



# THE SHORELINE

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



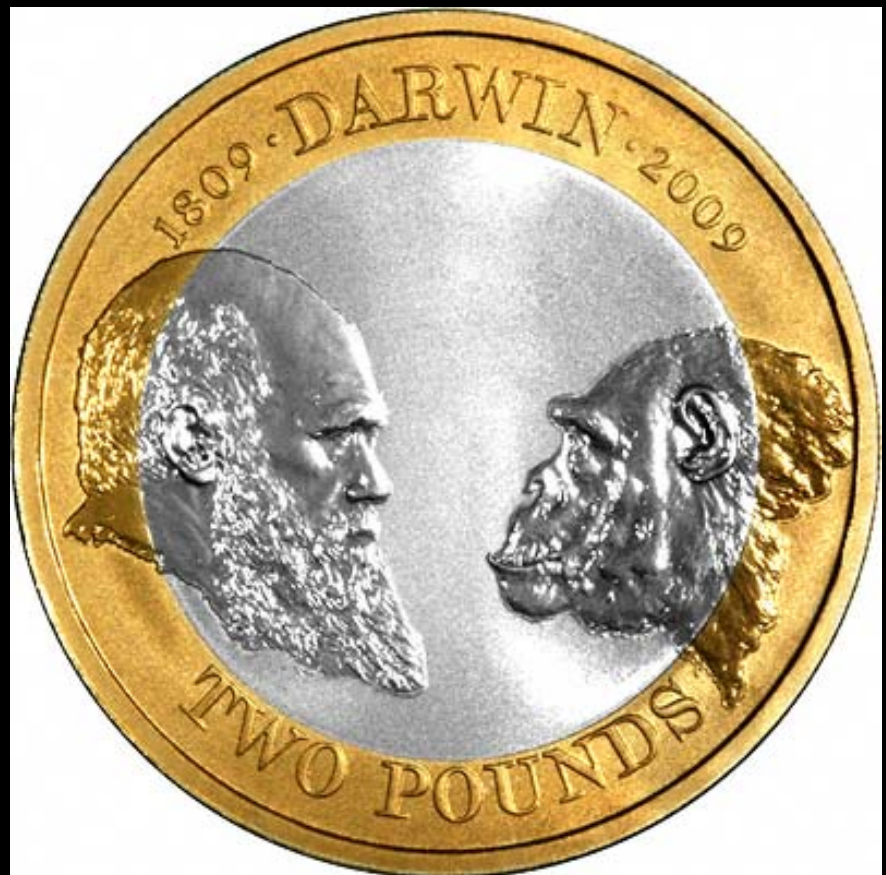
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The new 2009 Great Britain commemorative £2 coin issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of his book 'On the Origin of Species' in 1859. page 6

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## THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Box 44009 6518 East Hastings Street Burnaby BC V5B 4Y2

A NON-PROFIT SOCIETY WORKING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF  
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Meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at  
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## President's Message

Owen Wright

Fellow members

It is hard to believe that we are in June and half a year has almost gone by. Your executive is looking forward to the September show on the 12-13 of September and would like any of you that can volunteer to help in any way you can to please let us know. We have sold all the tables so we are full and we require setup and take down of tables, electrical wiring to be laid out and help in manning the front desk to greet the public. If you can help, please let us know.

This month's program is very casual; we are having a bourse night with pizza and refreshments being served. We encourage any of you to bring your excess coins for other members to see and to possibly buy. Relax and enjoy meeting other members and their areas of collecting. As you know, we take a break for the months of July and August and our next meeting will be on the 17th September, after our show.

Hope to see you at the bourse and pizza night but if you can't be there, then enjoy the Summer and will see you in September.

Owen Wright

President

**The Program for the June 18th meeting will be:**

### **A Bourse & Pizza Night.**

**All members are encouraged to bring in coins for sale or trade. Help make it a fun night.**

### **Reminder:**

**There will not be any summer meetings for the months of July and August.**

**Your executive will be meeting to finalize details for the September coin show.**

**Every one is welcome to attend these meeting.**

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## My 2 Cents Worth

Editor - Gene Simms



*The May meeting in review:*

**Chairperson:** Owen Wright - **Auctioneers:** Tom Deeth & Gene Simms

**The Program for the May meeting: Z.A.R COINAGE - The Coinage of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek by Thomas Deeth** featuring coins from both Tom's and Owen's collections. That presentation is the bases of Tom's article on pages 9 & 10.

**Show & Tell:**

**Lynn Balmer's** showing, a communion token from Fergus, Ontario a Scottish community established in the 1830's. The token, issued around 1846 is from St. Andrews Church a prominent Presbyterian Church in town. As Lynn stated "This was the church where my parents belonged, and where we held their funerals." The other bit of trivia is that St. Andrews Church on St. Georges St. in Fergus, Ontario. The coincidence being that St. Andrews Church on St. Georges St. is also where we hold our monthly meeting - only it's in North Vancouver.

**Mike Da Roza** had a bumper crop of items starting with a repeat showing of a two ounce silver round resembling a Buffalo nickel to compare with a 2008 one ounce silver round of the same design. A 3 coin set of 1972 Federal Republic of Germany Olympic ten mark coins in in a fancy glass lid display box, followed by an assortment of Third Reich coins, and last a collect of Roosevelt silver dimes from each year of issue 1946-1964 combined with Roosevelt stamps issued between 1945 & 1946.

**Mike Souza**, recently back from a working trip to the US shared with us two interesting articles from the April 6th & 7th issues of the USA TODAY papers. The first by Marisol Bell of USA TODAY titled, "**Local currency keeps cash flowing**" "**Communities print own money to aid economies.**" Communities are borrowing from a Depression-era idea, when local governments, businesses and individuals issued currency, known as scrip, to keep commerce flowing when bank closings led to a cash shortage. The current aim is to help consumers make ends meet and support struggling local businesses. The systems generally work like this: Businesses and individuals form a network to print currency. Shoppers buy it at a discount - say, 95 cents for \$1 value - and spend the full value at stores that accept the currency and keeping the money in the Communities. As the old saying goes, Everything old is new again.

The second article By Ron Barnett, USA TODAY - Tuesday April 7th 2009, "**Cache of dough is cash cow for S.C.**" The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has enough cash stored in cardboard boxes to make a dent in the state's budget deficit. Only problem is, it's worthless - at least until recently. The department is sorting through several boxes of bank notes issued by the Bank of South Carolina during the Civil War and selling them on eBay and a government auction website. Some of the bank notes are selling for 12 times their face value, raising badly needed cash for the state. You will find full copies of both articles attached.

*Continued on page 13*



*A 25-cent note from the Bank of South Carolina  
A 25-cent note from the Bank of South Carolina*

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- 1- UK Charles & Diana Medal UNC Est. \$10 Res. \$7
- 2- 4 Canada 5c Silver 1905-8 Fine Est. \$30 Res. \$20
- 3- USA 1853 Cent VG-8 Est. \$25 Res. \$20
- 4- Canada 1911 Large cent-MS-63 Trace Red Est. \$75 Res. \$50
- 5- Canada 1958 Silver Dollar EF-40 Est. \$12 Res. \$10
- 6- Canada 1c 1925 VF-20 Est. \$50 Res. \$40
- 7- UK 1937 Crown EF-40 Est. \$4- Res. \$30
- 8- USA \$1 Silver Certificate 1957A -VF Est. \$10 Res. \$7
- 9- Netherlands 10 Gulden Note-1943 VF Est. \$12 Res. \$8
- 10- Canada 2004 Proof 50c Easter Lily Est. \$35 Res. \$20
- 11- Canada 1998 RCMP Silver Dollar & Pin Set Est. \$30 Res. \$20
- 12- UK 1998 Proof Set Est. \$65 Res. \$50
- 13- UK Millennium Proof Silver Crown Est. \$100 Res. \$85
- 14- Liberia Proof Set 1974 Est. \$40 Res. \$30
- 15- Canada 1996 \$2 Proof Coin & Bank Note set Est. \$80 Res. \$50

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**PRICES REALIZED THE MAY 21TH. AUCTION**

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## Charles Darwin 1809 - 1882

Destined to become one of the most influential men in world history, Charles Darwin was born in Shrewsbury on the 12th February 1809. A £2 coin now marks the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and focuses on his theory that man descended from apes, featuring a portrait of Darwin in profile along with that of a chimpanzee. The edge inscription, meanwhile, recalls the publication of his theory with the words ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES 1859.

### The Coin

The new 2009 Great Britain two pound commemorative reverse design was created by Suzie Zamit who explains: 'The brief was to submit reverse designs for a new £2 coin issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of On the Origin of Species in 1859.'

As I am a sculptor, mainly portraitist, my approach was figurative.

My immediate idea was to depict Darwin looking back into the past so the starting



**Suzie Zamit - Designer**

point was to have him in full or 3/4 profile on one side and there were a variety of options for the other; early human image profile or skull, ape, fossils, early plant life etc. He dealt with human origins in the Descent of Man published at a later date but it was human evolution that most people associate with Darwin and particularly the Victorian cartoons that depict him with the body of a monkey or the walking upright sequence. I conducted a vox pop among colleagues and friends for an iconic image they associated with Darwin and the majority said a monkey. The Galapagos Islands came second (which don't quite have the same visual appeal on a coin!). I have always loved animals on coins and very much enjoyed the chance to be able to sculpt a chimp portrait on this one.



I decided having Darwin and an ape was the simplest and most recognizable way of saying EVOLUTION. I found many more images of him in 3/4 profile, but with the low

relief required for modern coinage, full profiles are always much more successful and the eye contact between the two is visually very powerful. The fascinating thing too is that Darwin has very deep set eyes and a prominent brow...I'm not sure whether this is fact or not, but his children referred to him as a missing link! Chimps in fact share 95% of our DNA ... I chose a chimp profile and enjoyed myself trying to make it as Darwin-like as possible in its character... aged and serious.

I am now embarked on a life size portrait of Darwin having been tantalized by so much work on one profile and the need to look at the whole head, and especially to get to grips with that wonderful brow and deep-set eyes'.

*Continued on page 8*

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## Token Talk...

by Duff Malkin

### Scarce Golden BC Dairy Token

I had some luck at a VNS show in the 1990's. This token showed up and I had not heard of it so I bought it. Golden, B.C., is not really a noted token issuing place. It was a dairy token so I rather assumed that it would be from the 1930's or 1940's before the plastic dairy tokens came in. But no, this one turned out to be earlier (around 1910's which was unusual.

Since this token was found at about the same time things were going on line. I was able to find out that a Basil Ashton Bradley had married an Owena Frances Starforth in Golden on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1910, and, apparently, that the same Basil Ashton Bradley had died in Vernon on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1940 at the age of 58.

Having engaged in a little obsessive research recently and having more things having come on line (especially in the form of some related family looking for the "Bradley" people) and more sources to search, some facts about Basil Ashton Bradley have emerged but the story is not complete. Some of what has been found out was due to the fact that his father was or became in some ways known because of his having a position in the Church. Basil's fortunes seem at least to have been influenced by those of his father at least once.

His father was the Reverend William Henry Bradley who was 80 years old when he died on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1919. Basil was born at Kingsland, Herefordshire in 1883. As such was the case he thus registers both on the British census of 1891 and 1901. In the latter case he was, on the day the census was recorded, living in the residence of his father but in the case of the former he is living with the family of a William Barlow and Mary E. Wrigley, their sons and daughters and their household staff in Ormskirk, Lancashire. He is described as being a "nephew". It is not clear as to whether he is a nephew of the husband or the wife. Mr. Barlow was 79 at the time and Mary Wrigley was 40. It is conceivable that Basil was just visiting or resided there for a while. There is no reason given as to his being there. At the time Basil was born his father was the Rector of Kingsland and he was apparently into his second wife (the first having died in 1877). He was the rector until 1884 when he became the Vicar of Elsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a post he held until 1906. In spite of this living there then I could not find a record of the father in the 1891 census, which does pose the question as to why. I could find not much on Basil's mother, except that she was born Lucy Ashton Barlow in 1859 in Altrincham, Cheshire. The 1901 census has her at being 42 but she is not in residence with the father and son during the census.



In between 1901 and 1910 Basil came to Canada. We know that he came to Canada by the latter year because both the British Columbia Archives and the Victoria newspaper the "British Colonist" (of June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1910) record that he was married to a Miss Frances Owena Starforth in Golden. Her father, John Henry Starforth (or sometimes Henry John Starforth), is on the 1898 B.C. voters list and is recorded as operating a restaurant in Golden. Her mother Isabella (apparently called "Bellla") died on January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1933 at the age of 67 in Golden. Her father died in Essondale on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1942 at the age of 77. Essondale was where people with mental health problems were sent to and his grave is registered in Woodlands School as "BC Mental Health Services Burials". It is not recorded why he was sent there. Nor is it recorded what happened to Frances Owena Bradley after she married Basil, except that there was one son as a result of the union named Owen. Basil, sometime between 1910 and 1919 returned to England, and not, as was common for then recent English immigrants or so called "remittance" men to serve with the British forces during World War One, because he is not on record as having served and would have been about 31 at the time (and married, which did help).

The next we hear about Basil's father is in the London Times, where, in the January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1919 issue it is recorded that "the Rev. William Henry Bradley, a retired clergyman, formerly of Elsdon, Northumberland, fell down dead while walking on the Queen's Park Golf Links, Bournemouth on Saturday. On July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1919, the London Gazette had a notice in it notifying whosoever his creditors might be that it was necessary for them to get their bills to the state of the executor of the will before the first day of August 1919. *Continued on page 13*

## Charles Darwin 1809 - 1882 *Continued from page 6*

### 'I was born a naturalist'

Charles Darwin was born at The Mount, the family home built by his father Robert in 1798. His grandfather, the physician Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), had been a prominent thinker on evolution in Britain and had published *Zoonomia* in 1794 promoting the idea that life began as microscopic specks in primeval seas developing, over hundreds of millions of years, into the various forms of life. His father, however, remained firmly conventional and the young Charles was raised in a religious family. His upbringing, however, encouraged his early interest in flowers and wild birds.

### 1831 - 1836 Voyage of Discovery

#### 'The Most Important Event of my Life'

Darwin returned to Shrewsbury in the summer of 1831 and, after undertaking a short geological expedition in Wales, received what he called the 'most important event of my life' - he was invited as naturalist aboard HMS Beagle to survey the southern coasts of South America. The voyage took nearly five years. Darwin methodically collected huge numbers of specimens, both fossils and living organisms. He noticed that these species were often incredibly similar, but with distinct differences depending on their exact territory, including, most famously, those of the Galapagos Islands. Though his thoughts were not yet clear, the theory of natural selection was born.

He returned to Britain in October 1836 to find that his letters, notes and journals sent to Henslow, as well as his geological specimens and fossils, had aroused intense interest in the scientific world.

With now typical vigor, Darwin researched extensively. By 1844 he had worked out the essentials of his evolutionary theory and began writing of his findings. He next embarked on a detailed microscopic study of barnacles and in the 1850s drew together the strands of his research to continue what he came to call 'my abominable volume'. By 1859 others were publishing ideas similar to his own and he rushed to bring out *On the Origin of Species* by means of Natural Selection. The first edition sold out on its first day.

### The Theory of Natural Selection

*On the Origin of Species* set out the theory of natural selection, the idea that certain animals of a species, being better adapted than others to their environment, would be more likely to survive and breed so that, over time, the species would evolve bearing the favorable characteristics. Flying in the face of common wisdom and religious convention, Darwin's theory may not have been universally accepted, but changed the scientific world forever.

### Ahead of his Time

In his later years, Darwin wrote ten more books including *The Descent of Man*, and *Selection in Relation to Sex* and *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*. Though Darwin would not extend his ideas to humans until 1871, cartoons of Darwin's head on the body of an ape were commonplace, and his iconic beard was intended as a disguise when in public.

### Down House

Darwin married his cousin Emma Wedgwood in 1839. They moved from London to Down House, near the village of Downe in Kent in 1842, and there he lived and worked for 40 years, devotedly cared for by Emma, in the midst of a growing family of ten children. After recurring bouts of illness, Charles Darwin died at Down House on 19 April 1882 and was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey.

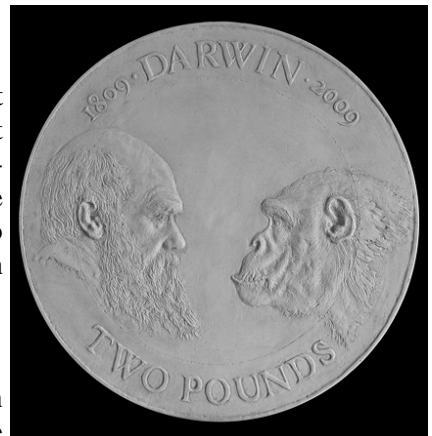
*The Article and pictures ( except one note below) are taken from the British Royal mint Website. <http://www.royalmint.com/store/BritishSilver/UKCDSP.aspx>*

*Coin picture, and the Charles Darwin picture are from the website: <http://24carat.co.uk/frame.php?url=2009twopoundsdarwin.html>*

*Plaster model picture is the Suzie Zamit website: <http://www.suziezamit.co.uk/latest.html>*



Charles Robert Darwin. At the age of 51, Charles Darwin had just published *On the Origin of Species*.



Plaster Model of the Coin.





# AROUND THE WORLD...

With Thomas Deeth

## Z. A. R. COINAGE

The Country of South Africa is about ½ million square miles, the 25<sup>th</sup> largest in the world shaped like a large potato some 1200 miles long from Capetown in the South-west to the Limpopo River bordering Zimbabwe & Mozambique in the northeast and 400 to 600 miles wide from the Atlantic & Indian Oceans in the south and southeast to the Kalahari Desert in the north.

South Africa was unknown to Western Europe until the first Portuguese explorer, Diaz in 1488, first rounded the Cape and entered the waters of the Indian ocean. A decade later, in 1897, the Portuguese explorer, De Gama, sailed past the Cape all the way to India's west coast. This newly discovered southern water route to the Far East quickly became the preferred route for all the oriental trade to European markets. Portuguese traders were successful at significantly undercutting the prices of Venetian traders for oriental goods. Over the next 20 years, Portuguese caravels were able to successfully block all shipments of oriental goods into the middle east via the Red Sea, thus creating an absolute monopoly on growing oriental trade into Europe. The Venetian traders could no longer compete especially with the stiff tariffs the Egyptians charged for passing through the Suez region.

Other European trading nations soon followed such as the Dutch, the Danes, the French, the Germans and the British. The Dutch East Indian Company (Verenigde Oost-indische Compagnie, or VOC) were the first to establish a supply and rest station at Cape Town in 1652 for Dutch traders. The Dutch initially used slaves from India, the Spice Islands (NEI) and Madagascar. The colony grew slowly over the next 150 years or so, attracting additional Dutch farmers, some German settlers and even a group of French Huguenots about 1686. During the period from about 1720 to 1770 some 12000 to 15000 mainly Dutch Boer trekkers began migrating eastward out of Cape Province into what later became known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. They slowly settled the interior, while fighting off native Xhosa tribes (pronounced Sosa) when encountered along the way.

In 1795, the British took over control of the Cape colony to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Revolutionary French, then handed it back to the Dutch in 1803, but promptly annexed the colony in 1806 when the Dutch East India Company declared bankruptcy.

*All coins pictured (except the Krugerrand on page 10) are from the collection of our President, Owen Wright.*



The effigy of the last President of the ZAR Republic, Paul Kruger, appears on the obverse of all these coins. Kruger's name has subsequently been utilized as the denomination for all of today's modern South African Republic gold coins (ie. the Krugerrand see page 10).

1893 Gold Pond



1895 Gold 1/2 Pond



1898 1 Penny



1897 2 Shillings



1897 2 Shillings



1897 6 Pence



1897 2-1/2 Shillings



1897 3 Pence



## Z. A. R. COINAGE *(continued from page 9)*

During the next 25 years or so, the Boers became increasingly disenchanted with the inept bumbling of the British administration and control and were seeking greater political autonomy. This culminated in the Groot Trek (or the Great Trek) of 1836, when some 12,000 additional Voortrekkers and Boer trekkers migrated further east, out of the Cape Colony to populate the areas of Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State regions.

The Boers established a Natalia Republiek in 1839, but it was short lived and was overthrown by the British in 1843 and established as a British Colony the following year because the English were fearful of the Boers obtaining a salt water port on the Indian Ocean, with access to shipping. Further Boer independence was gained when a second Republic, the Orange Free State was officially proclaimed in 1854, followed shortly in 1858 by the First Boer Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (or ZAR), located in the Transvaal region in the northeast and also known as the Transvaal Republiek.

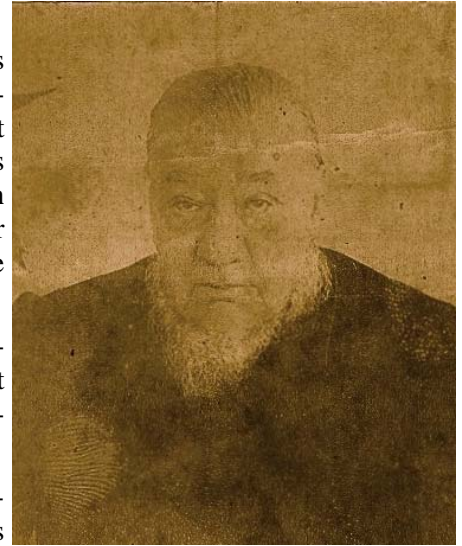
Although the British considered the entire South African region within their colonial sphere, they had willingly granted the Afrikaners autonomous self government albeit under British suzerainty. Over the next few years a number of smaller short-lived republics were also absorbed into the ZAR.

All this began to change, beginning with the discovery of diamonds in the Griqualand, west of the Transvaal, in 1869. After many hostilities with British forces during the late 1870's the first ZAR Republiek fell to the British in 1877 and the Transvaal region was annexed to the British Crown Colony of South Africa.

Then, from 1877 to 1881, continued fighting and further skirmishes finally led to the Afrikaners defeating the British forces in 1881. Britain then signed an armistice and now referred to the territory as the Transvaal State. However, the Afrikaners considered all this as the resurrection of a restored ZAR and ruled the area as such for the next 20 years. When gold was first discovered in 1886, the British once again took a renewed interest in the Transvaal region. Friction increased as the Afrikaner's continued to view the ZAR as their rightfully independent republic, while the British still viewed the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as part of the British Cape Colony. The Boer War between the two groups broke out in 1899 and concluded in 1902, which led to the final demise of the short-lived Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek as well as the other Boer Republiek, the Orange Free State. Some 27,000 Boer women & children died in British internment camps as a result of these brutal hostilities.

Except for a single limited issue (consisting of only 837 pieces of Een (1) Pond gold coins in 1874, no other coinage was minted under the First ZAR. So, the only circulating coinage for the fledgling Republic were issued during the last decade of the second Republiek's existence, beginning in 1892. The Boers utilized the British monetary system, minting 1 penny, 3 Pence, 6 Pence, 1 Shilling, 2 Shilling, 2 ½ Shilling & 5 Shilling pieces. Circulating gold coinage (known as half Pond & Een (or one) Pond issues) were also struck. The coinage was struck for only 6 years, from 1892 to 1897 for all denominations except the following. No pennies were struck in 1895 through 1897, but a final mintage of Pennies were struck in 1898. Een (one) Pond coins were also struck in 1898 & 1900. The gold coins were struck in .916 fineness while all other denominations except the Penny were struck in .925 fineness or sterling.

An effigy of the last President of the ZAR Republic, Paul Kruger, appears on the obverse of all these coins. Kruger's name has subsequently been utilized as the denomination for all of today's modern South African Republic gold coins (i.e. the Krugerrand, pictured). Of the eight denominations issued, 5 depicted the Lion, an Afrikaner and a covered wagon on the obverse, symbolic of the enormous struggle of the Boer Trekkers to settle this vast untamed region.



**Paul Kruger**  
family photo with a fingerprint  
(bottom left) believed to be that  
of the Boer President.  
who's name the gold coins bear.





RAYMOND PALERMO

# WILLIAM II: RUFUS

**W**ILLIAM, the third son of William I (the Conqueror) and Matilda of Flanders, was born in Normandy sometime between 1056 and 1060. He spent much of his youth at the court of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, but this upbringing did not mean that the Church would be a positive influence on young William. As will be seen, quite the opposite eventuated. William matured to be short and stout, with piercing eyes and a ruddy complexion (hence his nickname, "Rufus").

William I's second son, Richard, was accidentally killed while hunting in the New Forest in 1075. Robert and Henry, William's eldest and youngest sons, respectively, frequently rebelled against their father. Robert even wounded his father in one encounter.

However, Rufus remained loyal to his father and was present at his painful death on September 9, 1087. According to the Conqueror's wishes, Robert inherited the Duchy of Normandy, William became king of England and Henry was left £5,000 in silver, a great fortune in those days.

William rushed across the Channel following his father's death and was crowned at Westminster Abbey by Lanfranc on September 26, 1087.

The coinage of William II, at first glance, resembles that of his father. This might reflect the influence of Otto the Goldsmith (or *Aurifaber*) who continued to be responsible for the coinage's various designs and quality control. Like the coins of William I, most of Rufus' issues have a facing portrait and the inscription, "PILLEM R" (with variations) meaning "King William". (At this time, the letter "P" represented "W"). The reverse has one of five designs based on a cross with the legend giving the name of the issuing moneyer and his mint, for example, "BRVNEICONLVND" or "Bruneic of London". Unlike his father's coinage, the quality of design and execution of William II's issues gradually deteriorates over the course of his 13-year reign. The portraits are sometimes not clearly defined and the lettering can be difficult to read. Moreover, his designs tend to be rather unimaginative compared to those of the Conqueror.

William II used just over 50 mints during

his reign compared to around 70 employed by his father. As a result, all of William II's coins are, at best, very scarce. The most important mints during his reign continued to be London, Canterbury, Chester, Lincoln, Winchester and York. Several mints closed but at least one, Totnes in the Southwest of England, was re-opened during this period after being dormant since the time of King Cnut (1016–35).

At the time of William II's accession, his father's final issue with the PAXS design was being struck all over England. This had a facing bust on the obverse and a cross pattee on the reverse, with one letter of the word "PAXS" (peace) enclosed in an annulet in each of the cross's angles. The PAXS penny continued to be struck for the early years of William II's reign.

The first of the five issues assigned to William II is the Profile type, so-called because it has a crowned bust facing right, holding a sword in front. The reverse has a cross pattee with an annulet in the centre over a cross fleury. This issue was minted at 48 mints between the years 1087 and 1090. The remaining four issues of William II all have a crowned facing bust of the King and are named after their reverse designs.

The portrait on William's second issue holds a sword to the left. The reverse has a cross pattee enclosed within a quatrefoil, giving rise to its name for classification, the Cross in Quatrefoil type. This was issued at 52 mints between 1090 and 1093, thus making it one of William II's most common types.

A portrait similar to William I's "Two Stars" type (1077–80) was employed on William II's next issue, the Cross Voided type. The portrait on the obverse has a star on each side of it. The reverse has a voided cross, with an annulet in the centre, over a diagonal cross with an annulet at each of its ends. A very rare variety, struck at Dover, Hastings, Northampton and Norwich, has no stars next to the portrait. The Cross Voided type was minted between 1093 and 1096.

William's fourth issue has a facing portrait with a sword, which is similar to that found on the Cross in Quatrefoil issue. However, the reverse is different, having a cross pattee over a cross fleury. This very rare type was struck at only 35 mints between 1096 and 1099.



*Profile type penny—this type was struck at 48 different mints.*



*Cross in quatrefoil type reverse of second issue is the most common of William's coins.*





Third, Cross Voided type.



Fourth, Cross Pate'e and Fleury type.



Fifth, Cross Pate'e and Piles type.

The fifth and final issue of William I has his crowned facing bust holding a sceptre in its right hand and a star to the right. The reverse has a cross fleury with a pile surmounted by a pellet in each angle. This, the Cross Fleury and Piles type, was minted between 1099 and the King's untimely death the next year at only 34 mints, making it very rare.

William the Conqueror's well-intentioned wish to give Normandy to Robert and England to William placed the nobles and knights on either side of the Channel in an awkward position. The Normans would offend William by pledging their loyalty to Robert while the English gentry would raise Robert's anger by choosing William as their lord. Despite Robert enjoying the backing of Bishop Odo of Bayeux (William I's half-brother), William emerged triumphant. Robert had failed to appear in England, where he had strong support, and William defeated the English rebels. In 1089, William turned his attention to Normandy. For the next few years, he undermined Robert's power base by bribing the Norman barons. Tired of his brother's endeavours, Robert joined the First Crusade in 1096 and pawned Normandy to William for 10,000 marks, with one mark being equivalent to two thirds of an English pound.

William's use of money to bribe loyalty typifies his unscrupulous nature. He would use whatever means he could to gain power and wealth. His equally corrupt minister, the cleric Ranulf Flambard, ably aided him in his dubious ventures. Some of Ranulf and William's tactics included twisting the feudal laws to favour the crown, imposing heavy fines and inheritance taxes and rigidly enforcing harsh forfeiture laws.

Perhaps the biggest overall victim of William and Ranulf's persecutions was the Church, which was viewed by William as merely a rich corporation that deserved to be financially bled dry. One of the main ways he did this was by delaying filling vacant Church clerical positions and taking whatever income was derived from these positions. To add insult to injury, Ranulf was made Bishop of Durham. In 1093, William was afraid that he was dying. In his despair, he arranged for a pious priest, Anselm, Abbot of Bec, to be appointed the new Archbishop of Canterbury (this was after the King had kept the See vacant for four years and had claimed all of its income for this period).

At this time, there were two rival popes, Urban II and Clement III, neither of whom was recognised by the English crown. Anselm pledged his loyalty to Urban II, in keeping with his office

as Abbot of Bec. In addition, the saintly Anselm fiercely preached against the King's homosexual lifestyle. Both of these actions angered William, who tried to rid himself of Anselm, even agreeing to recognise Urban II's Papacy in return for the Pope dismissing the Archbishop. Urban, however, refused William's request. Eventually, in 1097, Anselm went into exile on the Continent. The greedy King gleefully, once again, took over the Archbishopric's estates and associated income. These financial persecutions, together with his scornful attitude towards the Church, earned William the hatred of the clergy.

Churchmen were the principal chroniclers in medieval England. At least partly as a result of the poor relationship between William and the Church, history has not painted William in a favourable light. William never married and had no children. He was also flamboyant and avaricious, cunning and scheming. To his credit, however, William was also a brave soldier and astute commander in the battlefield. As proof of this, William regained lands lost by Robert during the latter's weak rule over Normandy. As a royal builder, he left a lasting legacy to English architecture, Westminster Hall. This huge building, almost 240 feet long by 68 feet wide, has been the venue for many of the British monarchy's most splendid occasions. In true character, William claimed that this was "... a mere bedchamber ..." compared to the palace he had planned to be built nearby. It has lasted to this day but its latter day public use has been rather more sombre. Both King George VI and Winston Churchill lay in state in this hall following their deaths.

William was also a keen hunter. It was this pursuit that led to his premature death. While hunting in the New Forest on August 2, 1100, William was fatally wounded by a stray arrow. Although it was probably an accident, the possibility of murder has never been categorically ruled out. The fact is, however, that no one mourned the passing of William Rufus, least of all the clergy. He was buried, with a minimum of ceremony, under a tower at Winchester Cathedral. As fate should have it, the same tower collapsed only a few years later. William's able but lecherous and greedy brother, Henry I, succeeded him to the throne.

*This article is taken from the British coin magazine "Coin News" (Token Publishing) December 2004, pages 27-28*

## News Flash:

**Mint can't account for missing gold,** By Ian MacLeod, Ottawa Citizen - June 2 2009

OTTAWA — A significant quantity of gold, silver and other precious metals is unaccounted for at the Royal Canadian Mint.

External auditors are investigating a discrepancy between the mint's 2008 financial accounting of its precious metals holdings and the physical stockpile at the plant on Sussex Drive in Ottawa.

The mystery raises possibilities from sloppy bookkeeping to a gold heist.

Officials with the commercial Crown corporation are saying little and refuse to confirm the amount and value of the unaccounted for gold, silver and palladium.

## Scarce Golden BC Dairy Token *Continued from page 7*

The next we hear of Basil is when he returns to Canada in 1919 with his second wife, a Marion (or sometimes Marian) Guest (and, in one case, Gurst) and that they had been living on Hallwood Farm in Cranbrook, Kent. They later had two sons – Arthur James Bradley and Ronald. Thence we cannot find anything more about the wife. She was, incidentally, born in 1888, in Cranbrook, Kent. Basil died in Vernon on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1940. It may well be that when the father died there were enough funds given to Basil, as a result of the settlement of the will that he could return to Canada, with his wife, and start up all over again, but it is not clear.

There are a few questions here. First of all we, to a certain extent, still have to date the token. There is no indication of why Basil came to British Columbia, when he took to farming and or the dairy business in Golden (indeed when they got married in 1910 the newspaper article stated that it was their intent to set up house in Michel, which is some distance away from Golden). Secondly, what happened? Thirdly, what happened to the wives? Fourthly, why did he go back? Fifthly, what did he do when he went back? Sixthly, what happened between 1919 and 1940? There is a period of about 21 years here! Somehow, for this obsessive person, the story is just not as complete as it should be.

This is the only token known to have been issued by him and the only known example of it. There conceivably could at least have been tokens for one quart of milk or a gallon also. At the time there was no really strict enforcement of pasteurization and any person could set up a dairy if he had the building, the cash and the cows.



## My 2 Cents Worth *Continued from page 4*

**Show & Tell: Tom Kovac's** showing was a Canadian ration book from WWII. Similar to the one shown here.

Shortly after the commencement of World War Two, rationing was introduced in Canada (on January 24, 1942), to limit the use of imported food and to free up supplies for the military and their allies. The government introduced rationing because certain things were in short supply, and to ensure that everyone got their fair share. Each household filled out an application and ration books were mailed out on Monday 31 August 1942. Every family member was issued a ration book. Six different series of books were issued. Each book contained coupons for tea, coffee, and sugar, along with spares in the event that other products would be rationed. Butter was added to the list of rationed items in December.

The last Canadian ration book was issued in September 1946, with rationing formally concluding in 1947.



**Stan Chin** showing was a Hawaiian 1883 .50 cent piece "Hapalua" similar to the one shown here.

The Kingdom of Hawaii issued copper cents in 1847 and silver dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars in 1883. These coins lost their legal tender status in 1900 when Hawaii became a U.S. territory and are very sought after collectables.

**Lucky Penny Guess: Les Copan**, with a guess of 321, the correct number being 325.

**Luck Door Prize Winners: Gene Simms** (3) my lucky night,. **Les Copan**, **William Tan**, **Alex Carmel**, **Lynn Balmer** and **Felipe Galvbach**, all for one each.

**New Business:** The general topic of discussion at a lot of our executive meetings lately involve the topic of what we as a club can do to promote our hobby among the younger generation so that the hobby continues to flourish into the future. Some of the ideas that have been thrown around for consideration are; approaching the local school boards about allowing our club to sponsor coin clubs in the schools. Sponsoring a design a coin contest, again in the schools plus Scouts, Guides and other youth groups. Another suggestion put forward was for us to expand our "Coins for Kids" program. In the past we've given every kid coming to our coin show a beginners coin collecting kit, consisting of a information pamphlet on beginning coin collecting /check list for nickel & cents, and an assortment of coins and a magnifying glass, plus other freebies donated by our members. Lets not forget our treasure chest of world coins, always a big draw. It's been suggested that another way to expand this theme would be for the club to acquire some supplies such as 20 pocket sheets and 2 x 2's and perhaps make use of Duo tang Folders or Mini 3 ring binders to **future** encourage the enjoyment of the hobby. We big kids already know that half the fun of collecting is having all the toys that go with it. These are just a few ideas that are up for consideration, but we need more. We are asking you the members to put your thinking caps on and send us you ideas and suggestions. Your can drop me a few lines at [simnglen@hotmail.com](mailto:simnglen@hotmail.com)



## Local Show Schedule: 2009

- NSNS Stamp & Coin Fair ( One Day Show ) Sunday, June 14th, 2009
- NSNS Coin Show ( Two Day Show ) Saturday & Sunday, September 12th & 13th
- NSNS Stamp & Coin Fair ( One Day Show ) Sunday, November 15th

\* Dates are subject to change.

Location: Oakridge Auditorium - 41st and Cambie St. Vancouver BC  
(West Side of Oakridge Shopping Center)

Doors Open: 10am - Free Admission - Free Parking

**Coins - Stamps - Tokens - Paper Money - Post cards - Medals**

**BUY - SELL - TRADE - APPRAISALS**

For more info. Contact: Lynn Balmer (604) 299-3673    [balmoralnu@telus.net](mailto:balmoralnu@telus.net)

- JUNE 27 - 28, Toronto, ON

**Torex - Canada's National Coin Show**, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

- July 11 - 12, Vancouver, WA USA

**NORTHWEST TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY 23RD ANNUAL CONVENTION & AUCTION**

Vancouver Elks Lodge #823, 11605 SE McGillivray Blvd., off I-205 at the Mill Plain exit #28, Vancouver, WA  
For more information, contact Del Cushing 206-244-1596

- AUG. 12 - 16, Edmonton, AB

**Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Annual Convention**

Delta Edmonton South Hotel and Conference Centre, 4404 Gateway Blvd.

For more information, contact Jamie, (780) 903-5343, e-mail: [jhrlrd@shaw.ca](mailto:jhrlrd@shaw.ca)

- OCT. 17 - 18, Toronto, ON

**Torex - Canada's National Coin Show**, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: For more information, please call (416) 705-5348 Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

**SEPT. 12 - 13, Vancouver, BC**

**North Shore Numismatic Society Coin Show**

Oakridge Centre Auditorium 41st & Cambie St.

Hours: Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sun.

Free Parking and Admission, RCMP Counterfeit Display

Sponsor/Affiliate: North Shore Numismatic Society.

For more information contact: Lynn Balmer, email: [balmoralnu@telus.net](mailto:balmoralnu@telus.net)

Telephone: (604) 299-3673.