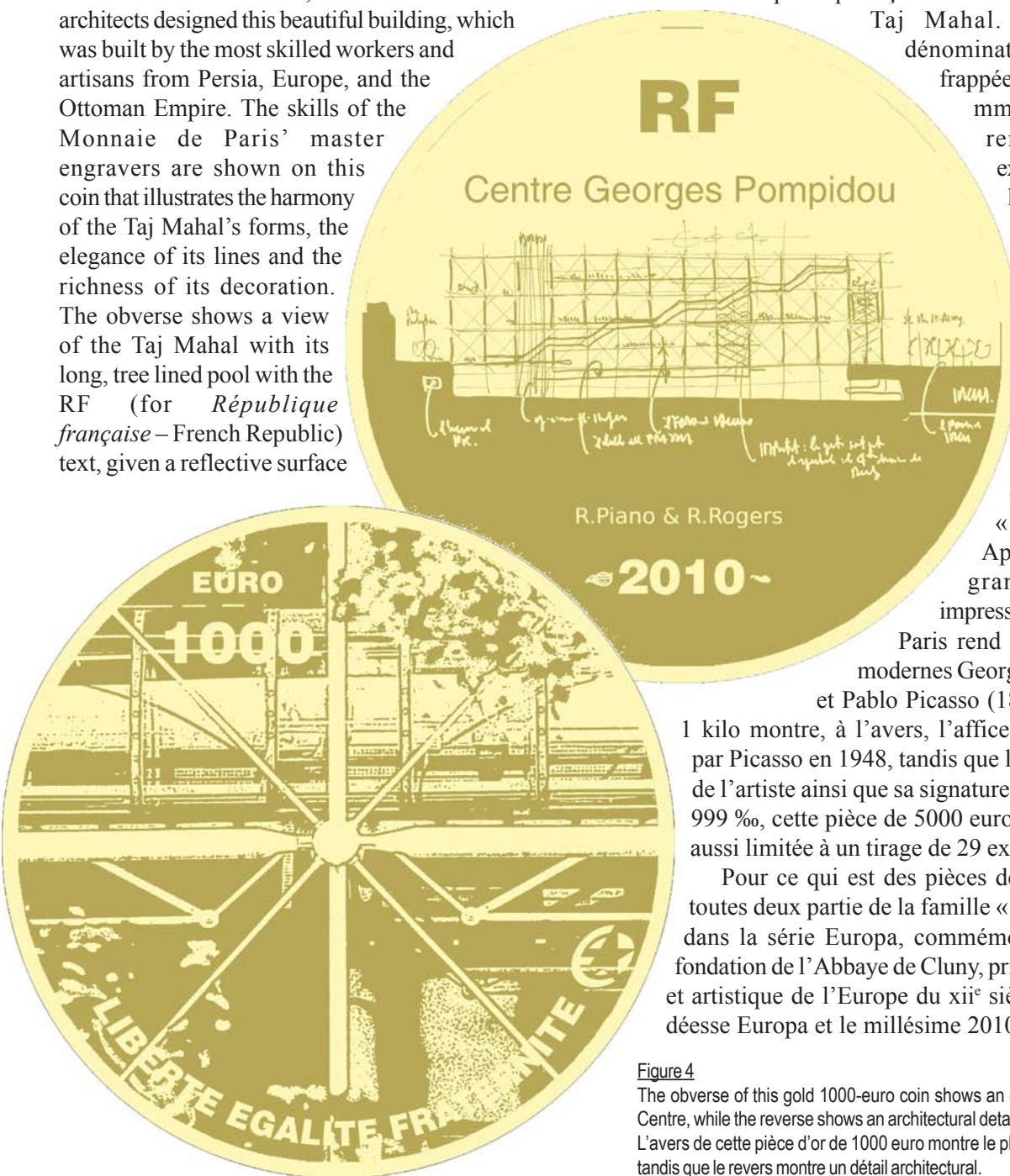


Figure 4

The obverse of this gold 1000-euro coin shows an original sketch of the Pompidou Centre, while the reverse shows an architectural detail.

L’avers de cette pièce d’or de 1000 euro montre le plan original du Centre Pompidou tandis que le revers montre un détail architectural.



Figure 5

Le revers de cette pièce de 10 euro « Trains de France » montre les trois TGV.
The reverse of the "Trains of France" series 10-euro coin shows France's three high speed trains.

de l'Abbaye de Cluny III traitée à la façon d'une gravure ancienne, vue côté chevet.

La seconde pièce, s'inscrit dans la série « Europa Star », série à laquelle participe plusieurs Monnaies européennes qui émettent des pièces selon un thème commun. Cette année, cette série commémore les grandes œuvres architecturales de l'Europe. La contribution de la Monnaie de Paris est une monnaie représentant le Centre Georges Pompidou, inauguré en 1977, symbole incontournable de l'architecture contemporaine française. Cette monnaie de collection a été dessinée par les architectes originaux du Centre Georges Pompidou, Renzo Piano et Richard Rogers. L'avvers montre un croquis original du Centre Georges Pompidou tandis que le revers représente un détail d'architecture du Centre. Les deux pièces de 10 oz sont frappées d'or 999 ‰, font 65 mm de diamètre et ont une dénomination de 1000 euro. Le tirage est limité à 39 exemplaire chacune.

treatment. The lower section is bordered by the words Taj Mahal. The 1-kg coin is struck from .999 gold, has a 5000-euro denomination, and is a whopping 85 mm in diameter. To make it even more exceptional, the dome is set with diamonds (other denominations in this series will not have the diamonds). Only 29 pieces will be produced.

The second 1-kg piece is part of the Art & Culture family and issued under the Great Painters theme. After featuring four great Impressionist painters, the Monnaie de Paris is now paying tribute to modernist painters Georges Braque (1882-1963) and Pablo Picasso (1881-1973). The 1-kg coin shows, on the obverse, Picasso's 1948 poster entitled "Vallauris, fauna," while the reverse bears a portrait of the great master and his signature. It is struck from .999 gold, has a 5000-euro denomination, and is rectangular. Only 29 of this piece will be produced as well.

The first 10-oz. gold piece is issued under the Europa theme of the Europe family. The features the popular goddess Europa on the obverse while the reverse celebrates the 1100th anniversary of Cluny Abbey. The second piece is part of the Europa Star series. Linked to pieces struck by other European Mints, which, this year, celebrate great European architectural works, it recognizes the Georges Pompidou Centre, inaugurated in 1977. To properly celebrate this building the original architects, Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers were invited to design the piece. Both 10-oz. pieces

Innovation

Depuis la frappe de l'« ultime franc » en 1999, qui est ondulé tout en ayant une tranche à égal niveau, la Monnaie de Paris offre des pièces novatrices. En plus de la pièce mentionnée plus tôt, qui est incrustée de diamants, la Monnaie nous offre deux pièces dignes de mention. La première, émise sous le thème des « grands capitaines d'industrie », est un écu de 10 euro à l'effigie de Marcel Dassault, grand constructeur aéronautique français, frappé dans un alliage utilisé dans l'industrie aéronautique.

La seconde pièce novatrice, introduit un nouveau thème dans la famille « Gégographie » : « les trains de France ». Cette collection vise à mettre en avant l'excellence technologique du train français ainsi que les régions françaises et leur patrimoine. La gare Lille Europe, d'une architecture très contemporaine est entrée en service en avril 1994 à l'occasion du lancement de la ligne grande vitesse Nord. C'est sur le principe de la transparence que cette gare a été conçue pour accueillir les Eurostars transitant par Lille, à destination ou en provenance de Bruxelles, Londres et Paris. Les Maîtres graveurs ont réalisé une pièce dédiée à la gare Lille Europe, destinée à tous les passionnés du rail. L'avvers évoque la gare Lille Europe avec son toit en vogue. Accolée au toit, la tour de Lille et la mention « Gare Lille Europe ». Au dessus est représenté un nœud ferroviaire européen. Sur le revers apparaissent en plein centre de la pièce, les trois TGV (TGV-Nord, Eurostar, Thalys) à pleine

are struck of .999 gold, have a 1000-euro denomination, and are 65 mm in diameter. Only 39 pieces will be produced for each design.

Innovation

Since the strike of the “Ultimate Franc” back in 1999, which was undulated, yet had an even-level edge, the Monnaie de Paris has been offering some very innovative pieces. In addition to the aforementioned diamond-incrusted piece, it will strike two pieces worth mentioning. In the Great Captains of Industry theme of the History family, it will strike a crown-sized 10-euro piece featuring French aviation magnate Marcel Dassault using an alloy employed in the aviation industry.

The other innovation comes with the newest theme in the Geography family: Trains of France. This entirely new collection aims to highlight the technological excellence of French trains as well as the regions of France and their heritage. The Lille Europe railway station, with its *avant-garde* architecture, was first used in April 1994 when the Northern TGV (*train à grande vitesse* - high speed train) line was launched. It was on the principle of transparency that this station was designed to welcome Eurostar trains travelling through Lille, heading for, or coming from, Brussels, London, and Paris. The obverse shows the Lille Europe station with its undulating roof design. The reverse shows the three TGVs, TGV-Nord, Eurostar, and Thalys at full speed on three parallel lines. The innovation is that all pieces of this series will be shaped like a train wheel. This is accomplished through the use of a double collar, a wider one on the obverse and a narrower one on the reverse. This will be particularly spectacular on the silver 20-euro piedfort piece.

The great news for collectors is that all 12 themes offer a crown-sized silver 10-euro piece (rectangular for the painters) that will sell for about 40 euro each (for non-EU residents). For more information, visit the Monnaie de Paris website at www.monnaiedeparis.fr. ❖

New Slovakian coin to celebrate National park

Slovakia’s Kremnica Mint announced that it will issue, in September, a silver 20-euro coin as part of its “Protection of nature and landscape” series. Second in the series, this year’s coin honours de Poloniny National Park by showing flowers on the obverse and wolves on the reverse.

Struck of sterling silver (.925), this coin will be 40 mm in diameter and will weigh 33.63 g.

This marks the second year that Slovakia issues euro-denominated coins since it joined the eurozone in 2009. ❖

vitesse sur trois voies parallèles. Sur le pourtour haut de la pièce est mentionnée « Trains à Grande Vitesse ». L’innovation : une tranche en forme de roue de train! Ceci est réalisé par l’utilisation de deux viroles de taille différente, l’une plus étroite que l’autre. Ce qui est particulièrement impressionnant sur la piedfort d’argent de 20 euro.

La bonne nouvelle pour les collectionneurs les séries des 12 thèmes offrent toutes un écu en argent de 10 euro (rectangulaire pour les peintres) qui se vend environ 40 euro pièce (pour ceux qui n’habitent pas l’espace euro). Pour de plus amples informations, consultez le site Web de la Monnaie de Paris au www.monnaiedeparis.fr. ❖

continued from page 89

180. [Italy] Vatican, Pius IX, AR, 1 lira, 1868, 4.93 g, KM-1387.
181. Mexico, Charles III, AR, 1 real, 1766, Mexico, 3.09 g, KM-77, M assay mark.
182. Mexico, Charles IV, AR, ½ real, 1797, Mexico, 1.46 g, KM-72, FM assay mark, hole.
183. Mexico, Republic, AR, 2 reales, 1833, Zacatecas, 6.70 g, KM-374.12, OM assayer mark.
184. Mexico, Republic, AR, 1 real, 1851, Mexico, 1.51 g, KM-372.8.
185. Netherlands, AR, 10 cents, 1828, 1.51 g, KM-53.
186. Netherlands, William II, AR, 25 cents, 1848, 3.39 g, KM-76.
187. Netherlands, William II, AR, 25 cents, 1849, 3.34 g, KM-81.
188. Norway, Oscar I, AR, 24 skilling, 1852, 5.82 g, KM-315.2.
189. Norway, Oscar I, AR, 12 skilling, 1848, 2.85 g, KM-314.1.
190. Sweden, Oscar I, AR, 1/16 riksdaler, 1855, 2.04 g, KM-665.
191. Spain, Uncertain, AR, ½ real, 1.28g.
192. [Great Britain] Hong Kong, Victoria, AR, 10 cents, 1893, 2.66, KM-6.3 g.
193. [Great Britain] Hong Kong, Victoria, AR, 5 cents, 188x, 1.32 g, KM-5.
194. Great Britain, Victoria, AR, 6 pence, 1887, 2.76 g, KM-757.
195. Uncertain, AR, 0.64 g. ❖

Continued from page 101

(See the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*, Volume One (64th edition), p. 167 for a photo).

9) Was the 2000P 50-cent piece issued for testing, in special sets, or for circulation?

The 2000P 50-cent piece was only issued in clocks, which were used as gifts. They are very rare and expensive. ❖



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We've recently received an email asking a few questions and thought we should share them, and their answers, with you. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us through the website.

1) What is a 5-cent 1957 "Bug Tail"? (In the Canadian Coin News, Trends listing)

A "bug tail" is a variety of the 1957 5-cent where the tip of the tail of the beaver on the reverse looks like it has a bug on it. Whether this is due to die wear or whether dirt got on the working die, I don't know. This same variety also exists on a 1959 5-cent piece.

2) In the 1922- and 1936-dated 5-cent pieces, what is "concave" and what is "flat"? Is it the surface of the numbers in the date?

This refers to the area where the field of the reverse of the coin meets the rim. Flat means that the two meet at right angles; concave means that, because of die wear, the two meet in more of a curved manner, not a sharp right angle. The way to tell is to look at the "S" in "FIVE CENTS" on the reverse: the "S" appears nearer to the rim on the concave field and far from the rim on the flat field. (For more info and photos, see *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*, Volume One (64th edition), p. 87)

3) Were 2000P 5-cent pieces issued for testing, or in special sets, or for circulation?

Only 4.9 million 2000P 5-cent pieces were issued for circulation.

4) 10 cents 1858 /1558. Explanation please.

"An interesting variety occurred through a dating blunder in which a '5' punch was used to repair a defective first '8'. The top of the '5' can be seen rising above the first '8', as these numbers were punched simultaneously." (from the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*, Volume One (64th edition), p. 42., also includes a photo) You can see elements of both an '8' and a '5' in the second digit of the date (the first '8') when you look at the coin with a 10X loupe.

5) In the Canadian Coin News, Trends list a "mule" under the 25-cent pieces. What is a "mule"?

A mule is a coin struck from two dies that were never meant to be paired together. This usually occurs when there is a changeover in either or both of the obverse or reverse

dies during a coinage series, when the obverse (or reverse) of the previous series is accidentally paired with the reverse (or obverse) of the new series.

6) 25 cents 1992 New Brunswick. What is the difference between "medal" and "coinage"? How does one tell?

Medal and coinage refer to the alignment of the dies on a coin (*cf* p. 25). Medal alignment (a.k.a. up/up) refers to an alignment where both sides of the coin have the top of the design up (Canadian coins, from 1908 on are normally struck with a medal alignment). Coin alignment (a.k.a. up/down) refers to an alignment where the obverse and reverse are aligned opposite, one up and one down (US coins are normally struck with a coinage alignment). Medal alignment is often shown in reference books by two arrows side-by-side pointing up, while coinage alignment is shown by two arrows side-by-side one pointing up and one pointing down. "Rotated dies", where the dies have rotated out of the desired alignment, is shown in reference material by one arrow pointing up and the other pointing sideways to the right (90° rotation) or left (270° rotation). An example of a rotated die is the 1967 Canada Goose dollar, where the rotated die version is called a "diving goose."

To tell the alignment of a coin, flip it over from side to side (like you turn the pages in a book): if the obverse and reverse designs are oriented the same way, it is a medal alignment; if they are opposite, it is a coinage alignment; any where in between is a rotated die (valuable).

7) Why is the 1992 N.B. 25-cent piece of greater value than the other 1992 pieces?

Only 2.174 million of the N.B. 25-cent pieces were produced, whereas more than 10 million were produced for all the other provinces/territories.

8) 50 cents 1943 "near 3" vs "far 3." The "3" is near to what?

This refers to the distance between the "4" and the "3" in the digits of the date. In the near variety, the bottom tip of the "3" nearly touches the bottom of the stem of the "4."

Continued on page 100

Book Review

Critique de livre



CHORT, Jean-Claude. *Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009*, 1^{ère} éd. Monaco : Éditions Victor Gadoury, 2009.

Français, illustré en couleur, 15 x 21 cm, 432 pages, couverture rigide (ISBN 2-906602-37-X), 39 €.

Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009 de Jean-Claude Chort est purement et simplement un livre incroyable!

Depuis plus de 35 ans que Chort se passionne pour les pièces fautées. Cette passion se traduit en un ouvrage bien organisé et bien documenté. Bien qu'elle concerne a priori le monnayage français de 1780 à 2009, l'information présentée peut être aisément utilisée pour toute pièce fautée, peu importe son origine.

Chort nous explique d'abord le processus de monnayage de l'Antiquité à nos jours, puisqu'il faut bien comprendre ce processus pour déterminer ce qui a fait défaut et quand. Puis, et c'est là la partie la plus importante de l'ouvrage, Chort poursuit avec la classification des pièces fautées. En effet, il a classifié les erreurs rencontrées en quatre catégories principales (coin et virole; flan; montage, réglage et approvisionnement; et frappe) puis en catégories secondaires et tertiaires (voir tableau ci-dessous).

C'est donc dire qu'une pièce fautée décrite comme étant une erreur type « 223 » est une pièce frappée sur un flan qui provient du bord d'une feuille de métal. Mais Chort n'en est pas resté qu'à la classification, il explique chacune des catégories tertiaires à l'aide de diagrammes (qui montrent, par exemple, l'emplacement du flan entre les coins pour créer cette fautée) et des photos d'exemples de fautées (avec agrandissements).

Suit un chapitre sur les « fausses fautées », les pièces altérées volontairement et un chapitre sur les valeurs des différents types de pièces fautées (françaises).

CHORT, Jean-Claude. *Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009*, 1st ed. Monaco: Éditions Victor Gadoury, 2009.

French language, fully illustrated in colour, 15 x 21 cm, 432 pages, hardbound (ISBN 2-906602-37-X), €39.

Chort's *Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009* (The coining process and error coins 1780-2009) is quite simply an outstanding book!

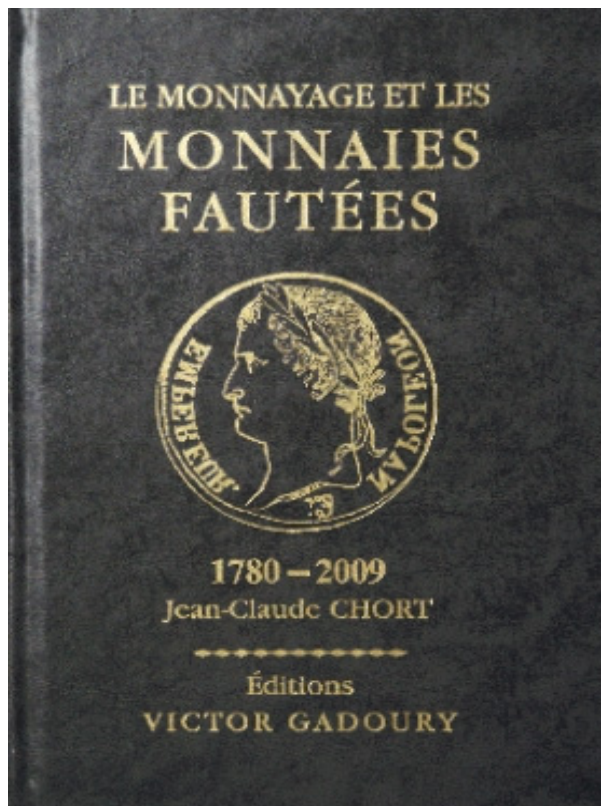
Jean-Claude Chort's 35-year passion for error coins is evident in this well-organized and well-documented book. While focusing on French coinage from 1780 to 2009, the information contained in this unique document can easily be applied to all error coins, regardless of their origin.

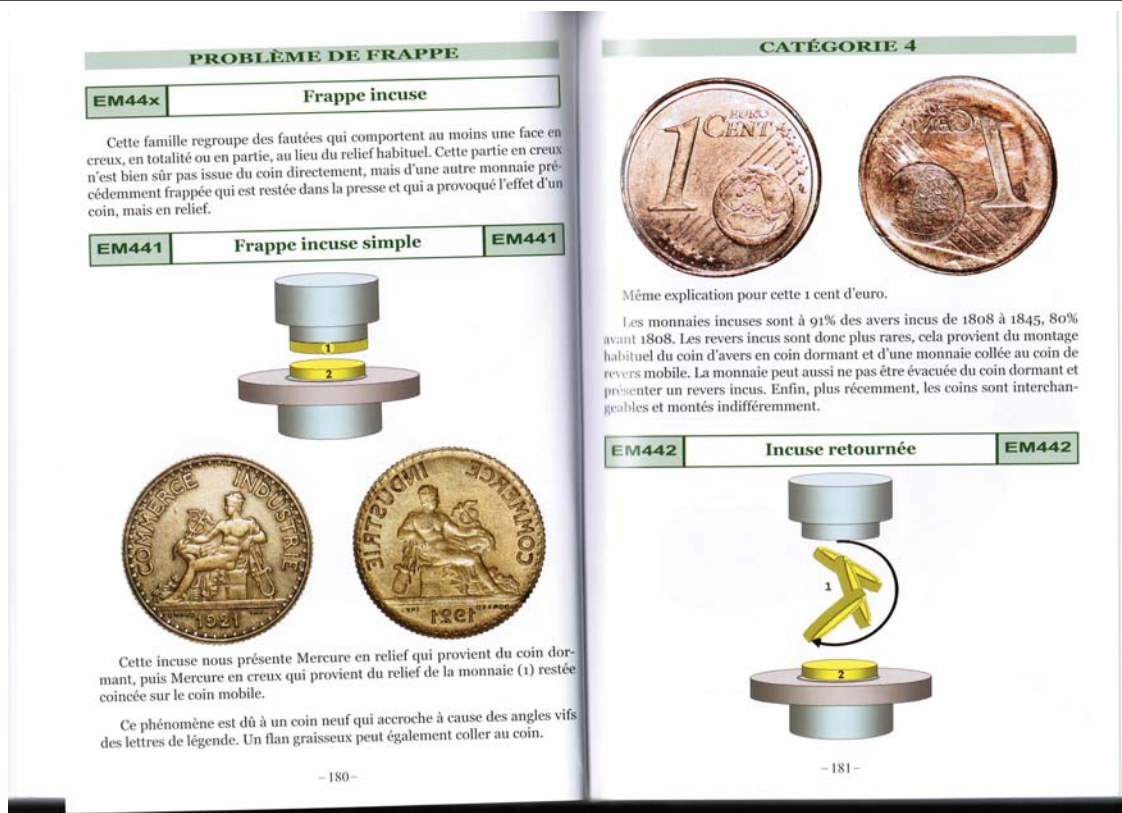
Chort begins by explaining the coining process from Antiquity to today, since one must really understand this process to explain what went wrong, and when, to create the error coin. Then he proceeds—and this is really the meat, the most important part on this

book—into the classification aspects. Indeed, Chort has organized the various errors into four main categories (die/collar; blank/planchet; mounting, adjustment, and feeding; and strike), which are then, in turn divided into subcategories and sub subcategories (see table below).

So, a coin described as an error code “223” is a coin struck on a blank that came from the edge of a sheet of metal. But Chort was not satisfied with just organizing the various types of error, he explains each sub subcategory using diagrams (that show, for example, how the planchet would have been positioned between the dies) and photos (with enlargements) of actual error pieces.

Following this important chapter he cautions the readers about, and helps them identify, tampered pieces (“false





Cet ouvrage est essentiel à tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux pièces fautées et au processus du monnayage. Hautement recommandé!

errors"). Finally, he lists various error French pieces and gives an approximate value for each type of error.

This book is an absolute MUST for anyone interested in error pieces or in the coining process. It is highly recommended.

1	coin/virole
2	flan
1	erreur de laminage
2	erreur de découpage
1	type lunule
2	type ellipsoïdal
3	type bord de feuille
4	Lindauer et État français non trouées
5	trou décentré
6	double trou
7	couronne à double découpe
8	couronne à découpe décentrée
9	couronne découpée

1	Die/Collar
2	Blank/Planchet
1	laminating error
2	blanking error
1	crescent-shaped
2	ellipsoidal
3	sheet edge
4	unpierced Lindauer and État français
5	off-centre hole
6	double hole
7	doubled-cut ring
8	off-centre ring
9	cut ring

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COTE [5/5]



RATING [5/5]



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Australia's precious natural assets on \$1 coins

The Perth Mint is releasing five new 1-dollar coins in their "Celebrate Australia" series. They feature beautiful portrayals of stunning Australian landscapes and marine environments inscribed on the World Heritage List. Combining struck and coloured pictorial elements, the coins' reverses symbolise Heard Island & McDonald Islands, the Tasmanian Wilderness, the Greater Blue Mountains, the Great Barrier Reef, and Shark Bay with their associated wildlife.

For Heard Island & McDonald Islands, the reverse represents the islands' rugged landscape and the macaroni penguins, one of several species that breed there.

The Tasmanian Wilderness is celebrated by showing a beautiful waterfall in a primeval Tasmanian forest. The animal featured is an Eastern quoll, a marsupial considered to be extinct on mainland Australia.

Representing the Greater Blue Mountains are the Three Sisters rock formation from Echo Point and a Blue Mountains Tree Frog.

The world's largest coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, is represented by tropical corals in colour and a green sea turtle, one of six species of protected marine turtle that occur in Australian waters.

Finally, Shark Bay, an area of 2.3 million hectares on the most westerly edge of the Australian continent, is the remarkable meeting point for tropical, desert and temperate climatic regions. The coin's coloured reverse symbolises sea grass in Shark Bay's sun-warmed waters. The design includes a dugong, a wonderful inhabitant of an area teeming with marine life. ❖

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