

Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn 'J' Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

JANUARY 1973

NUMBER 1

The 59th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Dec. 18, 1972, with 13 members present. The President, Len Fletcher, was in the chair.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by John Orach that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The Treasurer reported that the final audit had been carried out by Bryan Topping, who reported that it presents an accurate account of the financial status.

The original dates of May 5th and May 6th are not available at the RA center for our Coin Show, as no commitment was made and no contract signed. The Curling Rink room is available at \$200.00 a day and the earliest available dates are Saturday May 26th and Sunday May 27th.

Peter Degraaf suggested we try to get the Convention Hall at the Chateau, and the President said he would try to get it for May 12th and 13th. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by John McCormick that the President try to get the Convention Hall in May, preferably the second week in May.

The President said we need a program officer, and as yet nobody has offered. He would appreciate it if someone would volunteer to give a program at our next meeting on Jan. 22nd.

The subject, "How to attract new members" was discussed. The President suggested we establish programs at our meetings. Some discussion followed. John McCormick wondered what prompted us to come to meetings. Jack Roberts would like to see programs for the novice collector, also increased auctions might help build up membership.

Peter Degraaf suggested that at the next meeting we might have a symposium on GRADING. He suggested we might ask Maj. Carroll to be the compere, and he and Dick Nash offered to assist. People with coins dealing with grading could bring them. A limit will be set for the debate to allow time for an auction, with each coin having a minimum catalogue value of \$5.00. It was suggested we put an ad in the papers.

Len said he hoped to have an executive meeting in January.

It was moved by B. Burton and seconded by John Orach that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting, Peter Degraaf showed some slides he had made
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and members joined in guessing the dates of some Canadian coins. The last slide showed another Peter reclining in his fur coat.

Members note: Next meeting please bring coin(s), or paper money, tokens etc. with a minimum catalogue value of \$5.00 for the auction.

FROM THE EDITOR

Shortly we will be having our first meeting in 1973 - let us hope it will be even better than the last. We are blessed with the good fortune of living in a country where coin collecting is relatively easy. We have available coin shops, mail order dealers, coin shows etc. to help us on our way.

This year I hope we will achieve the goals which our President has set for us. If we can't achieve all of them, then I hope that some will be possible.

Our 5th annual Coin & Stamp show will be held in the not too distant future. If everyone offers to help in some way, I know he will find it rewarding and the event will become more interesting to him. NOW IS THE TIME to start work on your exhibit.

Recently Jack Roberts, our A.N.A. representative, sent me a list of the advantages in belonging to the A.N.A. I felt it was not fair to publish these until I could include some reasons and advantages in belonging to the C.N.A. I firmly believe that we, as Canadians, should support our Canadian Assoc. and boost what we have to offer - we can start right here in our own club. Then as we progress in our hobby, I think it is only natural that we should join the Assoc. of our neighbours to the south.

It costs \$8.00 to join the C.N.A. and it costs \$8.00, plus an initial fee, to join the A.N.A.

\$\$\$\$ DUES\$\$\$\$

Now is the time to pay your DUES -\$4.00 this year - just over 7¢ a week. If you can't manage to find time to take an active part in our club, at least support us by being a member.

Ruth McQuade
Editor

Most catalogues, that print copies of notes, print the word "specimen" on them, too. - This letter is from a lady who saw a centennial dollar advertised with the word "specimen" printed on it in red:

Dear Sir: I have received my sets, thank you, only I didn't get the name red "specimen" on my dollar bills. Have you got them? I would like to make another order, but I want the dollar bills with red "specimen" on them. Please let me know soon.

"I would be very pleased if you would come and get some coins. On the way down will you please bring me a coin catalogue."

From: Peter Degraaf's file



25th WEDDING COMMEMORATIVE 25 pence COIN

Great Britain issued this 25p coin on November 20th, 1972, to mark the 25th wedding anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II.

It was available from banks for 25p (60¢). It is made of cupro nickel 38 mm, and has the usual Machin portrait on the obverse.

The reverse has the letters E P surrounded by a floral arrangement, with a crown above.

Between the letters EP is a dear little figure of Eros, too small for me to attempt to draw. Around the edge is the inscription "ELIZABETH AND PHILIP 20 NOVEMBER 1947-1972."

This coin will be issued in .925 silver proof, in a presentation case for 5.75 pounds. The ordering address for North American collectors has not been given, but will be released later.

(Please note this drawing is not accurate, but a sketch.)

FIVE PIGS, \$240.00 AND A BIRD BUYS A BRIDE.

Port Moresby, New Guinea (UPI) - A woman marrying for the first time is worth \$240 in cash, five pigs and one cassowary, according to bride price market rules in the remote Jimi Valley of the western highlands of Papua, New Guinea.

A recent government report said that the scale on bride prices had been set at a recent meeting of the valley's local government council.

The maximum price for "a brand new bride" should be \$240 cash, five pigs and one cassowary - a large flightless bird common to New Guinea and northern Australia but rarely seen elsewhere - the report said.

For a woman who has been married once, the price is no more than \$30, two pigs and a cassowary.

The council was blunt in dealing with bride price rates for a woman married more than once - "such women are of no commercial value," the councillors decided.

The councillors also took into account the villager who might not have a pig or cassowary to his name. For the purposes of the new bride prices, a pig is valued at \$35.00 and a cassowary at \$30.00.

From "The Journal"

LORD LEATHERLAND IN THE OBSERVER, London:

"When Britain is about to enter the EC it is somewhat tactless to print on the back of the £5 note a picture of British gunners blowing the French army to blazes and accompanying it with a large portrait of the Duke of Wellington."

Medals struck in the Royal Canadian Mint fall into two main classes: "distinctive" and "commemorative". About 35 different types are struck each year.

WHAT THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOC. HAS TO OFFER

The C.N.A. is a non-profit organization, established in 1950 and incorporated by Dominion Charter in 1963. The membership has increased considerably in the past year, and there are members residing throughout the world, all with common interests in numismatics. The honorary President of the C.N.A. is Mr. J. D. Ferguson, past president of the A.N.A. and a collector for 50 years. Canada has many knowledgeable numismatists whose names are familiar to us all.

Every member of the C.N.A. receives the C.N.A. Journal which is published monthly, and contains articles, up to date reports on activities from club members, classified ads from dealers and collectors, an editorial page and letters to the Editor. The content of the articles is well over 90% Canadian, and rightly so in view of the enormous amount of work in Canadian Numismatics which needs to be done. The Journal is the best forum for the Canadian collector.

The highlight of the year is the annual C.N.A. convention which has been held continuously since 1954 in cities across Canada. At these conventions, an auction is held which has helped to build up individual collections, and provide a sound basis of values for collectors who wish to sell or purchase currency. Dealers have travelled from many places filling their bourse tables with a variety of numismatic items. The conventions are getting bigger and better managed, with the Association now getting some of the money generated at the conventions. It used to be that the host club grew rich and the C.N.A. was left to go begging.

At the yearly meeting other groups, such as the Canadian paper money & International Bank Note Societies meet and exchange views on common problems to help you and your hobby. At the same time collectors exhibit collections in competition for display awards, sharing their knowledge and experience with all. The exhibits are of much better quality now and are more tastefully shown and much more intelligently written up. The improvement in quality and the greater variety in the past five or six years has been amazing. A C.N.A. Convention now is a good place to go to learn something.

Educational sessions are new in the C.N.A. experience. Long overdue, they are a welcome addition to convention activities. They give a golden opportunity to serious collectors to acquaint others with their work, and also learn what others are doing. The advent of educational sessions shows that we are growing up in this country. In time our educational sessions will rival the best in the U.S.A. or Europe. We have so much work to do in the numismatics of our own country that it simply is not necessary to turn these sessions into carbon copies of what goes on in other countries. There is plenty of room for more researchers, and it is hoped the C.N.A. will really encourage this at all levels of numismatic activity.

Four years ago the J.D. Ferguson award was instigated. This award is given annually to the living numismatist who, in the opinion of the Board, has contributed most to the advancement of numismatics in Canada, either through research, writing, publishing or in any other manner, and who had not previously received the award. Every member is given the opportunity to vote for the candidate of his choice.

The Association is starting now to do more for Juniors than ever before. They are encouraging them to participate more in numismatic activities. The "Debbie Jane Gould Memorial Award" has been set up for the benefit of Juniors. The award is open to all junior members of the C.N.A. (details supplied on request.)

The insurance system that existed has now been cancelled as claims exceeded premium payments, but it is expected negotiations are being

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arranged with another insurer. A membership directory has not been issued since 1965 due to so many burglaries.

The C.N.A. Library has many slides as well as books, which are available to all. The library is now being re-organized, and a new library list will soon be issued. Mrs. Hazel Munro is the new librarian, and she will, I'm sure, have plenty of ideas to improve circulation. Though it is not as big as the A.N.A. Library, it nevertheless has many books which are not available to most collectors on a limited budget.

I would like to thank Mr. R. C. Willey, the C.N.A. Historian, for his helpful letter on this subject. I have selected excerpts from this letter at random. I have also taken excerpts from "The Who's What's & Why's of the C.N.A."

R.M. Ed.

WHAT THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOC. HAS TO OFFER

The A.N.A. is a non-profit organization and the largest numismatic body in the world. It was founded in 1891 - chartered for 50 years in 1912 - renewed in perpetuity in 1962. Every member receives the A.N.A. Journal each month. The following is a list of services they offer:

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS: Exhibit in competitive and non-competitive class. Attend educational seminars by world renowned numismatists. Attend award banquet and meet world-wide dealers and numismatists.

AFFILIATION WITH OTHER NUMISMATISTS: Ability to make contact with 28,000 members in most countries.

LIBRARY: Circulating numismatic library available of over 3,000 reference books as well as countless articles, periodicals and catalogues.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE : The new loose leaf library catalogue is sectionalized and can be updated as supplements sent to each member.

RE-PRINTS: Reference works(listed) are available to members at nominal cost.

FREE BOOKLETS TO NEW MEMBERS: Introduction to Numismatics and Dictionary of Numismatic terms.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY: Sent to all members. Addresses can be omitted by those not wishing to have this information published. Specialties listed at small cost.

AUDIO VISUAL PROGRAM: 35 millimeter slides and 16 millimeter sound movies available to clubs.

CLUB BULLETIN: If your club has an ANA representative, they are sent monthly.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES: Clubs can obtain assistance for their programs and activities. Awards in the form of certificates for presentation to speakers or exhibitors are available at no cost. Past President medals and ribbons available at cost.

COMPLAINTS DEPARTMENT: Complaints against another member investigated and corrected.

CODE OF ETHICS: Binding on every member and when breached may lead to discipline.

CERTIFICATION SERVICE: Available to public and members but members can obtain certificates of authentication at 10% discount.

LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION: A continuing fight by the A.N.A. for legislation to prevent counterfeiting and deceptive coin processing is progressing.

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REWARD PROGRAM: Up to \$5,000 can be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for robberies, theft or deaths in connection with crimes committed against ANA members.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION: The President and other officers make representation for legislation prohibiting misleading reproductions and other deceptive practices.

THE NUMISMATIST: Each member receives this up to 160 page magazine.

YOUNG NUMISMATISTS' PROGRAM: Members under 18 receive "The Young Numismatist," and special activities and prizes at annual conventions.

NUMISMATIC INSURANCE PLAN: Comprehensive theft, fire and extended coverage available.

ANA HOSPITAL MONEY PLAN: Provides low cost supplemental hospitalization insurance.

MUSEUM: An extensive ever-growing collection of coins, medals, tokens and paper money is available for study and research at Colorado Springs.

SEMINARS: Annual educational seminars on numismatics held each summer at Colorado Springs.

CREDIT ADVANTAGE: Other ANA members or dealer usually extend credit when number given.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SERVICE: Translation service for a fee, of member's letters from foreign numismatists.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK: ANA promotion of this project assists all numismatists.

HALL OF FAME: The ANA shrine at National Headquarters honours outstanding numismatists.

MEMBERSHIP AWARDS: Silver medals for 15 years and gold medals for 50 years membership.

FARRAN ZERBE AWARD: Highest ANA award made to outstanding and distinguished service (annual)

MEDAL OF MERIT: Annual - Awarded for outstanding service to ANA and science of numismatics.

LITERARY AWARDS: Annual - First, second and third and 5 honourable mentions for articles published in the Numismatist.

EXHIBIT AWARDS: Annual - First, second and third prize in 13 categories at convention. Medals given to all non-winners in appreciation of efforts.

BULLETIN AWARDS: Annual Plaques awarded to best Club Bulletin and to State or Regional bulletins.

JEWELLERY Etc. Silver or bronze medals or buttons or emblems for use on stationery.

Submitted by Jack Roberts (A.N.A. representative for C.O.C.C.)

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GOLD

They say that diamonds are a girl's best friend, but I also think some gold would be very useful too!

"No other commodity has attracted such a universal interest throughout all of man's economic history as has gold. Its malleability, ductility and virtual indestructibility make it valuable for industrial, dental and ornamental purposes. Its scarce occurrence in geological deposits, and the high cost of mining it, enhance the value even more.

One ounce of gold can be beaten into a wafer thin sheet covering 100 square feet, or drawn out to a 50 mile long thread, or used to plate a thread of wire 1,000 miles long."

WOULD YOU LIKE TO IMPROVE YOUR COIN GRADING?

Come to our next meeting Jan.22, 1973 and join in our Coin Grading symposium. Maj. S.S.Carroll will be on hand, assisted by Peter Degraaf and Dick Nash.

Bring a coin (or equivalent) with a catalogue value of \$5.00 for the auction.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - NOVEMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NOVEMBER 1972</u>	<u>TO NOVEMBER 30,1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	73,615	310,138
Nickel	\$1.00	104,530	2,618,245
	50¢	18,302	2,455,898
	25¢	3,698,302	39,177,653
	10¢	9,618,302	52,053,653
	5¢	16,758,302	53,141,653
Bronze	1¢	<u>70,104,877</u>	<u>394,897,357</u>
		100,104,230	544,654,597

Included in the above figures is the following production: 34,526 sets at \$12.00; 33,443 sets at \$6.50; 200,053 sets at \$4.00; 310,138 Silver dollars; 131,247 Nickel dollars.

A NEW TOP FOR OUR FRONT PAGE:

I asked our former President Al Driega if he would make me a new heading for our bulletin before he left his office. He arrived with it one slippery night. The arms in the center portray the Official crest of the City of Ottawa. On the right is the 1967 Convention medal issued by the Ottawa and Capital City Coin clubs. Thank you Al.

Doug McKay sent a message to one of our members saying that he is happily settled in Washington State, and he sent us his regards.

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Coming Events:

APRIL 14-15 O.N.A. Annual convention at Waterloo Motor Inn, Waterloo

JULY 19-21 C.N.A. Convention-Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn Saskatoon

OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS ASSOC. 2nd Sunday each month - Chateau Laurier

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD JANUARY 22, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

BRING SOMETHING FOR THE AUCTION - BRING YOUR DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES DUES



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J' Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

FEBRUARY 1973

NUMBER 2

The 60th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Jan.22, 1973, with the President, Len Fletcher in the chair. There were 10 members present.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Tom Muir that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Regarding our Coin Show, the President stated that there were no 2 days available that do not conflict with something. He felt that we must work with the Coin Dealers. He suggested we could have a 1-day show on May 13,1973, or a 2-day show Oct. 13th and 14th.

Mr. Carlisle wondered if we got more people (dealers etc) with a 2-day show, and the opinion was that we did, as some would come from the Maritimes or the U.S.A., but they would not come for a 1-day show.

At the request of the President the members voted by a show of hands, and it was agreed that we have a 1-day show on May 13, 1973, in the Convention Hall of the Chateau Laurier hotel.

John Orach suggested we immediately make plans for a 2-day show next year.

Michael Curry agreed to be our much needed programme officer. The secretary suggested that Tom Shipman be our representative to the O.N.A. convention.

Peter Degraaf moved a vote of thanks be given to Ruth McQuade for her work in producing the bulletin during 1972. This was seconded by Mr. Carlisle.

Discussion on the forthcoming show followed, and the following were asked to participate:

Peter Degraaf	-	in charge of	bourse tables
Tom Muir	-	"	" bid board
Jack Roberts	-	"	" publicity
Ruth McQuade	-	"	" exhibits

The President suggested we might sell tickets on a gold set, each book having 12 tickets - tickets 50¢ each. The seller would sell 10 tickets and have the remaining 2 for himself. Some discussion followed regarding the propriety of using this means for raising funds.

Due to the fact that Maj.Carroll was not well and Dick Nash did not appear, and due to the terrible weather which kept many people at home -

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the Symposium on Grading was cancelled. It will be held next month. It was moved by Peter Degraaf and seconded by Tom Muir that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting Peter Degraaf conducted a short auction.

BRING SOMETHING NICE FOR THE AUCTION FEBRUARY 26, 1973

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - DECEMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>DECEMBER 1972</u>	<u>TO DECEMBER 31, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	39,881	350,019
Nickel	\$1.00	57,796	2,676,041
	50¢	59,734	2,515,632
	25¢	4,565,734	43,743,387
	10¢	8,115,734	60,169,387
	5¢	9,275,734	62,417,387
Bronze	1¢	56,407,234	451,304,591
		78,521,847	623,176,444

Included in the above figures is the following production: 37,661 sets at \$12.00; 36,354 sets at \$6.50; 221,456 sets at \$4.00; 350,019 Silver dollars and 139,707 Nickel dollars.

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SNIPPETS

Feb. 1953 Maj. Carroll recalled collectors of old and their valuable publications.

March 1953 Mr. Potter gave a talk on Japanese craftsmanship and displayed swords and miscellaneous objects from his private collection.

Oct. 1954 The C.N.A. was asked to hold its annual meeting in the summer of 1955 in Ottawa.

May 1955 Mr. J. Pittman was speaker on Canadian Decimals, and passed around a complete set of silver 5¢ pieces in EF to Unc condition, which Mr. Pittman had procured prior to the second world war, for slightly less than double face value.

A NEW ACQUISITION

It is our pleasure to announce the issue of a unique specimen, which, though not for sale, we believe to be of interest to all collectors of this type. The specifications are as follows:

Weight - 9 lbs. 15 oz. Date of issue - 1 Aug. 1949

Denomination - Boy Condition - Strictly uncirculated

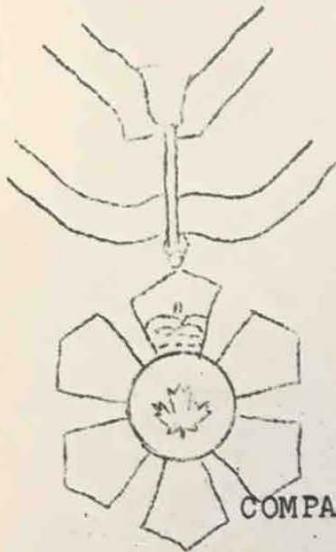
Obverse - Rather pleasing features, resembles previous issue, lusty voice.

Reverse - Moist, but contoured well for application of palms in future.

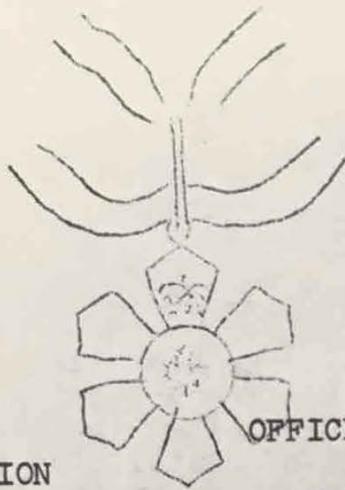
Rarity - Unique

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bletcher
NUMISMATISTS

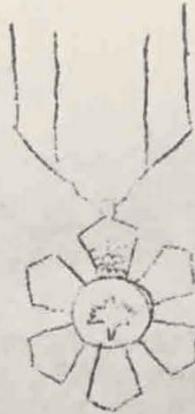
Seen in the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine.



COMPANION



OFFICER



MEMBER

ORDER OF CANADA

In the November 1972 bulletin, there was a story about the "Order of Canada". In July 1972, the constitution of the Order was revised. The Order of Canada, instituted on July 1, 1967, is designed to honour Canadians for outstanding achievement and service. There are at present 121 Companions of the Order and 268 holders of the Medal of Service.

The Order of Canada as revised will comprise three levels of membership. COMPANION of the Order remains the first level; Medal of Service is replaced by the designation OFFICER of the Order, and this level will include all who now hold the Medal of Service. A third level, MEMBER of the Order, will provide for recognition of persons who have given distinguished service, within a given profession.

Not more than 15 persons may be appointed in any one year as COMPANIONS and the total number of COMPANIONS is not to exceed 150. OFFICERS may be appointed to the number of 40 persons a year and up to 80 persons may be appointed as MEMBERS of the Order.

The badge of the Order, with its six white enamelled arms remains unchanged. The COMPANION badge is distinguished by a red maple leaf in the centre, while the slightly smaller OFFICER badge has a gold leaf. Both are worn suspended from a ribbon around the neck. The badge of a MEMBER of the Order, with a silver maple leaf is worn on the left breast. Women members of the Order wear the badge held by a bow on left shoulder.

All persons who hold the Medal of Service will be asked in due course to return the insignia which will be replaced by the new badge of OFFICER of the Order.

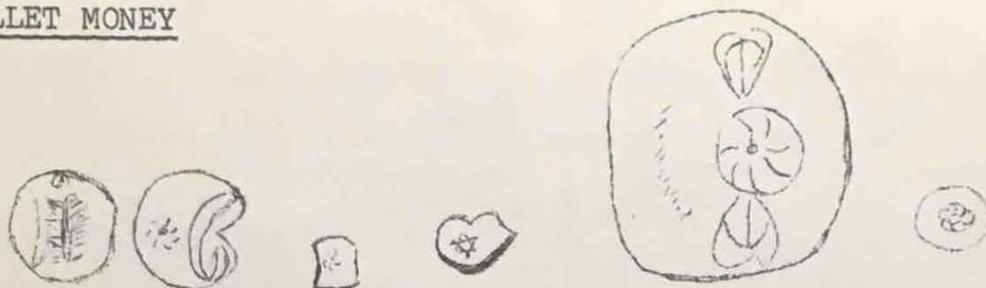
All members of the Order are entitled to have letters placed after their names. From July 1st, 1972 onward, the degrees of membership will be designated by letters after surnames as follows: for the COMPANION C.C.; for the OFFICER O.C.; for the MEMBER C.M.

While Canadians are the primary recipients of the Order, the constitution provides that persons who are not Canadian citizens, and whom Canada has reason to honour, may be appointed as honorary members in any of the three levels of membership.

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Benjamin Franklin was among supporters to use the rattle snake as the national emblem. Still later he urged adoption of the turkey and was disappointed when the eagle was selected. He thought the turkey would be a better choice because it was a native of America. He must have become reconciled to the eagle later because he called it, ".....a bird of courage."

BULLET MONEY



Bullet money is associated with Siam. The name Siam was changed to Thailand in 1949. Siam was one of the few surviving absolute monarchies where the King could do as he pleased, but since 1932 the King has been advised by the Council of State. The population is largely made up of peasant farmers who live in the fertile lowlands. Rivers regulate their lives. Many of them live on the river banks in houses built on stilts to prevent flooding. Others live in House-boats.

Evidence shows there must have been silver coinage in Siam for hundreds of years - as early as Henry III of England. The shape of the bullet money is peculiar - it is not flat and it bears no effigy or written characters. It is short with both ends pressed inward and for the most part is made of silver. It has long been called a bullet from the shape it formed. Some of them look like small silver marbles. It is usual for each bullet to have 2 marks, but more marks are known, the large ones sometimes have 5 marks. The first mark represents the Dynasty, the other the personal mark of the reigning sovereign. No effigy of the King appears as it would have created technical difficulties to produce a portrait. Gold bats have been made and some were made of other metals.

The coinage of Siam also furnishes the standard of weight. The TICAL (or baht, bat) which is the correct name for bullet, is the unit of currency and also the unit of weight:

80 ticals equal 1 chang

50 chang equal 133½ lb. avoirdupois

The T'ai have ruled Siam since the 13th century. Some of them came originally from Central and Southern China, and they were the first to introduce standardised silver currency. They probably borrowed the idea from some other place.

When the bullet coin first came into use is obscure, but it may have been as early as the end of the 13th century. At least 60 different marks have been found on these coins. They were made in various sizes - 1, ½, ¼, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, and weighs from 9 gm - 15.8 gms.

Prior to 1782 each end of the bullet was struck only once leaving the ends flat, but after 1782, each end was given 2 hammer strokes, leaving a ridge.

Various presentation coins have been issued in addition to the official coinage. These were used at many royal ceremonies. The King was expected to display generosity and charity by distributing money to the aged and poor and those attending royal ceremonies. King Taksin is known to have issued presentation bullet coins.

These bullets or bats are quite interesting, and some absorbing time could be spent in the study of the various designs.

Ref.: Kneidler & Guehler 1961

Reginald Le May

Albert J. Rub - "World Coins" Jan. 1972

W.D. Craig "Coins of the world"

R.M.

MAY 13th

Yes, the City of Ottawa Coin Club's Annual Coin & Stamp Show will be held in the Convention Hall of the Chateau Laurier hotel on May 13, 1973.

This year I hope we have a good number of competitive exhibits. First and Second awards will be given for the following categories:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Canadian Decimals | 5. Paper Money |
| 2. World Coins including U.S.A. | 6. Junior exhibits |
| 3. Gold coins | 7. Topical |
| 4. Tokens, Medals, badges etc. | 8. General (miscellaneous) |

THE BEST OF SHOW - will win the Norval Parker Memorial Trophy.

WE ALSO NEED SOME NON-COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

"An acquaintance of Robert Graves, informed that there was no money in poetry, replied that there was no poetry in money, either."

.....

COMING EVENTS

- Feb. 26, 1973 Bring something for the auction which will follow the SYMPOSIUM ON GRADING
- April 14-15 O.N.A. Annual convention at Waterloo Motor Inn, Waterloo, Ont.
- July 19-21 C.N.A. Convention Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Aug. 23-27 A.N.A. Convention at Sheraton-Boston, Boston, Mass.
- May 13, 1973 C.O.C.C. Annual Coin & Stamp Show -Chateau Laurier hotel
- 2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers -Chateau Laurier

Dear sir:

"I would like to find out about the american coins. I was told that a 1947 american coin was very scarce but could not find the value. My mother just broke her back in November and got her cast of in February, so I'm trying to find a valueable coin so her and I can go to California for her health."

Thankyou,

(from P.DeG. file)

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD FEBRUARY 26th, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

MARCH 1973

NUMBER 3

The 61st meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Feb. 26, 1973, with the President Len Fletcher in the chair. There were 23 members and 1 guest present.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Gerhard Schneider that the minutes be adopted as printed. At the last meeting John Orach suggested that we make plans for a 2-day show next year. The President said he had now made a tentative booking for Saturday and Sunday, May 11th and 12th, 1974.

The President previously suggested we sell tickets on a gold set - a custom carried on by other clubs. He said he was now arranging to have some tickets printed.

A further short discussion followed on whether or not we have plaques or certificates, as awards for our annual show. The executive committee will look into this, and submit their views at the next meeting.

Al Driega explained about the lack of co-operation on the part of the RA centre and apologized for the mix-up.

Jack Roberts asked if we had heard if the CNA convention would be held in Ottawa in 1976. Maj. Carroll said the officials would not be meeting until Torex time.

Members were asked to start bringing their donations to Tom Muir for the BID BOARD. Tom asked that all items be worth at least a dollar.

The secretary confirmed that Tom Shipman was our delegate to the ONA convention this year.

The President said he hoped to have an executive meeting within the next couple of weeks.

Michael Curry said he was making plans to publish a group of articles. He hoped some members would consider producing original articles on any numismatic subject for this booklet. He also asked for volunteers to give talks at our meetings - these need not be long.

The secretary asked members to consider entering non-competitive displays as well as competitive exhibits at our coin show. Jack Roberts hoped we could have some junior exhibits. This subject will be discussed at the executive meeting.

The President then called on Maj. Carroll to begin the Symposium on Grading. He was assisted by Dick Nash, Peter Degraaf and Dr. J. Haxby.

cont'd

Following the Symposium, it was moved by Mr. Carlisle and seconded by J. Phillips that the meeting adjourn.

An auction followed, which was conducted by Dick Nash. Some very nice coins changed hands at reasonable prices.

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A ROVING REPORT REGARDING GRADING

Maj. Carroll opened the discussion by saying that, "Grading has caused more arguments, as it is a matter of opinion". Grading started in the U.S.A. after World War 11, prior to that time there were less grades. In the 'olden days' they had FAIR, GOOD, FINE AND UNCIRCULATED. When collectors started specializing in decimal coins, collecting dates, prices rose, and people started to get fussy and interested in grades. When there were more grades, there were more arguments.

Dick Nash explained the grading guide by Willey & Charlton. He then explained another system which used numerals - the proof-like was given as 1, and other grades in lower decimals.

Dr. Haxby explained that "condition" was the amount of wear a coin has sustained. PROOF, PROOF-LIKE AND UNCIRCULATED are all uncirculated coins. Some proof coins do get into circulation. A PROOF coin is not a condition. BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED means just that - brilliant uncirculated. When the MINT LUSTRE has gone, it cannot be restored. Scarcity of coins should have no bearing on grading.

When does a coin begin to circulate? - it begins to circulate as soon as it leaves the Mint. An uncirculated coin with a slight rub is really AU. Essentially there are no uncirculated coins.

If you look at the high spots on a coin that has lost something, you will see the colour changes - either to grey or a yellowish tinge. It is then you have to decide whether it is a bag mark or due to circulation.

One important factor to note is that GRADING IS DEPENDENT ON THE ISSUE - some coins are not definitely struck, ie, Blacksmith tokens, which had a mushy, shallow striking.

In answer to a question - we were told that WHIZZING was prevalent. It was done with a high speed tool with a wire brush, and the result gives the coins a sheen. Dipping was very tricky, but useful when lightly tarnished.

Peter Degraaf said the same grading system was used for paper, coins and medals. He drew some interesting diagrams on the blackboard to illustrate points that are the first to become worn, and also how some coins have been weakly struck in places. He discussed "ghosting".

The Royal Canadian Mint has never issued any Canadian Proof coins. The ISSUING AUTHORITY of a country decides if a coin will be designated proof. The first strikes from new dies make coins like proof, so it is possible to find coins that resemble proof.

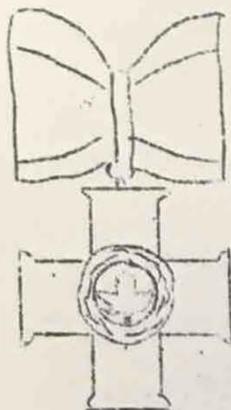
We learned that the nickel coins are improving, also that it is harder to make a fine quality .500 silver coin than a .925 silver coin.

This was a most interesting discussion and a subject we might pursue again.

R.M.

"Bread sold at fifteen sols per loaf at Quebec in 1645.
In the same year a cord of wood brought ten sols."

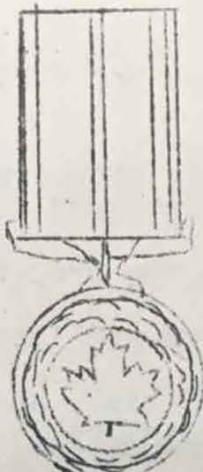
CANADIAN BRAVERY DECORATIONS



Cross of Valour



Star of Courage



Medal of Bravery

A medal of Courage was included in the Order of Canada in 1967 but it was concluded soon afterwards that a single award would not serve to recognize all deserving acts of bravery in an equitable manner. Consequently no awards have been made and the medal is now superseded by a series of three decorations. Instances of extraordinary heroism in circumstances of extreme peril will be marked with the award of the Cross of Valour. Other outstanding courageous actions may

qualify for the award of the Star of Courage or the Medal of Bravery.

The new bravery decorations will be awarded with the approval of the sovereign by the Governor General on the advice of the Canadian Decorations Advisory Committee.

THE CROSS OF VALOUR is a cross of four equal arms enameled red and edged with gold. At its centre is a maple leaf surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold. The cross is worn suspended from a red ribbon around the neck.

THE STAR OF COURAGE is a silver star of four points with maple leaves in the angles between the points and at the centre a laurel wreath in gold surrounds a maple leaf. The ribbon is blue with two narrow red stripes at either side.

THE MEDAL OF BRAVERY is a circular silver disc bearing on the face the eleven point maple leaf which forms a part of the Canadian flag surrounded by a laurel wreath. The ribbon is blue with three red stripes. On the reverse of the three decorations is the royal cypher E.R.11 - surmounted by the crown.

Those receiving bravery decorations shall be entitled to have appropriate letters placed after their names as follows: for the Cross of Valour C.V.; for the Star of Courage S.C. and for the Medal of Bravery M.B.

FROM THE EDITOR

May 13th is the day I hope we will all see a lot of each other, while we are arranging our exhibits. DON'T LET OUR CLUB DOWN!

If you have any other interesting things, make up a non-competitive exhibit as well.

Our club owns a few cases, so please let me know if you wish to borrow one.

Spare a thought for our programme officer, Michael Curry, and try to prepare a little talk on some numismatic subject.

Don't forget to bring Tom Muir something for the BID BOARD. If he has the donations in good time, his life will be more pleasant.

I know members will join me in saying "Welcome" to Dr. J. Haxby, a new member.

Time gentlemen to pay your dues!

Ruth McQuade

EXHIBIT RULES

1. Exhibitors must be in good standing in the C.O.C.C. (see Article V Section 2 of the Constitution), excepting JUNIORS. Juniors must be under 18 yrs. of age.
2. An exhibitor may enter one display of not more than 3 cases in each category, and may exhibit in every category.
3. All items in the display must be the property of the exhibitor.
4. Competitive displays must not show any identification of exhibitor.
5. All exhibits are shown at owner's risk, and neither the C.O.C.C. or the Chateau Laurier shall be liable in the event of loss or damage to any exhibit.
6. Exhibitors will be responsible for setting up their displays before the show opens, in their allotted space. They should be completed before 10 a.m. May 13, 1973.
7. Exhibition chairman can re-designate displays to another category if it is deemed necessary.
8. The selection of prize winning exhibits is the responsibility of the judges and their decision is final. The names of the judges are locked in the secretary's heart and will not be revealed. First and Second awards will be given for each category.
9. Club cases should measure approximately 18" x 30" outside and 16½" x 28½" inside.

The exhibit categories are listed in last month's bulletin.

NOTE: NO MATERIAL OF ANY KIND MAY BE SHOWN OUTSIDE EXHIBIT CASE.

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EXCERPT FROM LETTER and

from speech by Paul Johnson, C.N.A. Junior Dir.

"Where do you find the junior collector? Look for him. Ask around! Ask your children, if any, or the neighbours. Inquire at Coin Shows and ask your collecting friends. Have a Junior Collector Night and have every adult bring a Junior guest that he has to find somewhere. The search could be interesting and the results might liven up the club meeting. One place to find junior collectors is in a Boy Scout troop, many of which are church connected. Ask the troop of your church, then contact the Scout leader and ask if any of the boys are working on coins for Merit badges. Invite the Scout troop to one of your meetings. This could also pertain to inviting such groups as the girl guides, school clubs and community clubs to one of your meetings or Coin Show. Put flyers up in all the high schools about an upcoming meeting or encourage Juniors to come out by having some publicity in the newspaper or on the radio. Have a Junior information table at your annual Coin Show explaining about your club - this should be manned by one or two juniors in the club already."

THE CARTWHEEL

Have you ever noticed the lettering on a cartwheel? It is incuse. These coins were made by Matthew Boulton at the Soho Mint.

Boulton was born in Birmingham Sept. 3, 1728, and entered his father's works at an early age. In 1762 the "works" were moved to a larger building, which could accomodate 1,000 men, and which became known as the "Soho" Mint.

In 1775 Boulton and James Watt became partners, and the introduction of steam greatly furthered their work.

Boulton discovered many base coins in circulation and wished to issue proper coinage for the government. It was not until 1779 that he received his first order, which was for 500 tons of copper coins made up of 2d, 1d, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The designs submitted were satisfactory, and the dies were cut by Kuchler. These were the first English regal coins to be made by steam power. The size and weight, plus the broad band around the edge, earned them the name "cartwheel".

On the obverse the King is presented with a draped bust, and on the reverse Britannia is transformed into a symbol of Britain's increasing maritime power, by the substitution of a trident for a spear and the addition of waves at her feet and a sailing ship in the background. "Soho" is inscribed on a rock in the foreground. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d and $\frac{1}{4}$ d did not appear until 2 yrs. after the big cartwheel, and for the first time on a regal coin, the farthing had its denomination on the coin.

Each 2d piece weighed 2 ounces
" 1d " " 1 ounce
" $\frac{1}{2}$ d " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" $\frac{1}{4}$ d " " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

These coins were of such good quality and made so accurately that they were often used for weights as well. The coins were so effective that forgery was almost impossible. The issue of these fine pieces put a stop to the issuing of tokens. The large cartwheels did not remain too long in circulation as they were found to be too cumbersome.

Boulton & Watts made coins until 1806. They employed several artists and through some of them the machinery was improved. There were numerous die sinkers and engravers available.

Many other coins, medals and tokens were struck at the Soho Mint. They also made coins for foreign countries and the British colonies.

In 1850 the mint was closed and most of the building was sold to J. Heaton, so the machines were used for many more years. In 1860 James Watt erected a new mint.

::::::::::

Striker of medals and of men
 In that fierce age
 When striking was the rage
 And Rome the lion's den;
 And thou didst cut with chisel, sword and pen
 What golden hours were thine
 What dreams divine?
 Beneath the blue Italian skies
 Stamping the die that never dies.

from: Ode on Cellini

\$5 BILL NOT WORTH ONE CENT

According to the Bank of Canada, it doesn't have to give you a cent for a \$5 bill.

"The holder of a Bank of Canada note has no right on presentation of his note to obtain anything from the bank," it says in a legal argument filed at the Supreme Court of Canada.

The central bank will ask the court Monday for permission to appeal Ontario court decisions which found that the bank must replace some \$23,000 destroyed by a 1959 fire.

Bay Bus Terminals of North Bay, were transporting \$26,000 between North Bay and Temiskaming when a fire destroyed all but \$3,000 of the shipment.

The bus company, claiming that the Bank of Canada notes were promissory notes, went to court seeking replacement for the burnt bills.

It was successful at trial and in the Ontario Court of Appeal. The bank is asking the Supreme Court to set aside these decisions. For purposes of the legal argument, the bank has conceded that a \$5 bill was destroyed in the bus fire.

In its written arguments, the bank said that the only provision for redemption of Bank of Canada notes until 1967 obligated the bank to sell gold to any person "who demands it and tenders the purchase price in legal tender."

The obligation, contained in the Bank Act prior to 1967, extended only to 400 ounce gold bars and even this obligation was suspended when the Bank of Canada went into business in March 1935.

In the revision of the Bank Act approved by Parliament in 1967, the gold privilege was wiped out. "So the fact is that* of Canada notes have never been redeemable in gold or in anything else," the bank says.

The face of the bank notes also were altered in 1967 and the promise to pay the "bearer on demand" was taken off the bills. In their place are the words "This is legal tender."

"The true qualities and characteristics of a \$5 Bank of Canada note," says the bank, are: IT IS NOT AND NEVER HAS BEEN REDEEMABLE FOR GOLD COINS OR GOLD BULLION. IT IS INTENDED FOR CIRCULATION IN CANADA AS CURRENCY OR MONIES. IT IS LEGAL TENDER.

Since it is not redeemable in gold, is intended for circulation in Canada and is legal tender, it is money or currency and it is the sole circulating medium of exchange. In fact, says the bank, the holder of a \$5 bill is no different from the holder of a quarter, "who has no right to obtain any form of currency in exchange for his 25-cent piece.

The Bank of Canada note is an obligation on the bank, "but it is not a promissory note." It says a promissory note is a promise to pay a certain sum of money. "Something which is of itself money cannot be a promise to pay in money," argued the bank.

from

*Bank

The Ottawa Citizen

In breaking up an old fishing yawl at Scarborough, a large number of old pennies were found, pierced through the middle, so as to serve as collars to the nails joining the planks and woodwork. The number of pennies so used is estimated at several hundreds.

Jan.1913 Spinks Num.Cir.

COUNTERFEIT SEMINAR

A new club called the Vancouver International Coin Enthusiasts (VICE) is sponsoring a counterfeit seminar, working in co-operation with the British Columbia Numismatic Assoc.

Two of the lecturers will be Mr. Virgil Hancock and Mr. John Hunter. The course includes 3 days, May 19-21, 2 nights lodging, 2 breakfasts and 2 dinners - all for \$75.00. Only 40 applicants can be accommodated.

If interested send money to Vancouver International Coin Enthusiasts, P.O. Box 35484, Stn. "E", Vancouver 13, B.C. Make cheque payable to Dennis Lane or Arthur Honour.

No knowledge of counterfeits is needed.

XXXXXXXXXX

THE C.N.A. LIASON DIRECTOR SAYS:

"Growth is the big keypoint this year."

If anyone knows of a club who is not a member of the C.N.A. please let us know.

The C.N.A. is interested in our programs at monthly meetings and intends to publicize those that have success with the members.

The C.N.A. Club Liason Director is Paul Siggers.

SSSSSSSSSS

We ask any member who has not yet paid his or her 1973 dues to please do so, otherwise this will be the last bulletin.

COMING EVENTS

March 26, 1973 - We hope to have some speakers to give short talks.

April 14-15 O.N.A. Annual Convention at Waterloo Motor Inn
Waterloo, Ont.

July 19-21 C.N.A. Convention Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn
Saskatoon, Sask.

Aug. 23-27 A.N.A. Convention at Sheraton-Boston, Boston, Mass.

May 13, 1973 C.O.C.C. Annual Coin & Stamp show - Chateau Laurier

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers " "

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MARCH 26th, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

APRIL 1973

NUMBER 4

The 62nd meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Richilieu Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on March 26, 1973, with the President, Len Fletcher in the chair. There were 21 members and 3 guests present.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by J. Roberts that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The President, on behalf of the club, expressed our sympathy to Mr. Allan on the recent loss of his wife.

It was moved by J. Roberts and seconded by Mr. Kelly that plaques (which are presented to the winners of exhibits at our annual coin show) be continued subject to the availability of funds.

Members were reminded to give their donations to Tom Muir, for the BID BOARD, before the April meeting. He has received 3 donations so far.

JUNIOR exhibits were discussed. It was moved by J. Roberts and seconded by J. McCormick, that the recommendation of the executive be carried out, ie, that any Junior may exhibit regardless of whether he (or she) is a member or a dependent of a member. (Exhibits for coin show)

The President reported that a successful executive meeting had been held at his home.

Reports: P. DeGraaf has sold from 10-15 tables at \$20.00 each.

J. Roberts will issue flyers, be on Channel 3 and CKOY.

Ruth said we had sufficient non-competitive displays and would like to hear from some competitive displayers.

J. Roberts said he had been to Torex, and he thought people were beginning to prefer Tokens and Paper money. He said that Canadian Coins had won the first prize. He had won a 3rd prize.

April has 5 Mondays, but we will still have our meeting on the 4th Monday, which is Easter Monday.

J. McCormick suggested we contact the editors of the newspapers for help in advertising our Coin Club meetings.

The President had books of tickets available for members to sell. A Gold Set was bought from one of the members.

Mr. Allan suggested that people pick up interesting stories when travelling, and he thought the members would enjoy hearing about them.

The Treasurer said that DUES were now DUE.

(over)

Tom Muir won the 50-50 draw. Mr. Ott won the door prize.

An application was received for honorary life membership. This will be reviewed by the executive, and brought forward at the next meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Mason and seconded by Mr. Allan that the business part of the meeting be adjourned.

Michael Curry was unable to be present to provide a programme, but Mr. Allan told us some interesting experiences he had had while travelling. Dr. Pace told about some stamps he had saved as a boy, which were more valuable when cancelled. Ruth McQuade passed around pictures of the new Jersey coins.

Dick Nash then conducted an auction, which proved to be useful.

FROM THE EDITOR

All of us have, at some time recently, thought about, talked about, and read about the Olympic coins that Canada will issue.

This has led me to think about the original Greek Olympic games, and to look again at the pictures of the wonderful coins they produced at that time - some of the most perfect coins ever struck. I have thoroughly enjoyed reading about this subject, and hope perhaps I have dug up some small item that will help you too, to fill in the background.

In next month's bulletin, there will be an article by our former President, Al Driega, about the Olympic coins that have been produced in our time, and he says, "It has only been since 1952 that these events have been captured symbolically on coins."

Some of us have perhaps wondered what the designs for the Canadian Olympic coins will be like. I thought it might be fun to see what our ideas would be like! I am offering a 1973 Silver dollar (R.C.M.P.) for the best design sent to me for a Canadian Commemorative or Olympic coin. If I do not get at least six entries, then I shall withdraw my offer.

May I remind our members to try a little competition in our coming annual show May 13, 1973. We have wonderful trophies to aim for and its much more fun when we have more competitors.

Ruth McQuade-Editor

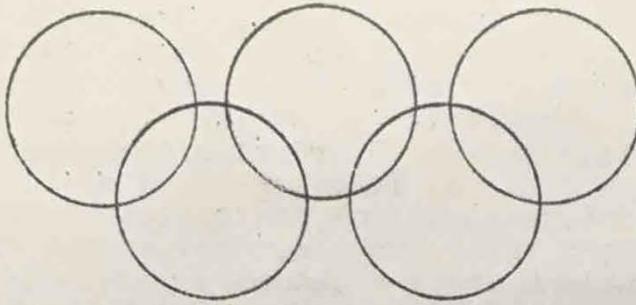
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"Once upon a time, in faraway Coinland, a numismatist awoke one morning with a bright idea. He would buy a computer, program it with the entire history of the coin markets of all time, insert every iota of counsel, speculation, and possibility, and thereby find out, electronically, how to make a fortune in coins. All he would have to do is to ask the computer what he should do in the coin market, do it, and retire.

Thus it came about, after three strenuous and long years of hard work, frustration, and checking and rechecking, the work was done. The computer was ready to go! The computer had all the information ever thought of, written, conjectured, or possible, including impossibilities like a date freeze!

The big moment was truly here. He pushed the "read-out" button, and with bated breath he stood by while the big machine whirred and blinked. At last it began to type out a message. It read, "Buy low, Sell high!"

Harold Cohen, Baltimore, Md.



THE ORIGIN OF THE OLYMPICS

If you travel down the west coast of the Peloponnese, you will reach a small port Katakolon. Not far inland is Pyrgos, and from there you can reach Olympia in an hour by train.

It was here that all the Hellenes came to worship the great deities they loved - Olympian Zeus and his divine partner Hera, and it was here they met to celebrate the Olympic games. Olympia was merely the name of a level plain, a small enclosure in the district of Elis, situated at the junction of two rivers.

It was at Elis, in the gymnasium that candidates from all parts of Greece were tested before they were admitted to the athletic competitions at Olympia. To have passed through the training of ten months, was regarded as the most valuable preparation.

The most distant colonies sent their athletes here to compete in friendly rivalry, at intervals of four years, with their brethren from all the civilised world. Greeks from Sicily and Magna Graecia met those of Cyrene and Cyprus. Crete and Byzantium mixed with Megara and Euboea. The simple folks of the islands met great men of Attica and Corinthia. Greek colonies of Asia peaceably associated with those of Macedonia and Epirus. Croesus sent his tribute to Olympia, and Hieron of Syracuse his armour to record his victory over the pirates of the Tyrrhenian Sea. They, who were always fighting with one another, laid aside their feuds once in five years, and voyaged to Olympia. (The Olympiad, a system of telling time, was the period of four years between successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The Olympiads were used by Greek historians to refer to preceding centuries, but never in everyday use.)

At Olympia, the sacred grove of Zeus was surrounded with a wall. Within it were the temples, treasuries, and statues. Outside was the stadium - the exact length being 210 yards. There was no town of Olympia.

The first recorded race was in 776 BC and was won by Coroebus of Elis, but historians believe the games were staged hundreds of years earlier. The first races were foot races, which honoured Zeus. Gradually all the Greek city states began to take part. About 708 BC the Greeks added jumping, discus throwing, javelin throwing and wrestling. Later they added boxing and chariot racing.

The winners were crowned with wreaths of sacred olive. Criers announced their names throughout the land. Artists dedicated statues to them and poets wrote odes to the Olympic heroes.

In the early Olympics, sacrifices of grain, wine and lambs were made to Zeus on the first day. The foot races were held first. One of the most prized contests was the pentathlon which consisted of five parts, or tests of strength and skill (a changed form of the pentathlon is still part of the Olympics.)

We can conclude then, that the original Olympic games were a religious festival, of the deepest solemnity. They certainly did much to bind the distant colonies to the mother country, and no doubt they account for the similarity in style of art, of Greek buildings, sculptures, and coins, made by people settled at great distances apart. (over)

With the decline of the Greek city states in the 300 BC, athletes from other lands entered the Olympic games. Gradually the games true purpose of glorifying the individual became lost. About 60 AD Nero entered the games. Nero was a poor athlete - by competing he lowered the Olympic standards of sportsmanship and skill. The games became so corrupt that the Christian Emperor Theodosius abolished them in 394 AD.

While Greece was in decline, it was ravaged of its bronze statues which went to enrich Rome. A wonderful collection of Greek bronze statues can be seen in the Naples museum. Some of the finest marbles in Europe are copies of ancient Greek bronzes.

And so, finally, people came to forget about Olympia. The Hellenic race became extinct - its festivals were no more - it had played its part in the world's history. There was no longer need for the Olympic games. An earthquake levelled many buildings in Olympia in the seventh century and altered the course of the rivers. Olympia was deserted and forgotten and over it nature drew a veil. The rivers overflowed and the area was flooded and over the years it became filled with silt.

1500 years later

It was Sir Wm. Gell who discovered the site. In 1817 a British tourist brought home a bronze helmet he had picked up in the river bed and is now in the British museum. In 1829 the French dug on the site and their finds are in the Louvre. The German government voted £40,000 for the excavation and this began in 1875. After much of the stadium had been cleared it was found there were no artificial seats, and it was computed that from 40,000 to 45,000 spectators could have found sitting room. They found the starting point and the goal in the stadium were marked by limestone thresholds. One statue was found - Hermes. To have found this one statue made the whole excavation worth while.

So now we have the whole plan of Olympia - this excavation took six years.

In 1896 Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France helped organize a renewal of the Olympics in Athens. His interest in the games had been stimulated by the excavation of the rivers of the ancient stadium in 1878.

On the morning of April 6, 1896, King George I of Greece with the Duke of Sparta and members of the Diplomatic Corps, stood in the royal box in the new and magnificent stadium in Athens, and formally opened the first of the modern Olympic games. As the ancient site at Olympia was out of the question, it was thought fitting to start the revival of the games on Greek soil.

Eight nations took part in the 1896 games. The marathon foot race from Marathon to Athens attracted the most interest. It was held in honour of the messenger who brought to Athens the news of the victory at Marathon, then died.

And so, every four years amateur athletes from nations throughout the world compete in a sports show called the Olympic games. No other sport spectacle has a background so historic or thrilling.

Flags flutter, cheers ring out as a swift runner carries a blazing torch into the arena to light the Olympic flame. The lighted torch has been brought many miles from Elis, Greece, where the games began more than 2,700 years ago. The athletes march into the stadium behind their national flags, stand at attention and pledge to obey the rules of sportsmanship and fair play. The host nation then proclaims the opening of the Olympic games. These games are divided into summer and winter events - summer about two weeks and winter ten days.

The Olympic flame is a symbol of peace and friendship and is lit at the site of the ancient games. Runners in cross country relays, planes,
(over)

and ships carry the flame to the stadium of the host country.

The official flag, first used in 1920 is white and at its center are five interlocking rings of blue, yellow, black, green and red. The colours of the flag were chosen because at least one of them appears in the flag of every nation of the world. The official motto is Citium, Altius, Fortius, which means Swifter, Higher, Stronger. The rings are linked together to represent the sporting friendship of the peoples of the world.

The purpose of the games is to let athletes vie with each other. Nations do not actually compete against each other. Sports writers credit countries with points in events between teams, but this practise of ranking nation against nation is entirely unofficial. NO NATION EVER OFFICIALLY WINS THE OLYMPICS. The Olympic games were not held in 1916, 1940 or 1944 because of the World Wars.

Summer Olympic games have been held: Winter

1896- Athens	not held
1900- Paris	"
1904- St.Louis	"
1908- London	"
1912- Stockholm	"
1920- Antwerp	"
1924- Paris	Chamonix France
1928- Amsterdam	St.Moritz,Switzerland
1932- Los Angeles	Lake Placid, N.Y.
1936- Berlin	Garmisch-Partenkirchen,Germany
1948- London	St.Moritz, Switzerland
1952- Helsinki	Oslo, Norway
1956- Melbourne	Cortina, Italy
1960- Rome	Squaw Valley, California
1964- Tokyo	Innsbruck, Austria
1968- Mexico City	Grenoble,France
1972- Munich	Sapporo,Japan
1976- Montreal?	

(see foot page 6 for references)

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - FEBRUARY PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>FEBRUARY 1973</u>	<u>TO FEBRUARY 28,1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	19	21,619
Nickel	\$1.00	22,133	1,342,145
	50¢	31,613	511,675
	25¢	7,666,346	7,682,365
	10¢	7,613,613	11,613,675
	5¢	913,613	10,633,675
Bronze	1¢	47,775,016	102,183,028
		64,022,353	133,988,182

Included in the above figures is the following production: 1,423 sets at \$12.00; 3,391 sets at \$6.50; 11,310 sets at \$4.00; 21,619 Silver dollars; 8,451 Nickel dollars.

The mint production report for January never arrived.

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

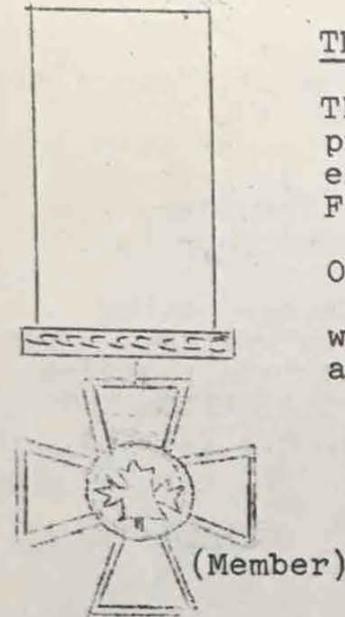
The Order of Military Merit has been established to provide a means of recognizing conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Armed Forces, both Regular and Reserves.

The Order has three levels of membership: Member, Officer and Commander.

The total number of appointments made annually will not exceed one-tenth of one percent of the average Forces' strength.

The badge of the Order is an enameled blue cross and the ribbon is blue edged in gold. The insignia of COMMANDER will be worn suspended from a ribbon around the neck and the OFFICER and MEMBER BADGES will be worn on the left breast.

Members of the Forces appointed to the Order will be entitled to have letters placed after their names as follows: COMMANDER - C.M.M. OFFICER - O.M.M. MEMBER - M.M.M.



Members of foreign armed forces who render particularly meritorious service to Canada or the Canadian Armed Forces in the course of their military duties may be made Honorary members of the Order at any of the three levels.

(This is the last description of New Awards for Canadians.)

PUBLIC SUPPORT?

"In the flim-flam world of financing Montreal's Olympic games, few sure predictions are possible. But here are two: One way or another, Ottawa will wind up subsidizing the games. The eventual deficit for the games will depend largely on how willing the Canadian public is to support the games by putting money into the various fund-raising schemes the Olympic committee is now proposing.

The treasury board estimates are based on selling some 50 million individual gold or silver pieces, with a value to COJO (comite d'Organisation des Jeux Olympiques) of about \$100 million. Some 100 million pieces (or \$20 million) would be sold outside Canada, with Canadians buying an estimated 40 million coins (or \$80 million). What the face value of the coins is to be, no one seems sure.

If the Treasury Board study is correct in its estimate, then every man, woman and child in Canada would have to spend about \$4 on commemorative coins to bring the total up to \$80 million. At this point in time, it is debatable whether Canadians are quite that enthusiastic about the games."

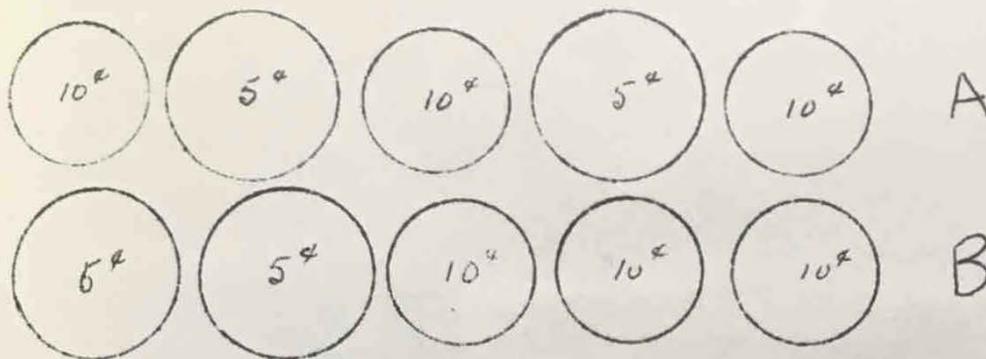
Stephen Duncan "Financial Post"

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

References for "The Origin of the Olympics"

"Greek Coins" by Charles Seltman
Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities" by John Ward
Reference library folder



IT CAN BE
DONE.

by Mort Reed
"Coin World"

Arrange 3 dimes and 2 nickels in the alternated pattern shown in (A)
Using 2 fingers each time - one on a dime and one on a nickel - change
the pattern to (B) in 5 moves. Tip: The result is reversed.

'33333333'

COMING EVENTS

- April 23, 1973 - We will have a programme for sure.
- July 19-21 C.N.A. Convention Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn,
Saskatoon, Sask.
- Aug. 23-27 A.N.A. Convention at Sheraton-Boston, Boston, Mass.
- May 13, 1973 C.O.C.C. Annual Coin & Stamp show -Chateau Laurier hotel.

"Oh boy, won't your father be pleased when he finds out
we sold all his beat up old coins for him."

Terence R. Manning designed the 1973 P.E.I. Commemorative dollar
Paul Cedarberg designed the 1973 R.C.M.P. Commemorative dollar,
but Patrick Brindley made the model.

|||||

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD APRIL 23, 1973

AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn 'J' Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

MAY 1973

NUMBER 5

The 63rd meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on April 23, 1973, with 21 members and 1 guest present. The President Len Fletcher was in the chair.

It was moved by G. Schneider and seconded by T. Muir that the minutes be adopted as printed. The President then spoke about the advertising he has prepared, and hopes to put in the papers, about our meetings.

The President then read a proposal, and recommendation by the executive, to make Mr. G.R.L. Potter an honorary life member of our club. Mr. Potter thanked the members and said he did not know of anything that had given him more pleasure than his association with the Ottawa clubs and the C.N.A.

Tom Shipman gave his report on the O.N.A. convention. He suggested we take advantage of the slides they have to offer and also the speakers circuit. He asked that we consider having the O.N.A. in Ottawa in 1975. At this convention the secretary won a third prize and Jack Roberts won a second prize. It was noted that silver prices were going up.

Peter Degraaf was not present to give his report on bourse tables. Jack Roberts said he might be on channel 13, also channel 3 and the hot line. He was mailing out flyers and would advertise in the newspapers. Ruth McQuade said the non-competitive exhibits were satisfactory, but would like to have some more competitive exhibits. Tom Muir said he had received 8 donations for the bid board.

The President said he had altogether 50 books of tickets, most of which were in the hands of the members, and some would be offered for sale at our show.

It was agreed there would be no auction. It was moved by Mr. Carlisle and seconded by Mr. Schneider that the meeting adjourn.

Dr. Pace told us about a visit he had recently made to the Smithsonian Institute. He told us some tantalizing items which whet our interest.

Al Driega told us a bit about the proposed Olympic coins and this triggered off a discussion on the subject. He told about a medal he had acquired from the Sherritt mint, and read an excerpt from a clipping issued by a B.C. firm. This will be printed elsewhere in the bulletin.

At a recent executive meeting Tom Muir agreed to again be our representative at the C.N.A. convention in Saskatoon.

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FROM THE EDITOR

Last month I intimated that Al Driega would write something for us about the modern Olympic coins that have been produced - however - he has gone on a trip to Merry England. I am going to start the ball rolling by writing about the first coin that was issued by Finland. Hopefully next month he will continue with the series.

This is the year for the centenary of the R.C.M.P. so I have been reading about their adventures. I hope next month to tell a bit about their history - their exploits would fill books.

I am very pleased that we are to have an R.C.M.P. coin that we can USE, put in our pocket and look at now and then, and be reminded why it was produced. Oh please, Mr. Mint Master, make us some nickels and dimes and quarters, as well as dollars in the future, so we can enjoy them daily and recall what we are commemorating. I love our Commemorative coins and I think they are beautiful, but we never see them.

This month a story of how the one and only R.C.M.P. medal came into being is included in the bulletin. When you have read it you will wonder, as I did, about the despair they must have felt of ever receiving a medal.

It is almost certain that some commemorative medals will be struck this year, but to a member of the R.C.M.P. force, they will be non-personal and unearned.

Ruth McQuade

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - MARCH PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MARCH 1973</u>	<u>TO MARCH 31, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	758	22,377
Nickel	\$1.00	246,229	1,588,374
	50¢	229	511,904
	25¢	9,760,229	17,442,594
	10¢	8,000,229	19,613,904
	5¢	4,680,229	15,313,904
Bronze	1¢	<u>37,440,229</u>	<u>139,623,257</u>
		60,128,132	194,116,314

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic Section: 1,435 sets at \$12.00; 3,402 sets at \$6.50; 12,046 sets at \$4.00; 22,377 Silver dollars and 8,764 Nickel dollars.

Etienne Brule, an 18 year old Canadian, who spent 1610-1611 living with the Algonquin Indians was the first white man to explore Ontario. He spent 22 years living among the western Indians. In 1632 he met an untimely fate when he was devoured by his Indian associates.

Blasphemy was a punishable offence in pioneer Canadian law when, as early as 1636, a French Canadian was pilloried in the market place.

THE R.C.M.P. LONG SERVICE MEDAL

The struggle to obtain some tangible recognition of long service in the Force lasted almost a decade, touched the regime of three Commissioners and ended only on March 6, 1934, with the execution of a Royal Warrant instituting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.

The preceding nine years had been filled with endless correspondence on the subject, representations to various authorities and discussion of the eligibility of members of the Force for similar awards to which members of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service were entitled.

The regulations governing such awards as the Imperial Service Medal, the King's Police Medal, the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and the Efficiency Medal clearly indicated that the Force could not look to any of these awards as a solution to its problem which was simply that of recognizing long service.

During this time, requests for long service medals poured in from retired members of the Force and the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans Association took up the cause on their behalf.

In 1925, the groundwork for the institution of long service medal was laid when enquiries as to procedure were made from authorities in London, England. And, in September of that year Commissioner Starnes submitted a recommendation to the Minister in Control of the Force that a medal be granted to non-commissioned Officers and men who had completed 25 years service with exemplary character.

However, it seems that nothing further was done until 1927 when a second recommendation was submitted advocating the institution of a decoration designated "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, Officers' Decoration", to be awarded to officers for long and meritorious service of not less than 20 years. At the same time it was recommended that a silver medal designated "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal", for officers, non-commissioned officers and constables, be awarded after 20 years service irrespective of whether part of the 20 years had been served as a commissioned officer or partly in the ranks. The officers' decoration was to be full commissioned service.

The recommendation was forwarded to the Governor General and on December 6, 1928, an Order in Council was passed approving the awarding of a decoration and medal. But again the machinery appears to have bogged down.

In 1932, Commissioner MacBrien re-opened the matter by advising the Secretary of State that the idea of a decoration for officers had been abandoned and that the medal would be issued to all ranks. The original Order in Council was cancelled and a second, dated January 14, 1933, authorized the institution of the R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal.

Again a lengthy delay ensued owing, it was said, to the study of a proposal to have one long service medal for all police forces of the British Empire and to the reviewing of regulations governing the award of the King's Police Medal. The former plan was rejected and when both matters had been settled, the Royal Warrant instituting the R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal was signed by His Majesty, King George V. The Medal described therein was to be circular of silver, one and a half inches in diameter, having on the obverse side the head of the Sovereign and on the reverse side the Crest and Motto of the R.C.M.P., surrounded by the Legend "For Long Service and Good Conduct".

The Force was officially notified of the creation of the medal by General Order 253, Part 1, of May 26, 1934. And, heading the initial list of awards appearing in the Canada Gazette of January 12, 1935, was the name of T.S. Belcher Deputy Commissioner of the Force. cont'd

On February 18, 1954, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the awarding of a gold clasp and star to those who, having been awarded the medal, had completed twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years of qualifying service. The clasps, worn on the medal were to be of bronze, silver and gold for 25, 30 and 35 years of service, respectively. Bars with star of corresponding metal were to be similarly awarded for wear on the undress ribbon in lieu of the clasps.

Today, the coveted blue and yellow ribbon of the R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal is in evidence on the left breast of many a tunic, testifying to the fact that the owner has in every respect fulfilled the terms of the oath of office which launched his career in the Force.

From "R.C.M.P. quarterly magazine"
with permission from the Historian

MONTREAL COMMITTEE PLANS 28 COINS TO MARK OLYMPICS

Montreal's 1976 Olympics committee has announced a decision to issue 28 commemorative Olympic coins. The coins will be released in sets of four, bearing contiguous motifs, and in denominations of \$5 and \$10 face value.

The initial four coins are scheduled to be ready for release in October or November of this year, according to a source close to the committee.

Mintage of the \$5 coin will be limited to 3,000,000 pieces of each design struck in .925 silver: it will measure 36.068 millimeters in diameter, weigh 32.82 grams and will be 2.489 mm thick.

The \$10 piece will be struck in a more limited mintage of only 1,500,000 of each coin. The sterling silver \$10 coins will be 39 millimeters in diameter, weigh 32.82 grams and will be 2.489 mm thick.

The Olympic coins will be distributed through the Canadian banking system.

All coins will be priced for sale at their face value.

The coins would represent the richest silver content pieces ever struck in Canada; the now discontinued silver coinage of Canada was only .800 fine.

The above article came from Jerry and Betty Parker, B.C. and they begin it: "The following article appeared recently....."

The name CANADA may have been derived as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| (a) | from the Algonquin word | CANATA meaning welcome |
| (b) | " " Iroquois " | CANTHA signifying a collection of nuts |
| (c) | " " Spanish " | ACANADA indicating there is nothing here |
| (d) | " " Portuguese " | CANADA meaning narrow passage |
| (e) | " " Basque " | CANAL likewise meaning narrow passage |

oooooooooooo

The initials "WO" appear on one of our recent coins. What do they stand for?

COMMEMORATING 1952 OLYMPIC GAMES



This is a sketch of the Olympic 500 Markkaa coin first issued by Finland in 1951.

The obverse has the numerals 500 within an oakwreath, with mint-mark H for Helsinki below. The inscription SUOMI FINLAND above, with value Markkaa below. The reverse has five entwined rings - the symbol for the Olympic games, with the inscription Olympia XV above date and Helsinki below. It was issued in silver.

The 1951 mintage was small, only 18,000. The mintage for 1952 was 580,000.

Peso pence peseta
Dollar thaler pound
Roubles marks and guilders
Are sought until they're found.
Lira franc and tetradrachm
Brilliant fine and fair
Beguile us as collectors
And condition splits a hair;
Beauteous maids and moguls
And Kings of ancient lore
Are depicted on the coins we buy
By which we set great store;
Beasts and birds and fishes
And monuments to fame
Adorn our metal money
Symbols fierce and tame;
Electrum gold and silver
Copper bronze and brass,
Alloys of aluminum
And platinum and glass,
Are fashioned into emblems
Our efforts to attain
A circulating medium
To measure loss or gain.

C.A. Morehouse,
Newark, N.J.

A DEMY is a Scottish gold coin (nine shilling piece) of Robert III (1390-1406) and his successors James I and II.

THE O.C.S.D.A. DOES IT AGAIN

This year we are again indebted to the O.C.S.D.A. for their help. They gave up their monthly day and reserved space, so that we could have our Annual Show. Through the efforts of Peter Degraaf, the bourse tables were sold, and advertising appeared in the papers. We have much to thank them for.

A coin club relies on the dealers to make their show a success, and we had their full co-operation.

This year they paid a tribute to our secretary by presenting her with a plaque inscribed: "To the person who has contributed most to Numismatics in the Ottawa area 1973."

We, the C.O.C.C. thank you, the O.C.S.D.A.

C.O.C.C. 5th ANNUAL SHOW

As our show is a coin and stamp show, we were fortunate to have a stamp display made and set up by members of the R.C.M.P. Stamp Club. It was a pleasure to have the law working with us. They were well organized and put up an excellent exhibit. We were also pleased to have them as this is their centennial year. One member of the force even went home and brought back his long service medal, so the secretary could exhibit it in a display she had made. What more could one ask!

Many of our members helped with the show, and some paid us a visit. Mrs. Alma Reade was on hand to sell tickets. Tom Muir was busy on the Bid Board, and was helped by Hec Dagenais, S.R.Mason and G.Schneider. Dick Nash spent some time at the Information Desk, and Dr. Pace, June Keall, W.R.Johnston made themselves available also. Art Graham was nearly the first to arrive and he helped everywhere. As usual he delivered the display cases when needed, and also put in a very nice non-competitive exhibit of \$5.00 notes. Mr. Carlisle was on hand to take some pictures.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce had a big and interesting display of strange money. The R.C. Mint had a fine exhibit, accompanied by Mr. Howe, who we consider one of us now. Needless to say, the President, Len Fletcher and the secretary were also on hand.

We gained five new members, one of them a junior.

We had available copies of COIN WORLD, THE WALL ST. COIN INVESTOR, and STAMP COLLECTOR.

We congratulate Jack Roberts, whose exhibit of Canadian Decimals gained him the BEST OF SHOW.

We extend our thanks to the Judges - Maj.S.S.Carroll, Mr. Arthur Graham and Mr. Tom Beatty.

This year we had 15 exhibits entered by 10 people, while last year we had 22 exhibits entered by 10 people. These facts are worth a thought and some improvement is indicated. The following are the display winners:

BEST OF SHOW - Jack Roberts

WORLD COINS - First - Ruth McQuade
Second - G. Schneider

TOKENS & MEDALS - First - Al Driega
Second - J. Roberts

(over)

GENERAL - First - Mrs. Bekooy
Second - June Keall

CANADIAN DECIMALS - First - Jack Roberts
Second - Ruth McQuade

PAPER MONEY - First - Wm. King

GOLD - First - Jack Roberts

TOPICAL - First - Ruth McQuade

JUNIOR - First - Duncan Shanks

COMING EVENTS

May 28, 1973 - We will be showing slides for our programme

July 19-21 - C.N.A. Convention - Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn Saskatoon

Aug. 23-27 - A.N.A. Convention - Sheraton -Boston, Boston, Mass.

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers -Chateau Laurier

xxxxxx

Was the first five cent coin to circulate in Canada a Province of
Canada or Dominion of Canada issue?

What was the date of the next two five cent coins?

In what year did the colony of Newfoundland issue its first five cents?

Are the dates on the 1951 commemorative nickel correct?

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MAY 28, 1973

AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

7.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J' Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

JUNE 1973

NUMBER 6

The 64th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Salon Richelieu Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on May 28, 1973. There were 15 members and 1 guest present. The President Len Fletcher was in the chair.

It was moved by Al Driega and seconded by Hec Dagenais that the minutes be adopted as printed. The President indicated that his efforts to get a monthly announcement in the Ottawa papers, concerning our regular meetings, met with partial success. One paper did have the announcement, but this he will investigate further.

The President will contact the O.N.A. about the possibility of hosting their Annual Convention in Ottawa in 1975. Further attempts will be made to get a firm commitment from the C.N.A. for hosting their annual convention in 1976. Hopefully this information will be available for the next meeting.

Michael Curry indicated he was unable to carry out his duties as Programme Officer and asked to be replaced. The President called for volunteers. In the interim he will arrange for slides for the next few meetings.

On the subject of slides, Jack Roberts expressed concern about the C.N.A.'s lack of acknowledging donations which had been sent to them by members. He indicated that he sent some slides which had not been acknowledged but which appeared as being available from the C.N.A. library.

The President indicated that the results of our last show were very encouraging, considering it was only a one day show. The C.O.C.C. gained 5 new members as a result, one of which was a Junior member. There was a large turnout with good displays. Approximately \$300.00 was received from Bourse tables. On publicity Jack Roberts stated that advertisement for the show was kept within the \$100.00 limit. It was generally felt that Radio and TV announcements were the most effective media. On the Bid Board, Tom Muir stated that there were 36 lots donated; 11 remained unsold, but will be sold at a later date through club auctions. The Bid Board grossed from the 25 lots sold, a total of \$59.59 and after expenses, \$49.59 profit. The successful lottery for the Presentation Gold set made a net profit of \$139.08.

Brian Topping was asked to speak on behalf of the Bourse table
(over)

representatives, and he indicated general satisfaction. There was a good crowd and a good mix of individuals at the tables.

The R.C.M.P. Stamp display was a major attraction at our show. The R.C.M.P. Stamp Club obligingly kept their display intact for an additional week, following the RA Stamp show. To exhibit at our show, they had incurred an expense of \$25.00 for the rental of glass. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by Guy Potter that the C.O.C.C. help defray this cost to the R.C.M.P. Stamp club to the amount of \$12.50.

The President said that the secretary had already sent letters of thanks to the various organizations and firms that contributed non-competitive displays.

The subject of the annual dinner arose and the President indicated that this will be a subject for discussion at the next Executive meeting, and a suggestion on the place and date, presumably in the early fall, will be made for the consideration of members at a future meeting. It was suggested that the cost not exceed \$8.00 per couple.

The President read a post card received from Doug McKay, who wished the club success at their annual show. Doug is presently in the U.S.A.

Hec Dagenais won the door prize. The 50/50 draw was won by Mr. E. Kleine. Hec Dagenais collected 10¢ in fines. It was moved by Brian Topping and seconded by Mr. Johnston that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting the President showed an interesting set of slides obtained from the O.N.A. entitled, "Romance of World Gold". The slides ran 34 minutes and was a most delightful presentation of some rare and beautiful gold coins of the world. In view of the programme, no auction was held.

The secretary would like to thank Al Driega for taking the minutes in her absence.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

"I work in a bank. I happen to be a coin collector. A customer came in and made a deposit. As I was putting away the change I noticed one of the coins was a rare penny, worth about \$600. I put the penny in my purse and replaced it with one of my own. One "authority" says I must call the man who made the deposit and inform him that his penny is worth \$600. Another "authority" says the penny belongs to the bank and I had no right to take it. Who, legally and morally, own this valuable coin?"

Answer: I checked with three banks in Chicago. They all said bank tellers should not be collecting coins while on the job. If a rare coin is discovered, the teller has no right to it. It belongs to the bank. At the time of deposit, the bank becomes the trustee of the funds.

The correct procedure is to notify the depositor that he has a coin of value. If the depositor wishes to reward the teller - that's nice, too.

From: Ottawa Journal

An expletive highly picturesque and commonly used by the North West Voyageurs was, "Crush my soul on the end of a fence rail."

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

By A.W. Driega

I would like to thank our Editor for starting this Modern Olympic Commemorative series during my absence.

The second country to commemorate this great event on their coins was Japan in 1964. They minted two silver commemoratives that year.

The 1,000 yen coin is, I believe, one of the most beautiful of the series minted so far. On the obverse there is a picture of Fujiyama surrounded by cherry blossoms and leaves. Mount Fuji is a dormant volcano, whose base is 78 miles in circumference, and last erupted in 1707. Its symmetrical, snow capped cone is a favourite Japanese artistic theme and held sacred. It is climbed by thousands of pilgrims every summer and is the highest elevation in Japan - 12,388 feet. Above the bold relief of Fuji are three Japanese characters which read "Nippon Kuo" and translates as "Japanese nation". Below this in English lettering is the word "yen" and below this, the five interlocking rings. On the bottom, a Japanese legend with arabic numerals, "Showa 39th year". On top, 1964 Tokyo. Four cherry blossoms are on each side. The coin is 35 mm in diameter with a reeded edge. The mintage was 15 million.

The 100 yen coin has on the obverse the flaming Olympic torch with five interlocking rings superimposed, value below, "Nippon Kuo" on top. The reverse has arabic numerals 100 in center for value. Legend below "Showa 39th year". On top Tokyo 1964, divided by olive branch. This coin is 22 mm in diameter and also has a reeded edge. The mintage was 80 million.

Most Japanese coins have the realistic or stylized relief(s) of the cherry flower(s) because of their beauty. In that country most cherry trees do not set fruit, but are used as beautiful ornamentals, featured in many of their gardens. The famous flowering cherries of Washington D.C. were introduced from Japan.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT APRIL PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>APRIL 1973</u>	<u>TO APRIL 30, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	65,394	87,771
Nickel	\$1.00	32,341	1,620,715
	50¢	13,059	524,963
	25¢	3,533,099	20,975,693
	10¢	6,013,059	25,626,963
	5¢	3,973,059	19,286,963
Bronze	1¢	<u>33,376,226</u>	<u>172,999,483</u>
		47,006,237	241,122,551

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic Section: 4,802 sets at \$12.00; 5,250 sets at \$6.50; 20,312 sets at \$4.00; 84,404 Silver dollars and 14,165 Nickel dollars.

Distance was computed by the French Canadian in pioneer days, in terms of how far one could walk while smoking a pipeful of tobacco. This averaged 3/4 of a mile.

THE CANADA GAZETTE Part 11 extra edition issued April 11, 1973

The Export Control list is amended by adding thereto, immediately after item 5665 thereof, the following item: 5666. Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year. (all destinations including the U.S.) This section shall come into force on April 5, 1973 and shall apply according to its terms before it is published in the Canada Gazette. General Export Permit No. Ex.6:

1. Any person may, under the authority of this General Export Permit, export from Canada to any country except Rhodesia. (a) Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year having an aggregate face value not exceeding \$1.00 in any one letter package. (b) Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year, having an aggregate face value not exceeding \$5.00 carried as personal effects of an individual leaving Canada; (c) Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year included in uncirculated coin sets issued by the Royal Canadian Mint; and (d) uncirculated silver dollars of Canada bearing the year 1962, 1963 or 1964 individually sealed in pliofilm on the outer edge of which the words "Royal Canadian Mint, Canada" are embossed.

Export permit application forms are available from Collectors of Customs across Canada and from Export and Import Permits Division of the Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or from any Regional Office of the Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Applications will be entertained for export permits to make individual shipments or series of shipments of such coins for bona fide numismatic purposes to the amount of \$25.00 face value per consignee per shipment during a six month period ending either September 30 or March 30 of each year. Applicants are therefore, required to submit with the application form a list of the names and addresses of specific consignees with the amount to be shipped to each consignee. An inventory of the coins and a breakdown by denomination i.e., by number of dimes, quarters, fifty-cent pieces and silver dollars, as well as by year should also be supplied in three copies. On the application form, in the column headed "Description", the applicant should enter "Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year, for numismatic purposes".

Applicants who plan to attend coin shows or numismatic conventions must submit in three copies, with a separate export permit application form, a list of all coin shows they plan to attend outside Canada during a particular six month period, stating the dates and places of each show or convention. An inventory of the coins and a breakdown by denomination, i.e., by number of dimes, quarters, fifty-cent pieces, and silver dollars, as well as by year must also be supplied in three copies. On the application form, in the column headed "Description", the applicant should enter "Canadian silver coin bearing the year 1968 or an earlier year, for numismatic purposes (coin shows and conventions)". Amounts up to \$1,000 will be allocated to enable applicants to participate in coin shows thus listed.

Export and Import Division
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce,
April 16, 1973

(With thanks to our President, Len Fletcher, who collected this information, and made it available for our bulletin.)

HAVE YOU GOT A NAME TAG?

For the past couple of years I do not think we have received any new Name Tags, but I do not know why.

WE ARE STARTING A NEW SYSTEM. If you do not have a tag, please tell your President or secretary. If you cannot come to the meeting then write us a note. I guarantee that everyone who wants one, and who tells us promptly, will receive his tag by the autumn.

KEEP YOUR GOLD AND VALUABLES IN THE BANK

Now that the holiday season is here, we all know this is good advice. I read about a man who had seen his neighbour with \$3,000 in gold pieces, but after he died a week later, it could not be found. Several years later, when the new owner of his house wanted the basement deepened, it was found. In fact in the excitement, the diggers made the basement two feet deeper than necessary. So eccentricity is not a good idea either!

ANY IDEAS FOR PROGRAMMES?

What about a non-numismatic programme for a change? We need some ideas and ACTION.

Glass windows made their appearance in 1689, in the home occupied by the aristocratic Longueuil family, who lived on Rue St. Paul, Montreal.

XXXXXXXX

COMING EVENTS

June 25, 1973 - Our President will be showing slides.

July 19-21 - C.N.A. Convention - Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Aug. 23-27-A.N.A. Convention - Sheraton - Boston, Mass.

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers-Chateau Laurier.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD JUNE 25, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

7.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

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JULY 1973

NUMBER 7

The 65th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on June 25, 1973. The President, Len Fletcher, was in the chair. There were 14 members and 5 guests present.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Gery Schneider that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Letters have been received from the O.N.A. and the C.N.A. Some discussion was held about our annual dinner, which we can no longer have at the RA on a Monday. It was concluded that we have our regular meeting in September and have the dinner within the following two weeks. A decision will be given by the President at the next meeting.

Letters to and from the O.N.A. and the C.N.A. were read. As the C.N.A. will be having a meeting in Saskatoon, it was decided that we will wait until we have their decision. The O.N.A. suggested that 1976 was a suitable year for us to have the O.N.A. convention, but Jack Roberts suggested that we wait until after we hear from the C.N.A., which should be in July.

Tom Shipman has just returned from a trip to Australia. He told us that in Australia all proof sets are sold through dealers. They also sell the current year coins. He brought with him the 1000 yen and 100 yen silver 1964 Olympic coins which were passed around. They were in plastic case and had feet available which made it possible to stand them up. The story of these coins was told in the last bulletin. Tom also took us into the future and showed us a 1974 10th British Commonwealth Games coin. Tom is now officially our area representative for the O.N.A.

We have received application forms from 7 prospective members, 5 of which were accepted at our show.

The President was given some names by people wanting NAME TAGS. If you need one - let us know at once.

A motion will be made at the annual general meeting of the C.N.A. in Saskatoon to amend the present constitution by deleting the constitution entirely and substituting a new one. Some discussion followed on this. Mr. Allan asked what the term "Reinstated" referred to when listing new members in the C.N.A. Journal. It was explained that the constitution of the C.N.A. stipulates that a member who is in arrears of paying dues, could be reinstated if he paid his back dues.

cont'd

Dr. Pace won the 50-50 draw. This amounted to \$2.50, which he graciously donated to our club. Tom Muir won the door prize.

Jack Roberts told us he had been interviewed on TV by Mr. Luxton last week, which turned out to be a painless experience.

The next meeting will be July 23rd. It was moved by Mr. Carlisle and seconded by Tom Muir, that the meeting adjourn.

The President then showed us some beautiful slides on the small Canadian 5¢ pieces. These slides were borrowed from the Audio-Visual Service of the O.N.A.

A short auction followed, conducted by Jack Roberts.

FROM THE EDITOR

Its beautiful summer and holiday time, and time to give our bulletin a month's rest.

For the past few months I have been doing some research on a "numismatic item". I am thoroughly enjoying it, and in time I hope to share with you the results of my work. If you have some spare time, I would recommend that you too delve into some such subject - I am sure you will be richly rewarded.

I mentioned a month or two ago, that I was reading about the R.C.M.P. hoping to write a story for our bulletin. Yes, I did do quite a lot of reading, but I have come to the conclusion that there has been so much already written, that there is no need to write any more. However, I have included a wee bit about their early days. This is a good year to write about their many exploits, and read about them too!

I hope that all the members have a good summer, and I hope too that everyone can alter their routine a bit, so they can enjoy a few lazy days.

Ruth McQuade

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ROYAL CANADIAN MINT MAY PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MAY 1973</u>	<u>TO MAY 31, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	39,843	127,614
Nickel	\$1.00	338,510	1,959,225
	50¢	37,134	562,097
	25¢	16,676,279	37,651,972
	10¢	10,436,279	36,063,242
	5¢	5,076,279	24,363,242
Bronze	1¢	28,361,871	201,361,354
		60,966,195	302,088,746

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic Section: 8,113 sets at \$12.00; 6,775 sets at \$6.50; 30,602 sets at \$4.00; 120,937 Silver dollars; 19,783 Nickel dollars.

Dear Sir: I would like to get on your mailing list. I am 57 years of age.

EARLY DAYS WITH THE R.C.M.P.

The R.C.M.P. was established because of a need for law and order in Western Canada, and since then they have grown and adapted to the needs of the Canadians.

At the time of their inauguration, western Canada was an enormous buffalo hunting ground, as well as a battle ground. The Indians accepted some trading visitors. Then these free traders began to carry "fire-water" to the Indians.

On May 23, 1873, six years after confederation, the Dominion parliament authorized the establishment of the North West Mounted Police, with the immediate objective to stop the liquor traffic. It was reported that whisky traders occupied an establishment in the Red River area called "Fort Whoop-Up".

Even after the R.C.M.P. had been operating a few months, the Indians were not slow to sense the meaning of the scarlet tunic. Native chiefs visited the force - first out of curiosity. Finally the head of the Blackfeet, "Crowfoot" rode up and shook hands. Later Crowfoot, after having testified to the trust his people had placed in the North West Mounted Police, said, "The police have protected us as the feathers of the bird protect it from the frosts of winter."

The R.C.M.P. were not just law makers: "Under Mounted Police surveillance and guidance and on the plains, from Manitoba to the Rockies, the laws of the Dominion or, as the Indians so often termed them, "The words of the Great White Mother" were thenceforward almost entirely administered by the Force. On innumerable occasions the red-coated riders showed great versatility in the performance of their duties. There were prairie fires to be battled, smuggling, especially of whisky, to forestall, customs dues to be collected, victims of winter blizzards to be succoured, starvation and other forms of privation to be overcome, illnesses and accidents to be attended to, weddings and funerals to be arranged, mails to be carried, insane persons to be taken in, lost travellers to be found, stolen stock to be returned to rightful owners, cattle and horse thieves, gamblers, murderers - all who participated in major crimes - to be run down, and as settlements spread, mining, lumber and railroad construction camps to be kept under strict observation."

A BIT ABOUT CHAMPLAIN

Champlain's letters and manuscripts describe his travels in vast areas of the New England seaboard and the St. Lawrence basin, and his maps were drawn with such accuracy and detail they could be used today. His accounts of events, Indian customs, climate, terrain, flora and fauna as they were seen by him are the best source available to historians regarding the first third of the 17th century in Canada.

Now known as Father of New France, Champlain charted the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod, was the founder of the Order of Good Cheer at Port Royal, settled a colony at Quebec, and mapped the water routes through the vast adjacent hinterland.

He established friendly relations with the Algonquins and Hurons, who trusted him, and for months on end he shared their lives in the forests and on the rivers. He led his struggling band of French settlers with patience, skill, and no little valor, and for 30 years did everything possible to make the new colonies self sufficient.

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

By A.W. Driega

I inadvertently stated in last months article, on Modern Olympic Commemoratives, that Japan was the second country to commemorate this event on coins. In actual fact it was the third country. Austria which hosted the 1964 IX Winter Olympic games was the second. The games were held in Innsbruck, which is the capital of the Austrian province of Tirol.

The coin is a 50 schilling piece of .900 silver and was minted in Vienna. On the obverse it has a skier in jumping position, with the Austrian Alps in the background. Positioned directly above the skier are the five interlocked olympic rings. Legend around is "IX OLYMPISCHE WINTER SPIELE 1964. INNSBRUCK". On the reverse, positioned in the centre ring and surrounded by nine provincial shields, is the number 50, Schilling below. Legend around outer circle reads, "REPUBLIK OSTERREICH". Inscription around edge: "GUENFZIG SCHILLING" (Value). It is 33 mm in diameter with a milled edge. Mintage approximately 2,900,000.

THE COINS OF KIAO CHAU

Kiao Chou is a section of the Shantung province of China, which is on the yellow sea. The port on the Kiao Chau bay is Tsingtao, and is the best seaside resort in North China. Germany leased 117 square miles of the area in 1898 for 99 years.

When the first World War broke out the harbour served as a base for German raiding warships. It was blockaded by the Japanese navy and attacked by a British Japanese force, and the fortress capitulated in 1914. It was restored by Japan to China in 1922. It was taken by the Japanese in the Second World war, but restored to China after the war.

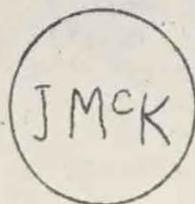
In 1909 The Germans issued two coins based on 100 cents to a dollar. They were made of copper nickel the denominations were 5¢ and 10¢.

These coins are rather unusual as the obverse is distinctly German and the reverse is distinctly Chinese. However, I have been unable to find exact duplicates of either side. Perhaps someone has. I came across the 5¢ coin last winter when I was looking through some coins belonging to a friend.

Kiaochow or Kiautschow are other names used as well as Kiao Chau for this area.

RM

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THESE?



THE STORY OF RHODESIA

The Arabs were the first to come to this country seeking slaves and gold. They were followed by the Portuguese, but they did not gain any concessions from the Africans.

Around 1830, the Matabele, led by their chief, crossed from what is now known as the Transvaal into the area which was to become Rhodesia.

In 1862 David Livingstone discovered Lake Nyasa, laying the foundation of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

In 1889 the British South Africa Co. applied for a charter to trade in the country. The country's mineral rights were given to the British South Africa Co. - a trading company headed by Cecil Rhodes.

In 1890 the British Government allowed the occupation of Mashonaland, and later Matabeleland was occupied. When the Matabele people moved into this area, they settled in the S.W. and they dominated the Mashona tribes in the N.E. These two areas together became known as Southern Rhodesia.

In 1891 Nyasaland became a British Protectorate. Also in 1891 the coinage of the Cape of Good Hope became the standard coinage of Mashonaland, and this was later extended to cover the whole of what became known as Southern Rhodesia.

During the Boer war communications with Rhodesia were so bad that a shortage of coins resulted. They were forced to issue cards with postage stamps as provisional currency.

The British South Africa Co. ruled what we know as Southern Rhodesia until 1923, when it became a British Crown colony. The British South Africa Co. surrendered the sovereign rights.

Northern Rhodesia became a British Protectorate in 1924.

In 1910 and 1911 British coins were proclaimed for use in Southern Rhodesia.

In 1923 South Africa issued its own coinage which became legal tender in Southern Rhodesia.

In 1931 Wall St. crashed and Britain was forced off the gold standard, but South Africa fought to remain on, and the South African pound was at a premium of 20% over British sterling.

It followed that British silver and Union silver were legal tender in the Union, so the British and the Rhodesians transported their silver coins to the Union of South Africa. As a result, Rhodesia became so short of coins that it was thought postage stamps might be used again.

Southern Rhodesia decided to issue its own currency. In 1932 the Coinage Act of Southern Rhodesia authorized the minting of Southern Rhodesia gold, silver, bronze and cupro-nickel coins. The current coins of Britain and the Union of South Africa were still to be legal tender. No gold coins were ever minted.

Strangely at this same time the Union of South Africa was forced off the gold standard.

In 1933 a new act was passed excluding S.A. coinage. British coins remained legal tender until 1939.

Southern Rhodesia coins were issued from 1932 - 1954.

In 1953 Southern Rhodesia joined with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to form the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, so it was necessary to issue a new set of coins. These were made between 1955 and 1964.

In December 1963 this Federation was dissolved, and each of the three Federal territories renamed Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia issued its own currency. Zambia and Malawi became independent republics, but Rhodesia was refused independence, but declared its own independence in 1965, and proclaimed itself an independent republic no longer in the British Commonwealth in 1970. Rhodesia issued its first coinage in 1965. R.M.

"The boss was exasperated with his new secretary. She ignored the telephone when it rang. Finally, he said, irritably, "You must answer the phone."

"O.K." she replied, "but it seems silly. Nine times out of ten, its for you."

In the last issue of the Royal Mint report, there is a very fine article "The Proposed Coinage of King Edward VIII", by Mr. G.P.Dyer, B.Sc.(Econ) DGA. I am copying the last part of this article:

COINS OF THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES
Bearing the Effigy of King Edward VIII

As in the case of the United Kingdom coinage, no overseas coins were struck bearing the effigy of King Edward VIII but again work was sufficiently advanced by the Abdication for there to be dies and trial pieces.

A crowned effigy of the King was required for the coins of the Empire and at its first meeting of the new reign the Advisory Committee recommended Mr. Percy Metcalfe for this task. Mr. Metcalfe was probably best known for his animal designs for Irish coins but he had also executed portrait effigies for foreign coins struck by the Royal Mint and in 1935 he had prepared crowned effigies of King George V and Queen Mary for the official Silver Jubilee commemorative medal.

Mr. Metcalfe's first efforts, hampered by illness, were not kindly received. At this stage there was an uncompromising hardness about his work which compared unfavourably with the sympathetic treatment of Mr. Paget's model of the uncrowned effigy, while the crown, by being pushed down too far, seemed to overshadow the face. In short, there were fears that Mr. Metcalfe might not be successful and for this reason Mr. McMillan, already at work on the uncrowned effigy, was asked to try his hand at a crowned version.

By the middle of July trial strikes had been made of one effigy by Mr. McMillan and three of Mr. Metcalfe, though one of the Metcalfe models was in high relief and intended for medals. It was the model by Mr. McMillan which the sub-committee of the Advisory Committee recommended for approval. Not for the first time, however, the full committee declined to endorse the recommendation of its offspring and suggested instead that the King be asked to approve a lower relief version of Mr. Metcalfe's medal effigy. At his audience on 24 July, the Deputy Master may have shown the King all four effigies in explaining the views of the Committee. The King agreed with neither Committee nor sub-committee and selected the coupé effigy by Mr. Metcalfe, seeing in it perhaps that simplicity which he so much appreciated.

The work of preparing master tools and dies now went forward with some urgency, although it was agreed that no coins bearing the crowned effigy could be issued until the King had been crowned. A hardened steel punch of the effigy had already been sent to the Calcutta Mint by the time of the Abdication.

Somewhat unusually, not all the overseas coins of Edward VIII would have borne the crowned effigy of the King. During the reign of George V the King had always appeared crowned on those coins of the Empire bearing the Royal effigy and with the partial exception of India this had also been the case with the coins of Edward VII. The nature of the Empire was changing and in acknowledgement of this the Dominions were in 1936 allowed a choice between uncrowned and crowned effigies. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa all took the opportunity to drop the crowned effigy and later in 1936 Newfoundland followed suit.

(over)

Bearing the Titles or Cypher of King Edward VIII:

This account has been so largely taken up with might-have-beens that it seems almost strange to end with coins of Edward VIII that actually saw the light of day.

Where overseas coins were perforated, the central hole precluded the use of the King's effigy and the coins merely showed the Royal Titles or Cypher. Consequently the accession of a new King often involved little more than a small change in inscription or design. This could be done quickly and simply and thus there was time before the Abdication to strike and issue considerable quantities of coins bearing the Titles or Cypher of Edward VIII and dated 1936. Further details of these issues may be seen in the Royal Mint report.

Local coins were also struck in the name of Edward VIII by certain Indian Native States.

HELP! HELP!

I would like to appeal to our members again for subject material. There must be subjects that you find interesting, and would like to see discussed in our bulletin. I may not be qualified (in fact I know that I am not) to write about any numismatic subject, but I have some friends who will help me.

Please remain anonymous if you wish, but send your requests to the editor, P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J" Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2.

?????????

THERE WILL BE NO BULLETIN FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

COMING EVENTS

July 23, 1973 - Our President will be showing slides

July 19-21 - C.N.A. Convention - Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn
Saskatoon, Sask.

August 23-27 - A.N.A. Convention - Sheraton - Boston, Mass.

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers - Chateau Laurier

AUGUST 27, 1973 - REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING - CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

The City of Ottawa Coin Club meets on the 4th Monday
of each month

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD JULY 23, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

*7.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1973

NUMBER 8

The 66th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on July 23rd, 1973, with 13 members and 2 guests present. The President Len Fletcher was in the chair.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Tom Muir that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The President said that our annual dinner would take place at the RA on Wednesday Oct. 10th.

The last 7 people to make application to become members have now been officially accepted.

The President told us the trophies were at the engravers. Replicas will be prepared for Jack Roberts and Bill King, being the winners for the "Best of Show" the past two shows.

Hec Dagenais brought up the subject of our dwindling membership. Tom Muir said Toronto and North York both had more juniors than seniors. Did we lose members by increasing our dues? Should we continue to meet in the summer?

Len said that when he took on the job as President, he told us that he would like to set some goals which were:

1. a substantial increase in membership
2. better attendance at meetings
3. the formation of a program designed to inform the juniors of the many hours of joy, and the benefits to be derived from coin collecting

He suggested that all members put forth an effort to achieve these goals.

John Orach suggested all members should bring coins to the meetings. Tom Muir, our delegate to the C.N.A. convention gave his report, excerpts will be found in the bulletin. He told us that Jack Roberts had won THREE FIRST PRIZES, and Michael Curry had won the LITERARY PRIZE. We also learned that we will host the 1976 C.N.A. convention in Ottawa. There was some discussion about the date as it is Olympics year. In 1974 it will be in Hamilton, and in Calgary in 1975.

Since we are hosting the C.N.A. in 1976, it was decided to write to the O.N.A. and explain that we cannot have the O.N.A. in 1976.

Tom Muir gave the secretary a copy of the C.N.A. financial report which is available, on request, for anyone to see.

It was moved by John Orach and seconded by Tom Muir the meeting adjourn.

AUGUST MONTHLY MEETING

The 67th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Aug. 27, 1973. There were 15 members and 1 guest, Ed Saunders, (a former member) present. The President, Len Fletcher was in the chair. The minutes of the July meeting were read and approved.

The President said our annual dinner would be on Thursday, October 11th at the RA. Members wishing to attend, please notify someone on the executive, or fill in and mail form at end of bulletin, before September 24th. This is necessary as the RA wish to know number.

The cost of the dinner will be approximately \$4.00 per person, and dinner will be served at 7 p.m. There will be a bar available at 6.30 p.m. At our next meeting tickets will be available also.

The secretary will write to Mrs. Parker, inviting her to be present and present her trophy.

The President wrote a letter to the O.N.A. thanking Mr. Lambert and explaining that under the circumstances, we would be unable to host the O.N.A. convention in 1967.

A letter has been received from Mr. K. Prophet, which was read, regarding our hosting the C.N.A. in 1976. The President will now contact the Chateau and find out what time, space and accommodation is available in 1976.

The next meeting will be the election of officers. Gery Schneider was appointed the nominating officer. Brian Topping was appointed the auditor (Harold Chalk will assist if necessary).

Michael Curry was congratulated on winning the C.N.A. Literary prize, for his research on the Anticosti token.

The secretary was asked to see if she can find the records of the 1967 C.N.A. convention held in Ottawa.

Dr. Pace told us about two interesting books. We hope to have some reviews of these in next month's bulletin. He passed around two nice medals, which he bought from an antique store in Gananoque.

The meeting adjourned and was followed by an auction, which included some donations from a new member Glenn Rodger.

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

No.4

By A.W.Driega

The fourth country which honoured the historic Olympic games on their coins was Mexico, when they minted the largest Mexican silver coin by way of the 1968 25 peso piece. This highest denomination silver coin was struck by one of the oldest mints in America.

The coin is a commemorative specifically issued by the Mexican government to honour the 1968 Summer Olympics held in Mexico City. Reverse bears the effigy of "The Ancient Mayan Ball Player", as interpreted by the sculptor, Lorenzo Rafael. The legend reads, "Juegos de la XIX Olimpiada Mexico 1968", and below the figure is the Olympic emblem of five intertwined rings.

The obverse features the national emblem of Mexico - an eagle clasping snake - with the inscription "Estados Unidos Mexicanos" above; value "25 Pesos" to the left, and "Ley 0.720" to the right. Incuse edge inscribed "Independenciay Libertad".

The mintage for this coin was approximately 27,181,000.

THE SILVER WEDDING COINS OF ELIZABETH II

Ruth McQuade

It seems natural to assume the issue of coins, such as these, captures the romantic imagination of the world. These coins are not just bought by collectors, but by everyone. They are the sort of coins that people buy and tuck away, or give to a favourite niece or nephew. The designs are all very interesting, and they make a very lovely collection.

The crown size coins of Britain, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar were issued in both cupro nickel and .925 silver. Bermuda issued a .500 and .925 crown. The Cayman Islands issued two coins, a .925 silver and a gold coin - both in proof and uncirculated. The .925 silver coins of Britain, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Bermuda were a proof issue.

Jersey issued nine coins, in proof and uncirculated, four of them in silver and five in gold. While they are all beautiful coins, I personally feel that this large number is not in keeping with the spirit of the occasion they commemorate.

The coins of the Cayman Islands, Isle of Man and Bermuda were all made at the Royal Canadian Mint, while the British, Guernsey and Gibraltar were made at the Royal Mint.

The Jersey coins were made by York Stampings. York Stampings could be called a new mint. It is in Birmingham and has been currently producing stampings and pressings of such things as jewelry and metal parts.

On Nov. 20, 1972, all the banks in G.B. had the British silver wedding coin in cupro nickel on sale at its face value of 25 pence (60¢ Canadian). This issue was sold out. Britain also made available 100,000 of these coins in .925 silver proof and they were sold very quickly. This coin has on the obverse the Arnold Machin portrait, which is found on all other Silver Wedding coins except Guernsey. It was 38.6 mm, 28.36 grams with a reeded edge. Arnold Machin also designed the reverse which has the letters EP on a background of foliage with the figure of Eros between, surmounted by a Royal crown, with the legend, "Elizabeth and Philip 20 Nov. 1947-1972. The silver issue of this coin was the first sterling silver crown to be issued since 1902.

Michael Rizzello designed the reverse of the BERMUDA coin showing a map of Bermuda with the Royal Cypher to the left and the Royal Cypher of Philip to the lower right. Legend "Silver Wedding 1972 one dollar." A Royal Canadian Mint production.

Arnold Machin designed the reverse of the GUERNSEY coin showing Eros, God of love, standing on the Guernsey lily. Legend "Elizabeth and Philip 1947-1972." Made at the Royal Mint.

Stuart Devlin designed the reverse of the GIBRALTER coin showing gartered coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip with date 1947 above 1972 below. Legend, "Silver Wedding Anniversary 25 new pence." Made at the Royal Mint.

Stuart Devlin designed the reverse of the ISLE OF MAN coin showing conjoint arms of H.R.H. and Prince Philip, with a celtic ring chain. The legend, "Silver wedding anniversary 25 pence". Produced by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Michael Rizzello designed the conjoined portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip on the reverse of the CAYMAN ISLANDS coins. Legend, "Silver wedding anniversary 1947-1972 twenty five dollars."

Norman Sillman designed the reverses of all the JERSEY coins. The 50 pence shows the Royal Mace; L1 shows the Jersey Lily; L2 shows the ship "Alexandra"; L2.50 shows a Lobster; L5(gold) shows a lesser white toothed shrew; L10(gold) a gold torque; L20 an Ormer shell; L25 the arms of Queen Elizabeth I; L50 shows the arms of the Bailiwick of Jersey. All with the same legend, "Queen Elizabeth the Second Silver Wedding 1972".

cont'd

The COOK ISLANDS issued 7 coins on Nov. 20, 1972, which they say was to commemorate the Silver Wedding of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. It is a pity that no mention was made of this in the legend. On the obverse it says "Elizabeth II Cook Islands 1972", and there are no legends on the reverses. All the reverses were designed by James Berry, and the coins were made at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. It is interesting to note that on the \$2.00 coin issued this year by the Cook Islands, it tells in the legend on the reverse what it commemorates.

If these Cook Islands coins are included, it makes a total of 23 coins.

Soon, this once in a lifetime issue of Queen Elizabeth Silver Wedding coins will go into hiding. They could be used for legal tender, but I am sure none of them will. In about five years nobody will remember the designs - I mean nobody but the coin collectors - and how many of them will?

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

There is always a wealth of interesting facts to learn from a Mint report. The 1972 issue of the Royal Canadian Mint report has now been released.

If you are one that looks at the pictures first, you will see a glaring mistake below the first picture, but then, it is inevitable, in a report like this, where so many are involved, that some mistakes are made.

The 1972 production of domestic coins increased by 48%. The numismatic trade was down from 3 million to 2.3 million, but they were busy with orders for coins from Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Iran, Bermuda and Isle of Man.

9,931 medals were struck, 594,215,417 pieces of Canadian coins were issued. \$341,581.00 was collected for Silver dollars issued separately, and \$143,392.00 was collected for Nickel dollars issued separately.

Toronto received the largest amount of coin, followed by Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary and Ottawa.

Of the uncirculated coins issued since 1963, 1969 had the lowest figure with 1972 coming second.

(The secretary has a copy of the Mint report for anyone to see)

The personnel director of a large furniture factory received a government questionnaire which asked, among other things, "How many employees do you have, broken down by sex?"

The director wrote: "Liquor is more of a problem with us."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

"THE DOLLAR PLUNGED TO RECORD HIGHS."

The New Yorker

HIGHLIGHTS C.N.A. CONVENTION IN SASKATOON

From report given by Tom Muir, our delegate

The convention which lasted from July 18-21 had a total of 38 bourse tables. There was a bus tour of the City and Western Development museum. At the first session of the auction a 1948 silver dollar went for \$330.00, while a 1921 50¢ piece priced at \$3200, did not sell.

At the Educational Forum there were two very good speakers -Messrs Gingras and Haxby. Mr. Gingras spoke on Hudson Bay tokens, and Dr. Haxby spoke on Gold Coins of Canada. These talks were highlighted with slides.

The Barbecue supper was the most enjoyable social function.

At the annual meeting it was decided that fees would remain the same. It was suggested that the content of the C.N.A. Journal be at least 75% Canadian.

The library sent out 150 books and 45 sets of slides. In future the books will have a stamped label enclosed to be used for the return. The borrowers are asked to enclose the value of the postage in stamps or cash and suggest that 25¢ be added.

There was a hot discussion on the new constitution. The membership now stands at 3103.

Our club was well represented by Maj. & Mrs. Carroll, Tom Beatty, Art Graham, Mr. & Mrs. J.Roberts, Bill King, Ray Kelly, Dr. Haxby and Tom Muir. Jack Roberts won three first prizes and Michael Curry won the literary prize.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT JUNE PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>JUNE 1973</u>	<u>TO JUNE 30, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	60,490	188,104
Nickel	\$1.00	313,479	2,272,704
	50¢	619,782	1,181,879
	25¢	17,019,759	54,671,731
	10¢	14,859,727	50,922,969
	5¢	3,299,727	27,662,969
Bronze	1¢	16,139,727	217,501,081
		52,312,691	354,401,437

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic section: 12,082 sets at \$12.00; 8,341 sets at \$6.50; 40,453 sets at \$4.00; 177,458 Silver dollars; 25,536 Nickel dollars.

G. Schneider tells us that the name "Canada" may also have derived as follows: When the first settlers in Berlin, Ont. (now Kitchener) had reported their success back to their native Berlin, Germany, their relatives quoted:

Wat a hier nich konnte kanada
was er hier nicht konnte, kann er da
What he couldn't do here, he can do there.

In German, Canada is spelled Kanada and the land was known as, "The land of unlimited possibilities".

THE KWEI-CHOW SILVER DOLLAR

By Wayne L. Jacobs



The fact that this coin was probably not struck in Kwei-chow is a moot point that may be disregarded. The coin itself has a unique story to tell.

During the Republic, the governorship was conferred upon one Chow Hsi-chen who held that post from 1926 to 1929. Disregarding the fact that the province had no cars, the governor embarked on a huge road-building program and in 1928 was ready to celebrate the opening of the province's first road. His road-building included the virtual re-building of the capital at Kweiyang by widening all the streets, the "main drag" rivalling contemporary Broadway in width. Now having roads but not one car to travel them, it was felt appropriate to have one imported for the occasion of opening the first road. This was done and another small problem (the province now had roads but none leading to it) was surmounted by having the car dismantled and carried in on the backs of coolies. It would appear from the automobile illustrated on the coin that the car in question was a 1928 Chevrolet.

Traditionally, it is said that he wished to have his portrait on the commemorating coin but protocol forbade this since he was only a general and a governor. But as he was known throughout China as the "Road Builder of Kweichow" (sometimes in conjunction with adjectives that cast doubt on his mental condition), it was felt that the depiction of a car would suffice. Had he gone only this far, the soothsayers predicted, he would have been safe but he went one step too far and this was to be his undoing. Tradition has it that the picture of the blades of grass under the automobile depict the words "Si Chen" in grass-script Chinese which was General Chow's personal name. For this presumption, the soothsayers predicted that he would die as the result of his roads and cars.

Strangely, General Chow met his death while engaged in battle against his military rival, General Li Shao-yen when, because of his superb roads and having the only car in the place, he outdistanced his own troops, was surrounded by the enemy and killed.

The obverse of the coin translated reads: (center) "Kweichow silver coin", (top) "Seventeenth Year of the Republic of China (1928)" and (bottom) "One Yuan".

The reverse of the coin shows the only automobile that has appeared on the world's coinage. The characters at the top translate: "Made by the Kweichow Government" and under the car "7 mace and 2 candareens".

Editor's note: My sincere apologies to all Chinese students and car lovers. R.M.

If you could spend \$1.00 every minute of every day, no time out for sleep, it would take 694 days (1.9 years) to run through your first million.

Suppose it was a billion - assuming the average life span of a person to be 76 yrs. and one person in each generation spending at the above rate - the money would stretch out over 25 generations!

WANTED

Would someone donate a copy of the October 1970 The Numismatist and a copy of the December 1970 The Numismatist, to our club.

Explanation: A few years ago Ed Forrest gave our club several years of bound copies of The Numismatist. We are trying to keep them up to date by having our copies bound as well, but these copies are missing.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT JULY PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>JULY 1973</u>	<u>TO JULY 31, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	75,047	263,151
Nickel	\$1.00	477,047	2,749,751
	50¢	26,727	1,208,606
	25¢	9,949,550	64,621,281
	10¢	19,235,550	70,158,519
	5¢	5,071,550	32,734,519
Bronze	1¢	31,474,030	248,975,111
		66,309,501	420,710,938

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic Section: 18,344 sets at \$12.00; 13,142 sets at \$6.50; 79,784 sets at \$4.00; 246,243 Silver dollars; 47,938 Nickel dollars.

ALBERT, WHEREAS

We heartily think and thank all such as have contribute their aid for advancing of our said work already, our pleasure is that you seriously consider either amongst you all or by a committee of such as are but affectioned towards that work, how it may be best brought to perfection.

Whatsoever controversy be about it, let us start this coming season with enthusiasm, COME TO THE NEXT MEETING AND LEARN ABOUT TOKENS.

COMING EVENTS

Sept.24,1973 - Dr. J.A.Haxby will speak about tokens.

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers - Chateau

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL 7.30 p.m.

.....
To City of Ottawa Coin Club, (apply no later than Sept.24,1973)
Box 6094 Station "J" Ottawa,Ont. K2A 1T2

NAME.....Please reserve for me....ticket(s)

Annual Dinner at RA Oct.11,1973 at 7 p.m. Cost \$4.00 per person
Bar available at 6.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

OCTOBER 1973

NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The 67th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on Sept. 24, 1973, with 22 members and 3 guests present. Our President Len Fletcher was in the chair.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Gery Schneider that the minutes of the last meeting be adopted as printed.

The President said he had visited the Chateau and found the dates July 7, 8, and 9th, 1976 and Aug. 26, 27 and 28th, 1976 were available for the C.N.A. Convention. Jack Roberts and Tom Shipman suggested that we make a tentative booking immediately for the July dates. Ruth McQuade suggested that we get a quotation from the Skyline, but the majority of the members claimed the Skyline's prices were too high.

It was moved by Al Driega and seconded by Mr. Carlisle that we book the Chateau for July 7, 8 and 9th, 1976 subject to the approval of the C.N.A. This the President, Len Fletcher, agreed to do.

Jack Roberts gave his A.N.A. report, which was a happy event. There were 167 bourse tables and about 200 exhibits. He was pleased to meet again Peter Seaby and his father, Eva Adams, Virginia Culver and Val Pasvolsky. There were many Canadian collectors present. The plaque for the outstanding bulletin went to the Vancouver Numismatic Soc. and the California Coin News won the regional award. George Hatie, Ed Rochette and Geneva Karlson received special thanks. Suggestions were made for improving junior attendance. A.N.A. certificates are available for club members. Jack Roberts was happy to tell us that he had won the first prize for his gold sovereigns, and his wife had won the third prize in the medal section. Congratulations!

The secretary said a letter had been received from Mr. Lambert of the O.N.A. and he suggests we might consider hosting the O.N.A. in 1977. Also another letter from Mr. Lambert, telling us that the O.N.A. had some O.N.A. medals from 1969 - 1971 available for sale. Details on request.

A letter was received from the sales dept. of the Chateau regarding accomodation for the coming C.N.A. convention. A letter was received from Mrs. Parker regretting she is unable to attend our annual dinner. A letter was received from Stephen LaBossiere and we were pleased to see him present at our meeting. He came along with a friend, Paul Rene de Cotret, who

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has applied for membership.

Hec Dagenais collected 25¢ in fines. Jack Roberts suggested that we have a Junior Night in November, an idea which was well received.

Gery Schneider as nominating officer reported the following slate of officers for the coming year:

President - Len Fletcher
1st Vice President - Tom Muir
2nd " " - Dr. F.C. Pace
Treasurer - Art Carlisle
Secretary - Ruth McQuade

There were no other nominations from the floor. Tom Shipman moved that nominations close. Gery Schneider then declared the election unanimous. Reports on last years activities will be received at the next meeting.

John Orach won the door prize again, and Alma Reade won the 50-50 draw. Jack Roberts moved the meeting adjourn which was seconded by John Orach.

Dr. J. A. Haxby then gave us a most interesting talk on tokens, and illustrated his talk with slides.

One of the greatest puzzles in life is how a fool and his money got together in the first place.

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

By A. W. Driega

West Germany was the fifth country to commemorate the Olympic Games on their coins, but went considerably further than other countries by producing no fewer than 6 different coins, produced by 4 mints with a mintage near 100,000,000.

Three other countries took this opportunity to effect special issues of their legal tender coins depicting the XX Olympic Games in Munich.

In order to give an adequate description of each coin struck by West Germany, as well as those other countries mentioned above, I intend to cover 1 or 2 coins in subsequent issues of the bulletin, and will provide only general information in this issue.

The value of each of the 6 different coins minted by W. Germany is 10 Marks - dated 1972. They all measure 32.5 mm in diameter and contain 15.5 grams of 625/1000 silver. The first issue was released in 1969; second in 1970; third in 1971 and fourth, fifth and sixth in 1972.

The fifth of the six 10 Mark coins is a restrike of the first issue which had the legend reading "IN DEUTSCHLAND". After the legend was released, it was deemed improper because Olympic games are awarded to a city (Munich), not a country (W.Germany) and hence the correction to the fifth issue's legend reading "IN MUNCHEN".

It should be noted that although mintage of the first and fifth issues were the same (10,000,000) the first issues carry the premium.

The four mints involved were: D. - Munich
F - Stuttgart
G - Karlsruhe
J - Hamburg

FROM THE EDITOR

In his A.N.A. convention report, Jack Roberts, says he stated at the Club Delegates' meeting, "that unless members of U.S. clubs gave full support to their editors, Canadian Club Bulletins would continue to win the Club Bulletin Award."

When the Ottawa Coin Club and the Capital City Coin Club amalgamated to become the City of Ottawa Coin Club, the first editor was Ed Forrest, and he worked at the job from Jan. 1968 to June 1968. He was followed by Brian Topping, who was editor from June 1968 to March 1969. Jack Roberts was the next editor and he worked from March 1969 to June 1970 on this job. At this point Al Driega and I offered to become editor and assistant editor. With no experience behind us, we found our most pressing problem was subject matter. We changed the shape of the bulletin, and Al made a format for the first page, and since that time has made two more. We both worked hard on this bulletin in 1970, and I learned several things. By the beginning of 1971 Al decided I was able to proceed on my own and he let me take over, but he continued to supply most of the editorials up until the time he was elected President.

I have typed, printed and prepared for mailing every bulletin since June 1970 and have been editor longer than any former editor.

In the past I have sometimes put an occasional quiz or question in the bulletin, but nobody ever asks for the answers. I have twice appealed for subjects that members would like discussed in the bulletin, but no response has been received. Since 1970 only three members have ever mentioned that they enjoyed some article which appeared in the bulletin.

As you know our bulletin goes to some outsiders, and from them I have many times received compliments about our bulletin, and some of them send in the answers to the questions as well. It is this praise that has kept me on the job.

We have a good President and he works hard. I am aware of the things that he does. He could do with some support. He needs it far more than I do. It is very discouraging for him to work on a project and come to a meeting and ask for helpers and none come forward.

I hope this lack of support is a thing of the past. We are now faced with a very important convention in 1976. I know our membership is small, but we have enough members to make this a great success. We are so fortunate to have Ottawa as the setting. This beautiful city is worth showing off to our guests!

So! we should be thinking of some ideas, bringing them to our President. Some of us can do some jobs better than others. Offer to do the job you think you can do successfully, or be ready to accept a challenge that is offered.

We have the resources to do a good job.

Ruth McQuade

Editor

Archaeological Excavations

"Between 1350 and 1539 the Tower Hill site of the Royal Mint was occupied by the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary Graces (commonly called the Eastminster) founded by King Edward III. In January '72 the Dept. of the Environment started excavations in the forecourt of the Royal Mint designed to produce information which will assist the planning of a full-scale excavation to be mounted when Tower Hill site is re-developed. The objectives are to establish the position of the buildings and to determine whether these early 17th century buildings incorporate or reflect the layout of the buildings of the Cistercian Abbey."

SNATCHES FROM TALK ON TOKENS GIVEN BY DR. HAXBY

One thing that was brought to our attention throughout this talk, was the prevalence of counterfeiting. Just about every coin and token that appeared in the early days of Canadian history was counterfeited.

The story of Canada's tokens begins in Geo. III reign. Coppers with his portrait were only issued for 5 yrs. (1770-75), therefore a shortage occurred, and made a good market for counterfeiters. Counterfeit pieces were made with different legends to evade the law, and it is this group which is sometimes called the Bungtown coppers.

In the late 1780's and throughout the 1790's, private trade tokens were used in England, filling the need for copper change. In the meantime a man named Matthew Boulton had an ambition to make copper coins of such high quality that they could not be counterfeited. In 1797 he received a contract to make 1d and 2d pieces, and in 1799 he also coined halfpence and farthings. These beautiful coins put an end to the counterfeits and the private tokens. All the worn British halfpennies that were removed from circulation were sold to Canada. Merchants soon needed still more coppers so they imported tokens. In the war of 1812, British soldiers also brought 1d and ½d Wellington tokens to Canada. Trade and Navigation tokens and Britannia-Eagle tokens also appeared. Importers soon decreased the weight of their tokens to make more profit. In N.S. some merchants put their name on tokens. About 1817 people began to complain about the light weight tokens.

Nova Scotia passed a law forbidding importation of tokens by private interests, and the government imported semi-regal tokens which came to be known as the thistle tokens. In 1856 they introduced the beautiful Mayflower tokens.

The remainder of the country continued to use the old worn British halfpennies. These were soon counterfeited too - hence the Blacksmith tokens. They became plentiful and were finally rejected. In 1825 laws were passed in both Upper and Lower Canada forbidding the importation of tokens. However, through careless wording, the acts failed to make undated pieces or ones dated before 1825 illegal. So undated and antedated tokens soon appeared. Examples for Upper Canada were the Lesslie and "sloop" pieces. In lower Canada the popular Bust & Harp tokens appeared, imported from Ireland - they too were counterfeited.

About 1832 a Montreal grocer imported some British tokens called "Tiffins". By the mid 1830's the copper currency was in a bad state, so the Bank of Montreal and the Banque du Peuple ordered halfpenny tokens of their own - the Bouquet sous. Very soon light-weight imitations appeared.

In 1837 the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank, the Banque du Peuple, and the Quebec bank, together ordered tokens from Boulton & Watt, known as the Habitant tokens. These fine pieces were not counterfeited.

The Bank of Montreal later issued more tokens showing the front view of their bank. The Bank of Upper Canada, which became the government bank, issued the well known St. George and the Dragon tokens.

The Province of Canada 1858-59 cents had to compete with bank tokens and were sold at 20% discount. Ten years later about 1/5 of the original mintage was unissued, and was sold at a 25% - 50% discount.

By 1880 the bank formed about 25% of the copper currency. It was another decade before the tokens became scarce.

With each token that he discussed, Dr. Haxby showed us the token on a slide, which added much to the interest of the talk.

At the conclusion of his talk, Dr. Haxby noted that there has been confusion in respect to whether the coppers he discussed should be called
(over)

tokens or coins. He said that in the opinion of the Bank of Canada a coin had to be authorized as legal tender by the government. Most of the pre-confederation coppers do not satisfy that condition and must be called tokens. Others, for example, some of the bank issues, do and can therefore be considered coins despite the fact that they say "token" on them.



THE ROYAL BANK AWARD

"In the past hundred years there have been a great number of outstanding achievements by Canadians which have contributed to human welfare and the common good. Unfortunately, however, the recognition accorded these dedicated and distinguished men and women has not always been commensurate with the importance of their achievement.

In 1967, with the object of helping to fill this need, the Royal Bank of Canada established an annual award consisting of a gold medal and a cash award of \$50,000. The purpose of the Royal Bank Award is to honor "a Canadian citizen or person domiciled in Canada, whose outstanding achievement is of such importance that it is contributing to human welfare and the common good".

Since its inception the Award has been conferred upon:

- 1967 - neurosurgeon Dr. Wilder Penfield
- 1968 - engineer Dr. C. J. Mackenzie
- 1969 - His Eminence Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger
- 1970 - novelist Morley Callaghan
- 1971 - architect Arthur Erickson
- 1972 - rehabilitation expert Dr. Gustave Gingras
- 1973 - Dr. James A. Corry of Kingston, Ont. "

This medal is made of fine gold, and is made by the Royal Canadian Mint. It is 2" in diameter. The designer was John Connor of Montreal. The award medals are not numbered but the year of the award is engraved on each medal along with the name of the recipient. The name and year appear on the reverse of the medal.

ROYAL MINT MUSEUM

The Royal Mint has a large and valuable collection of coins, medals and other numismatic items. Space limitations have made it impossible to display any of this material. However, during this past year it was possible to recreate a small display. This display is not open to members of the general public, but is of great interest to official and trade visitors, and enables them to grasp the wide range of skill and experience deployed in the Royal Mint.

WHEN A KING AND A QUEEN PAID THE BILLS

Money! Money! Money! Or the lack of it, seems to have forever been a source of worry, but never more so than in the early part of the 17th century when inhabitants of the American Colonies paid their bills with beaver skins, wampum, and of all things, a deck of cards! And even as today, money - or the lack of it - was the chief topic of conversation.

Metallic money had always been in scarce supply in the Colonies as well as in French Canada, and the few pieces that did find their way into circulation from time to time, disappeared almost immediately. The Colonists eagerly hoarded them until they had a sufficient supply to melt down, from which they made silver bowls, goblets or jewelry. And some of the more frugal ones simply stacked the coins away for a rainy day. This lack of actual currency or "hard money" frequently resulted in bartering for the exchange of commodities.

In 1684 Louis XIV of France sent his Carnigan Regiment out to Canada, but through oversight or otherwise he neglected to send money with which to pay his troops. Jacques de Meulles, the Intendent, was rightfully embarrassed for he could hardly expect the men to wait for their pay until the next ships came in from France, the following summer. But the Intendent, being a resourceful man, was not to be out-done; he came up with the idea of making paper money to use during this crisis. But alas! he had no paper.

Furthermore, he had no printing press! However, if there was one thing the Colony was strong on it was an over-abundance of playing cards. Determined to meet this emergency, de Meulles proceeded to confiscate a goodly supply of the cards, using the blank backs for his purpose. For example, on the back of the Queen of Spades, he wrote in longhand - "Bon pour la somme of douze livres", while the Ace of Diamonds was good for three livres. The Intendent went through the deck, stamping each card with the Coat of Arms of France, and affixing his signature as well as that of the governor.

For the smaller denominations, de Meulles cut the cards in halves and quarters, each worth a certain number of livres, sols or deniers. And so, born of necessity, playing cards became the first paper currency to be introduced into America, and a handful of kings and queens and aces was as good as a pocketful of metallic change. With it a soldier had no trouble "bringing home the bacon" or paying the bills.

Some specimens can still be found in Canada and abroad.

From "The Paramount Journal"

CANADIAN YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

At the last O.N.A. convention in Waterloo, a junior club was formed, with the object to promote junior numismatics, and encourage young people to collect coins. If you are under 21 yrs. of age, you can become a member.

So far they have issued two bulletins, which are excellent, and your editor is proud to say she has been listed as a "member extraordinaire". They are planning their first show on Oct. 13th at the Royal York hotel.

If you wish more information or wish to join, please write to Miss Diane Kosiba, 34 Franklin Blvd., St. Catherines, Ont. (Secretary)

FROM DR. GAVER'S "IT'S FUN TO COLLECT FOREIGN COINS"

The coins we collect provide each of us with our own direct "hot line" to antiquity - a personalized connection for as much of the 2500 years back as we care to utilize. Being raised as a scientist we still take many of the scientific journals and it is most surprising to see how coins figure in many scientific discoveries being reported. Newly developed underwater techniques have permitted the scientists to locate and to raise the ancient vessels intact. A study of the coinage found therein reveals the home port of the vessel and the mint-masters initials provide a close approximation of the date of the sinking of the vessel.

By plotting the locations of the various sunken vessels the scientists can reconstruct, with remarkable accuracy, the various trade routes followed by the ancient mariners. The various destinations of the ships could be deduced from the variety of coins found on board and from this the cultural life of the people could be deduced with surprising accuracy. Further by plotting the approximate time periods from one trade route to another an insight into the prevailing weather conditions and storm patterns were revealed which could be compared with today's patterns and any change noted. Patterns revealed also that present day desert areas were once thriving agricultural communities and land trade routes can well be established by coin hoards being uncovered in many areas of the world. Archeological studies following these various finds have in many instances found evidences of thriving agricultural communities in areas now nothing but desert areas. All this helps the scientists to make discoveries to contribute to a safer and happier future for coming generations.

Letter sent by a New Delhi lawyer in India to a slow-paying client:

"Dear Sir: Unless you pay the rupees that you owe within seven days, we shall take steps as will cause you the utmost damned astonishment."

COMING EVENTS

Oct 22, 1973 - Some interesting slides will be shown.

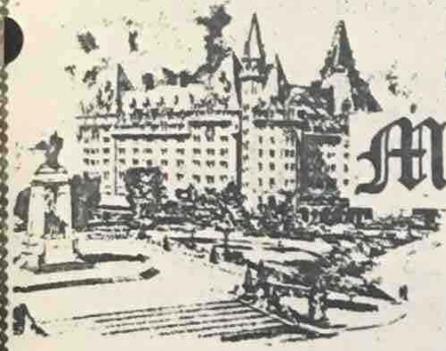
Oct. 13, 1973 - Canadian Young Numismatists Convention
at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto

2nd Sunday each month - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers at
Chateau Laurier Hotel

Oct. 22, 1973 - Regular meeting City of Ottawa Coin Club
4th Monday (note: there are 5 Mondays in this month)

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 22, 1973 AT

CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL 7.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

V O L U M E

NOVEMBER 1973

N U M B E R 10.

OCTOBER MEETING

The 68th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on Oct.22, 1973, with 20 members and 4 guests present. Our President, Len Fletcher, was in the chair.

Yearly reports were heard from the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Librarian.

Dick Nash, our out-going Treasurer, inadvertently left his report at home, but was able to tell us from memory that we had \$836.18 in our savings account, which was approximately \$125.00 more than a year ago. In our current account we had \$312.00 which was slightly higher than a year ago. The books had been audited by Brian Topping and found to be in order. Mr. Potter moved that the Financial report be accepted and this was seconded by Tom Muir.

The Secretary reported that she had recorded the minutes and put them on file, issued membership cards, answered correspondence and carried on with other items that come under the duties of secretary.

The Editor reported she had issued 11 bulletins during the year and had collected the mail from our post office box each week. As the Librarian, she reported that she had disposed of much non-relevant correspondence and attempted to put papers in a better order. She reported that we had very few books except the 6 large bound copies of Spinks Circular, which she suggested we enter in one of the C.N.A. convention auctions. These she considered valuable.

The President's report is printed elsewhere in the bulletin. One of the President's duties at the October meeting is to appoint additional officers. Art Graham and Tom Shipman were appointed directors for the coming year, Dr. Pace as the programme officer, Jack Roberts as the publicity man, Richard Nash as auctioneer and Ruth McQuade as Editor, Hec Dagenais to be Sgt.at Arms and Brian Topping the auditor.

In the minutes of the last meeting it was stated that July 7,8 and 9th,1976 had been reserved for the C.N.A. convention - this should be changed to 8, 9 and 10th,1976 (Thurs,Fri.and Sat.), subject to the approval of the C.N.A. It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Art Carlisle that the minutes be adopted as printed with this one change.

(over)

The President read a letter from the Chateau confirming that 100 bedrooms and the required function space had been tentatively booked pending the approval of the C.N.A.

The President said he proposed to have an executive meeting early in November. He said that the letter from the O.N.A. suggesting we host the O.N.A. in 1977 will be discussed at the executive meeting.

Jack Roberts told us he enjoyed the pleasant task of taking the winning plaque to Duncan Shanks, who won the Jack Roberts plaque for juniors.

Tom Shipman said a good job had been done arranging the banquet which was enjoyed by 40 people. The President said our expenses were \$18.00 (2 tickets at \$8.00 and gratuity \$10.00)

Jack Roberts reported that he had a table at St. Catherines and noted the enthusiasm of the juniors. They were knowledgeable about coins as well as paper money. He suggested we might have an auction for Juniors only.

As our next meeting in November is for juniors, members are asked to try and bring a junior.

The President explained that he had to borrow a tape recorder every time we had slides. Jack Roberts moved that the executive be authorized to investigate prices. Dick Nash suggested that we should have a tape recorder suitable for a large room. Findings will be discussed at the next meeting. This motion was seconded by John Orach.

Ray Kelly won the 50-50 draw and Mr. Frances won the door prize. Paul Rene de Cotret and Stephen LaBossiere are now declared members and will receive membership cards.

At the next meeting Dr. Pace asked Jack Roberts and Al Driega to give a 5 min. talk on the subject of their choice.

It was moved by Art Carlisle and seconded by Tom Muir that the meeting adjourn. There would be no auction.

Following the meeting the President showed us slides of the tokens of the Yukon. These proved to be very interesting.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT AUGUST PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>AUGUST 1973</u>	<u>TO AUGUST 31, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	100,309	363,460
Nickel	\$1.00	93,390	2,843,141
	50¢	714,219	1,922,825
	25¢	11,397,655	76,018,936
	10¢	20,873,655	91,032,174
	5¢	487,655	33,222,174
Bronze	1¢	51,197,341	300,172,452
		84,864,224	505,575,162

Included in the above figures is the following production: 27,427 sets at \$12.00; 17,441 sets at \$6.00; 111,644 sets at \$4.00; 337,469 Silver dollars; 69,722 Nickel dollars.

Wise secretary to her boss: "Since you want everybody in the office to read this memo, I'm marking it STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!"

".....in Peril on the Sea."
by Dr. F.C.Pace

One recently acquired a medallion of white metal or copper-nickel of 39 mm diameter, bearing on the obverse a six-masted vessel with a paddle wheel about midships; the vessel is borne on a plaque slightly raised above the face. A lengthy inscription in capitals reads: THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP/ SCREW, PADDLE AND SAIL/ LENGTH 692 FEET/ BREADTH 83 FEET/ DEPTH 56 FEET. The reverse carries a longer legend: 25000 TONS BURTHEN/ 4 DECKS/ SPREADS 6500 Sq.Yds./ OF CANVAS/ DEPTH OF WATER/ 20 FEET/ WHEN LADEN 30 ft./ DEPTH OF HULL 83 Ft./ 3000 HORSE POWER/ WILL ACCOMODATE 10000 TROOPS.

In a book published in 1953, "The Great Iron Ship", James Dugan gives a fascinating account of this vessel. She was designed by and constructed under the supervision of an engineering genius, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, and she was launched in the Thames after many difficulties early in 1858. Not until the Lusitania was built in 1906 was she exceeded in length and displacement, and she surpassed the Queen Mary's passenger capacity - 4000 as against 2000 for the latter.

For all this, the Great Eastern was a financial disaster. Her several groups of owners struggled against small passenger lists and costly repairs. On three or four trans-Atlantic voyages, she called at New York and at other American ports where vast numbers of visitors swarmed aboard as similiar crowds had done earlier in Britain. Visiting Halifax, she was met by sturdy lack of curiosity but later, carrying troops to Quebec against the threat of Fenian raids, the whole city turned out to welcome her. There, perhaps, this medallion of which we speak was given or sold as a memento; at a couple of other points, Dugan mentions such souvenirs.

The vessel's greatest success was as a cable-ship; she laid the first trans-Atlantic British cable, then five more such between 1865 and 1874; as well as others in the far East, the Antipodes and between Madeira and Brazil. Otherwise, as said, she was a disappointing disaster-harried venture. At her very launching, unforeseen difficulties and delays arose and she inflicted severe damage on other Thames shipping. On her first voyage, a steam explosion killed five seamen. A little later, off Holyhead, she slipped her moorings and was swept to sea in a great gale. In January 1859, her master and two others were drowned when the captain's gig capsized in harbour. In 1861 she suffered severe damage to paddles and rudder and was nearly sunk in a violent Atlantic storm. Off New York, the following year, she struck an uncharted rock and sustained an 85-foot rent in her hull. And even the cable-laying was marred by breakages, accidental or deliberate, in the cable.

The Great Eastern was broken up for scrap in the Mersey. The work began in May 1889 and took some 18 months to complete. During the break-up, in a compartment within her double hull, were found two skeletons, one of a man, one of a boy. They were the remains of two of the original rivetting crew known to be missing at the time of building but never accounted for. Earlier, whilst the ship was lying in New York, some workmen claimed that they could hear ghosts. Perhaps so; certainly this magnificent vessel was haunted by ill-fortune if by nothing else.

References: (1) Dugan, James, "The Great Iron Ship"
Harper and Brothers, New York 1953

(2) Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th edition Article "Ship"

ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 1973-2594

Whereas the Olympic (1976) Act, being chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada 1973, provides for the circulation in Canada of Olympic Commemorative Coins of the denomination of five dollars and ten dollars;

AND WHEREAS section 5 of the Olympic (1976) Act provides that the Governor in Council may by proclamation prescribe the dimensions, designs, standard weight, standard millesimal fineness and remedy allowance of Olympic coins of each denomination;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that two Olympic coins of each denomination be struck for the year 1973.

THEREFORE, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, pursuant to section 5 of the Olympic (1976) Act, is pleased hereby to order that a proclamation do issue prescribing the dimensions, standard weight, standard millesimal fineness and remedy allowance of Olympic coins of the denominations of five dollars and ten dollars as set out in the schedule hereto and bearing the designs prescribed hereunder:

- (a) The design of the obverse impression of all four coins shall be the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second with the Inscription below left, "ELIZABETH II", centre below a Maple Leaf and below right, "CANADA 1973",
- (b) The design of the reverse impression of the first ten dollar coin shall depict a map of the world. Above the design to the left, "MONTREAL 1976", the Olympic symbol and to the right, "XXIe OLYMPIADE XXIst OLYMPIAD" and below, "10 DOLLARS",
- (c) The design of the reverse impression of the second ten dollar coin shall depict the Montreal skyline. Above the design to the left, "MONTREAL 1976", the Olympic symbol and to the right, "XXIe OLYMPIADE XXIst OLYMPIAD" and below, "10 DOLLARS",
- (d) The design of the reverse impression of the first five dollar coin shall depict a map of North America. Above the design to the left, "MONTREAL 1976", the Olympic symbol and to the right "XXIe OLYMPIADE XXIst OLYMPIAD" and below, "5 DOLLARS",
- (e) The design of the reverse impression of the second five dollar coin shall depict the skyline of Kingston, Ontario, with sailing boats in the foreground. Above the design to the left, "MONTREAL 1976", the Olympic symbol and to the right, "XXIe OLYMPIADE XXIst OLYMPIAD" and below, "5 DOLLARS".

Schedule

I DESCRIPTION	II STANDARDS	III REMEDY ALLOWANCE	IV DIMENSIONS
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Denomination	Composition	Standard Weight Grains	Standard Millesimal Fineness	Weight Grains	Millesimal Fineness	Dimensions
Five Dollars	Silver	375	925	80 " per 10 pieces	4	38 mm
Ten Dollars	Silver	750	925	110 grains per 10 pieces	4	45 mm

Ed.note: Re conversation with Mr. Robertson, he says no initials will be on these coins (designs result of accumulated efforts of several)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT on Past Years Activities

1. In accordance with the Constitution the following report for the period 1 October 1972 to September 30, 1973 was submitted at the October 1973 meeting of the Club.
2. Monthly meetings were held regularly and although attendance was low during the summer and on one very stormy night it is felt that overall interest in the Club is good as reflected by the generally good attendance at meetings. Slides were shown at four meetings, a symposium was conducted at one meeting and an interesting talk was delivered at another meeting. Three executive meetings were held during the year.
3. A ONE day annual coin show was held in May at the Chateau Laurier Hotel. The entries in the various classes were of a very high calibre and many favourable comments were received from the public. All members who entered displays are to be congratulated. There were 17 Bourse tables. The R.C.M.P. Philatelic Club display of stamps was a favourite with the public.
4. Our Annual Banquet was held at the RA centre on October 11, with an attendance of 40. Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas Ferguson were guests. Mr. Ferguson is Honorary President of the C.N.A. He spoke to the gathering and suggested that we lose no time in organizing committees, etc. to start planning for the 1976 C.N.A. Convention. He pointed out that a heavy responsibility for the success of the convention rested on the host club.
5. Presentation of Trophies for winners and runners-up at the Coin Show held in May was carried out. Jack Roberts with three firsts and one second and Ruth McQuade with two firsts and one second were the top trophy winners. Other winners were: G. Schneider, A. Driega, W. King, C.W. Bekooy, June Keall, and Duncan Shanks. One new trophy was donated to the club by Joe Shkwarek, for a Topical display.
6. The Club advised the C.N.A. Executive that we would be pleased to host the C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa in 1976. This invitation was accepted at the C.N.A. Convention held in Saskatoon. Preliminary work on choosing a date and tentative booking of accomodation has been carried out.
7. During the year seven regular members and one junior member joined the Club. As indicated by the Treasurer's report, the Club had a successful year and is in good financial shape.
8. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the executive who have so ably assisted me in conducting the affairs of the Club during the past year. Also thanks to all members who have assisted in a great many ways to make what I believe has been a successful year for the Club.

L. B. Fletcher
President

The head of Edward VII faces which way - left or right?
Who introduced the first Crown?
What does the latin "Decus et Tutamen" mean?

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

By A.W.Driega

The first 10 mark Olympic Commemorative deserves some detailed comment because of the controversy it caused when it was released in January 1970. The legend around the obverse read "Games of the 20th Olympiad 1972 in Germany", and it was not long before East Germany complained bitterly to the IOC stating that they were "Germany" and that this issue was an intrusion upon their sovereignty. Needless to say the IOC acted immediately and advised West Germany that the games are awarded to a City and not a Country. Moreover the IOC recommended the immediate withdrawal of these "error" coins. By the time West Germany was made aware of this situation, about 6 million coins had already been minted and distributed, with a good percentage of these going abroad.

The design on the obverse is an abstract motif. It consists of a number of rectangles and triangles of varying sizes which are arranged in a concentric fashion, and looks much like a circular staircase viewed from the top. This design is the registered emblem of the Games and it's use by various manufacturing firms and companies on souvenir articles, provided an additional source of revenue, by way of fees or royalties. This motif was the 1972 Olympic Games Trademark.

The reverse has a German Eagle stylized with similiar type triangles and rectangles as found on the obverse motif. The value 10 is located directly beneath the tail feathers of the eagle, with the mint mark situated to the top right of the value. The legend around translates "German Republic - German Mark". The rim is smooth and has an incuse Latin inscription "Altius - Fortius - Citius" and translates "Higher - Braver - Faster".

As mentioned previously, the coin was struck in 625/1000 silver and 375/1000 copper. It has a diameter of 32.5 mm and weighs 15.5 gms.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER 1973</u>	<u>TO SEPTEMBER 30,1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	67,493	430,953
Nickel	\$1.00	206,375	3,049,516
	50¢	535,695	2,458,520
	25¢	11,491,655	87,510,591
	10¢	14,595,655	105,627,829
	5¢	3,115,655	36,337,829
Bronze	1¢	37,259,247	337,431,699
		67,271,775	572,846,937

Included in the above figures is the following production: 32,311 sets at \$12.00; 19,856 sets at \$6.50; 130,641 sets at \$4.00; 400,078 Silver dollars; 82,195 Nickel dollars.

MICHAEL CURRY

In Spink's Numismatic Circular, June, July/August and September issues can be found an article "Some Aspects of Roman Plated Coins by M.Curry. If you are lucky enough to own such a reprint, it would be a worthwhile addition to your library. Interested? contact the Secretary

CORRECTION

In the October issue of our bulletin on page 6 - the last line of "When a King & a Queen paid the bills", there is a mistake. There are no specimens of playing card money to be found anywhere, but there are specimens of card money.

I am very grateful to one of our members for telling me about this. There is a little booklet "The Story of Canada's Currency", which tells the story of the kind of money used in the early days in Canada. In this booklet you will find an example of "playing card money" used in French Canada from 1685-1759. However, no playing card money has ever come to light.

EGYPT

"The coinage of the Egyptian republic established in 1952 is a series of piastres and milliemes in aluminium-bronze with a consistent obverse showing the head of the Sphinx, the silver 50 piastre issue of 1956 had on obverse a symbolic figure breaking its chains. A special issue of 1 and 5 pound pieces in gold in 1957 have a representation of the Aswan Dam on obverse and the value on reverse. A coinage issued in 1958 consists of denominations in gold of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5 pounds with the Pharaoh Ramses 11 in a chariot on obverse and inscription referring to the creation of the United Arab Republic on the reverse. Silver coins of 25 and 50 piastres have an eagle on obverse and the value divided by a sword on the reverse."

COMING EVENTS

November 26, 1973 Jack Roberts and Al Driega will each give a 5 min. talk on a subject of their choice.
All juniors welcome! THIS IS JUNIOR NIGHT

2nd Sunday of the month: Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. at Chateau Laurier Hotel

November 26, 1973: TRY AND BRING A JUNIOR TO THE NEXT MEETING
WE WILL BE HAVING AN AUCTION

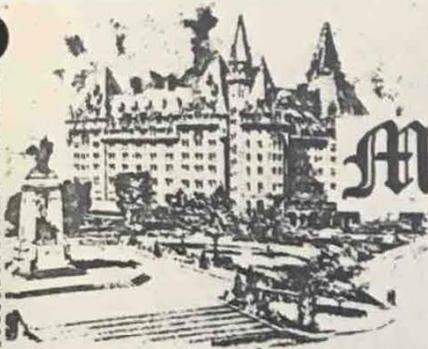
JACK ROBERTS Tune in!

Jack Roberts will be on Channel 3 November 16, 1973 at 8.30 p.m.
and November 25, 1973 at 6 p.m.

He will also be on CKOY at 9 a.m. on November 21, 1973

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 26, 1973

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL 7.30 p.m.



Chateau Laurier

City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



PO Box 6094 Stn J Ottawa Ont K2A 1T2

VOLUME 6

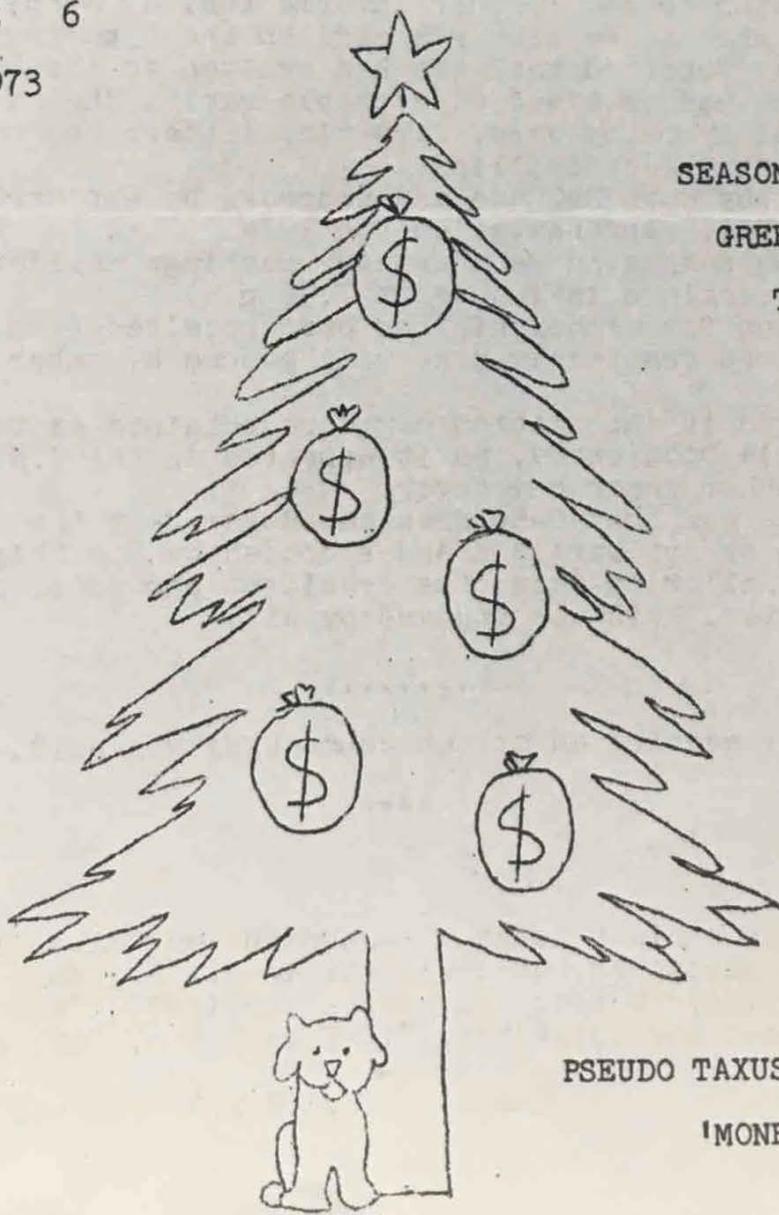
DECEMBER 1973

No.11

SEASON'S

GREETINGS

TO ALL!



SHELDON

PSEUDO TAXUS NOBILIS ARBUTUS

'MONEY TREE'

NOVEMBER MEETING

The 69th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Nov. 26, 1973, with 23 members and 24 guests present. The President, Len Fletcher, was in the chair. One minutes silence was observed for Stuart R. Mason, one of our members, who recently passed away.

This being Junior night, the President welcomed the guests, among them being Mr. John Brunskill, who came with eight boys (in uniform) from the Barhaven 129 Wolf Cub Pack of Ottawa. The cubs stayed with us until 8.30 p.m. Jack Roberts gave a talk especially for the Juniors on how to house coins, and advised them on the use of a check book. This was followed by an auction for the juniors. Brian Topping graciously presented each junior with a 1943 Tombac 5¢.

It was moved by G. Schneider and seconded by Jack Phillips that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The letter from the O.N.A. regarding our hosting the 1977 O.N.A. convention was discussed. Mr. Potter moved that we regretfully decline and consider a later date. This was seconded by Jack Roberts.

The President reported on information gathered re a tape recorder and asked permission to get further information. G. Schneider offered to purchase this when a decision was made on the type required.

The secretary reported that she had written to the O.N.A. regarding their bulletin and had received a favorable reply. She had sent two get-well cards and one sympathy card. Very nice letters had been received from Mr. Ferguson and Jack Phillips.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Art Carlisle that Jack Roberts be our A.N.A. representative for 1974.

Brian Topping suggested we start our meetings earlier and it was decided to start meetings in future at 7.30 p.m.

An application for membership has been received from Mr. D.S. Slade and if no objections are received he will become a member at the next meeting.

Dr. Pace asked if information could be obtained as to whether the Canadian Numismatic Dictionary, as it appeared in the C.N.A. Journal had been brought together under one cover.

Duncan Shanks won the 50-50 draw and Roger Dent the door prize.

It was moved by Art Carlisle and seconded by Tom Shipman that the meeting adjourn. Following this, the President showed slides which were a quiz on dates. This was enjoyed by all.

.....

Before the regular meeting an executive meeting was held.

EX MARTINI

A collector of ancient coins at a convention walked into a cocktail bar and asked the bartender for a dry martinus. "Beg your pardon, sir," the bartender replied, "but do you mean a martini?" "Now see here, my good man," exclaimed the collector, "if I want two, I'll ask for them."

from: C.N.A. Journal Vol:14, No.12

THE BYTOWN SCRIP

by Guy Potter

Shortly after my retirement from government service at the statutory age of 65, I was fortunate enough to be retained by the Bank of Canada, which had for some years been nursing the idea of getting together a representative collection of numismatic material, at first chiefly in the realm of paper money.

One of my first tasks was to visit the head offices of the chartered banks, with a view to securing, if possible, specimens of their notes, past and present. As might have been expected, the Bank of Montreal's collection of paper money proved to be an extremely comprehensive affair, and it was while gloating over the pages of the albums containing it that I suddenly found myself confronted by a numismatist's dream - a virtually unknown piece of merchant's scrip that had even escaped Breton's eagle eye. It had been issued by William Stewart, of Bytown, presumably in 1837; Stewart was one of the local magnates, and later a member of parliament. The Bank kindly had it photographed, and one evening, while I was poring over this and my few other paper money items, my wife said "Why don't you ask so-and-so about that Bytown scrip; we're going there to tea on Sunday." "Who", I replied, "is so-and-so?" Well it turned out that she was William Stewart's granddaughter, and when asked, without much hope, if by any chance she possessed any of her grandfather's scrip, imagine my excitement when she answered promptly "Yes, I have two of them; would you like to see them; I think they're in the desk there." And next moment an immaculate pair was in my hand. As I avidly scrutinized the treasures, I was nearly knocked over by her next remark "Are you interested in such things? I'll be glad to give you one of them." And, before I could think of what to do, she had severed the pair, so casually as to cut slightly into one of the two, and handed one to me. Collectors will readily enter into my feelings, but what could I do but say "thank you" as prettily as I could, and accept the proffered largesse. There is a sad sequel. Three or four years later I received a letter bearing a Florida postmark. I did not recognize the writing, but it turned out to be from so-and-so. Enclosed, slightly creased, was the other half of the severed pair, with the explanation that she had come across it in sorting some old papers, and had decided it would be better in the hands of someone who valued such things! No other specimens have since shown up, although I did hear a rumor of one or two stuck down in an old scrapbook.

Some time after this, I received a letter enclosing yet another Breton 'escape' - a crisp pair of the shilling and sixpence scrip issued by W. U. Chaffers of St. Cesaire and dated July 6, 1837. These were embellished, as was not uncommon in a period when reading was apt to be a rare accomplishment in the more humble ranks of society, with a portrayal of the current U.S. ten-cent piece - two on the 'chelin', one on the '12 sous'. The writer had been with a friend who was clearing an old Montreal house scheduled for demolition. He was going through a trunk in the attic, and presently took out a bundle of papers which, after scrutinizing them, he was about to throw in the waste box with the remark "Well I guess they're not worth anything now" when the friend said "What are they?" and was handed a bundle of the Chaffers scrip and told to keep them if he wanted. The friend was no collector, but sensed that the material might be of some interest to collectors, and got in touch with me. I was able to purchase the whole lot, and have thus been able to enrich a few collections with an item whose rarity may be indicated by the fact that the largest collection of paper money in Canada at that time contained only a single, and the owner had never seen or heard of a pair!

When the CNA convention was held in Vancouver in 1963, I took the
(over)

opportunity of visiting a number of friends and relations in Victoria. One of the latter was a cousin of my wife who had previously lived in Montreal. While we were chatting she said "Are old bank notes of any value? I've got some that have been hanging around for years." I said some notes were quite valuable, and I would like to see them. She could not locate the notes just then, but next morning called up to say that she had located them. Imagine my feelings when she came to two notes that read 'The Montreal Bank'!!! "Hold everything," I said, you'd better let me take those to Ottawa with me; they're very rare." When I picked them up, sure enough there were two notes of this early (1817) bank, parent of the existing Bank of Montreal and, with the possible exception of the almost legendary Canada Bank, whose notes are not redeemable, granddaddy of the chartered bank system of Canada. Both notes were in remarkably good condition, and were acquired for the Bank of Canada collection. As it subsequently developed that this particular note was missing from the Bank of Montreal collection, the Bank of Canada allowed Canada's oldest bank to acquire the extra specimen.

One further note in this connection may be of interest. The simply-designed notes of the Montreal bank had as the central feature a small vignette of a prominent building of the city. At that early date there were not many of them, and there is therefore one note depicting the city jail - surely the only case of such an embellishment on a bank-note!

From "The Canadian Paper Money Journal"
and reproduced with the permission of
Mr. G.R.L. Potter.

A MXSSAGX TO ALL MXMBXRS

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is not rxally minx, but thx proprty of thx City of Ottawa Coin Club, it works vxry well xxcept for onx of thx kxys. I havx wishxd many timxs that it workxd prxfctly, so that I could print Mxrry Christmas! Thxrx arx 46 kxys that function wxll knough but just onx not working makxs all thx diffxrxncx. Somxtimxs it sxxms to mx that an organization is somxwhat likx this typxwritxr, not all the pxoplx arx working proprly. You may say to yoursxlf, "I am only onx pxrson. I don't makx or brxak a programmx." But it doxs makx a diffxrxnce, bxcasx an association to bx xffctivx nxxds thx participation of vxry pxrson rxlatxd to it. Thus thx nxxt timx you think you arx only onx pxrson and that your xfforts arx not nxxdxd, rxmxmbr and say to yoursxlf, "I'm a kxy pxrson in our organization and am vxry much nxxdxd. The Xxxcutivx and officxrs of thx C.O.C.C. wish all mxmbxrs SXASON'S GRXXTINGS: Lxn Flxtchxr, Tom Muir, Dr. Pacx, Art Carlislx, Ruth McQuadx, Art Graham, Tom Shipman, Jack Robxrts, Richard Nash, Hxc Dagxnais, Brian Topping.

Adaptxd from a mxssagx sxxn in thx
Ont. Gxnxalogical Socixty Nxws.

"Employer: It looks to me as if you've been fired from every job you've ever had.

Applicant: Well, you've got to admit I'm no quitter."

An extract from: THE COINS OF PALESTINE IN BIBLICAL TIMES

by R.C.Willey, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

"And it came to pass, in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed." (Luke 11:2) The year is B.C.4; Rome was supreme. Carthage had been destroyed, Macedonia subdued, and Greece conquered. The Roman legions penetrated into the East, overthrowing the degenerate Seleucid kingdom of Syria and annexing Ptolemaic Egypt. The Roman Republic had torn itself to shreds in fratricidal strife, and when the dust had settled the vast might of the Roman world was in the hands of one man, Octavius, the adopted son of Julius Caesar. On the acquisition of Egypt, Octavius was renamed Augustus and was styled Emperor. The Roman Empire was established. At last secure, Augustus ordered a general tax and census throughout his Empire, which included Palestine.

Palestine was at this time ruled by Herod the Great, a repulsive Edomite princeling who acquired his kingship by devious means, including being on the winning side when the struggle for the supreme power in the Roman world was finally ended. He was created king on the execution of the last of the Hasmoneans in B.C.37, and ruled entirely at the pleasure of Rome. He lived until B.C.4, when his kingdom was divided among his sons. Archelaus received Judaea, Idumaea, and Samaria; Antipas received Peraea and Galilee; the northern portions of the kingdom went to Philip. Antipas and Philip retained their kingdoms until their deaths, but Archelaus was deposed in A.D.6. His rule was so vile that even the Romans were shocked, and his kingdom was placed under the personal rule of Augustus, who appointed a Procurator to represent him.

Greek, Roman, and Jewish coins circulated freely at the time of the birth of Christ. Roman coins were universally accepted, and were required for payment of all forms of taxation and tribute. Greek coins, such as the Tyrian and Sidonian staters, were the coins of ordinary commerce. Jewish coins were used in Temple tithes and offerings. The coins were related according to the following table:

2 mites.....	1 Roman quadrans
4 quadrantes.....	1 Roman as
16 asses.....	1 Roman denarius or Greek drachm of Phoenician weight
4 denarii.....	1 Greek stater or tetradrachm of Phoenician weight
25 denarii.....	1 Roman aureus, the standard gold coin

The silver shekel of the Temple was equivalent to the stater. The shekel at this time was, as it had always been, a unit of weight for precious metal. Its history is a long one. It was used by all the ancient Semitic nations centuries before Christ, and was the standard of Jewish monetary transactions. One of the earliest examples of its use was Abraham's purchase of the Cave of Machpelah with "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." (Genesis XXIII:16) All Temple business was conducted in shekels, and in the absence of Jewish silver coins the Temple authorities accepted the Phoenician staters. All coins at this time being intrinsically worth their face value, and the value of gold and silver fluctuating all the time, money changers began to appear. They acquired considerable power and influence with the passage of time, many of them amassing large fortunes by changing money at dishonestly high rates. The Temple was involved in this very lucrative practice, as illustrated in Mark XI:15 and John 11:15.

Christ was born in Bethelam, where Joseph and Mary were obliged to (over)

register for the tax and census of Augustus. While still in Bethlehem they were visited by three wise men from the East. The story of this visit is told by St. Matthew. The wise men went to Herod and asked about the child "born King of the Jews". Herod told them to search for the child and then return and tell him where they had found the child. The wise men found the Christ Child, offered their gifts, and returned to their own country without telling Herod of their experience. These wise men being prophets, it has been suggested that they knew the circumstances in which the child would be found, and what was shortly to happen, for their first offering was gold. Gold would certainly be useful to the Holy Family, especially when they were compelled to flee for their lives to Egypt. The gold would certainly have been presented in the form of coins, Roman aurei or Ptolemaic octodrachms being the most likely coins to have been available. The Coventry Carol relates:

"Herod the king, in his raging,
Charged he hath this day
His men of might, in his own sight,
All young children to slay."

The Family fled to Egypt, where they remained until the death of Herod, who sought to end the menace of a rival king in the new generation by ordering the massacre of all children two years of age and under in Bethlehem. His own death soon followed those of his innocent victims, and the Holy Family returned from Egypt. To escape the utterly depraved Archelaus they settled in Galilee, where Antipas ruled. There Jesus grew to manhood and began His fateful career.

The whole of this seasonal story can be found in the December 1963 issue of the C.N.A. Journal. My thanks to Mr. Willey for allowing me to reproduce an excerpt from his article in our bulletin.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT OCTOBER PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>OCTOBER 1973</u>	<u>TO OCTOBER 31, 1973</u>
Silver	\$1.00	80,042	510,995
Nickel	\$1.00	64,644	3,114,160
	.50	32,704	2,491,224
	.25	12,993,124	100,503,715
	.10	35,232,734	140,860,563
	.05	6,134,734	42,472,563
Bronze	.01	<u>32,437,756</u>	<u>369,869,455</u>
		86,975,738	659,822,675

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic section: 43,350 sets at \$12.00; 24,572 sets at \$6.50; 151,930 sets at \$4.00; 469,081 Silver dollars and 100,599 Nickel dollars.

What is the mint-mark on a 'Cartwheel' twopence?
On what other coin besides the Edward VII Florin is Britannia depicted standing?

MODERN OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

by A. W. Driega

The second issue in the series of 10 Mark Olympic Commemoratives for the Munich Olympic Games, like the first, did not incorporate any Olympic Rings. The particular characteristic style of the motif on the obverse is carried to the stylized German eagle on the reverse. This type of order, i.e. obverse complimenting reverse, appears to have been carried throughout the whole of the series.

Although the motif on the first issue was abstract, it was generally accepted because it was the Official Games Trademark, and had received much advance publicity, but moreso, I believe, because of the pleasing pattern of the design.

The abstract design on the second issue came in for considerable criticism because it could not be related to or rationalized as having any particular significance to the Olympic Games. This coin has been erroneously described in dealers advertisements as "Olympic Chains". It does represent, in some fashion, intertwining chains on fluted disks. However, the official explanation of this design is the "symbolic interpretation of the Olympic spirit of intertwined arms".

From a popularity point of view, this series is the least desirable piece in the series and is probably only collected to make a complete set.

The translated edge legend on the obverse reads, "Olympic Games 1972 in Munich".

The reverse shows a stylized eagle in the same bold sweeping characteristic lines as the intertwined arms on the obverse. Directly below the eagle's tail feathers is the figure "10" with the mint mark to the top left of this value. You will note that on the first issue, the mint mark was located to the top right of the value. The upper legend translates, "Federal Republic of Germany" and lower, "German Mark". As for the first issue, the incused rim design is the same only smaller - "Altius - Fortius - Citius".

Composition measure and weight: 625/1000 silver and 375/1000 copper; diameter 32.5 mm - weight 15.5 gms.

COMING EVENTS

Dec. 17, 1973 - Al Driega will give a talk on a subject of his choice

Dec. 9, 1973 - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. Chateau Laurier

Dec. 17, 1973 As the fourth Monday falls on Christmas Eve, our meeting will be held on the third Monday. Be on time. We start at 7.30 p.m.

Auction? Bring a few coins in the event we may have an auction

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL ON DECEMBER 17, 1973

7.30 p.m.