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## Informal, and relaxed...

The next meeting of the North York Coin Club will be held on **Wednesday, July 16, 1997**, at the Edithvale Community Centre, 7 Edithvale Drive. We're on our summer schedule and some new summer rules are in play for the next couple of meetings. Only the front doors to Edithvale will be open and we have been moved to room 130, that's across the hall from our usual location. Our guest speaker will be member Jim Heifetz, who has promised an appropriately timed talk for a warm summer evening. We'll try to keep the meeting as informal and relaxed as we can in the spirit of vacation time. Everyone is invited to bring along something of special interest and material for the auction would be a good idea too!

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### President's Message

Please remember that the August meeting will also be moved to a different date. We have confirmation for **Wednesday, August 20**.

John Cabot's ship *Matthew*, which appears on the Canadian 1949 silver dollar commemorating the entry of Newfoundland into confederation, has made its way into philatelic circles with an issue commemorating the 500th anniversary of his voyage. A specimen of the stamp supplies the postage for this issue of "The Bulletin".

We need a North York delegate for the C.N.A. Convention in Moncton. If you are interested in representing the club, please let the President know. Phone calls are welcome at **416-745-3067** (leave a voice mail message if you can't get through in person) and e-mail may be sent to [petchp@ican.net](mailto:petchp@ican.net).

### Question of the Month

This being the month in which the C.N.A. holds its convention, we've got some appropriate questions for you.

- 1 Since the C.N.A.'s founding in 1950, in which years have no medals been issued?
- 2 When was it held outside Canada?
- 3 In which year did it become standard practice to show the C.N.A. seal on the obverse?

Do a little research and come ready with the answers!

The June question asked you to identify the medal awarded in a battle where Canadian forces successfully repulsed an American invasion. For the answer to the question, read all about the Military General Services Medal with the "Chrysler Farm" bar on page 2. This is a British medal awarded for a battle on Canadian soil and is the first truly Canadian military medal.

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## "The Bulletin" July, 1997

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### Coming Events

**Tilsonburg Collectibles Show** July 20, 10:30am to 4pm at the Community Centre, 45 Hardy Ave. \$1 admission. Contact: Ian Ward, (519) 426-8875

**C.N.A. 1997 Convention** July 23-27 at Keddy's Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, N.B. 40 Bourse Tables, Auction, Royal Canadian Mint. Contact: Moncton Coin Club phone/fax (506) 857-9403

**South Western Ontario Numismatics Coin and Collectable Show** August 10 9am to 5pm at the Paris Fair Grounds, 139 Silver St. \$1 admission. Contact: Ted Bailey (519) 442-3474

**Hamilton Coin Club Fall Show** Sept. 6, 9am to 4pm at the Royal Canadian Legion, 1180 Barton St. East, across from Centre Mall. \$1 Admission. Free Parking. Contact: Nancy Kanerva (905) 319-3817 or George Butt (905) 335-9444

**North York Coin Club Fall Show** September 27 at the Edithvale Community Centre. Free Admission

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*Next Meeting:*  
**July 16**

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## Meeting News from the June 17 Meeting

The 418th meeting of the North York Coin Club was held on Tuesday, June 17, 1997, at the Edithvale Community Centre. The President, Paul Petch, opened the meeting at 8:10 p.m. and welcomed 21 members and 4 guests, one of whom was C.N.A. President Yvon Marquis.

It was with great sorrow that the President announced the recent passing of Al Bliman's wife, Sharon, and member Jack Rabkin. They were recognized with a period of silence.

Basil Latham was the winner of \$2 in the On Time Attendance Draw and the Mint Box was passed to 2 juniors.

Dick Dunn gave a brief but positive report on the June 7 Scarborough Coin Club Show. He confirmed that there is much interest in running an even bigger and better show next year.

Paul Johnson introduced speaker Brian Cornwell. Brian centred his presentation on the information he will be including in his session at the CNA/NESA Course on November 1 under the general title of Coin Grading. Marvin Kay extended the Club's formal thanks for his interesting overview.

Coffee, juice, donuts and cookies were once again enjoyed during the break with thanks to Italo Villella and Paul Petch.

The winners of the lucky draw were Leon Saraga(2), Mark Murchison, Yvon Marquis, Italo Villella, Al Bliman, Lyan See, Norman G. Gordon, Paul Johnson and Paul Petch. Thanks to Al Bliman for calling the draw.

Thanks also to Bob Porter for calling the 6 lots in our auction and to Basil Latham for serving as runner.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.

## BRITAIN'S "CHRYSLER FARM" MEDAL by Matt Rockman

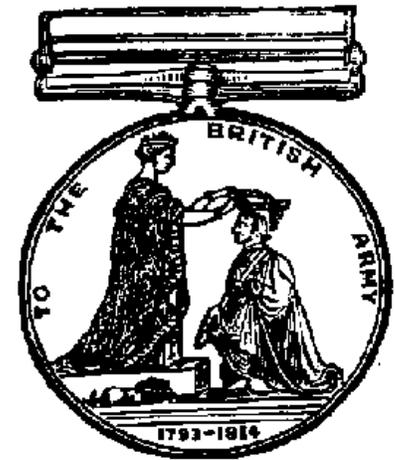
Today, the United States and Canada are friendly neighbors. Each is the other's largest trade partner. People move freely across the common border--the longest unfortified border in the world. Canadian sports teams even win American championships! But relations haven't always been so friendly.

In 1813, the United States invaded Canada with the intention of annexing it. The U.S. had declared war against England in 1812, to protect neutral shipping rights, and to put a stop to the impressment of American sailors into the British navy. Another reason--one not usually mentioned in our history books--was for territorial expansion. The Americans wanted Canada, and were willing to fight for it.



In November of 1813, more than 3,000 American troops invaded Quebec. Some 800 British soldiers drew up opposite the Americans at Chrysler's Farm. The American soldiers charged across a freshly plowed field, only to find themselves mired knee-deep in mud. After two hours of fighting, the Americans had not dislodged the outnumbered British. Then the British charged, driving the Americans from the field. The British suffered some 150 casualties--the Americans lost more than twice that number. The invasion of Canada was a failure--never to be repeated.

On June 1, 1847, thirty-four years after the Battle of Chrysler's Farm, the British government authorized the Military General Service Medal to award the troops. The medal bears Queen Victoria's portrait. The reverse side depicts a ceremony in which the Queen crowns the Duke of Wellington with a laurel wreath. The medal reads, "To the British Army, 1793-1814." The medal was never issued without at least one bar and the recipients initial (sometimes Christian name) surname and regiment are impressed in small serif lettering on the rim. The medal was awarded not only for actions in Canada, but also for the many battles in Europe and Egypt against Napoleon. Two recipients received the medal with 15 bars and those



with 14 bars are also of the highest rarity. J. B. Lapierie, Canadian Malitia, received a medal with bars for Fort Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm. It is unique and sold at auction in 1965 for £950.

**Money Talks, Transcript No. 1217, June 3, 1997 — This material was prepared by the American Numismatic Association and is used by permission. Illustration is LeRoux No. 930.**

## Royal Canadian Mint Celebrates 10th Birthday for the Loon

The one dollar coin was 10 years old on June 30, 1997. To celebrate the birthday, the Royal Canadian Mint has issued a limited-edition 10th Anniversary Silver Proof Dollar coin.

Mint President Danielle Wetherup says "this new silver dollar coin marks a milestone in the history of Canadian currency. 10 years ago the Mint forged into new territory by making a high denomination coin with a unique shape and metal."

In 1987, the Mint's challenge was to switch from one dollar notes to a coin that Canadians would respect and want to use. Public opinion surveys helped coin designers meet public expectations. The unique bronze colour and 11-sided shape of the one dollar coin helped Canada's vision impaired to distinguish the one dollar coin from other coins. Public transit operators saved time and money because they no longer had to remove one dollar notes jammed in fare boxes. Retailers circulated the new coin immediately and participated in its promotion.

The one dollar coin replaced the one dollar note. For a while, both one dollar notes and coins were in circulation until the stock of one dollar notes expired. Now, 10 years later, the one dollar coin is a well-established part of the Canadian commercial landscape.

### A Chronology

**February-June 1985:** The Royal Canadian Mint recommends a new circulating one dollar coin to replace the one dollar banknote.

**June 1986:** Bill C-118 is passed, giving the Mint the legislative authority to produce and distribute the new coin.

**January 1987:** The loon design is approved by the Government of Canada.

**May 1987:** The coin design is revealed to the public at a striking ceremony at the Mint's Winnipeg facility.

**June 30 1987:** The new coin is launched. Canadians instantly dubbed

the new coin the "loonie", playing on the image of a loon in the water on the coin's reverse side. The nickname caught on and Canadian English gained a new word at the same time as Canadians began using the new coin in their daily affairs.

**June 30, 1988:** The Bank of Canada announces it will cease to issue one dollar banknotes at the close of business that day.

**April 20, 1989:** The last one dollar banknote is printed.

**1992:** Reverse image depicts children sitting before the Peace Tower of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa in celebration of Canada's 125th Anniversary.

**1994:** Reverse image depicts the Peace Monument in Ottawa in tribute to Canada's war veterans.

**1995:** Reverse image depicts the "Reconciliation" Monument in Ottawa in tribute to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations and Canada's Peace-keeping efforts.

### The Design



The loon theme of the original one dollar coin introduced in 1987 is continued on the new Silver Dollar. Loons are a familiar sight and their call a familiar sound in the Canadian wilderness. They

are a popular subject for wildlife artists and are often pictured gliding over glassy waters alone, with a mate or with young. Loons are rarely depicted in their struggle to take to the air. This new silver dollar dramatically portrays that moment of primitive power just before flight. With their feet awkwardly positioned near the rear of their bodies, loons appear to run on top of the water, beating their wings furiously for one long moment until they break free from the surface and soar skyward.

### The Artist

The new silver dollar coin captures the striking image of a loon surging into flight from water. This exquisite new loon design is the creation of artist Jean-Luc Grondin.

Renowned wildlife artist Jean-Luc Grondin created the image borne on the reverse of the 1997 Silver Proof Loon Dollar. Grondin was born in the Beauce region of Quebec in 1938 and studied at the Ecole de Beaux-Arts de Quebec. He spent 13 years at the Jardin zoologique de Quebec where he studied and painted Canadian birds. He retired from the Jardin zoologique in 1972 to practice art full-time at his home in the Laurentian Mountains. Original works of Grondin can be found at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa and in private collections. He has illustrated several books and his work is exhibited throughout the world.

The loon in water image on the original 1987 one dollar coin was designed by artist Robert-Ralph Carmichael.

The obverse bears the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II designed by Dora de Pedery-Hunt.

### RCM 10th Birthday for Loon

#### Coin's Specifications

- *Composition:* 92.5% Silver 7.5%  
(Continued on page 4)

**Please...  
Contribute an article  
to *The Bulletin***

(Continued from page 3)

- Copper
- *Weight:* 25.175 g
- *Diameter:* 36.07 mm
- *Thickness:* 3.04 mm
- *Shape:* round
- *Face Value:* \$1.00
- *Price:* \$49.95 CAN \$36.95 US
- *Mintage:* 25,000
- *Packaging:* Black Gift Case with Silver coloured trim strap
- *Launch event:* July 1

This 10th Anniversary dollar coin is struck in sterling silver and the mintage is limited to 25,000. This commemorative coin is available for \$49.95 by calling 1-800-267-1871. The launch of the new silver dollar was part of the festivities at the Mint's open house on Canada Day, July 1.

***This article is reproduced from a Royal Canadian Mint press release at its World Wide Web site on the Internet.***

### **NEVADA'S CASINO TOKENS, By Michael Knapp**

What do you do when the fodder you need to fuel your business suddenly begins disappearing? Why, you make your own, of course!

Until 1965, Nevada's gambling casinos used U.S. coins for their slot machines. The highest denomination machines took silver dollars.

Then, when the U.S. Mint announced that it would begin phasing out silver coins, there was a run on silver coins, especially silver dollars. Casino customers began removing them from play faster than the casinos could replace them.

Realizing they were running out of coins, the casinos applied to the federal and Nevada state governments for

### **"Hot" Bi-metallics Euro News, By Martin Peeters, the Netherlands**

At a meeting of the European Council in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on Monday, June 16th. the financial minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Zalm, unveiled the new designs of the future legal tender Euro coins. These coins will replace the coins of the EU countries in the year 2002. The decision on which countries will adopt the European Currency will be made in 1998.

A week earlier, the ministers of finance made a selection from 42 designs in a competition. The winner was Mr. Luc Luycx of Belgium, who is a coin designer at the Belgium Mint. He won about \$30,000. (US) for his design.

The denominations are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Eurocents and a 1 and 2 Euro. The obverse of the 1, 2 and 5 Eurocents depicts a globe with the European side to the front. The obverse of the 10, 20 and 50 Eurocents and the 1 and 2 Euros depicts a relief of a map of the current European Union with their 15 states. The 1 and 2 Euro will be bi-metallic. The 1 Euro has a silver-colour centre a copper-colour ring. The 2 Euro has the opposite coloring.

permission to mint their own silver-dollar size tokens. The token had to be the exact same size and weight as U.S. silver dollars, or else the coin acceptor in each slot machine would have to be changed at tremendous cost. Permission was granted, and the minting of private casino tokens began.

The first privately-minted casino tokens appeared in 1965. Most were made by the Franklin Mint in Philadelphia. Casino tokens are of relatively recent vintage, while casino chips and checks go way back-centuries in fact. The Franklin Mint continued producing casino tokens, grabbing more and more of the market, until 1979, when the government decided to produce the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Since there was now an official dollar coin, and



The reverse of all the Euro-cents and Euro-coins have not yet designed. The National Mint of all the EU countries get their own design. In the future there could be, depending on how many countries join the European Currency with their strict rules, 30 different pieces which could be bi-metallic.

More details on these and other bi-metallic pieces are available on the Internet at the Worldwide Bi-Metallic Collectors Club homepage:

<http://www.Hlos.com.au/~rod.sell/WBCC.html>

since the government wanted to stimulate use of the Anthony dollar, it revoked permission for the private minting of casino tokens.

The Anthony dollar never caught on, and few casinos changed their coin acceptors to handle them. Private casino tokens weren't made again until ten years later, when the federal ban was lifted. By this time, the Franklin Mint was out of the casino token business, and several other mints had stepped in and taken its place.

***A.N.A. Money Talks, Transcript  
No. 1231, June 23, 1997***