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Fredericton Trade Dollars



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Fredericton Trade Dollars

Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada Historical Résumé

Fredericton, the "City of Stately Elms" and Provincial Capital of New Brunswick, is situated astride the beautiful St. John River in the heart of the Central part of the province, about 112 km (70 miles) from where the river empties into the Bay of Fundy.

In 1973 Fredericton celebrated the 125th Anniversary of its incorporation as a city, and at the same time doubled its size and population when a number of surrounding communities were amalgamated with it to form a new and larger city.

Although incorporated for more than 125 years, Fredericton can trace its beginnings back about 300 years. The first inhabitants of the area were Maliseet and MicMac Indians who hunted, fished and lived along the Woolastook (the name the Indians called the St. John River).

Next came the Acadian period, and during it the earliest known settlement in the Fredericton area was de Villebon's Fort Nashwaak established in 1692 on the north side of the St. John River near the mouth of the Nashwaak River.

An Acadian settlement known as Ste. Anne's Point was established about 1732 on the south side of the St. John River in the area where Old Government House is located. In 1733 an authentic French census recorded 15 families totalling 83 persons living here.

The area came under English jurisdiction in 1759, and shortly after 1762 a permanent English settlement was established here.

It is said, however, that the City of Fredericton resulted from the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists from the United States in 1783. Many of the thousands of Loyalists who disembarked at the mouth of the St. John River in the summer of that year pushed inland to seek homesteads in the great river valley.

The first group of Loyalist settlers reached the townsite here on October 8th, 1783. They suffered great hardship in improvised shelters, and many died from cold and privation in the winter that followed.

A simple granite boulder on The Green along Waterloo Row in Fredericton East bears the legend: "To commemorate the loyalty, courage, sacrifices and achievements of early settlers who established this City of Fredericton, a grateful posterity has erected this monument."

The coming of the Loyalists quickened an agitation for a separate province, and in 1784 the onetime County of Sunbury, Nova Scotia, became the Province of New Brunswick.

In 1785 Governor Thomas Carleton declared the site of the old village of St. Anne's Point to be the capital of the new province, and named it Frederick Town in honour of the second son of King George III of England.

The New Brunswick Legislature held its first meeting in Fredericton on July 18th, 1788, in a wooden building on Queen Street where the Playhouse now stands opposite the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel.

On April 25th, 1845, the Town of Fredericton, although far below the 10,000 population usually necessary for incorporation, was elevated to the status of a city. Queen Victoria, acting as head of the Church of England, caused letters patent to be issued making Fredericton a cathedral city and the seat of a Bishop's Diocese.

The past has seen Fredericton develop from a small village in the wilderness into a large, modern, growing city that is the cultural, educational and legislative centre of New Brunswick.

Today Fredericton is a city of tree-lined streets and orderly development, unspoiled by industrial pollution or urban decay. It offers visitors a pleasant, relaxing vacation environment and the opportunity to take away happy memories of a quiet, unhurried atmosphere and friendly people who help make visits enjoyable.



OLD ARTS BUILDING UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK FREDERICTON, N.B.

The Old Arts Building on the University of New Brunswick campus is the oldest college building in the country still actively used for university purposes.

The building was originally constructed to house King's College, a forerunner of UNB. An even earlier institution known as the College of New Brunswick had operated out of a house in downtown Fredericton. However, in 1823, when the New Brunswick Legislature requested that a King's College be chartered in Fredericton they also granted a sum of £1,500 for the erection of a permanent, stone edifice to properly accommodate the school.

The College Council chose a site at the head of Sunbury Street, now known as University Avenue, and on March 15, 1825, a call for tenders for construction of the building was placed in the *Royal Gazette*:

The building to be of rough stone of the Country, with Hewn coins (sic) for the Corners, Windows and Doors: Slated Roof, to project over the Wall — and not to be more than two stories in height . . . the whole sufficiently large to afford accommodations for a President, a Vice President, one or two Professors, twenty students, a steward and servants, also rooms for a Chapel, Public Exercises, a Dining Hall, a Library, Philosophical Apparatus, and Lectures — allowing to the President two handsome Sitting Rooms, and two Bed Rooms, with Kitchen and Servants' Rooms, so as to accommodate a Family, if necessary:

The building was designed by J. E. Woolford, who also designed two other Fredericton buildings which are still standing — Government House and the Officers' Quarters. It was constructed by the local firm, Cross & Murray, at a final cost of £11,300 and officially opened Jan. 1, 1829.

The new college aroused the immediate and intense interest of the people of Fredericton and beyond. It was a major provincial building, not only as an educational institution but also as an architectural wonder. Even the Legislative Building (known then as Province Hall) was not half so fine, it being constructed of wood. A "Rambler," writing for the *Saint John Observer* in 1831, exclaimed,

If ever I was struck with the appearance of anything, it was the Fredericton College. Its magnitude, the neatness, novel appearance, and arrangement of its windows, the apparent rusticity and antiquity of its chimnies . . . the elegance of its cornice, and the Tuscan grandeur of its porticoes, seemed to give the whole such an antique and noble appearance, that I imagined myself in ancient Pompeii, or in Rome, in the days of the Caesars.

The first students took up residence in the college on November 21, 1829 at a fee of 12s 6d per week including meals. According to the original plans, the student dormitories were approximately twelve feet by seven feet, and up to fifteen students could be accommodated. Day and night, students, professors and their families, and the college staff occupied the forty-two rooms at King's. Disagreements were frequent and the constant physical proximity of professors and students did not produce ideal results.

In 1859, King's was re-chartered as the University of New Brunswick. As it grew in student numbers, course offerings, and staff, the building became increasingly cramped. In 1876, a local firm completed the construction of a mansard roof, thus providing a third storey expansion to accommo-

date a chemical lecture-room, working lecture rooms, other rooms, and a museum and library. The building was permanently closed to resident students by the University senate in 1904 after a first abolishment as residence in 1887 and a short-lived comeback.

The Great Hall of the original college building and the adjoining chapel were the scene of all ceremonial occasions during the years UNB was known as King's College. The official opening took place there and on June 24, 1830 the first Encaenia was held there. Convocations in the fall, graduations in the spring, and even discussion evenings and literary and musical entertainments were held there for years.

Today, the building is occupied by administrative offices and the Faculty Club. In the Great Hall are portraits of past presidents and two memorial stained glass windows. Immediately to the left of the front entrance is the Edwin Jacob Chapel, named in memory of the Vice-President and Principal of King's College. A permanent display illustrating the history of the University is located in the Great Hall. It includes the cornerstone of the building, laid in 1826 and excavated in 1978 prior to the sesquicentennial celebrations.

Most of this copy has been extracted from articles researched and written by Linda Squiers Hansen for several University of New Brunswick publications — the 1978 sesquicentennial brochure *King's College* and "A Backward Glance" columns in *Alumni News* (Oct. and Dec. 1981) and *UNB Perspectives* (Dec. 1981 and Jan. 1982).



CITY HALL FREDERICTON, N.B. HISTORY

Construction of the present City Hall was started in May 1875, with the official opening first scheduled for July 1876, but this was postponed to September and then had to be postponed again to October, 1876.

It was the fourth building constructed on the Phoenix Square site, and replaced our first City Hall which was destroyed by fire in 1875.

The City Hall building which was completed in 1876 has survived to the present time. It is 115 ft. long and was erected mainly on the foundation of the previous building which was 50 ft. wide, but the City hall front facing Queen

Street projects 5 ft. on each side of the old foundation for a frontage width of 60 ft. The basement, with 4 entrances, was finished for a market; the main floor was designed for the council chamber and the city offices; and the second floor was a very well planned hall for public meetings and entertainment. This hall, which was usually referred to as the Opera House, had a good stage, a horse-shoe gallery and seating accommodation for about 800 people.

During the late 1800's and the early years of the present century the Opera House was the entertainment centre of Fredericton.

The detailed description of the exterior of the City Hall is still applicable today, except where it has been changed by the alterations started in 1975. The references to the stone work are especially interesting:

"The main floor is approached by a broad flight of granite steps with freestone ramps and pedestals for gas lamps. These steps lead to a porch 16 ft. square with arches supported on polished red granite columns with carved caps of freestone. The floor of the porch is laid with marble and slate tiling. In the gable over the front arch, in relief is the coat-of-arms of the City of Fredericton."

The tower is 115 ft. high, and in the original plans approved in 1875 it was designed to accommodate a bell which could be sounded as a fire alarm. In 1876 before the tower was completed the Mayor, Edward I. Wetmore and Council had the plan altered and the tower strengthened so that a clock as well as a bell could be installed. George E. Fenety, who was Mayor in 1877, has been given much of the credit for having the clock placed in the City Hall tower. The clock, whose 8 ft. dials and hands are of copper, was struck for the first time on May 1, 1878, during the second term of Mayor G. F. Gregory.

At one time a portion of the basement contained the magistrate's office and jail cells, while the remainder of the street level was a public farmers market.

The use of City Hall as an opera house was terminated in the 1940's, and the council chambers were eventually moved to the second floor. The farmers market continued to exist at Phoenix Square until construction of the Boyce Market on George Street in 1952. The Police Dept. and the lock-up were maintained in the City Hall basement until construction of the new central Police and Fire Station on York Street in 1971.

The new administration wing was completed and moved into in 1976, almost 100 years to the day that the old City Hall building was completed. Restoration of the old building was begun immediately thereafter, and the first council meeting held in the renovated structure was on Tuesday, April 12, 1977, with the final finishing touches to the old building being completed later that summer.

Fredericton City Council placed great emphasis on retaining the architectural features of the old City Hall and to have the annex designed in such a manner that the new addition would not detract from the old historic structure.

The original plans for the old City Hall included two sets of oak stairs with only one set constructed. The set used since 1876 was cleaned and refinished, yet retaining the normal scars of one hundred years of usage.

The Council Chamber is located on the second and third floors, with the Mayor's dais at the location of the former opera house stage. The horseshoe gallery has been replaced and the high domed ceiling and cornice have been retained.

Fredericton City Hall is a remarkable example of the blending of the new with the old — the functional with the historical will continue to stimulate civic pride in the City's unique heritage through the coming years.

The renovated City Hall was officially opened in a public ceremony on July 1, 1978, as part of Fredericton's observance of Dominion Day and celebration of Canada Week.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL FREDERICTON, N.B. HISTORY

It was Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1824 to 1831, who first urged upon his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the establishment of a separate Anglican diocese for this Province. This however, did not come about until 1845, when the Reverend John Medley, of the Diocese of Exeter, was consecrated the first Bishop of Fredericton.

The Bishop employed Mr. Frank Wills to draw plans for a cathedral for his new diocese. He sent him to Snettisham in Norfolk to take measurements of the fine parish church there, which appeared to the Bishop to be a suitable model. The noble proportions of the nave are a faithful copy from this church. In general style we may trace Bishop Medley's love of Exeter Cathedral, and the "Decorated" period of Gothic architecture.

The first sod for the foundation was turned on August 28, 1845, and the laying of the foundation stone on October 15 of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Sir William Colebrooke, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in the presence of nearly three thousand people.

It is the first cathedral built in the Anglican communion since the Reformation, and it may be truly said to be the

first Cathedral foundation since the Norman Conquest, for although many of the English Cathedrals as they now stand have been erected since that great event, they are all on the site of earlier Christian edifices.

The Cathedral was consecrated on August 31, 1853, and was performed by Bishop Medley.

On August 4, 1860, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was travelling in Canada, paid a visit to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop. On Sunday, August 5, the Prince with his staff attended Divine Worship at the Cathedral, the Bishop preaching. As a memento of his visit, his Royal Highness sent a beautiful and valuable copy of the Holy Bible, inscribed with his autograph. This Bible was also autographed by their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in June 1939 and by her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, now her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1951, on the occasion of their visit to Fredericton. It is preserved in the Cathedral and is used on great occasions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL DIMENSIONS

Extreme length	172 feet
Width, exclusive of porch	67 feet
Height of nave and choir to the ridge of the roof	62 feet
Height of tower to base of pinnacle	84 feet
Height of spire including cross	114 feet
Height of tower and spire	194 feet
Height of aisle walls	20 feet
Height of clerestory	43 feet

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

It is what is technically termed "Middle-Pointed," or "Decorated," with a determination rather towards the Flamboyant than the geometrical in the great Eastern and Western windows. It is, in fact, a specimen of that period of ancient art, when what is called Gothic architecture had attained its highest point, and had not begun to degenerate into mere frippery of detail. The equilateral triangle will be found to be the leading feature of the design. Every arch within, every window without, every gable of nave, transepts and choir, every principal rafter, obeys this fundamental law, with more or less exactness, and the same principle is observed in the relation which the height of the spire bears to the length of the building. The old architects observed this principle in nature, and made it the foundation of some of their best works.



Legislative Assembly Building

FREDERICTON, N.B.

The present Legislative Assembly Building in Fredericton has been the seat and symbol of democracy in New Brunswick since 1882, when it replaced a building that had been destroyed by fire two years earlier.

Of Corinthian architecture, its dominant external feature is a tower surmounted by a 135-foot-high dome. The portico sheltering the main entrance is supported by four columns, each a 14-foot shaft of solid stone, and is topped by an ornamental railing with stone pillars, each of which is decorated with four carved faces.

Presiding over the exact centre of the façade is a six-foot-high image of Britannia with her trident, a reminder that the building was constructed in an era when Britain, rather than Neptune, ruled the waves.

The main entrance opens into a vestibule, containing a number of commemorative plaques, through which the visitor passes into an octagonal hallway, hung with portraits of historical interest. Beyond this, to the rear, stands a large spiral staircase, probably the most eye-pleasing feature of the interior.

The most impressive element of the Assembly Chamber itself is its height, more striking because of the relative smallness of the room in terms of length and breadth. It rises 43 feet through the two main stories of the building. The visitor's attention is likely to turn next to the two large portraits, one on either side of the Throne: replicas of paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds of King George III and his consort, Queen Charlotte.

George III had reigned for 24 years and had 36 years left to live when New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and created a separate province in 1784. The province was named for his family's ancestral seat, Brunswick, in Germany. Previously it had been known as Sunbury County, Nova Scotia.

The Throne, set on a dais under a canopy bearing a carving of the Royal Coat of Arms, serves as such only when the Lieutenant-Governor enters the House to deliver the Speech from the Throne which opens a session of the Legislature, to perform the formal function of giving Royal Assent to bills or to prorogue the House. During the Legislative session it is the Speaker's Chair and is occupied by the member elected by members of the assembly to preside.

The Throne, or Speaker's Chair, together with the clerk's desk and the table in the Assembly Chamber, were rescued from the fire that destroyed the old legislative building.

Above the Throne rest the Colours of the Carleton and York Regiment (Queen's Colours on the right and Battle Honours on the left). They were a gift from the Regiment's Honorary Colonel, the late Hon. Murray MacLaren, a former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The late King George VI presented the Colours to the First Battalion in a ceremony on July 1, 1941. They were deposited in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on February 10, 1955.

In keeping with tradition, the Premier, the Cabinet and members of the government party are seated on the Speaker's right, while members of the Opposition are seated on his left, beneath the Visitors' Gallery.

Information provided by N.B.I.S.



The Fredericton Chamber of Commerce minted a solid gold medallion in honour of the Royal Wedding of His Royal Highness Prince Charles to Lady Diana Spencer as the community's gift to the Royal Couple. The citizens of Fredericton supported the cost of the gold medallion by purchasing a nickel-bonded steel copy of the coin. Most of the purchasers of the coin signed a "best wishes" book sent to London, England, with the solid gold medallion.

The coin features an engraving of Prince Charles and Lady Diana with the wording "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, Wednesday, 29th July, 1981." The Fredericton Coat of Arms is on the reverse side of the medallion.

Five thousand medallions were minted in nickel bonded steel, 110 in antique bronze, 100 in gold plate and 26 in silver. The gold plate and silver coins were sold out within a week of delivery and about 4500 of the nickel medallions were sold within a two month period at the time of the wedding.

Fredericton was one of four Canadian cities authorized to issue commemorative medallions. Permission was received from the Lord Chamberlain's office in London, England and the office of the Governor General at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, for coins to be issued by Fredericton, Gravenhurst, London and Timmins.

The Royal Wedding was a once in a lifetime event to be remembered. Prince Charles will some day become the King of England and the British Empire.



COAT OF ARMS
CITY OF FREDERICTON

Fredericton's coat of arms consists of three shields. The Union Jack is in the upper left shield surmounted by a crown. The Royal Arms crowned, the personal flag of the reigning sovereign of Britain, are in the upper right shield. The irradiated cross above signifies Fredericton's status as a cathedral city; while below, a fir tree symbolizes the forests of New Brunswick. The motto is: *Fredericopolis silvae filia nobilis* (Fredericton noble daughter of the forest).

On April 25, 1845, Queen Victoria of Britain commanded that Fredericton become a city. Three years later, on March 30th, 1848, the city was incorporated by Act of the New Brunswick Legislature. At that time the arms for the new city were designed by Dr. James Robb, a professor at King's College (now University of New Brunswick), who was also a member of Fredericton's first City Council. The arms were drawn without regard to the laws of heraldry and were not recorded nor approved by the College of Arms in Britain at that time.

In 1955 when the late Brigadier Michael Wardell of Fredericton entered into discussions with the College of Arms on behalf of the City with a view to obtaining official authority for the arms, it was stated that in no circumstances could such use of the royal emblems be sanctioned. The difficulties seemed insurmountable, but the discussions continued over the years, and three successive mayors of Fredericton urged the city's case for the official recognition of its arms based on unbroken usage for more than a century.

In 1970, as a result of procedures suggested by Sir Anthony Wagner, the Garter King of Arms, a petition was made to the Queen by the Governor General of Canada on a proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The Queen, in view of the special circumstances, approved in principle the use of the old arms, thus empowering the College of Arms to grant to the City of Fredericton the lawful authority and unique distinction of being entitled to bear and use the Royal Arms for ever, as set forth in Letters Patent presented to the City on June 10th, 1971.

Loyalist Days Inc., 24 Sydney St., Saint John, N.B., E2L 2L3, CANADA

Loyalist Trade Dollars are put out by Loyalist Days festival in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada. All are on a heritage theme on one face with the city's crest on the reverse. All are of nickle-bonded steel by Sherritt Mint.

1978

Loyalist man and woman in typical costume

1979

Sailing ship similar to those carrying the loyal Americans to Saint John from the rebel colonies in 1783

1980

Victorian bandstand in King Square given by the city's coronet band in honour of King George V in 1910. One of the original coronets is on top of the roof-point.

1981

Loyalist House (1810) now a museum was built by one of Saint John's first Loyalists, David Merritt, a successful merchant. It is structurally unchanged and was lived in until recently by Merritt descendants. Many of the original furnishings remain.

1982

County Court House (1830) was designed by a Loyalist architect who had the stone brought from Scotland. It has been refurbished several times but its original purpose never wavered. The Court House is still in daily use. The original spiral staircase to the second floor chambers is very fine.

1983

A drummer from DeLancey's Brigade, the first commissioned Loyalist company of Royal Provincials. DeLancey's Brigade was formed to fight the Loyalist cause in 1776. It defended the Loyalist refugees as they retreated to Long Island to find ships for escape to Saint John in 1783 after 7 hard years of fighting. Saint John's first mayor was a DeLancey battalion commander. DeLancey's Brigade has been re-constituted in Saint John in honour of the military origin of the city. It was disbanded in Saint John 200 years ago, 1783.



PRICE LIST (Canadian Funds)

- 1978 - \$3
- 1979 - \$2.75 (gold-plated \$7)
- 1980 - \$2.50
- 1981 - \$2
- 1982 - \$1.50
- 1983 - \$1 (gold-plated \$5)

Add \$2 for postage and handling



city crest

Bad pennies keep coming back? Here's a place to send them

LOS ANGELES TIMES

NEWBURY PARK, CALIF. - To err is human ; to collect is Devine. John Devine, that is.

He runs the Error Coin Museum. Actually the museum has no building, although one is planned. The Collection is a traveling show that Devine runs out of his coin shop in Newbury Park about 70 kilometres north west of Los Angeles.

"If we had a museum in Newbury Park, I don't know how many people would see it," he said. So Devine takes his exhibit to the people - mostly to bank lobbies and coin shows.

Coin errors

He claims that his is the nation's only museum devoted to coin errors - or error coins, as collectors say. Other museums exhibit error coins but only as a small part of their collections, allowing them to become "lost in the ivy." Devine said.

Devine founded the museum in July ,1981, after he saw a number of error coin collections broken up. mostly by collectors who were giving up the hobby.

He said he obtained non profit status for the museum to encourage tax-deductible donations of collections.

The collection consists of errors made by the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, and Devine hopes to include mistakes by foreign mints and counterfeiters.

Among the Error Coin Museum's exhibits are "clips," coins that are missing a section because of errors in the blanking portion of the minting process. During blanking, planchets - the metal discs that are made into coins - are punched out of strips. Sometimes, the punches overlap or miss, creating coins with crescents taken out of them.

The museum hopes to acquire exhibits of "wrong planchets." which bear the wrong image, such as a penny with the face of Thomas Jefferson which normally appears on a nickel. Also sought are "bonded pairs," coins struck together.

Date

The value of an error coin depends on the type of error and the coin's condition and date, Devine said.

Devine 49, became interested in error coins 18 years ago when he found a penny with a section missing. "I was so fascinated that I wanted to find out about it," he said.



"I take it you're back from the ONA convention much wiser but no richer."



Mayor L. H. Scoop Lewry of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan has been nominated to contest the post of first vice-president of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Lewry who is serving his 14th year as chief magistrate of Saskatchewan's third city, has been chairman of Coin Week Canada for 1983 and has been liaison officer for the C.N.A. for the past two years.

He co-operated with Les Winners, Chairman of National Coin Week in the United States to institute the first Coin Week North America in 1982 and brought Mexico in for the week-long hobby recognition. This year the two chairmen are exploring the possibility of extending the observation to other countries. Already, Great Britain, Australia, Iceland and South Africa have indicated interest.

Lewry said he will run on a ticket with Geoff Bell of Moncton, N.B. as President and Al Bliman of Willowdale, Ontario as second Vice-President in the election.

COIN WEEK CANADA REPORT

A World Coin Week commemorative trade dollar has been printed for distribution around the world to numismatists.

The paper dollar features the presidents of the Mexican, American and Canadian numismatic societies for the second annual commemorative Coin Week North America on the reverse while the obverse shows world coinage in the background.

The trade dollar will be sold at three for one dollar, or its equivalent, plus postage. World Coin Week co-ordinator L. H. Scoop Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada S6H 7N7 is handling the sales.


Coin Week North America




**Francisco Javier
Lopez De Lerena**
Presidente
Mexico

OFFICIAL

COMMEMORATIVE
TRADE DOLLAR FOR COIN WEEK
NORTH AMERICA 1983




Adna G. Wilde, Jr.
U.S.A.



John Regitko
Canada

April 17-23, 1983



Louis H. Lewry
Co-ordinator

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received and if no written objections are received, the acceptance will be acknowledged in the May issue of The Ontario Numismatist.

- C94 McKay-Clements Coin Club, Box 441, Haileybury, Ont.,
POJ 1K0
- 1222 Paul Bellehumeur, 17 Alberly Cres., Ajax, Ontario,
L1S 2Y2.
- 1223 Robert Fletcher, 9 Tom St., Brantford, Ontario,
N2S 2T2.
- 1224 Michael Johnston, Box 556, Port Elgin, Ontario,
NOH 2C0.
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26 Davean Drive,
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M2L 2R7

WELL-KNOWN DEALERS COOPERATE TO MAKE CLASSIC CANADIAN WORK, LE ROUX, AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS

Well-known token and medal dealers R. Paul Nadin-Davis, of Ottawa, Ontario, and Doug Robins, of Corvallis, Oregon, have announced that they will jointly issue a partial reprint of the classic Canadian work, Le Roux's "The Canadian Coin Cabinet". Long out of print, the work is still the standard reference on Canadian medals up to the turn of the 20th century, and original copies are highly sought-after as collectibles in themselves.

While the original version occupied some 400 pages after various amendments, the publishers note that of these, some 200 pages are now virtually obsolete, as they cover communion and merchants' tokens, most of which are listed elsewhere. Consequently, the new printing contains only the pages relating to Canadian medals.

Nadin-Davis plans to release a separate price-guide to the Le Roux work some time in 1984. He comments, however, that it would not be appropriate to publish such a guide earlier, as the re-release of the standard catalog might well trigger some activity in the Canadian medal market. No changes have been made in the format of the new version, other than the deletion of duplicated sections.

Delivery of the book is expected early in 1983. Nadin-Davis and Robins are offering a special price on orders received prior to March 1, 1983, of only \$10 (Canadian funds to Canada, U.S. funds to addresses in the U.S.A.) per copy. This, the publishers hope, will make this classic reference available to virtually every collector who wants a copy, at least until the present printing runs out. Orders may be sent to Nadin-Davis and Robins at P.O. Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Canada K1N 8V1. Orders for the price-guide may also be registered at this time, though no payment will be due until actual release.

Nadin-Davis mentions that he is planning an ambitious programme of publishing for 1983, and further news on major projects will follow.

NADIN-DAVIS NUMISMATICS ANNOUNCE LONG-AWAITED REPRINT OF BRETON'S CLASSIC WORK ON CANADIAN TOKENS

Nadin-Davis Numismatics of Ottawa, Ontario have announced that a new reprint of the classic Canadian work, Breton's "Canadian Coins and Tokens", will be available shortly. Breton-listed tokens have been among the most active of all types of numismatic material in the 1982 market, and renewed collector interest has sparked new demand for this pioneering work.

Last reprinted in the mid-1960s, the work has long been out of print, and original copies have soared in price way beyond the cost of the latest reprint. Nadin-Davis has removed only a few photographs of prominent numismatists from this new version, thus making it once again the complete reference for token collectors.

Copies of the new reprint may be ordered from Nadin-Davis at P.O. Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Canada K1N 8V1 prior to March 1, 1983, at a cost of \$13 each (U.S. funds \$12). After March 1 the pre-publication price will no longer be available.

Nadin-Davis is working on an accompanying price guide, for publication in 1984. He comments that now is not the appropriate time for publication of such a guide, due to volatility in the market. Another year, he suggests, should be time enough for the many new collectors to acquaint themselves with the marketplace and begin setting more stable price trends for the Breton series. Copies of the price guide may be ordered now, but no money need be paid until its actual release.