



from the EDMONTON COIN CLUB

Season's Greetings



EDMONTON COIN CLUB
P.O. BOX 75024, RITCHIE P.O.,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 6KE



ECC DUES RENEWAL

Annual dues are now due and payable as of January 1. The dues are payable as follows : FAMILY - \$12.00, SENIOR / REGULAR - \$10.00 and JUNIOR - \$3.00. (16 and under)
Below is a Dues Renewal Form which can be brought to the next meeting or be mailed to the Treasurer at the noted address.

EDMONTON COIN CLUB
P.O. BOX 75024, Ritchie P.O.,
Edmonton, Alberta,
T6E 6K1

Membership Dues Renewal

Name : _____ Date : _____

Address : _____ E.C.C. No. _____
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Annual Dues : Family \$12.00 \$ _____

Senior \$10.00 \$ _____

Junior \$ 3.00 \$ _____

Donations: Club Archives \$ _____

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Other \$ _____

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EDMONTON COIN CLUB

"Your Numismatic Connection in Edmonton"



DECEMBER 1995

Volume 41 Issue 10

1995 EXECUTIVE

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Family \$12.00, Regular \$10.00

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The ECC is a member of:
Canadian Numismatic Assoc.

Canadian Association of
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of
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Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
Numismatic Society

MEETING NOTICE

DATE : WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1995

TIME : 7:00 P.M., Meeting starts at 7:30

**PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.
(Main floor Lecture Room P138)**

**PROGRAM : ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & ELECTION,
MEMBER SHOW & TELL, CHRISTMAS PARTY**

DECEMBER MEETING AGENDA

Members are asked and encouraged to bring a few numismatic items from your collections to the meeting to give a short description to the members or just display. Bourse items are also welcome. In addition, we will be calling for further nominations from the November meeting. Should it be required, an election will be held. Currently, all positions have been filled with volunteers. As a wrap up to the year, we would like members to bring a few bake goods to share with the members for our annual Christmas party. The club will provide coffee, pop and juice. Hope to see you all there!

**Members are asked
to bring a few bake
goods to share with
the members. The
Club will supply
refreshments.**

NOVEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Our November meeting was held at the Westwood Inn and was our annual Westex breakfast meeting. Twenty-six members and 1 guest were in attendance for the meeting. Joe welcomed everyone to the meeting, and in recognition of Remembrance Day, we had a minute of silence to start the meeting off. Our first speaker was Albert Meyer, who gave a very interesting and educational talk on Assais and Pieforts. Assais are trial pieces and Pieforts are usually double the thickness of regular coinage, and in some cases triple the thickness. Assais have the word 'Assais' on the coin. These coins are usually very low mintage and Albert had many examples of 1 of 25 made. Also he had a set of Pieforts in a case where only 5 sets were made. Pieforts are usually pure silver and are issued in Mexico, France, Sudan, Australia, Togo and Britain to name a few. The largest producer is France. Some books are available, such as a book on US Trial Pieces and Patterns, as well as France has issued a book exclusively on Assais and Pieforts, which Albert brought along to his talk. Many examples of sets and single and double pieces were on display for the members to view. All in all an enjoyable and informative talk, which was enjoyed by all. Our next speaker was a guest from Calgary, Mr. Ted K. Woods. Ted is the president of The A.C.V. Group of companies and the General Chairman of the Calgary CNA this past summer. Ted was asked to relay some of his experiences of putting on a show to the members, both pro and con. He had about 28 initial members helping out with various jobs and projects to do, with a core group of about 8 - 10 organizing the majority of the functions to be held. Planning should start 2 - 3 years in advance, which puts our club in good standing for a 1998 show. Meetings were held once a month up until one year to go, then bi-weekly up until the show. The more that was accomplished at the beginning, made it easier during the show. Ted gave us many tips on what to do and what not to do, as well as ideas for contacts.



NOVEMBER MINUTES CON'T

Ted went on to review the process and the main committees required, as well as give us some ideas as to the numbers for each event and so on. Ted offered to be a consultant to the Club, should we decide to bid for the '98 convention. Many questions were asked by the members and suitably replied by Ted. Following the formal presentation, several members continued the talk for quite some time. Thanks were extended to Ted for his informative and timely talk to the members. Certificates of appreciation were presented to Ted and Albert for their presentations. In addition, a certificate was presented to Hans B. for his presentation in October. Following the presentations, we had Nominations for our 1996 Executive, which were conducted by Howard Gilbey. The results of the nomination are summarized later on in this newsletter. The members then were welcome to attend the Westex Coin & Stamp show, being held in an adjacent room. The November attendance door prize was won by Junior member, Andrew Nocente.

1996 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS DUE

The Membership dues for the 1996 year are due and payable prior to January 1, 1996. Membership dues will once again remain at \$10.00 for Senior or Regular members, \$12.00 for Family members and \$3.00 for Juniors, 16 and under. Our dues have not increased in many years, even though postage and paper costs continue to rise. The Club has won the Club of the Year Award for 1994, partially due to our monthly newsletter and diverse program. We hope to continue this variety of topics at the meetings and hope the members will support us by renewing your membership today. Members may pay at the December meeting or by mailing the enclosed Renewal Form. Donations to the Library, Archives or future CNA, will be greatly appreciated.

BEST WISHES

The Club wishes to extend their best wishes the Wray Eltom, who has been under the weather lately. Wray, who has been a member since 1967, has held many posts on the Executive, including President several times. We wish Wray all the best during this difficult time and hope to see him soon.

In addition, we wish Marshall Wynnchuk speedy recovery from his operation, and hope to see him back to the meetings in the near future.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION

Nominations for the 1996 election were conducted at the November meeting. Howard accepted the nominations and recorded them on the whiteboard. Further nominations will be accepted at Decembers meeting, prior to the Election. The following nominations were received and accepted:

President	Joe Bardy
Vice-President	Ray Neiman
Treasurer	John Callaghan
Secretary	Mike Schneider

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION CON'T

Directors

Terry Cheesman
George Fij
Cyril Gleddie
Dan Gosling
Elden Kuss
Albert Meyer
David Peter

The Constitution calls for five (5) Directors, so an election will be held at Decembers meeting. Please contact any member of the executive if you wish to stand for a position and are unable to attend December's meeting. Please support the Club and stand for nomination.

The following Coin shops and members have supported the Club consistently for many years. We would like to take this opportunity to formally thank them for their support

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HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE NOTES OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

We wish to thank Bill McDonald, a former President of the Canadian Paper Money Society (CPMS) and the International Bank Note Society (IBNS), for this informative article on the notes of the City of Toronto including the history of the formation of the City itself. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of the Commercial & Industrial Bank of Canada. Our appreciation also to the late Jack McBride for supplying the artwork, plates and printing facilities of Pioneer Village for the printing of the City of Toronto notes as used in this article.

by W.H. McDonald, TCC #404

INTRODUCTION

The origin of great capital cities is unusual and as varied as the cities themselves; the beginning of the City of Toronto must be amongst the most unusual. Who could have foreseen how a city that is now in excess of 2 million people would develop from the rather mundane beginning on July 20th, 1793 when one hundred men of the Queen's Rangers crossed Lake Ontario from Niagara-on-the-Lake and went into camp on the shore somewhere near the southern end of Bathurst Street. With them they brought a special two-room tent or canvas house which Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe had purchased from the estate of Captain Cook, the world explorer. This tent was duly made ready for the arrival of Mrs. Simcoe on the schooner Mississauga a few days later and shortly became the first residence of the Provincial Lieutenant-Governor. Thus began the capital of Upper Canada and later Ontario.

Life was hard and facilities primitive in the new settlement to an extent difficult to conceive in this day and age. For instance, on September 1st, 1793, the Honourable Peter Russell, Receiver-General, wrote to his sister at Niagara as follows "the Governor and Mrs. Simcoe received me very graciously, but you can have no conception of the misery in which they live; the canvas house being their only residence; in one room of which they lie and see company, and in the other end, the nurse, children squawling, etc. An open bower covers us at dinner, and a tent with a small table and three chairs serves us as a Council room. The town occupies a flat about fifty yards from the water. The situation I believe is healthy as the ground is perfectly dry and consists for the present of four ranges of squares, each court containing five squares, and each square two rows of houses, four in each row. When this plan is to be carried into execution the Lord only knows, for no attempt has been made yet by any intended inhabitants except Mr. Robinson, who is making preparations."

York, as the new capital was to be called, by special decree dated August 26th, 1793 in honour of the British victory over the French in Holland, was thus established. But what were the circumstances under which, rather precipitously, a new community was to be carved out of the wilderness. Such circumstances form a very important chapter of early Canadian history and can only be touched upon briefly in this article.

The Act of 1790-91 known as the Constitutional Act gave Canada representative institutions and recognized the two different dominant races, placing them in separate regions under laws, customs and cultures which each desired. However, while the two provinces were separated with respect to administration, their financial affairs were more or less fused together and other matters of common concern such as transportation, defence, etc. were also jointly provided for. The first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada was John Graves Simcoe who was the retired Commander of the Queen's Rangers. He reached Kingston in the summer of 1792 and came on to Niagara-on-the-Lake, the temporary capital of the Province, the next spring.

He was most concerned that the new Province be established on a sound economic basis and proposed to form a type of industrial army, independent from the troops of the line. This corps was to be employed in the construction of public works which he knew would be needed to help establish the capital and for other similar purposes.

Governor Simcoe understood clearly that if the new Province was to prosper, sufficient capital would be needed and immigration would have to be encouraged. There seems little doubt that he had firm views on the responsibilities of his office and the primitiveness of his early surroundings in no way reflects a lack of sophistication to his approach to these responsibilities.

FOUR **FOUR**

TORONTO **THE CITY OF TORONTO** 185 **FOUR**

4 **4**

Promise to pay
or Bearer the sum of **TWENTY SHILLINGS** Currency
at the Office of the Chamberlain, and not elsewhere
with one Year's Interest for value received.

FOUR **FOUR**

MAYOR CHAMBERLAIN

ONE **ONE**

TORONTO **THE CITY OF TORONTO** 184 **ONE**

1 **1**

Promise to pay
or Bearer the sum of **FIVE** Shillings Currency
at the Office of the Chamberlain one Year after date
with Interest for value received.

ONE **ONE**

MAYOR CHAMBERLAIN

4 **FOUR**

TORONTO **THE CITY OF TORONTO** 185 **FOUR**

4 **4**

Promise to pay
or Bearer at the Office
of the Chamberlain and not elsewhere the sum of **TWENTY**
Shillings Currency with one Year's Interest for value received.

4 **4**

MAYOR CHAMBERLAIN

Governor Simcoe's choice of the Toronto location for the new capital was not without some forethought. The location had been well known for some time and indeed appears to have been the site of French forts and posts as early as 1720 when Sieur Douville built the first post. In 1749 Fort Rouille was established under the direction of Governor Le Comte de la Galissonniere. In 1750 the Chevalier de Portneuf increased substantially the size and fortification of Fort Rouille. At this time, it consisted of a double oak stockade with quarters for a military guard of from 12 to 15 men, a house for the storekeeper, a warehouse and a bakery. However, in the troubles of 1759 when Fort Niagara was threatened by the English, Fort Rouille was evacuated and burned and the personnel withdrawn to Fort Niagara.

Even before the French came, Toronto was the site of an Iroquois village named Teiaiagon. The origin of the word Toronto is uncertain although it clearly is of Indian origin. The name first appeared in the form Tarantou in Nicholas Sanson's map of 1656 and was applied to the Lake Simcoe region at the northern end of the "Tarantou portage" which was the route up the Humber River to Lake Simcoe. Later the designation applied to the mouth of the Humber which lies immediately to the west of the City of Toronto proper. This point was the natural entrance to the Huron country during the period of French rule in Canada. By 1690, the Iroquois had been replaced by the Mississauga and Toronto became a centre of the fur trade. It then became possible for the French to build near the "Toronto portage" as indicated.

Growth of the fledging capital of York was rapid. Simcoe, as mentioned earlier, recognized the two pressing needs of the Province - people and capital. The country could not be maintained as a political entity without people and the resources of the country could not be exploited without men and money. Although growth was steady in the next few years, life in the new town in a young colony was not easy and much of the population was poor and in a dispirited state. However, wages were high notwithstanding that public as well as private capital was scarce. An interesting facet of early life was in the character of the coins extant. They were not plentiful even though there was considerable variety and exchange in kind was common. Under 36 Geo. III, c. 1 (1796) (Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada), the British guinea, the Portuguese johannes and moidore and the American eagle were legal tender in gold, and the British crown and shilling, the Spanish milled dollar and pistareen, the French crown, and the French pieces of four livres, ten sois, of thirty-six sols and of twenty-four sois Tournois and the American dollar were legal tender in silver.

By 1819, the population of York had grown to 1200 exclusive of the military establishment and while there were only three brick houses in the town, it was growing and consisted of all the essentials for life in early Canada including the first St. James Church, dockyards, mills, marketplaces and similar facilities. Settlement of the rest of the Province was keeping apace; at Port Talbot on Lake Erie a major settlement was underway, all along Lake Ontario small settlements were springing up and while such colonization was unorganized it nevertheless laid the ground work for much of the growth which was to follow. Commercial activity was increasing as well and a greater need for capital resulted by the early 1820's in the establishment of the first Canadian Bank.

CITY OF TORONTO NOTES

The Town of York had become the City of Toronto in 1834 and by 1837 had a population of almost 11,000. There was a great need for capital to finance the building of roads, the laying of sewers and other improvements. One of the methods adopted to raise such capital was the issuing of paper money. One dollar or 5 shilling notes were issued in 1837, 1849 and 1851. Two dollar or 10 shilling notes were issued in 1837, 1843, 1845, 1848 and 1851. Four dollar or 20 shilling notes were issued in 1849 and 1850. On March 23, 1848, the value of notes outstanding was £14,592 and the Finance Committee recommended the issue of £13,500 more. By 1851, the Chamberlain reported notes outstanding of £19,632 and notes redeemed of £14,403. Apparently the notes issued had exceeded the statutory limit set in 1848 by £5,945. Thereafter the balance of the notes were redeemed and the City followed the policy of selling debentures to meet capital outlays and setting up a sinking fund to retire them at maturity.

CONCLUSION

When we look at Toronto today and relate it to Toronto of approximately 150 years ago when the first paper money of the first bank was put into circulation, it is tempting to think of what will happen in the next 150 years. There can be little doubt that the paper money which will be in use then will not bear much resemblance to that in existence today.



PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

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 Presidential Address of R.W. McLachlan to the Royal Society of Canada, 1915. - Transaction of R.S.C., Series III, Vol. IX, 1915
 Canada, An Encyclopaedia of the Country, 1898, by J. Castell Hopkin. (Inscott Publishing Co., Toronto)
 Canadian Banks and Banknotes - A Record, by C.S. Howard, (Reprint from C.B.A. Journals)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator, National Numismatic Collection at the Bank of Canada in Ottawa, with thanks for kindly furnishing important information.

To the late Jack McBride, a staunch supporter of the hobby, who provided us prior to his untimely death, with sufficient copies of the two sheets containing illustrations of the notes of the City of Toronto as used in this article.

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