



**NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEWFOUNDLAND
NUMISMATIC
ENTHUSIASTS**

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THE LOGBOOK

President's Message

By Bill Kamb, President

The Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts Club was founded three years ago at the first CNA Convention in Niagara Falls. A room of over fifty people at that inaugural meeting grew into an internet based club of over a hundred members today. I've made an attempt to contact every member and have become friends with several of them. We have some serious members going for completion and some casual collectors. We have decimal, token, and paper money collectors. Because of the club, I've introduced several members with common interests, who normally wouldn't have met each other. I'm having a wonderful time as president of our club and hope that the next president does too. Elsewhere in this newsletter see the notice for the election we'll be having in Edmonton. You don't have to be present to run, just make your intentions known to Rob Turner and he'll take care of the details. As we're not a formal club, nominations will be accepted on the floor, at our meeting, and the most votes will determine the winner.

I'd like to thank Steve Woodland who was our first newsletter editor. Steve did an excellent job creating the shape of our newsletter, the Logbook, but had to step

In This Issue

- 1 President's Message**
- 2 Reverse Varieties Of The Newfoundland Five Cent Series – Part 2**
- 6 Date Variations On The 1872-H Newfoundland One Cent**
- 7 Recent Auction Results**
- 8 More Auction Results**
- 8 Election Announcement**

down as he became too busy when he inherited the job as general show chairman of the CNA Convention in Ottawa last year. Rob Turner took up the reins, continuing to turn out a quality newsletter and I hope he continues in that capacity long into the future. Any newsletter editor's major worry is getting enough material to publish. I've been helping solicit articles from our many contributors and hope that new authors step forward, as variety generates interest. We've had several interesting articles covering all aspects of numismatics.

Annual Meeting

By Rob Turner

The Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts invite you to attend the next annual meeting. The meeting will be held during the annual convention of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association in Edmonton, Alberta. The meeting time is 3 to 5 p.m. on Friday August 14th in the Calgary Room of the Delta Hotel.

At the annual meeting the lecture *The Treasures of Avalon* will be given by Paul S. Berry, Chief Curator of the National Currency Collection, Currency Museum, Bank of Canada. Commercial transactions in 17th century Newfoundland were effected using credit and a variety of media including coinage, commodities and paper instruments. While contemporary documents may shed some light upon the use of these media, they give few details concerning the nature of coinage on the island. We must therefore rely upon the archaeological record for a glimpse into the character of hard cash in colonial Newfoundland. Drawing upon recent excavations at Ferryland, this presentation shall examine what coins were in use, the problems that plagued its users and the unusual solutions that island inhabitants found to address these shortcomings.

We Need Articles!

We encourage all members to contribute to the Logbook. If you have a special interest in a certain Newfoundland coin, token, or currency note, or have had an interesting experience in Newfoundland collecting, please share it with others through the Logbook. Submit proposed articles to Rob Turner at rob7730@sprintmail.com. Please submit prose in Microsoft Word and photographs as JPEGs. Remember, the Logbook will only be as good as the contributions we receive from our members.

Reverse Varieties Of The Newfoundland Five Cent Series – Part 2

By Iain Green

Part 1, published in the Logbook Volume 2, Issue 3, 2008, explored potential different fonts for the numeral 5 denoting the denomination from 1880 to 1896. Part 2 explores fonts used for the letters of the word CENTS within the Victoria series. It is clear from a cursory examination that there were different fonts in use. The broader question is whether patterns exist that might aid die identification and tracking. As an introduction, the following five paragraphs and figures describe possible fonts for identification purposes.

There appears to have been two punches in use for the 'C' of CENTS. The differences are mainly visible in the upper spur (red box in Figure 1). The punch that gave rise to the left hand version has a barb that is less indented and the spur itself has a straighter inside edge (and is designated in Table 1 as S for straight) than the middle version (R for round). In support, the right hand picture looks to be a 'C' over 'C' from 1894 - the positions of the tips of the top and bottom spurs fit the individual profiles well.



Figure 1. Two fonts for the ‘C’ of CENTS. Left hand side, 1896, ICCS graded VF20; middle, 1894, ICCS graded F15; right hand side, 1890, ICCS VF20.

There also appears to have been two or more punches in use for the ‘E’, see Figure 2. On the left hand side, the middle bar exhibits an extended (L for long) vertical stroke (stem) and the top and bottom left spurs appear shorter than those of the middle picture (designated as S for short). In addition, an apparent ‘E’ over ‘E’ shows a version that has a narrower stem over the broad stem that is visible in the left hand and middle pictures, although I have not found a

second coin that displays this characteristic. All the coins of Figure 2 are of similar grade, but it could be argued that die deterioration or other damage resulted in the shorter middle vertical stroke. However, the additional changes in the left hand spurs and what appears to be a longer upper right hand serif on the left hand side picture compared to those on the middle and right indicate that the longer middle vertical is a plausible indicator of a different punch.



Figure 2. Fonts for the ‘E’ of CENTS. Left hand side, 1896, ICCS F15; middle, 1894, ICCS F15; right hand side, 1890 ICCS VF20.

The ‘N’ of CENTS does not appear to show any differences throughout the series. However, the ‘N’ is also more worn on many coins than the other letters, perhaps indicating that the reverse dies are somewhat concave, resulting in convex

coins with the N then being particularly high and prone to wear. Figure 3 shows a range of ‘N’s. There are differing thicknesses in the serifs, but given the amount of wear, I do not align these as characteristics of a specific type.



Figure 3. Fonts for the 'N' of CENTS. Left hand side, 1880, ICCS VF20; middle left, 1888, ICCS VF20; middle right, 1890 ICCS VF20; right hand side, 1896, ICCS VF20.



Figure 4. Fonts for the 'T' of CENTS. Left hand side, 1880, ICCS VF20; right hand side, 1890, VF20.

The 'T' varies throughout the series and Figure 4 shows two representative examples having different fonts. The top serifs are either long (L) or short (S) and the bottom feet are thicker or thinner. The right hand side also appears to have a thicker main vertical or stem than the left hand side and the coin on the left has some evidence (arrow) that the thicker stem version has been punched over with a thinner stem punch. I have no better evidence and most of the longer serif 'T's that I have examined also have various degrees of wear or damage on the stem creating a level of uncertainty on this characteristic.



Figure 5. Fonts for the 'S' of CENTS. Left hand side, 1880, ICCS VF20; middle left, 1890, ICCS VF20; middle right, 1894 ICCS VF20; right hand side, 1894, F12.

Finally, the 'S' also shows two different fonts, a thicker and a thinner version, see Figure 5. The thick variety shows a pointed (S for sharp) barb (boxed) while the thin variety shows a

distinctively blunt (B) barb. In addition, a thin over thick over-punch seems to be highly prevalent – especially of the 1894 mintage (see Figure 5).

The middle right and right hand side images of Figure 5 are both 1894 coins. The VF20 graded coin shows a clear over-punch through the curves of the S as well as the blunt over pointed barb. The F12 coin on the right shows a pattern that can be attributed to the blunt over pointed barb (boxed), even though the curves of the S show no over-punch –possibly due to the higher wear. The same step on the right hand side of the barb is even visible in lower grade coins of 1894.

The overall goal of this study was to attempt to provide information on the dies used for the series. The coins available and the attributions of the above-described fonts are detailed in Table 1, below (which includes information on the numeral 5 from Part 1 of this series in the very right hand column). Three issues are immediately apparent. Firstly, the data set is too small for any significant conclusions and secondly, attempting to critically examine coins of these lower grades invites error due to wear

and damage. Thirdly, the missing coins (1865, 1870, 1876H, 1882H and 1885) create uncertainty in discerning die transitions prior to 1888. However, it is still interesting to note that, allowing for some leeway in the over-punched letters (which may be the result of ongoing die rework during the mintage) there are perceptible transitions between:

1. 1888 and 1890 (coinciding with a fourfold increase in mintage), reflected in the CENTS, but not in the 5.
2. 1890 and 1894 (same mintage) but this time in the 5, but not in the CENTS.
3. 1894 and 1896 (again coinciding with a 2.5 fold increase in mintage), again in the CENTS, but not in the 5.

Inspection of a greater number of coins, preferably of higher grades could yield some more interesting and conclusive observations.

Year	Grade	C	E	T	S	5
1872-H	G6	R	S	S	S	W
1873	G4	R	S	S	S	W
1873-H	F2	-	-	S	S	-
1880	VF20	R	S	S	S	W
1881	VF20	S	L	S	B/S	N
1888	G4	S	L	S	S	N
1888	VF20	S	L	S	B/S	N
1890	F12	R	S	L	B	N
1890	F15	R	S	L	B	N
1890	VF20	S/R	S	L	B/S	N
1894	G4	R	S	L	B/S	W
1894	F12	R	S	L	B/S	W
1894	VF20	R	S	L	B/S	W
1894	VF20	R	S	L	B/S	W
1896	G6	S	L	S	S	W
1896	VG10	S	L	S	S	W
1896	F15	S	L	S	B/S	W
1896	VF20	S	L	S	S	W

Table 1. An accumulation of several coins of varying grades, noted with the type of C, E, T, S as described in the text above and the type of 5 from Part 1. All coins are ICCS graded.

Date Variations On The 1872-H Newfoundland One Cent

By Greg Ingram

As collectors of Newfoundland coinage now start to pay attention to different dies being used within a given year; we are provided a very nice means of making die distinctions based on the practice of die production used in the older days.

The creation of dies was an expensive and time consuming venture. As a result, production dies were created with just the first three digits engraved in the die. This way a when a die was deemed unusable, they would strike a final digit in one of their in stock dies and continue the production run. They could also use an in stock die and punch the next year's last digit and start the production run for the following years.

The final digit was hand-punched in the die so its likelihood of its position being exactly in the right position as a previous die. This offers collectors an easy way to identify different dies.

A good example is the 1872 H one cent with the 2 widely spaced or closely spaced with respect to the 7 of which it is beside.



This was brought to my attention by Tom Goetz from Pennsylvania, who has been collecting and studying die varieties for quit a while now. Keep up the good work Tom!!

An interesting observation on the 1872 H narrow spaced 2 is the fact that the 7 by which it is beside appears to be slanted a bit downward. This seems odd that this would happen on the master die which should be near perfect in formulation of the date digits. Could it be that some dies made for production would maybe have only the 1st two digits punched in the die? If someone finds a narrow spaced 2 with the 7

positioned differently. This would prove this theory.

Of course we have re-cut, re-punched dates that also show various states of the die.

The next thing to be done is to identify across the series of the large cents; all the die changes and then try to determine a rarity scale for these. A worth while project!!

If anyone has what might appear to be a die variety, I would love to hear from you.

My e-mail is ingramgs@shaw.ca

Recent Auction Results

By Phil Carrigan

TOREX June 27-28, 2008 Public Auction Sale held by Charles Moore.

Lots 3341 through 3472 were comprised of Newfoundland coins. Selected lots are described below which were judged as scarce or of exceptional quality. All prices are hammer prices in Canadian dollars.

- | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3345 | 1c 1880 Oval 0, F - \$170. | 3357 | 1c 1913 PCGS-65RB, 75% red - \$150. |
| 3346 | 1c 1885, ICCS-60 BN -\$900. | 3372 | 5c 1873-H, VG-8, Rv sl wk, Ob sm scrs - \$650. |
| 3347 | 1c 1885, VF-30, even brown toning - \$70. | 3382 | 5c 1904-H, PCGS-66 lustrous & brilliant - \$850. |
| 3349 | 1c 1885, 1888, both Fine-12 or better - \$80. | 3386 | 5c 1945-C, PCGS-66, bril & lust, dp cameo - \$425. |
| 3352 | 1c 1894, ICCS-60, trace of red luster - \$130. | 3397 | 10c 1912, PCGS-66, lt toning - \$950. |
| 3356 | 1c 1913, PCGS-65RB, 75% red - \$160. | 3398 | 10c 1919-C, PCGS-66, bril gem, hint gold tn - \$1100. |
| | | 3408 | 20c 1881, ICCS-58, lust with med-hvy tone - \$1500. |
| | | 3409 | 20c 1885-H, PCGS-EF-45, med hvy toning - \$440. |
| | | 3415 | 20c 1899, lg 99, AU-50, bril & lust - \$625. |
| | | 3416 | 20c 1912, NGC-65, lt rainbow toning, - \$1400, ex Pittman. |
| | | 3419 | 50c 1870, NCG EF-40, med-hvy toning - \$225. |
| | | 3421 | 50c 1873, PCGS EF-40, light toning - \$300. |
| | | 3429 | 50c 1885, PCGS EF-40, med-hvy toning - \$400. |
| | | 3440 | 50c 1908, ICCS-64, 'PQ' full white & luster - \$2100, tied for finest known. |
| | | 3468 | \$2 1872, PCGS-64, full luster, very attractive - \$3500. |

A Few More Auction Results

By Rob Turner

Here a few more selected auction results of Newfoundland coins from Moore's February 2009 TOREX auction. Again all prices are hammer prices in Canadian dollars.

- 4327 \$2 1870, port. #2, two dots, ICCS AU55, brilliant yellow luster - \$600.
- 4331 \$2 1870, port. #1, three dots, PCGS AU58, near mint state - \$750.
- 4340 \$2 1880, VF25, dig in obv. field, orange luster - \$950.
- 4370 1c 1876-H, ICCS MS-60, nice chocolate brown luster - \$420.
- 4374 1c 1888, ICCS AU-55, a nice chocolate brown example - \$660.
- 4376 1c 1894, PCGS MS-63BN, traces of luster - \$350.
- 4388 1c 1920, PCGS MS-64BN, hints of luster - \$900.
- 4396 1c 1944-C, ICCS MS-60, mottled toning - \$160.
- 4401 5c 1873-H, VG-8, light rim damage - \$800.
- 4440 10c 1947-C, PCGS MS-63, fully brilliant - \$220.
- 4480 50c 1881, ICCS EF-40, lightly toned - \$400.
- 4494 50c 1917-C, PCGS MS-66, PQ coin, excellent eye appeal, lovely toning - \$3,500.

Presidential Election To Be Held At The Annual Meeting On August 14, 2009

By Rob Turner

The Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts are accepting nominations of president. Nominations may be submitted by e-mail to Rob Turner at rob7730@sprintmail.com, or may names may be placed in nomination at the annual meeting. Before you submit a nomination, please make absolutely certain that the person you intend to nominate agrees to serve, if elected.

The new president will be the person receiving the most votes from those present at the annual meeting.