

**City of
Ottawa
Coin Club**

NEXT MEETING - JAN. 24, 1977

BRING A COIN

P. O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

JANUARY 1977

NUMBER 1

DECEMBER MEETING

The 105th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum Dec. 13, 1976 with 30 members and 3 guests present. Our President, Dick Nash, was in the chair. Twenty-five cents in fines was collected from members who came without their badges. It was moved by Gery Schneider and seconded by Johnny Johnston that the minutes be adopted as printed.

When asked from the floor as to what decision was taken in regard to having a "Trader Page" in the bulletin, Dick Nash reiterated that he had only suggested the implementation of a "Trader Page". He wished to know if the members were interested.

Jack Murphy suggested that if the members were interested, he could see no reason why we should not go ahead with this idea.

Dick mentioned that he had written to Mr. Gariepy regarding the anniversary of the Queen's coronation. Mr. Gariepy suggested they are considering the use of some special issues next year.

The men's door prize was won by Gery Schneider?

The women's door prize was won by J. Miliken.

The 50/50 draw was won by Garfield Latreille.

Jack Murphy reminded members that they must bring a coin to be deposited in a box as they enter the next meeting Jan. 24th.

It was moved by Peter Courchesne and seconded by Jack Murphy the meeting be adjourned.

Slides of "Coins of the Bible" were shown, the commentary was read by Johnny Johnston. This was followed by an auction.

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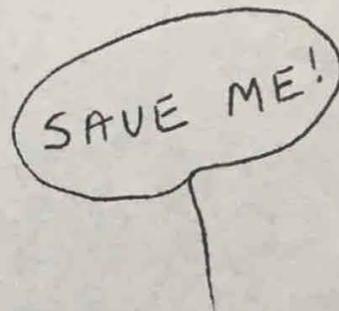
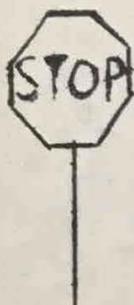
Member of C. N. A., A. N. A., O. N. A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p. m.

The following evenings have been set aside by the Canadian War Museum for City of Ottawa Coin Club meetings. Should the Museum require the space for a special event, then we will be advised in ample time.

1977

January 24, 1977 at 7.30 p.m.	
February 28, 1977	"
March 28, 1977	"
April 25, 1977	"
May 30, 1977	"
June 27, 1977	"
July 25, 1977	"
August 22, 1977	"
September 26, 1977	"
October 24, 1977	"
November 28	"
December 12, 1977	"



A mother's last words to her small son before he went off to a birthday party were: "Jimmy, be sure to thank the hostess after the party. And if there's any food you don't like just don't discuss it."

Everything was fine until Jimmy was leaving. He shook hands with the hostess and said: "Thank you for the cake and ice cream. We won't discuss the other stuff."

The R.C.M. has struck a medallion commemorating the one millionth patent granted by the Can. Patent Office. It was designed by William Wright, a graphic artist with the Dept. of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

In the centre of the obverse are the words "1,000,000 Patents/Brevets", encircled by the words "Patent Office/Consumer and Corporate Affairs/Bureau des Brevets/Consommation et Corporations" with two small maple leaves punctuating the legend. The reverse carries a design which combines a hand presenting to another hand a certificate of invention, a bolt of lightning, a chemistry beaker and a pair of gears. The design is circumscribed by the words "INNOVATION. PROGRESS. CANADA. NOV.1976 INNOVATION. PROGRES."

The medallion is 45 mm in diameter, smooth edge, 12% zinc, 88% copper (known as Tombac) BU and encapsulated in crystal styrene. The medallion is not available to the general public. Four medallions were gold-plated and presented at the National Museum of Science and Technology. Dr. James E. Guillet of the University of Toronto and Dr. Harvey G. Troth of Van Leet Ltd. each received a gold medallion along with the patent agent and the patent examiner of the one millionth patent.

SALES TAX - ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

At a meeting of Federal and Provincial government representatives held last fall, it was decided that in future the Mint would collect sales tax beginning Jan. 1, 1977.

Whenever an article is sold above its face value, it is liable for sales tax. Provincial sales tax is collected in every province except Quebec, P.E.I., Alberta and N.W.T.

In Ontario Provincial sales tax was started in 1961:

Sept. 1, 1961 - 3%
Apr. 1, 1966 - 5%
May 1, 1973 - 7%
Apr. 8, 1975 - 5%
Jan. 1, 1976 - 7%

CHANGE IN POLICY:

Customers of the Royal Canadian Mint will soon receive a folder on the 1977 products. With this you will receive a RESERVATION FORM. When ordering your coins it will not be necessary to send any money.

The amount you will be required to pay will be calculated by the Mint and an invoice sent to you. After you have paid this, the coins will be sent to you as soon as possible.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR COINS UNTIL YOU RECEIVE THE RESERVATION FORM. The Mint tells us we can expect to learn of some interesting items commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Queen.

EARL C. GRANDMAISON

It is with regret that we report the death of one of our Honorary Members. Mr. Grandmaison acted as Co-Chairman on the 1967 C.N.A. Convention Committee and was formerly an active member of our club. In 1963 he was President of the Capital City Coin Club.

The application of Mr. Merwyn Jefferies to become a member of our club seems to have gone astray. If there is no objection, Mr. Jefferies will be eligible to become a member at our meeting Jan.24, 1977.

Any C.O.C.C. member who wishes to obtain a Bronze or Silver 1976 C.N.A. Convention Medal, will they please let us know at the next meeting. The dies for these medals have now been defaced, so no more will be struck.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

FEBRUARY 1977

NUMBER 2

JANUARY MEETING

The 106th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum Jan. 24th, 1977, with 30 members and 4 guests present. Dick Nash, our President, was in the chair. Fifteen cents in fines was collected from members who came without their badges. It was moved by Gery Schneider and seconded by Jack Murphy that the minutes be adopted as read.

The meeting was opened with one minute's silence in memory of our Honorary President, Guy Potter, who passed away recently.

Dick Nash mentioned that the trader page will be ready for our next bulletin.

Members were reminded that 1977 membership dues are now due.

Dick Nash said he was not aware of any new coin for the Queen's celebration of the Silver Jubilee of her reign. Miles Allan mentioned that the Mint had not sent out order forms for this year's issue.

A discussion was held re P.S.T. being levied on Coin Collectors. The reason that the tax is being levied is that the Mint is now a Crown Corporation.

Parking tickets were issued during the last meeting to some members who were not parked in the proper spot around the War Museum. It is suggested that members not park along the left side of the Mint, as this space is needed for trailers to enter the Mint.

A room in the War Museum is given to us free of charge to hold our regular meetings. It is hoped that all members know that all other rooms, except the room allotted to us for our meetings, is off limits to members.

The Polish Bank note draw will be held at the next meeting.

Dick Nash said he had invited someone to come to our next meeting to demonstrate detectors.

Len Fletcher said he had attended a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. last Monday when Dr. Haxby spoke on "Coin Collecting". He was pleased to see some of the audience here tonight as visitors.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Ray Kelly that \$25.00 donation be given to the Heart Fund in memory of Guy Potter.

A "Thank you" card was received from the Grandmaison family.

Tom Muir, who has been our C.N.A. representative for the past 10 years, does not wish to continue. He received a round of applause for a job well done.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

Cont'd

It was moved by Len Fletcher that Ruth McQuade be appointed as our C.N.A. representative for 1977. Tom Muir suggested that representatives be given some expense money to help defray the cost of attending conventions.

The Door prize was won by Shane Burwash, and the 50/50 draw by A. Robinson.

It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by E. Tudor that the meeting adjourn.

Ruth McQuade gave us an observation quiz on our knowledge of Canadian currency. Some of us were amazed at how little we know about coins.

Garfield Latreille,
Secretary

OUR NEW FORMAT

Everyone will see we have a new format. When Glenn Rodger, an expert on printing, was President, he became interested in having a more professional looking heading for our bulletin. He asked Horst Freise, our Programme Officer, to make us some designs, and Horst presented some drawings. When I became Editor again I decided to use one of his designs and it was used in black and white. In the meantime, Glenn approached Gordon Love, one of our members, and asked him if he would print this design using colour. Mr. Love graciously supplied the paper and printed 2,000 sheets for us.

On behalf of our club, I would like to thank Mr. Love for this generous deed which is greatly appreciated, and also thank Glenn who started the idea and Horst for the design.

R.M.

FROM THE EDITOR

In April 1973 a Junior Coin Club was formed - the Canadian Young Numismatists Association, and later your editor was pleased to be made a member extraordinaire. The C.Y.N. now issue a quarterly publication called the "Voyageur".

Just recently I received a letter from their secretary-treasurer telling us that on April 17th, 1977 the C.Y.N. will host a display and judging seminar at Torex. (Torex runs from April 14 - 17) The C.Y.N. have asked for our support in helping them sell raffle tickets.

The C.O.C.C. now has an A.N.A. representative, a C.N.A. representative, and an O.N.A. representative. How about a C.Y.N. representative? Think about it. We might discuss it at our next meeting.

The first-grade teacher assured her class that any one of them could become Prime Minister. "Even me?" asked young Clyde. "Yes Clyde, you certainly could." "But what if they find out I can't even tie my shoes?"

R. L. POTTER - Obituary

G.R.L. Potter died in Ottawa on January 14, 1977 in his 84th year and Canada lost one of her most distinguished and highly respected numismatists. To many Canadians and Americans from coast to coast who knew him, he was a charming acquaintance, to those who knew him well, he was a staunch and valued friend. He was a gentleman of the old school and a numismatist of the old school. He was dignified and courtly in manner and at the same time warm and engaging in personality. For all of his long life he was an avid student and an omniverous reader with the result that his knowledge of a wide range of subjects was almost encyclopedic. He was a lover of humorous stories and as a raconteur he was without equal.

His interest in coins and medals went far beyond "dated series" and "catalogue values". Unless a piece was beautiful or otherwise attractive or had an interesting story connected with it, it held little interest for him. He was seldom found without a few special pieces in his pocket which could be used on the right occasion as conversation pieces.

Guy Potter was born in 1893 near Wrexham, North Wales, of predominantly English stock. He came to Canada in May 1914. In August of that year World War I broke out, he immediately enlisted in the Canadian Army and went back to Europe in September of the same year. In March 1915 he was invalided back to Canada and discharged in 1916 when he joined the Canadian civil service. In 1917 he re-enlisted for recruiting duty in the United States and served in Philadelphia until October 1918, when he returned to Canada.

In 1919 he was asked by the U.S. Victory Loan campaign to speak on their behalf. He travelled in the eastern part of the United States as part of a speaking team and received a medal made from German guns for his services. From 1919 to 1958 he worked in Ottawa in the civil service first in the Department of Forestry and later in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. He retired from the civil service in 1958 and spent the remainder of his life in the pursuit of his many hobbies.

He was one of the original members of the Ottawa Coin Club serving as its first President from 1948 to 1950. He was also one of the founders of the Canadian Numismatic Association, serving as its first Secretary and Editor of its Bulletin from 1950 to 1953, and as President from 1955 to 1956. From 1959 to 1963 he served as a numismatic consultant to the Bank of Canada. He was Honorary President and an Honorary Life Member of the City of Ottawa Coin Club. In 1971 his services to Canadian Numismatics were recognized when he received the gold medal of the J.D. Ferguson Award, the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

We are poorer and sadder for having lost him but richer for having known him.

S. S. C.

COMMUNIQUE

Edmonton, February 4, 1977: The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services announced today that the Royal Canadian Mint will strike a silver dollar and a medallion to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. In addition, upon approval of Parliament, the Mint will strike a \$100 gold coin to honour the occasion.

The issue of these coins and the medallion will mark an important event in the history of Canada for it not only celebrates the accession to the throne of Her Majesty but it also marks the appointment of the first Canadian-Born citizen to the office of Governor General of Canada.

The silver dollar (500 fine) will be issued in March 1977 and bear the effigy of Her Majesty on the obverse and on the reverse will feature the Throne of the Senate.

The medallion will commemorate the four Canadian-born Governors General. It will be struck*in a limited quantity and an unlimited amount in cupronickel. The obverse will portray the four Canadian-born Governors General - Vincent Massey, Georges Vanier, Roland Michener, and Jules Léger. All four have held office during the reign of Her Majesty.

* in silver

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DUES

Article V, Section 2 of the C.O.C.C. constitution states: "If any member fails to pay their dues prior to April 1st of any year, his name shall be struck from the membership roll and removed from the mailing list." and:

By-laws, Item 2 and 3 states:(2) "The dues of the regular members will be \$4.00 per year." (3) "The dues of the junior members will be \$2.00 per year."

COMING EVENTS

May 13 - 15 O.N.A. Convention - Holiday Inn, Oshawa

Aug. 3 - 7 C.N.A. Convention - Vancouver

Aug.23 - 28 A.N.A. Convention - Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 28, 1977 - C.O.C.C. We will learn one way to go treasure hunting.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE C.O.C.C. WILL BE HELD AT

THE WAR MUSEUM, SUSSEX DRIVE AT 7.30 p.m. FEB. 28, 1977

QUESTIONNAIRE

At recent meetings we have discussed a couple of topics which generated some interest and, as a follow-up, we are including a questionnaire in this bulletin and would ask every member to take a few minutes to complete it and either bring it to the next meeting, or mail it to C.O.C.C. Box 6094, Stn. J. Ottawa, K2A 1T2. For those of you who were absent when we discussed these items, the following notes will explain the purpose of the questionnaire:

1. You may share similar interests with other members in collecting coins, tokens, banknotes, medals etc. and we want to put you in touch with each other. By filling in the questionnaire, we may help you locate those items you want.
2. Many members have items that are of no interest since they do not form part of their collection. Why not list what you have to dispose of and we'll do the rest.
3. Since some members may prefer not to be identified by name on the listings we suggest using your membership number. Members names will only be given to other members upon request.
4. The information supplied by members will be made up into a listing for distribution at the March meeting.

D. Nash

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME.....OR MEMBERSHIP NO.....

1. I am particularly interested in the following: (specify types, country, condition etc.)

2. I have the following items to trade, sell or?

If necessary use an extra sheet to list items.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

FEBRUARY AUCTION

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT VAL	RESERVE	PRICE
PC	1	ENGLAND Penny 1903 BU, lustre	\$14.00	\$11.00	
PC	2	ENGLAND Penny 1908 EF	7.00	5.00	
PC	3	USA 25¢, 1854, Fine	13.00	10.00	
PC	4	HONGKONG 50 Cents, 1891 VF+	15.00	11.00	
PC	5	USA Half Dime, 1854 Fine Liberty Seated	7.50	5.75	
PC	6	US Three Cent Nickel, VG Open 3 1873	6.00	4.50	
PC	7	USA Half Dime, 1850 VG	6.00	4.50	
6	8	CANADA 25¢, Five Pieces 1937, 38, 39, 40, 41 VG	8.00	4.00	
6	9	CANADA 50¢, 1938, 1939 VG	9.00	5.00	
6	10	CANADA 50¢, 1962, 1963 UNC	4.75	nil	
6	11	CANADA, Silver Dollar 1951 AUNC	11.50	8.00	
6	12	CANADA, Silver Dollar, 1962 EF	3.50	nil	
PC	13	STRAIGHTS SETTLEMENT 3 coins 5¢ 1900 EF, 10¢ 1926 VG 20¢ 1889 VF	7.50	5.00	
PC	14	IRELAND Shilling 1928 EF	5.00	nil	
11	15	NEW BRUNS'K 20¢ 1864 VF	26.00	23.00	
11	16	NEWFDLD 5¢ Silver 1941 EF	1.50	1.00	
11	17	NEWFDLD 5¢ Silver 1943 EF 1945 VF	1.60	1.00	
11	18	NEWFDLD 5¢ Silver 1944 EF	2.75	2.00	
11	19	NEWFDLD 50¢, Four pieces 1907 G, 1909 VG, 1911 VG, 1918 G	10.00	6.00	
85	20	CANADA Silver \$, Cased, 1972 Toned	13.00	7.00	
85	21	CANADA " \$, Cased, 1973 Slt Ton	8.00	5.00	
35	22	CANADA, 10\$ note, 1935 Good + English Text	12.00	12.00	

Deadline for March Auction....Sunday 6 March 77.....741-4421 Nights
992-4873 Days



**City of
Ottawa
Coin Club**

NEXT MEETING
MARCH 28, 1977

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

MARCH 1977

NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY MEETING

The 107th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum on February 28th, 1977 with 32 members and 6 guests present. Dick Nash, our President, was in the chair. Ten cents in fines was collected from members without their badges.

Dick Nash reviewed the "Trader Page" and said he hoped that the members would take the time to fill them out, and mention the coins in their possession they wished to trade.

There was a discussion as to whether or not we should have a coin show this year. Suggestions from the floor ranged from a one day show to no show. Dick suggested that we get in touch with the dealers to see if they were interested. In order to have a show, it would be necessary to have the members support, as well as their coin displays. Dick Nash said he hoped to have an answer by the next meeting.

Ruth McQuade had tickets from the Canadian Young Numismatists. Colin Latreille was asked to be responsible for selling these tickets. (Tickets available from Colin 728-2119). It is hoped members will support this worthy cause. The money raised will go to offset the cost of a seminar and any profits will go towards the publishing cost of their quarterly bulletin. Ruth McQuade also mentioned that we should think about a junior appointment to the C.Y.N.

The door prize was won by Bernie Walker, the 50/50 draw by Merv. Jeffrey and the Polish note by Jack Murphy.

It was noted that the Canadian Mint have started to send out their order forms for the 1977 coins, along with a questionnaire.

It was moved by Ed Tudor and seconded by Ray Kelly that the meeting adjourn.

Jim Walker of Fortune Detectors gave us a very interesting talk about detectors. He had a detector with him which he demonstrated as well as an exhibit of coins he had found with this detector. A discussion that followed showed that a great deal of interest among the members was aroused.

Garfield Latreille
Secretary

Only 7 questionnaires were handed in - come on members.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

Gery Schneider asks, "WHAT IS A COIN?"

I would like to raise this question to Coin Collectors and Dealers. Are these "SPECIAL FOR COLLECTORS" minted gold and silver coins and sets really in the spirit of coin collecting? I always thought that a collector is a person who collects things of the present and preserves them as historic items for the future. If, in ancient times, special coins for collectors were minted, we would never know the true value of their money, nor their standard of living.

I would especially like to know what collectors and dealers think about modern coins in gold, silver or sets issued as legal tender by countries the rest of the world has never heard of, like the PRINCIPALITY OF HUTTRIVER. Is this kind of money just a gimmick to gain fast income for the issuer? Does this money have any potential or historical value for the future.

I would like to see Coin Collectors insist that these issues are called commemorative medals and not coins, even if they are declared LEGAL TENDER.

GUELPH ISSUES COINS

A series of special dollar coins will be released by the City of Guelph to commemorate its 150th anniversary.

The coins will be produced in three metals - nickel, silver and gold and will be released April 23, 1977. In addition two souvenir coins will be available - a silver dollar to sell for \$15.00 and a 24 karat gold coin to sell for \$275.

Anniversary Committee,
Suite 1977, 115 Woolwick St. Guelph MIH 3VI

One of our members has just discovered that on the edge of the 1943 Canadian five cent pieces there is a message in International code. It says, "We win when we work willingly". He read about this in a German book. Perhaps some of our newer members are unaware of this message.

A beginner at the game of golf was playing a short hole. Taking a full swing, he clobbered the ball. It hit a tree, bounced off and hit another tree, then it ricocheted on to a rock and finally landed on the green, about three inches from the hole. "Darn", exclaimed the disgusted player. "Why didn't I hit it just a little harder?"

The first successful European settlement in what is now Canada was established by the Frenchmen, De Monts and Champlain, in 1604 at Annapolis Royal on the Bay of Fundy coast of what is now Nova Scotia. This was the beginning of the French colony of Acadia which included all of what we know today as the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The French strengthened their claim to this part of the continent by beginning the construction of the great fortress of Louisbourg in 1713 on Cape Breton Island, which they called Royale. In 1719 the French established their first settlement in Prince Edward Island which they called Ile St. Jean. The English strengthened their position in Nova Scotia by the founding of Halifax in 1749. During the period under discussion New Brunswick was a part of Nova Scotia. The first permanent European settlement in Newfoundland was established when St. John's was founded in 1610. The first European settlement on the St. Lawrence was founded at Quebec by Champlain in 1608. This was the beginning of New France.

The period under consideration at the present time is the period from 1604 to 1776. The area includes the four French colonies of New France, Acadia, Ile St. Jean and Ile Royale and the three English colonies of Nova Scotia (which included New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland). All of these colonies suffered from the same problem of a chronic shortage of a metallic currency. All of them had to make do with a mixture of coins brought out from the mother country supplemented by whatever foreign coins came their way through trade. It was only in New France, Acadia and Nova Scotia that there were developments of particular interest to numismatists and chief among these was New France.

New France was born when Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608. The little colony grew slowly but steadily. Trois-Rivieres or Three Rivers was founded in 1634 and Montreal in 1642. Fifty years after the founding of Quebec, New France had a population of over 3,000 and ten years later this had grown to over 5,000. The population was made up of fur traders, farmers, fishermen, soldiers, merchants, priests and government officials. At that time, France, like many other European countries regarded its overseas colonies mainly as a source of revenue and a market for its manufactured goods. It was the policy to give the colonies as little autonomy as possible and to keep them entirely dependent on the mother country. Trade between New France and the British colonies to the south was forbidden but this edict was frequently circumvented. A steady increase in the trade and commerce of New France accentuated the shortage of coins in the little colony. Each spring when the supply ships arrived from France they brought with them sufficient coins to pay the troops and to pay for the furs and other local products. When the supply ships returned to France in the fall they took back most of these coins to pay for taxes and the manufactured goods that New France required in ever increasing quantities.

To be continued. The above is part of a talk which Maj. Carroll gave at the Educational forum of the A.N.A. in New York 1976

BULLETIN BOARD

Remember to fill in
the Coin Club questionnaire

This is the last
bulletin if your dues are
not paid.

Information about club auction
material must be turned in by
the end of the first week of
each month

The C.N.A. want us
to have a C.N.A.
night in Oct. '77

O.N.A. Convention is in Oshawa
at the Holiday Inn May 13,14,15
Our rep. is Len Fletcher

Toronto: TOREX
April 14,15,16,17
C.Y.N. meeting

In January 1977

19,200,000 bronze one cents were produced
in Ottawa
85,575 coins were produced in Hull
42,462,000 coins were produced in Winnipeg

VANCOUVER:
C.N.A. Convention
Aug. 3 - 7

Atlanta, Ga. A.N.A. convention
Aug. 23 - 28
Atlanta Marriott Hotel

C.O.C.C. has medals to
sell: Silver \$22.00
Bronze \$6.00

March 28,1977 Mr. Walter Ott from the Royal Canadian Mint
will be the guest speaker at our regular
meeting.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE C.O.C.C. WILL BE HELD AT

THE WAR MUSEUM, SUSSEX DRIVE 7.30 p.m. MARCH 28,1977

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT VAL	RESERVE	SELL
Club	1	Whitman Holder..Farthings 1860 - 1901, two pages			
Club	2	Whitman Holder..Halfpennies 1860 - 1901, four pages			
RW	3	Canada Silver Dollar 1939 VF (has been dipped)	\$7.00	\$5.50	
RW	4	Canada Silver Dollar 1949 AU (has been dipped)	\$22.00	\$17.50	
RW	5	Canada Silver Dollar 1935 EF	20.00	17.00	
DN	6	POLAND Seven Crowns 10 Zloty Y55, 51, 65, 50A, 61, 54, 51A VF to EF+	11.00	6.00	
DN	7	POLAND 10 Zloty, 1937 VF+	7.00	4.00	
DN	8	Canada Cent, 1924, Fine	4.75	nil	
DN	9	Canada, 10 Cents, 1901 VG	2.75	nil	
DN	10	Canada Five Cents, 1948 Aver Circ	??	nil	
6	11	Canada Halves, 1941, 43, 42, 44 VG	8.00	5.00	
6	12	Canada Halves, 1960, 61, 62, 63 AU	9.00	5.00	
6	13	Canada Silver Dollar, 1939 EF (scratch on cheek)	9.00	nil	
6	14	Canada Silver Dollar, 1966 AU	4.50	nil	
6	15	Canada Silver Dollar, 1967, UNC	5.00	nil	
80	16	Canada Silver Dollar, 1951 EF	9.00	6.75	
80	17	Canada Halves, 1940, 42, 43 VG-F	6.00	4.50	
80	18	France, six coins, 1/2 Fr, 1 Fr, 5 Fr two 10 Frs, 50 Fr VF - EF	??	nil	
80	19	Group of five tokens F to VF	4.00	nil	
80	20	Group of five foreign minors	??	nil	
80	21	Canada silver, 1910-25¢, 1917-10¢, 1907-10¢ Poor	??	1.00	
31	22	Canada 1935 Dollar Note BC 1 English, VG	4.00	2.00	
31	23	Canada 2\$ 1935, EC 3 English VG	5.00	3.00	
31	24	CDA One \$ 1923 #13B, Blue Seal VG	10.00	7.00	
31	25	CDA One \$ 1923 #13F, Lilac, VG	50.00	35.00	
31	26	CDA One \$ 1923 #13G, UNC	40.00	30.00	
31	27	MOLSON 5\$ Bill, 1918, VG +	75.00	60.00	

Deadline for April Newsletter.. 3 Apr 77

Jack, Home 741-4421
Office 992-4873



**City of
Ottawa
Coin Club**

**NEXT MEETING
APRIL 25, 1977**

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

APRIL 1977

NUMBER 4

MARCH MEETING

The 108th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum on March 28, 1977. Our President Dick Nash was in the chair. Thirty cents was collected from members who failed to bring their badges to the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as printed by Gerhard Schneider and Ed Tudor.

A discussion with regards to a Coin Show was put into motion by the membership and various views were given. Dick Nash said that the possibility of holding a Coin Show would and should coincide with the Coin and Stamp Dealers Association. Len Fletcher also mentioned that the Coin and Stamp Dealers hold their monthly show eleven months of the year and our Coin Show should not preclude the Stamp Dealers. Ruth McQuade mentioned that the C.O.C.C. Annual Show has always had Coin and Stamp Dealers. Dick Nash said that he hoped we could hold our show in October to coincide with the Coin and Stamp Dealers show.

Ray Kelly put forth a motion that the C.O.C.C. buy O.N.A. raffle tickets with the proceeds going to benefit the club.

Eric Castledine, Nathan Harris and Richard Cockrem have applied to become members. If there are no objections they will be eligible to become members at the April meeting.

Ed Tudor suggested that possibly for the May meeting tables could be set up for Dealers and Collectors to buy and trade. This would take place after the auction.

The 50/50 draw was won by Richard Cockrem and the door prize was won by Bryan Keiller.

It was moved by Gery Schneider and seconded by Ed Tudor that the meeting be adjourned.

Our guest speaker was Mr. Walter Ott from the Royal Canadian Mint who discussed the process of die making for coins. It was felt that he was very knowledgeable in his field and it showed in his presentation. A most enjoyable discussion was held.

Garfield Latreille
Secretary

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

By S. S. Carroll

It is of interest to numismatists to know what kind of French coins were brought to the New World during this period. It is quite probable that every French coin issued from the late 1500's to the fall of Quebec in 1759 found its way to New France. These would include coins of copper, billon, silver and gold.

The French monetary system at this time was based on a livre of twenty sols or sous, each of twelve deniers. This was parallel to the English system of a pound of twenty shillings, each of twelve pennies. It is interesting to note that the abbreviations for these three denominations in both languages was L,s,d. Originally the French livre was equivalent in value to a pound of silver but its value had fallen steadily through the years until in the 17th century it was worth not much more than an English shilling.

It would serve no purpose in this survey to list in detail all the many denominations and issues of French coins that probably circulated in Canada as it would constitute merely a catalogue of the coins of metropolitan France during the reigns of Henri III to Louis XV. Instead we will concentrate on those coins of the regular issues which are known to have been shipped in quantity to the French Colonies in North America and those coins which were specifically struck for colonial use.

During the first fifty years of New France and Acadia a succession of colonial officials appealed to the authorities in France to take some action to alleviate the critical shortage of coins in those colonies. At the same time colonial officials in the English colonies to the south were making similar appeals to England to do something about a similar shortage in those colonies. The colonists of Massachusetts were the first to lose patience and take matters into their own hands. In 1652 the General Court of Massachusetts ordered the first metallic currency to be struck in the English Americas - the New England shilling, sixpence and three-pence. This issue was followed by the willow tree coinage beginning in 1653, the oak tree coinage beginning in 1660 and the pine tree coinage from 1667 - 1682. Lord Baltimore, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, authorized a similar series of coins in 1658. Unlike the coins of Massachusetts, which were struck in Boston, the Maryland coinage was struck in England. The issue consisted of shillings, six pences, groats or fourpences, in silver, and pennies in copper. New Jersey received an infusion of small change in 1681 when Mark Newby brought out from Dublin a quantity of Irish half-pennies bearing the image of St. Patrick. These were authorized in 1682 by the General Assembly to pass as legal tender.

Louis XIV of France, known as the Sun King, reacted slowly to the colonial pleas but to his credit he did act. In 1670 he signed an edict authorizing the issue of 40,000 15 sols pieces and 200,000 5 sols pieces, both in silver, to be struck at Paris and a quantity of 2 deniers pieces in copper to be struck at Nantes. These coins were authorized for use in New France, Acadia, the French settlements in Newfoundland, and the French West Indies.

to be continued

THE ROYAL MAUNDY

Passion Sunday is the 5th Sunday in Lent, and the Thursday of the following week is Maundy Thursday. It commemorates the ceremony of Christ washing the apostles' feet.

In the early Church the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor was not limited to that day alone. It is because it became the custom for the Sovereign to perform this ceremony that the event came to be known as Royal Maundy.

To this ceremony was gradually added gifts of clothing, food or money to which the name Maundy was given. This ceremony has had several changes since early days. Some accounts state the Sovereign gave the gown she was wearing to the most aged person present. Elizabeth I substituted a money gift of twenty shillings for the gown, but she continued to wash the feet of the people present. The number present corresponded with her age.

In 1685 the washing of the feet was last performed by the Sovereign. The number of recipients entitled to benefit from the Royal Maundy is dependent on the age of the Sovereign. If the Queen was thirty, then thirty men and thirty women would receive Maundy gifts. Elderly people are chosen from the district in which the ceremony is observed.

Today the men receive white purses with green thongs and the women green purses with white thongs. The women receive slightly less than the men. During the second part of the service red and white purses are distributed to the men and women, each receiving an equal amount. While the feet are no longer washed, towels are still worn throughout the service.

This is a very colourful and impressive service and the Maundy gifts are highly prized.

At our April meeting we will have slides showing Maundy money, and our President has promised to bring some for us to see.

COMING EVENTS

- April 30, 1977 - PETERBOROUGH COIN SHOW Holiday Inn Peterborough
write Norman Wells, P.O. Box 943, Peterborough, Ont.
- May 13, 14, 15 - O.N.A. Convention Holiday Inn Oshawa, Ont. write to
Oshawa Coin Club, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ont.
- May 30, 1977 - Our May meeting falls on the 5th Monday of the month

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE C.O.C.C. WILL BE HELD AT
THE WAR MUSEUM, SUSSEX DRIVE 7.30 p.m. APRIL 25, 1977

One youngster to another: "I'm really going to practise hard to make the baseball team this year. I think I'd like to be a free agent when I grow up."

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB -----APRIL AUCTION

OWNR	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT VAL	RESERVE	SOLD
63	1	Gt BRITAIN 50 Pence, EEC Cased Prf	\$3.50	nil	
63	2	SINGAPORE \$10, 1975, UNC	10.00	6.00	
63	3	SINGAPORE, \$10, 1976, UNC	10.00	6.00	
63	4	SINGAPORE, Mint Set, UNC six coins in holder, 1976	2.00	nil	
63	5	CANADA, Proof-Like Set, 1974	7.50	5.00	
80	6	CANADA, Silver Dollar, 1946, VF	25.00	19.00	
80	7	" Silver Dollar, 1935, VF+	18.50	15.00	
80	8	" Silver Dollar, 1936, VF+	16.50	13.50	
80	9	NEW BRUNSWICK, Cent, 1864, VG	1.50	1.00	
80	10	CANADA, Geo VI Cents 1937 - 52 Seventeen cents, Average Fine+	3.10	1.40	
80	11	GERMANY, 5 Pfennigs, Five Coins 1874, 75, 1914, 15, 18, Average VG	--	nil	
06	12	CANADA, 50¢, 1954, EF	12.00	8.00	
06	13	" , Silver Dollar, 1963, AU	4.50	nil	
06	14	" , Proof-Like Set, 1967	12.00	8.00	
06	15	Brit GUIANA, Four pence, 1918, EF	9.00	4.50	
06	16	SWEDEN, One Ore, 1864, EF	8.00	4.00	
7	17	CANADA 50 cent 1941 AU		4.00	
7	18	CANADA 50 cent 1942 F		1.50	
7	19	CANADA 50 cent 1945 EF		3.00	

DEADLINE FOR MAY AUCTION Saturday 7 May

Jack Home 741.4421
Office 992-4873



City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEXT MEETING
MAY 30, 1977

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

MAY 1977

NUMBER 5

APRIL MEETING

The 109th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum on April 25, 1977 with 27 members and 5 guests present. Our President Dick Nash was in the chair and he welcomed the guests.

It was moved by G. Schneider and seconded by Ed Tudor that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as printed.

Len Fletcher said he had attended Torex and had received praise for the C.N.A. convention held in Ottawa. While at Torex, as director of Area No. 9 he had attended the O.N.A. committee meeting on April 16th. At least six members of our club were at Torex.

In the absence of the secretary, Ruth McQuade read some information about the C.N.A. convention in Vancouver.

The President asked members if any had received their '77 mint sets. There was a discussion about medals, commemorative coins and the price of gold.

As no objections have been received the following are eligible to become members: Nathan Harris, Richard Allen Cockrem and Eric Castledine.

The President reminded members that at our next meeting, after the auction, there would be a trading and selling session. It is hoped that all members will participate.

The door prize was won by Miles Allan, and the 50/50 draw by D. Slade.

It was moved by Dan Slade and seconded by Horst Freise that the meeting adjourn.

Our programme chairman Horst Freise showed us pictures of Maundy Money and Dick Nash acted as commentator.

This was followed by an auction conducted by Ray Kelly.

If you tell someone there are 300 billion stars in the universe, that person will believe you. If a bench has just been painted you are guaranteed the person will have to touch it to be sure.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

The order for striking the copper coins was not carried out and only a single pattern piece struck at Paris is known today. It is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. The two silver pieces are both of the same design and quite handsome coins, especially the larger one. They bear on their obverse the bust of Louis XIV facing right and on the reverse a crowned shield bearing three fleur de lis. The reverse legend reads GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT which can be translated as "They shall speak of the Glory of Thy Kingdom," referring of course to the illustrious Louis XIV. This inscription was not used on any of the coins of metropolitan France and it is from this inscription that these coins obtained one of their names, "the Gloriam Regni coinage." The exact quantity that was shipped to France and Acadia is not known but we do know that they quickly disappeared from circulation in spite of an edict of 1672 which increased their value by one third. These were the only silver coins issued specifically for use in the French colonies in America. It is difficult to determine the purchasing power of these coins in those days, but we do know that in 1645 bread sold in Quebec at 15 sols per loaf and a cord of firewood brought 10 sols.

Now I would like to mention one of the great mysteries of Canadian numismatics. On January 13, 1683, the Superior Council of Quebec issued a decree ordering that all Spanish dollars in circulation be stamped with a fleur-de-lys and that they would pass for 4 livres. Deficiencies in weight were to be shown by an additional countermark of a Roman numeral I, II, III or IV indicating that they were $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$ or 25% underweight. What became of these coins is not known. We do know that not a single example has been found by numismatists. Perhaps the order was never carried out. Perhaps the coins were all redeemed and melted down. Perhaps they were all exported and lost. Perhaps we shall never know.

As we have seen, the copper double denier of 1670 was never issued. Forty-seven years later, in 1717, Louis XV authorized copper coins of 6 and 12 deniers to be struck at Perpignan. Among the colonies where they were to circulate specific mention is made of Canada, Ile Royale and Louisiana. Because of the poor quality of the copper the order could not be carried out in 1717, nor in 1720 when a second attempt was made. It is doubtful if any of the few pieces struck ever reached the French colonies in America. Today they are of very great rarity. Thus we find that the first two efforts by France to provide a copper coinage for her colonies came to naught.

A third and final effort was made in 1721 when Louis XV again authorized the striking of copper coins for colonial use. In order to avoid previous difficulties with the quality of the copper the blanks were imported from Sweden. Copper pieces of 9 deniers were struck at Rouen in 1721 bearing the mint mark B and at La Rochelle in 1721 and 1722 bearing the mint mark H. Considerable quantities of these coins were shipped to the French colonies in America, including both New France and Louisiana. In both of these colonies the coins were not well received and the bulk of those which had been shipped to Quebec were returned to France in 1726. Only a little over 8,000 pieces were actually put into circulation in New France.

to be cont'd

TRADE SILVER

For many years the North American Indians made ornaments of shells, bones and stones. It was not until the white man came that they saw ornaments made of silver and brass and copper. The fur traders found the Indians were quite willing to exchange furs for ornaments and they especially liked silver ornaments. This exchange became very good business enjoyed by the American, English and French fur traders. As silver was the most popular metal, the traders offered rings, bracelets, pendants, brooches and earrings etc. Many of the ornaments were made in New York, Quebec and Nova Scotia, but many came from England and France.

Exchange values were given to different ornaments. A brooch the size of a shilling was valued at a shilling, and brooches the size of a silver dollar were rated as a Spanish dollar. Some of the pendants were made in the shape of a beaver and a beaver ornament 2" x 5" was valued at ten beaver skins.

HOW THE GREEKS MADE THEIR EARLY COINS

These early coins were made under conditions far from ideal. The artist used a thick bronze disk which fitted into an anvil. On this bronze he would hollow out a design. This would give an impression in relief and would be the obverse of the coin. He would then carve a design on the base of his punch.

The coin maker would have the obverse die ready in the anvil and with tongs he would take a blank disk of metal from the furnace and place it on the obverse design, then with reverse die on the punch he would place it on top of the hot metal and with his hammer he would strike a blow. He would then remove it from the anvil to cool. Sometimes, it might be necessary to strike it twice.

This process explains why these coins have such great variations. The first coins usually had only a few marks on the reverse. Some of the Greek coins are very unattractive, but some of them are beautiful.

What does the legend "Gloriam Regni tui dicent" refer to? On what coins is this legend found?

Can a Victoria Cross be taken away from a recipient should he be subsequently convicted of cowardise?

General Douglas MacArthur's bust appears on coins struck in 1947 for which country?

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT PRODUCTION FROM MARCH 20 - APRIL 16

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>OTTAWA</u>	<u>HULL</u>	<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>OTTAWA</u>	<u>HULL</u>	<u>WINNIPEG</u>
Silver \$1		152,630			162,202	
Nickel						
\$1		44,470			94,268	5,000
50c		44,470			93,840	
25c		44,470	6,080,000		93,840	24,960,000
10c		44,470	4,400,000		93,840	26,400,000
5c 5c		44,470	3,420,000		93,840	25,740,000
Bronze						
1c	19,920,000	47,692	22,800,000	68,310,000	105,669	122,160,000
TOTAL	19,920,000	-422,672	36,700,000	68,310,000	737,499	199,265,000

COMING EVENTS

- Aug. 3 - 7 C.N.A. Convention, Hotel Vancouver, B.C.
P.O. Box 2467, Vancouver 3, B.C.
- Aug. 23 - 28 A.N.A. Convention, Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
P.O. Box 76759, Atlanta, Ga. 30328
- May 30, 1977 Regular meeting of the C.O.C.C. After the auction there will be a trading, buying and selling session.

A representative from our club will attend the C.N.A. convention. Please advise our President if you have any subjects you wish discussed at this convention.

The Editor apologises for the bulletin being a day late. She has plenty of excuses and will be pleased to produce them on request.

Three men found themselves stranded together on a desert island, with their only food being a quite firmly closed can of beans. The three - engineer, chemist, and economist - repaired to separate beaches to deliberate how to get the can open. A short while later, they rejoined. The engineer, having estimated the tensile strength of the steel can and having calculated inside and outside pressure points, proposed they throw the can against the cliff until the can opened. The chemist suggested scratching the can lid with a rock, putting seawater on the scratches and leaving the can until the lid corroded open. The economist commenced, "Assume we have a can-opener..."

C.O.C.C. MAY AUCTION

OWNER	LOT	DESCRIPTION		CAT. VAL.	RESERVE	SOLD
80	1	Canada 1946 Silver dollar	EF	\$35.00	\$28.00	
80	2	" 1935 " "	AU	\$24.00	\$18.00	
80	3	" 1936 " "	AU	\$22.00	\$17.00	
80	4	" 1956 1 cent	F+	\$27.00	\$20.00	
80	5	" 1949 50c hoof over 9	F-VF	\$15.00	\$12.00	
		bag				
80	6	" 1965 type 5 S.D. scratches	BU	\$20.00	\$17.00	
80	7	N.B. cent	VG	\$1.50	\$1.00	
6	8	Canada 1960 silver dollar	AU	\$4.50	nil	
6	9	" cased 1971 " "		\$13.00	\$10.00	
6	10	N.B. 1c 1861	EF	\$9.25	\$7.00	
6	11	N.S. 1/2c 1864	VF	\$10.00	\$7.00	
6	12	U.S.A. 5c 1938D	BU	\$12.00	\$8.00	



City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEXT MEETING
JUNE 27, 1977

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

JUNE 1977

NUMBER 6

MAY MEETING

The 110th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum on May 30, 1977 with 30 members and 5 guests present. Dick Nash, our President was in the chair. Thirty cents in fines was collected from members who neglected to wear their badges.

It was moved by Horst Freise and seconded by Tom Beatty that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Len Fletcher said our Coin Show would be held at the Chateau on Oct. 8th and 9th in Peacock Alley. Ed Tudor asked if members could have bourse tables. Len said they could. Len also gave a report on the O.N.A. convention.

If any members would still like to fill out the Questionnaire, please do so and hand them to me or any of the executive at the next meeting.

Len Fletcher gave the treasurer's report of the '76 convention. It was moved by Len Fletcher and seconded by Ed Tudor that a letter be sent to Joe Shkwarek expressing the gratitude of the members for the excellent manner in which he carried out the duties of General Chairman.

Peter Courchesne asked if we had access to a numismatic library. Len Fletcher said that as members of the O.N.A. and the C.N.A. we have access to their libraries. Building up a club library could be expensive.

Dick Nash mentioned that the members should give some input as to what they would like on their programme. If a member had a particular subject he wished discussed, please tell the programme chairman, Horst Freise.

Only two orders for discount supplies were made. The list will be available again at the next meeting.

Richard Chadwick has applied to become a member.

The 50/50 draw was won by Mervyn Jeffries, and the door prize by T. H. McFerran. It was moved by Ed Tudor and seconded by P. Courchesne that the meeting adjourn.

Ray Kelly conducted the auction which was followed by a trading, buying selling session, all members taking part.

Garfield Latreille
Secretary

NEXT MEETING JUNE 27th. Gary Sirna will give a talk on a subject of his choice.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

During the latter part of the 17th and the early part of the 18th centuries the government of France had many problems to contend with and it is doubtful if the provision of copper coins for the colonies had a very high priority. Abortive efforts were made over a period of fifty years and it is ironical that when copper coins were eventually produced satisfactorily and in quantity, it turned out that they found little acceptance in the colonies. The frugal colonists preferred silver coins or billon coins which looked somewhat like silver.

While France was struggling with the problem of copper coins for her colonies, England was making half-hearted efforts to do the same for her colonies in America. In order to show just how half-hearted these efforts were, I would like to refer to some sunken treasure which was found off the coast of Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia in 1969. This treasure was recovered from the wreck of a British warship, H.M.S. Feversham, which sank in 1711. As this ship had been based in a New England port for some time the hoard represented a cross section of the coins which probably circulated in the English colonies in North America at that time. As the quantity of coins was not large it is conjectured that they represented the cash carried by the captain of the ship. The group of coins in the hoard consisted of 180 Spanish-American silver pieces, 2 English coins, 6 Dutch coins and 30 Massachusetts pine tree shillings.

Now let us look at some of the half-hearted English efforts to supply the colonies with small change. Hibernia halfpennies and farthings which had been struck from 1722 for use in Ireland, and had proven to be unpopular there, were shipped across the Atlantic. From 1722 to 1724, William Wood of London was granted the right to coin two pence, penny and half-penny pieces for the colonies. These pieces, known as the Rosa Americana coins, proved to be highly unpopular, and one colony, Massachusetts Bay, countered by issuing its own small change printed on parchment. A few years later Connecticut had its own copper coinage in the form of pieces coined by Dr. Samuel Higley and later by his brother John from their own copper mine. In 1773 an issue of copper halfpennies was authorized for Virginia. A number of coins and tokens of various types were introduced into the colonies and served as small change. Examples are the Elephant tokens of Carolina and New England, the Pitt tokens, the Chalmers tokens, and a number of others.

This finishes our survey of the copper and silver coins produced for use in the French colonies in America and produced for or originating in the English colonies in America. Just before we leave completely some reference should be made to the John Law coinage which sometimes is linked to the French colonies in America. These coins were issued from 1719 to 1721 when the finances of France had been entrusted to a Scotsman by the name of John Law. The copper was authorized by an edict of 1719 and the gold and silver by an edict of 1720. The John Law coinage was authorized for use in France and her colonies, but as the export of coins in large quantities could only be done with written authority it can be seen that these coins were primarily for use in France. While some undoubtedly did
over

find their way to New France, Acadia, Ile St. Jean, Ile Royal and Louisiana, no record has been found to show that quantities were shipped to these colonies.

We still have to deal with one large and important type of coinage which formed a considerable part of the circulating medium in the French colonies but which was not found at all in the English coinage. This was the billon coinage made of an alloy of roughly one fifth silver and the balance copper. It had been used in France from the 11th century.

During the period under consideration six different types of billon coins circulated in New France and at times in others of the French colonies in America. Firstly, in 1640 all old douzains in circulation in France were called in and countermarked with a fleur-de-lys in an oval and were ordered to pass at 15 deniers. Although a sol or sou normally equalled 12 deniers these pieces came to be called a sol of 15 deniers and since they were stamped or marked they were called a "sou marqué", a name which was applied to later issues even though they varied in value. These pieces must have been known in New France because an edict of 1672 raised their value in that colony from 15 to 20 deniers. Secondly, at the same time the French 15 deniers piece of 1641 was also increased in value by one-third in New France. Thirdly, a new douzain was issued in France in 1658 and a quantity was shipped to Quebec in 1662 where it was valued at first at 24 deniers, but in later years its value was changed three times. Fourthly, a piece of 15 deniers was issued first in 1692 and continued to 1698. Like its predecessors it was revalued several times. The 5th sou marqué, was the mousquetaire of 30 deniers, issued from 1709 to 1713. It soared in value to 60 deniers during the period of "John Law" inflation but finally settled at 18 deniers, the same as all previous sou marqués.

Now we come to the 6th and last type of billon coin known in the French colonies by the name "sou marque". These were the pieces of 24 deniers issued from 1738 - 1764. These are the pieces listed in Breton's catalogue which have been known to collectors on this continent for the last century as "billon marqués". When all other sous marqué were reduced in value in 1744 to 18 deniers this piece was the only billon coin that retained its original value of 24 deniers. Large quantities of these coins were shipped to New France and Acadia from time to time and they were plentiful at the time of the fall of Quebec in 1759. Although no more sou marqué were shipped to Canada after 1760, they continued to be struck for other French colonies in North America. New France passed to Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1764 the British military government at Quebec valued the sou marqués at a farthing a piece, evidently valuing the coin by its size rather than its metallic content.

to be continued

"It seems there was a farmer, who wasn't too wealthy, went to the Bank with his life savings, a one thousand dollar bond. Lending rates were 6% in those days. He asked the Manager if he would loan him one dollar. The Banker agreed and the farmer paid him the six cents in advance for the loan. The Bank manager then asked him for some security and the farmer gave him his one thousand dollar bond. This went on for a good number of

(over)

years. Finally the Bank manager asked him why he just wanted to borrow one dollar every year. Well the Farmer said, it only costs me six cents a year and you have my one thousand dollar bond. How much does a safety deposit box cost a year?"

From the Manitoba Coin Club Bulletin

COMMUNIQUE From Royal Canadian Mint

Ottawa, May 17, 1977: A Toronto artist's design will appear on the reverse of the \$100 gold coin that will be struck to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Raymond Lee's submission depicted the official flowers of Canada's provinces and territories and he describes it as "characteristically Canadian, reflecting the beauty and graciousness of the Queen."

The selection of Mr. Lee's design from 56 submissions was announced by Supply and Services minister Jean-Pierre Goyer who reports to Parliament for the Royal Canadian Mint.

The obverse of the 22 karat coin, containing a half ounce of gold will bear Machin's effigy of the Queen and the inscription "Silver Jubilee - Elizabeth II 1952-1977 - 25 ans de règne." The coin, 27 mm in diameter, will be issued in September.

Mr. Goyer said 26 Canadian artists had been invited last month to submit designs. A selection committee of artists and numismatists screened the submissions and then passed on recommendations to the Mint Board of Directors who made the final choice.

Mr. Yvon Gariépy, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint is pleased to announce the following appointments:

- Mr. Eric Champion to the position of Chief of Marketing
- Mr. Robert Kay to the position of General Manager of the
Ottawa Mint
- Mr. Derek Smith to the position of General Manager of the
Winnipeg Mint
- Mrs. Marilyn Stewart to the position of Chief of Numismatics

Our former President, Glenn Roger, visited the Atlantic Provinces show held at Newcastle, N.B. He reports the displays were beautiful, especially the displays entered by the Juniors. The show was held May 28th,



**City of
Ottawa
Coin Club**

**NEXT MEETING
JULY 25, 1977**

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

JULY 1977

NUMBER 7

JUNE MEETING

The 11th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held at the War Museum June 27, 1977 with 22 members and 3 guests present. Dick Nash, our president was in the chair. Twenty five cents in fines was collected from members who forgot their badges. It was moved and seconded that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Members were all sorry to learn that Len Fletcher was resting in the hospital after a heart attack. We all wish him a speedy recovery. A card had been sent from the club.

A summary of the questionnaires that were returned was available for the members. As some of the requests were lengthy, they had been abbreviated. Any member wishing to contact a particular member should contact Garfield Latreille.

Ruth McQuade will represent our club at the C.N.A. convention in Vancouver.

Mr. Dave Mulholland from the "Citizen" was a visitor and he talked with some of the members.

Glenn Rodger had a supply of Baptist bills for sale.

The 50/50 draw was won by Merv Jefferies, and the Door prize was won by Dick Nash.

Ross Caldwell a former member rejoined our club as member 108.

It was moved by Terry Frost and seconded by Gery Schneider that the meeting be adjourned.

One of our members, Terry Frost gave us a talk on why he collected coins. His talk was well presented and illustrated with slides. It is hoped this will be an inspiration for others to discuss their hobby.

Ray Kelly conducted the auction which followed.

**Garfield Latreille
secretary**

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

We now turn to consideration of paper currency on this continent. Paper money had been invented by the Chinese and was in use when that country was visited by Marco Polo in the fourteenth century. The use of paper money in Europe developed from the receipts given by goldsmiths to citizens who deposited gold and silver with them for safekeeping. The first banknotes, as we know them, were issued by the Stockholm Bank in Sweden in 1661, but paper money was not commonly accepted until at least a century later.

In spite of the half hearted efforts of the French government to supply coins of silver, copper and billon for New France, Acadia and Louisiana, there was never a sufficient supply of small change in the colonies, particularly during the winter months. Finally, in 1685, Jacques de Meulles, the Intendant of New France, faced with the necessity of paying the troops, turned in desperation to the issue of paper money or promises to pay later. In order to carry out his plan he had to overcome two obstacles - there were no printing presses in French Canada and the only available supply of paper was ordinary writing paper, totally unsuitable for paper money. He struck on an expedient that resulted in a type of paper money that has made history. In those days card playing was one of the most common ways of passing leisure hours and playing cards were relatively plentiful in the colony. Playing cards were made to be handled repeatedly and at the time were made with plain reverses. De Meulles had the happy thought of using the blank reverses of playing cards on which to create his paper money.

The first series of playing card money was issued in three denominations: four livres written on a whole card, two livres on half a card and 15 sols on a quarter card. He had his clerk of the treasury inscribe on each a "bon" or statement showing that the card was good for four livres, two livres etc. These he signed and sealed in wax with his own seal, while the clerk of the treasury countersigned them as they were issued. Later issues were signed by the Governor as well. Because of the lack of space the quarter cards were frequently signed with just an initial instead of the full name. These cards circulated in the colony during the winter months and were redeemed in the spring when the ships arrived from France bringing a fresh supply of coins. Keeping cards beyond the announced redemption date was a crime which was severely punished.

The measure adopted by de Meulles brought only temporary relief. Again and again the need for card money arose and the need was met in the same manner by successive intendants and Governors.

From 1685 to 1760 there were no less than 22 issues of card money running into the equivalent of many millions of dollars. In the later part of this period card money was supplemented by the issue of ordances, which were notes drawn on the Treasury of Quebec. For a period of 75 years or the equivalent of two and a half generations, the economy of this colony functioned to a large extent on locally produced paper money.

After the fall of New France, the French Govt. repudiated the card money and many of the inhabitants lost 75% of their savings.

MONEY GALORE

In the March 1977 issue of The Financial Post, there is an article "Money Galore". It is about the Sherritt Mint. The following are extracts from this report by Carlie Oreskovich.

The marketing manager of the Sherritt Mint is Mr. Rex Rearce. He sounds like an interesting person. He grows orchids and has over 180 varieties. He travels considerably and carries about with him a pocket full of coins, which he produces at times as samples.

The Sherritt Mint is an offshoot of Sherriff Gordon Mines Ltd. In the 1940s Sherritt Gordon simply mined nickel. In 1954 they were able to produce nickel in strip form for radio tubes, but transistors took over that. At that time there was a shortage of five cent coins in Canada due to a series of dock strikes in Canada and England, which meant the Royal Canadian Mint could not import nickel blanks. For some years Canadian nickel had been crossing the Atlantic to be refined and rolled into strips and punched into blanks and then returned to Canada.

Sherritt made up some sample blanks and sent them to the Royal Canadian Mint. The RCM replied with an order for 10 million blanks, and during the next three years ordered 76 million.

Several countries liked the blanks, so Sherritt installed a coin press. Since that time business has boomed.

It seems that Sherritt's blanks were purer and hence softer than those the RCM had used previously. When the presses with their 100 plus pounds of force had struck those earlier blanks, the beavers whiskers just hadn't come out. The use of more pressure on the hard metal would have caused excessive wear on the dies. Now, however, extra pressure could be applied and the finer details of the engraving reproduced.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT PRODUCTION MAY 15 - JUNE 11

	<u>OTTAWA</u>	<u>HULL</u>	<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>Total to date</u>		
	<u>OTTAWA</u>	<u>HULL</u>	<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>OTTAWA</u>	<u>HULL</u>	<u>WINNIPEG</u>
Silver \$1 -	-	101,417	-	-	382,547	-
Nickel \$1 -	-	26,921	-	-	142,976	5,000
" 50c -	-	26,921	-	-	142,548	-
" 25c -	-	26,921	3,680,000	-	142,548	28,640,000
" 10c -	-	26,921	6,005,670	-	142,548	32,405,670
" 5c -	-	26,921	4,320,000	-	142,548	30,060,000
Bronze 1c						
	<u>1,680,000</u>	<u>32,068</u>	<u>8,160,000</u>	<u>106,950,000</u>	<u>163,725</u>	<u>130,320,000</u>
TOTAL	1,680,000	268,090	22,165,670	106,950,000	1,259,440	221,430,670

Economy is going without something you do want in case you should some-day want something which you probably won't want.

1949 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR

Up until this time the use of our Canadian coinage to commemorate special events was not a common practice. The 1949 dollar was issued to mark the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. The reverse shows the Mathew, the ship on which John Cabot sailed on his voyage to Newfoundland in 1497. Below the waves is the phrase FLOREAT TERRA NOVA (May the new found land flourish). This was the design of Thomas Shingles, who was then the Chief Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint. This he engraved directly on the steel by hand, a remarkable feat.

OUR BULLETIN

The bulletin is going on holiday for the month of August, so the next issue will be in September. There will still be a meeting in August - August 22nd. Meeting dates for the remainder of the year are:

September 26th.
October 24th
November 28th
December 12th

The September issue will be my swan song.

Ruth McQuade
Editor

C.N.A. CONVENTION

As your club representative, I hope to do some advertising in Vancouver. Horst Freise is making me a sign which I hope to put on a table at the Vancouver convention. I will also take along some application forms for membership, and some copies of "Coin Collecting in Ottawa" which I wrote sometime ago.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

WILL BE HELD AT THE WAR MUSEUM ON JULY 25th. at 7.30 p.m.

&

AUGUST 22nd



City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEXT MEETING- SEPT. 26, 1977

ANNUAL DINNER - OCT. 14, 1977 (822 2201)

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

NUMBER 8

AUGUST MEETING

The 113th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held Aug. 22, 1977 at the War Museum with 18 members and 2 guests present. Our President, Dick Nash was in the chair. It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Gery Schneider that the minutes of the last be adopted as read.

The President confirmed that the Ottawa Dealers Assoc. was advised that the club is unable to proceed with plans for a show in Oct., but the new executive will be making plans for the show planned for next May.

As our delegate to the C.N.A. convention in Vancouver, Ruth McQuade reported it was well attended and an enjoyable time was had by all despite the problems caused by the air controllers' strike. Ray Kelly also described various events which he and Mrs. Kelly had attended.

It was moved by Hec Dagenais and seconded by Harold Chalk that the executive bring forward a recommendation regarding possible financial assistance that might be given to delegates attending conventions and coin shows.

In accordance with the club's constitution the president appointed Glenn Rodger as nominating chairman to bring a recommended slate of officers for election at the September meeting. The president noted that Len Fletcher, who is presently convalescing following a lengthy sojourn in hospital must necessarily relinquish his position as treasurer. Also, Ruth McQuade, our editor, will be giving up this position when the new executive takes office. Needless to say, both of these members have given a great deal of their time and put a lot of effort in the service of the club during the past several years.

If you are called upon to accept a position on the club's executive or asked to assume other duties, don't leave it to others, get involved.

In accordance with article 3, section 2 of the C.O.C.C. constitution the following members have been nominated as honorary life members of the club, which has received the approval of the members: Tom Beatty, Art Graham, Ruth McQuade.

The 50/50 draw was won by Harold Chalk, and the door prize by Ray Kelly. A motion to adjourn was made by Gery Schneider and seconded by Ray Kelly.

The annual dinner of the C.O.C.C. is scheduled to be held at the RA centre on Oct. 14th. Tickets \$5.00 per person, obtainable from Bernie Walker at the Sept. meeting, or call 822-2201.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

THE DOLLAR AND SOME OF IT'S RELATED COINS

By Hillel Kaslove

We generally think of the dollar as something typically American, like hot dogs and ice cream cones, invented by Americans and used by Americans. Actually, the dollar is a world coinage; the first dollar goes back to the beginning of modern coinage. In fact, the silver dollar-sized coin is considered to be the first of the modern series. The factor which created the dollar was the same as that which caused Columbus to take sail to find a new passage to the Indies. This factor was the overthrow of the Byzantine Empire by the Ottoman Turks in 1453, and the closing of the overland trade routes to the Indies. This action cut off the supply of Eastern gold for European coinage, and made it necessary to find a substitute metal. The discovery of silver in the Harz mountains in Germany provided the answer to the problem. As a result we find the gold gulden, replaced by its equivalent value in silver - a coin about 12 times as heavy in accordance with the ratio of market value of the two bullions.

The Grand-daddy of the dollar is the Tyrolian taler dated 1495. It was the first dollar sized coin produced. It is true that the Greeks nearly 400 BC made silver dollar sized coins, notably the dekadrachm of Syracuse, but this was a medallion rather than a coin. The Tyrolian taler is typical of the early modern period; it is military in style and extols the virtue of Sigismund of Tyrol who issued it. It was made to replace the gold gulden, because silver had now become plentiful following its discovery in the Harz mountains, white gold having become harder to obtain. This coin was known as a gulden groschen (or fat gulden).

Another early taler is undated but was issued about 1519 by Stephen and his brothers, who were Counts of Schlick in Bohemia. This coin, like the previous one is a gulden groschen, but because the silver from which it was made was found in St. Joachim's valley, the coin was called Joachimsthaler Gulden Groschen. The German word "taler" means "valley" and this name means a fat gulden from St. Joachim's valley. However, people got pretty tired of saying Joachimsthaler Gulden Groschen, and it wasn't long before the name of the coin was shortened to Taler. It is from this German word Taler, through its Spanish equivalent "Dollaro" that we obtained our word "dollar".

The Schlick taler was the first of a long series of German talers. A taler of Nuremberg issued in 1624 in the name of Ferdinand II of the Holy Roman Empire was technically called a Reichsthaler or "Empire"taler, but substantially follows the weight standard of the earlier coinage.

It is a characteristic of many coins in history, that once issued, the same type is adopted by adjacent countries under the influence of trade. The Roman gold aurius, the Venitian ducat, and the French gros turnois are examples, as was the German taler. A Belgium adaption of the taler, issued by Gelderland in 1620 was called by its Flemish name "Rijksdaalder" equivalent to the Reichsthaler. Sweden followed by issuing a coin named the "Ridsdaler".

The first use of the word dollar in English is found in a book by Burgon called "The Life and Time of Sir Thomas Gresham", published in 1560. Here, however, the word was spelled "dallor". Our present spelling was used however on a Bank of England dollar of 5 shillings issued during the reign of George III in 1804. This was actually a trade token issued

after the U.S. dollar had been coined, however, the word was current in England long before the U.S. coined its first dollar in 1794. Shakespeare used the term a number of times; in "Measure for Measure" (1604-05); MacBeth (1605-6) and in "The Tempest" (1611-12).

Canada first coined a silver dollar of George V in 1935, although a pattern for a dollar was produced as early as 1911.

Sierre Leone was the first British possession to use a dollar coin as early as 1791. Hong Kong coined dollars from 1866 through 1868. The Straits Settlements first used a silver dollar in 1903, and a British Trade dollar was first coined in 1895 to compete with the Mexican peso and other foreign pieces in the Far East. Japan issued a trade dollar from 1875-1877, being the first country in the Far East to issue such a coin. Early in the 20th century, in 1911, the Chinese Empire issued a silver dollar which was to be the last dollar of the Empire. Although the British at home used pounds, shillings and pence, their colonial coinage in the trade areas of the East Indies were based largely upon the dollar. A coinage based on the dollar unit was issued from the Island of Penang, however, the largest coin produced was the half dollar.

Another trade coin was known as the "Levant Thaler" because of its popularity in the Levant, in Ethiopia, and in Arabia. It was originally issued by Maria Theresia of Austria from the Vienna unit and bears the date 1780. This particular coin was issued by the London Mint in 1954, and the issue has continued from this mint up through 1961. It is not necessary here to go into the curious history of this coin, except to say that it has been issued in identical form, composition, and date by the Vienna, Rome, Paris, Brussels, London and Bombay mints since 1780, and was a standard trade dollar of the Middle East and ports of Africa.

In Europe, other countries followed the British example in their colonial coinages. There was a dollar issued in 1891 by Umberto I of Italy for use in Eritrea. It's Italian name is "Tallero" and it carried other values as well: 5 Lire in the centre, "Ryal" in arabic to the right and "Ana Ber" in Amharic to the left.

Under French influence, we find a similar issue for Ethiopia dated 1889 in the Lukins Era, or 1897 A.D. The inscription is in Amharic and the name of the coin is "Talari". However, these coins are relatively modern. They did not particularly influence our dollar and are only mentioned to bring home the fact that the dollar currency is not limited by any means to the United States or Canada.

These foreign dollars had an independant development from those of North America, but they did spring from the same ancestor, the German joachimsthaler gulden groschen. There are other similar coins, the jocandale of France, the Taler of Poland and the Jefimok of Russia.

Actually the American dollar came as a second generation descendant of the Spanish dollar. There was an 8 real piece of Spain issued by Ferdinand and Isabella from the Seville mint sometime after 1492. This was about the same weight and fineness as its Tyrolean predecessor of 1486.

With the opening of the Spanish mints in America there were Spanish coinages issued from Mexico City, Lima, Potosi and other localities. The first coins of Spanish America were 4 real pieces of Charles and Johana issued from Mexico City mint which opened in 1536. cont'd

The second issue of this mint, and the first crown sized coin of America was issued by Philip II about 1560. It was a 8 reales silver piece and is an example of the famous piece of eight of pirate fame.

With the coming of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress authorized various notes, whose value was expressed in terms of Spanish milled dollars. The rebellious colonies had the dollar but not the coin. The coin itself was first authorized under section 9 of the Statute of 2 April 1792 "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver (892.4 fine)." Actually the Spanish dollar was heavier than this, but the merchants had been accepting the dollar at an exchange rate of $24\frac{3}{4}$ grains of gold. At a gold to silver ratio of 15 to 1, a conversion of the gold value to silver ($24\frac{3}{4} \times 15$) would give the authorized weight of $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains for the pure silver in the dollar. This was about right for Spanish dollars which had been subject to some wear and approximated closely the tale of actual samples in circulation.

The first silver dollar of 1794 was a shade over legal weight. In 1804, the U.S. stopped the coinage of dollars because the bullion value of the coin on the world market exceeded its legal value, and its coinage was not resumed until 1840 when a new type was issued which continued to 1866. From 1874 to 1877 the U.S. discontinued coining the silver dollar for circulation. The gold dollar became the unit coin for domestic use, and the trade dollar for commercial transactions in the Orient. In addition a trade dollar was coined between 1873 and 1885. This was demonitized in 1887, and was the only American coin which was legally de-franchized.

In the U.S. the silver dollar was again issued in 1878, this time of a design by Morgan. This issue was suspended in 1904 and then reissued in 1921. Also in 1921, and continued through 1928 and again in 1934 and 1935 the Peace dollar was issued designed by Francisci. This was the last U.S. silver dollar intended for circulation.

The U.S. dollar of the early 1800's equaled in weight and value the Mexican 9 real piece of the same period, which was also legal tender in the U.S. Similarly the 50 cent piece matched the contemporary 4 real Mexican piece. From this relation the 50 cent piece got to be called 4 bits. The actual word "bit" had its origin in the argot of English thieves as early as 1592. It was first applied to cut portions of $\frac{1}{8}$ dollar used in the West Indies in the 18th century. It became a formal coin of the Virgin Islands before its purchase by the U.S. and it generally became the U.S. slang expression for a Mexican real of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The Mexican real of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents or 1 bit was larger than our 10 cent piece. As a result the Californians called the dime a "short bit". The Mexican $\frac{1}{2}$ real of $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents compared with the U.S. dime, which because of its smaller size was called a Picayune in Louisiana. This term was Cajin French for small.

Its a matter of interest that U.S. postal rates in the 1830's were also based upon the Mexican real - with postage at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, $18\frac{3}{4}$ c, 25c etc. Stamps were not issued in the US until 1847.

This completes a brief survey of the dollar and some of its related coins.

Ed. note: Mr. Kaslove previously gave a talk on this subject
cont'd

at one of our coin club meetings. I wish to thank him for giving me his notes to prepare this article, which was requested by several of our members.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT COMMUNIQUE

Ottawa Aug. 17, 1977 Yvon Gariepy, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint announced today that commencing in Jan. 1978 a new one cent will be minted. The new coin will be smaller in size being reduced from the present 19.05 millimeters to a diameter of 16 millimeters.

The obverse bearing the design of Her Majesty, created by Arnold Machin will remain unchanged. The reverse of the coin will have a new design consisting of the digit "1" surrounded by 12 miniature maple leaves. The year and the words "Canada" and "cent" will also be engraved on the reverse.

The decision to reduce the size of the coin was made for economic reasons as production costs including minting and the price of the metal exceeded the nominal value. To this effect, Part II of the Appendix to the Currency and Exchange Act has been amended by the Governor in Council to change the weight of the one cent coin from 3.24 grams (50 grains) to 1.8 grams (27.78) grains.

During an interview for the position of junior accounting clerk, the young applicant was asked about his outside interests. "My avocation is color photography," said the young man.

The personnel manager laid down his pen. "Young man," he began, "vice-presidents have avocations. Department heads have hobbies. What you do with a camera is called fooling around."

OCTOBER MEETING: The C.N.A. has asked that all coin clubs make their October meeting a C.N.A. night.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE C.O.C.C. WILL BE HELD AT THE WAR MUSEUM SEPTEMBER 26th AT 7.30 p.m.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEXT MEETING - OCT. 24, 1977

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

OCTOBER

NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The 114th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held Sept. 26, 1977 at the War Museum with 29 members and 5 guests present. Our President Dick Nash was in the chair. It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Ed Tudor that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The President welcomed Len Fletcher back to the fold after his recent illness and expressed the hope he would continue to improve in health.

At a recent executive meeting it was decided to give some financial support to representatives attending conventions. Both Len Fletcher and Ruth McQuade will receive a donation towards their expenses. It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Terry Frost that in future when representatives visit specific conventions, the club will decide what can be done to help pay expenses.

Our annual dinner will be held Oct. 14th. It was moved by Dan Slade and seconded by Gary Sirna that the club will pay the extra if the cost of the meal is over \$5.00. The executive have recommended that the Honorary members should be guests at the dinner.

The President called on the Nominating Chairman, Glenn Roger who presented the following names of members who are willing to become officers for 1977-78:

President.....Bernie Walker
1st Vice Pres...Dan Slade
2nd. " " ...Gary Sirna
Treasurer.....Chas. Downie
Secretary.....Ross Caldwell

There were no further nominations from the floor. It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Merv. Jeffery that the slate be adopted.

In the absence of the secretary, Ruth McQuade took the minutes. She said there were copies of "Canadian Treasure Hunter" free for distribution.

The President referred to our constitution Article IX item II, pointing out that the President had the privilege of appointing an Honorary President. This was to be done at the October meeting when he appointed the other officers. Our previous Hon. President had died during the past year, and he would like to put forward the name of Sheldon Carroll as the new Hon. President. He asked Ruth McQuade if she would tell the

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Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

members something about Maj. Carroll's numismatic career. Ruth ended her remarks by saying that the choice of Sheldon Carroll as Hon. President was an appointment well deserved.

Eric Castledine is now a member. Mr. V.S. Castledine has applied to become a member. If there are no objections, he will become a member at the October meeting.

The door prize was won by Janie Milliken, and the 50/50 draw by Ray Kelly.

Len Fletcher said that if any members required name tags, please let him know.

It was moved by Ray Kelly and seconded by Gary Sirna that the meeting adjourn.

THE DRESS OF A BANK CLERK

In former days the dress of the ordinary bank clerk was, knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, tail coat and often a white tie, the latter being still retained in some cases while other banks draw the line at a clean shave. Hirsute adornments were regulated by strict orders from headquarters; beards or the moustache not being tolerated for many years. The sons of the wealthy bankers were gorgeously attired, and with all fops of the day were called "Macaroni", the members of the club of that name being the first to introduce that delicacy to this country.

Lawson in his "History of Banking" gives an interesting account of a junior's dress. He says the story was related to him (presumably about 1835) by a clerk who had been upwards of fifty years in Messrs Barclay's. It appears that the staff consisted of three clerks only and on the occasion of the third coming to the office for the first time, he was dressed after the following fashion: - "He wore a long flapped coat with large pockets, and the sleeves had broad cuffs with three large buttons, somewhat like the coat worn by Greenwich pensioners at the present day, an embroidered waistcoat, reaching nearly down to the knees, with an enormous bouquet in his button-hole, a cocked hat, powdered hair, with pig-tail and bag-wig; a gold headed cane, similar to those of the present day carried by the footmen of ladies of rank."

On the walls of the London Institute there hangs a painting by an unknown artist of this identical "Junior", the costume being in strict accordance with Lawson's description. From: Vol. 30 "Canadian Banker"

Several nights ago I was walking through a college town and I stopped to ask a spaced-out student what time it was. "Twelve o'clock, he replied, "No kidding," I said, "I thought it was later than that." "Man, it never gets later than that around here. Like when it reaches twelve o'clock we start over again."

A FOND FAREWELL

It was in July 1970, shortly after I moved to Ottawa, that I typed and printed my first City of Ottawa Coin Club bulletin. At that time Al Driega was the Editor and I was the Asst. Editor. By 1971 I assumed the responsibility of issuing the bulletins, although Al continued to write the editorial for a few months. I spent a great deal of time in those early days wondering what I could put in this bulletin. For a short time it was a problem, but it was a problem I soon overcame. In fact, I came to really enjoy the job of being your editor.

In 1970 the American Numismatic Association approved an annual award to the member club which issued the most outstanding publication. Each year there would be two awards, one to a state or regional organization and one to a local club. The award was made on the publications of a calendar year. As 1971 was the first full year I had issued our bulletin, I submitted them and I was delighted to learn we had won the award. The next year it was won by The Vancouver Numismatic Society, and the next year we won it again. This year it was won by the Toronto Coin Club.

I feel pleased that I won this award TWICE for our club, and as it is my last chance to brag, I shall go further and say that this is a Canadian record as yet unbroken.

I have really enjoyed my participation in our club activities, and especially I would like to thank the various Presidents I worked with: Paul Sullivan, Al Driega, Len Fletcher, Glenn Roger and Dick Nash. It has been a pleasant experience working with the various members. I hope my successor will be as happy as I have been working for the City of Ottawa Coin Club.

My thanks to you all.

Ruth McQuade

C.N.A. NIGHT

We have been asked to make our October meeting a C.N.A. night. Several of our past bulletins have told a bit of the history of the C.N.A. Some of our members are C.N.A. members and we hope they will be prepared to answer questions put to them by prospective members. As well as this question period, we will be having a slide programme.

One horse to another: "I can't remember your mane but your pace is familiar!"

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 24, 1977, AT THE WAR MUSEUM ON

SUSSEX DRIVE - 7.30 p.m.



City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

VOLUME 10

NOVEMBER 1977

NUMBER 10

OCTOBER MEETING

The 115th Meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held Oct. 24/77 with 29 Members and 4 Guests present. Our retiring President, Dick Nash was in the chair and Ruth McQuade acted as Secretary.

The President called on Len Fletcher to make his report for the period Oct. 1/76 to Sept. 30/77. It was moved by R.A. Cockrem and seconded by Glenn Rodger that the Treasurers report (statement follows) be adopted as read. Motion carried.

Dick thanked the Members for their support while he was President. He paid special tribute to Ruth McQuade for her efforts in acting as Secretary and Editor for many years, and thanked Len Fletcher for a job well done during his term as Treasurer. He also thanked Ray Kelly and Jck Murphy for their work in looking after the auctions. Dick said he would like to see the publication of what members collect in the Bulletin. He hoped that all members would give the new Executive their full support. He then called on the new President Bernie Walker to take the chair.

"THE CLUB TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK THE RETIRING PRESIDENT FOR HIS EFFORTS WHILE IN OFFICE. WE ARE ALSO GRATEFUL FOR HIS CONTINUING ENDEAVORS IN THE ROLE OF AUCTIONEER."

Bernie Walker took the chair and was joined by Ross Caldwell, Secretary and Charles Downie, Treasurer. It was moved by G. Schneider and seconded by Merv Jeffrey that the minutes of the September Meeting be adopted as printed in the Bulletin. Motion carried.

Bernie Walker then named additional Members of the 1977-1978 Executive as follows:

Director, Coin Show.....	Glenn Rodger
Director of Auctions.....	Jack Murphy
Program Officer.....	Merv Jeffrey
Editor and Public	
Relations Officer.....	Ray Desjardins
Auctioneer.....	Dick Nash
Auditor.....	Brian Topping

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Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

Fine Collector.....Derek Robinson
Refreshments.....Al Cockrem

A discussion followed regarding the timing of trading sessions on Meeting Nights. It was agreed that no dealings would take place during the meeting, an educational presentation, or an auction. A comment from the floor suggested that newer collectors need assistance in organizing coin displays for show purposes. It is hoped that an article will be published in the Bulletin's January 1978 Edition.

As October was being observed as CNA Month Ruth McQuade gave a short talk. She outlined the aims and activities of the Canadian Numismatic Association and stated membership fees for anyone interested in joining. Mr. V.S. Castledine was accepted as a new member.

Applications for membership have been received from the following:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>INTERESTS</u>
1. Roger Beasleigh	World Notes
2. Wayne C. Houghton	Foreign Paper Money
3. Mirka Richards	Numismatics in General
4. William Richards	Numismatics in General
5. Peter Vanwissen	Professional Numismatist
6. Claude Girouard	Numismatics in General
7. Trevor J. Butler	Modern Silver Crowns
8. G. Raymond Newcombe	Canadian Coins

If there are no objections, they will become Members at the November Meeting.

The door prize was won by Claude Girouard. He accepted a years membership in the CNA as his prize. The 50/50 draw was taken by Derek Robinson. It was moved by Jack Murphy and seconded by Len Fletcher that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

The Meeting was followed by an ONA slide presentation. Johnny Johnston narrated an interesting showing of "Coinage of Roman Britain". It covered some 400 years beginning with the time of Julius Caesar.

Dick Nash conducted a small auction consisting of 10 lots.

TREASURERS REPORT - PERIOD OCT.1/76-SEPT30/77

RECEIPTS

1. Membership Dues	\$ 320.00
2. Bank Interest - Savings Account	60.88
3. 50/50 draw	66.90
4. Commission from Auctions	52.95
5. Fines	2.95

6. Donations from Members	\$ 13.50
7. Refund from CNA Convention	100.00
8. Sale of 1976 Convention Medals	285.27
9. Income-Banquet 1976	255.00
10. Sale of Colonel By Charms	140.00
11. Club Share of 1976 Convention Profits	508.28
12. Sale of presentation Boxes for Medals	<u>3.00</u>

EXPENSES Total Receipts \$1 .808.73

1. Gift - Chairman CNA Convention committee	\$ 24.50
2. R.A. Centre - 1976 Banquet	326.40
3. Rental Post Office Box	10.00
4. Postage	159.76
5. Stationary	54.82
6. Door prize- Annual Banquet 1976	4.95
7. Door prize- Dec. Meeting	8.77
8. Books from C.N.A.	53.00
9. Canadian Heart Foundation (Memory of Mr. Potter)	25.00
10. Club Dues for ANA	15.00
11. Club Dues for ONA	10.00
12. Club Dues for CNA	15.00
13. CNA for Lead Strike -1976 Convention	100.00
14. Books	10.00
15. One book ANA Raffle Tickets	5.00
16. R.A. Centre - Advance on 1977 Banquet	50.00
17. Door prize Monthly Meeting	6.37
18. Club portion of Delegate Expenses to CNA (Vancouver)	204.00
19. Club portion of Delegate Expenses to ONA (Oshawa)	63.14
20. Advertising for Sale of Medals	<u>33.40</u>
	\$1.179.11

Profit for Period \$ 629.62

Balance Bank Account Sept. 30, 1977 (Current) - - -	\$2.202.87
Balance Bank Account Sept. 30, 1977 (Savings) - - -	\$ 825.73

COIN A JOKE

Dollar Crisis - JUST IN CASE YOU MISSED IT

Customer to Bank Teller "Say Miss how many Chretiens is my dollar worth today?"

ANNUAL BANQUET

Our Annual dinner was held at the RA Centre Oct. 14th. 39 Persons were in attendance and over half were non-members. There was no formal program but Ray Kelly, Ed Burt and Dick Nash provided the entertainment sharing their personal experiences and anecdotes about coin collecting. Door prizes were won by Mrs. St. Cyr, Mrs. Ray Kelly and Nathan Harris. The Meal was very good and a pleasant evening was had by all. Presentations included a plaque to Dick Nash as outgoing President and a Membership card to Ruth McQuade as a new Honourary Member. She was joined by her husband.

NUMIS - NEWS

NEW COIN MUSEUM - Canadian numismatist C.O. Nickle officiated at a recent sod turning ceremony for the Nickle Arts Museum on the Campus of the University of Alberta in Calgary. When Completed the Museum will feature a numismatic gallery housing the ancient coin collection assembled by Nickle, described as the most extensive of its kind in Canada. Also planned are teaching, research and exhibition areas.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION DILEMA - Apparently the new, smaller one cent coin recently announced by the Royal Canadian Mint is the same size as their subway token. The mint will therefore probably delay production and circulation for one or two months beyond the Jan/78 introduction date so that a turnstile conversion program can be completed.

FOOLED AGAIN. This could have been the cheapest public transit ride in the world.

COIN A JOKE

Overheard at a Flea Market Stand - Father to son --"and remember son, don't take any wooden nickles or Canadian money."

NUMIS-KNOWLEDGE

Mules - coins tokens or medals whose obverse and reverse design are mismatched.

CLUB NOTES AND REMINDERS

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING - NOV 28/77 AT THE WAR MUSEUM ON SUSSEX DRIVE -7:30 P.M. OUR GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE MR. H. KASLOVE WHOSE PRESENTATION WILL INCLUDE AN AUDIO VISUAL.

DECEMBER MEETING - Dec. 12/77 - DON'T FORGET.

PROGRAM - Dec. 12th Meeting - Guest Speaker, Denis Cudahy - Director of Production - RC Mint - Film (20 min.) Question & Answer Period.

Auction Notes are attached - Please read them and follow the guidelines - December Deadline Date - December 2/77

November Auction Items are attached.

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT - Club Meeting date for October was published in the "You're Invited" column of the Ottawa Journal and the "Noticeboard" column of the Ottawa Citizen on Oct. 24th. We also received publicity on the "Billboard" notices of CBC Radio on the same date.

EDITORS REMARKS -

Dear Friends - This is my first Bulletin as your Editor and Public Relations Officer, Anytime someone new takes over, everyone expects to see changes - new directions - modifications and so on. Well your Bulletin has been around for some time and it has served you very well. Certainly I'm committed to continue meeting your needs but I'll need everyone's help. My own individual tastes and interests will I'm sure show through from time to time - in fact you'll notice a few differences in this issue. I hope you like them. -

When all is said and done YOU're the JUDGE, so let's hear from you. All suggestions, comments (constructive that is) and contributions - gladly received. See you on the 28th.

HAVE YOU ASKED A FRIEND TO JOIN? IT'S YOUR CLUB - SUPPORT IT

AUCTION NOTES

The auction will consist of 25 to 30 lots normally. There is a limit of five lots per member. This may be waived if fewer than 25 lots are listed by the deadline and one of the members wishes to submit more than five lots.

To submit material for the auction get some auction cards from the executive, fill the cards out, leaving the last two lines clear, attach the coins in a clear holder to the card and bring them to the meeting.

To get material listed in the newsletter call Ray Desjardins at home 825-2318 ~~or at his office~~. Deadline dates will be published in each issue of the Newsletter. Bringing the coins to the auction will not always ensure they will be accepted. Better to telephone and get them listed. First come first served.

or his wife Carolyn

An auction fee of 5%, up to a maximum of \$1.00 is charged for each lot sold. Reserve bids may be placed on any lot. Owners who bid on their own material shall have to pay the 5% if the lot is knocked down to them.

Individual lots may be marked for Junior Members bids only. If no bids are forthcoming from the Junior members the bidding shall then be opened to the floor. The practice of having a Jr Member bid for his parent is not ethical.

A successful bidder who decides that the coin is not as described should return it to the auction manager immediately for full refund. Coins will not be accepted for refund except on the night they are sold.

Coins that are obviously not as described (overgraded etc) may not be accepted for auction. During the auction the auctioneer will inform the members if he considers the coin to be obviously overgraded. When preparing coins for auction grade them as accurately as you can and list such things as scratches, edge damage etc. Group several lower priced coins into one lot.

In summary, the club auctions are supposed to be a friendly thing. Suggestions for improvement will be welcomed. If you intend to submit material for auction do it as soon as possible after a meeting...while it is still fresh in your mind.

The auction is designed for members who wish to dispose of surplus material which they no longer wish to keep.

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM.....
 SILVER DOLLAR 1939

 COUNTRY CANADA

 CONDITION E.F. (SMALL SCRATCH)
 ON OBV

 CATALOGUE VALUE \$10.00

 RESERVE BID (If any) \$5.00

 OWNER # 73

 PURCHASED BY.....

 LOT..... AMOUNT BID.....

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM Y-112

 5 MARKS, 1951 D

 COUNTRY WEST GERMANY

 CONDITION V.F. (SMALL EDGE)
 KNOCK

 CATALOGUE VALUE \$5.00

 RESERVE BID (If any) \$3.00

 OWNER # 9

 PURCHASED BY.....

 LOT..... AMOUNT BID.....

NUMBER	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL.	RESERVE	BUYER	PRICE
6	1	Canada- 5¢ 1933 V.G.	\$ 1.00			
6	2	Canada- 5¢ 1946 Unc.	\$ 8.50	\$ 5.00		
6	3	Canada- 25¢ 1956 Unc.	\$ 5.50			
6	4	Canada- 50¢ 1939 F.	\$ 4.00			
6	5	Canada- Silver Dollar 1959 A.U.	\$ 4.50			
70	6	Canada- Silver Dollar (cased) 1975 Proof-like	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.00		
70	7	Canada- Silver Dollar (cased) 1975 Proof-like	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.00		
70	8	Canada- Double Cent Set 1973 Proof-like	\$10.00	\$ 8.00		
70	9	Canada- Presentation Set 1974 Proof-like	\$21.00	\$15.00		
70	10	Canada- Presentation Set 1973 Proof-like	\$21.00	\$15.00		
9	11	Canada- 5¢ Seven coins 1937, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 42 Tombac All V.G.	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
9	12	Canada- 5¢ Seven coins 1950, 51, 51 Comm, 52, 53 NSS, 53 SS, 54 All F.	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
9	13	Canada- 5¢ Seven coins 1943 Tombac, 44, 45, 46, 47, 47 ML, 49 All F.	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.00		
9	14	Lebanon- 25 Piastre 1952 Y-16, 10 Piastre 1955 Y-21, (scarce) 10 Piastre 1955 Y-23 F. to V.F.	\$ 1.20			
9	15	West Germany- Fifteen coins 1 Mark to 1 Pfennig 1949/50 F. to V.F. All Different Mint Marks	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.00		
04	16	U.S. Mint- Bronze Medal 75mm George Washing ton Unc. (tarnish)		\$5.50		

OWNER	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL.	RESERVE	BUYER	PRICE
104	17	Royal Mint- Bronze Medal 51mm Tower of London Unc. (tarnish)		\$ 6.50		
104	18	British Columbia- Bronze Medallion 39mm (with clasp) Centennial 71 Pioneer Unc. (tarnish)		\$ 1.00		
104	19	Medallions/Tokens- Banff Indian Days 1974 Dollar Unc. Calgary Stampede Dollar 1975 Unc., Buffalo, N.Y. Brass Taxi Token Unc., Ont. Dept. of Highways Toll Token V.F., Transport Urbain de Hull Bus Token F.		\$ 2.75		
104	20	Minors- Seven coins Great Britain three pence 1933 V.G., 1940 V.G., Farthing 1953 V.G., Canada 25¢ 1952 F., 5¢ 1928 G., 1¢ 1935 Filler, Switzerland- 1cent- ime 1962 Unc. (edge nick)		\$ 1.00		
85	21	Canada- Small Cent Collec- tion in Whitman Folder 1920 to 1972 (No SS varieties) . Includes 1923, 24, 25, 26 G.to F.	\$50.00	\$40.00		
85	22	Canada- Five Cent Collec- tion in 2 Whitman Folders 1922 to 1969 (No 47 dot) G.to F.	\$100.00	\$65.00		
85	23	Canada- Silver Dollar 1957 1WL G.-V.G.		\$ 3.50		
85	24	Canada- Silver Dollar 1965 T5 (Med.Beads/Poin ted 5) E.F. toned on obverse	\$15.00	\$12.50		
85	25	Canada- Proof-like Set 1967	\$11.00	\$ 7.50		



**City of
Ottawa
Coin Club**

P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

DEC - 6 1977

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NUMBER 11

"HAPPY HOLIDAYS"

NOVEMBER MEETING

The 116th regular meeting of the Ottawa Coin Club was held on November 28, 1977. Bernie Walker was in the Chair. 33 members and 6 guests attended.

The minutes of the October meeting were read as they were published in the Bulletin. Moved by Len Fletcher, seconded by Miles Allan that the minutes be adopted as read. Motion carried.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Gary Sirna that \$1,500.00 of the club's operating funds be transferred from the current account to a savings account. Motion carried.

It was moved by Gary Sirna, seconded by Merv Jeffrey, that the 1978 Coin Show be under exclusive sponsorship of the City of Ottawa Coin Club. Motion carried.

A more suitable meeting place was discussed. It was announced that the executives were meeting with RA Centre staff to negotiate for a home base for the Club. Providing acceptable financial arrangements can be arranged, the executive should have a concrete proposal for the membership in January.

The new members were accepted into the Club, namely Trevor Butler and Ray Newcombe, the president made them welcome.

The remainder of those listed in the October Bulletin will become members on payment of their membership fees. An application for a membership was received from Mr. Fern Bosnyak. His interest is numismatics in general.

The door prize was won by Ross Caldwell, the 50/50 draw by Ray Newcombe.

It was moved by Jack Murphy, seconded by Gary Sirna that the meeting adjourn. Motion carried.

ISSN 0045-7019

Member of C.N.A., A.N.A., O.N.A.

MEETINGS: 4th MONDAY of the month, WAR MUSEUM, Sussex Drive, 7.30 p.m.

After the Meeting, Mr. H. Kaslove made an interesting slide presentation on the subject of "Canadian Patterns". He also answered some challenging questions by the members present.

Ray Kelly conducted an auction.

Some 18 lots were sold.

COIN-A-JOKE

Waitress to CUSTOMER: "if you only want to spend five dollars, I'd recommend two hamburgers and a three buck tip ..."

WORLD COIN COLLECTING COMES IN STRONG

The numbers of coin collectors who have been active since the great boom in coin collecting started building about 1950 has resulted in a serious decrease of the key and semi-key coins found in circulation or in dealer stocks. The price of many key coins has risen to the point where the average collector cannot, or will not, purchase them.

This, in turn, has resulted in collectors - both beginners and even very advanced specialists - turning to the collecting of coins of other countries. At one time in the 1960s Canada was high on the list of other countries, but the decade beginning with the year 1970 has seen the greatest interest shift to Central Europe (especially Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Scandinavian Countries and Italy), to Japan and Israel and to the collecting of "World" series such as World Proof Sets and World Commemoratives of the post-World War II period.

Many collectors who are turning for the first time to coins of other nations commence their collections with Mint Prooflike sets contain six coins (cent through dollar) purchased directly from the Royal Canadian Mint.

These specially handled specimens of the regular coinage of Canada, struck to assure a sharp, clean impression and handled with gloves to prevent fingermarking, are packaged in pliofilm pouches. They are termed Proof-like by many collectors and dealers due to their somewhat mirrorlike finish, but they are sold by the Mint as Uncirculated Coins.

The finest set, at \$16, contains seven doublestruck coins, the only set to contain both silver and nickel dollars. Encapsulated in a plastic frame allowing two-way views, the coins come in a leather case.

The second set contains seven coins, too, but only the nickel dollar is included, the seventh coin is an extra cent whose obverse is displayed, as all other coins are displayed from their reverse. Priced at \$8.15, this set comes in a simulated leather case.

The third and regular set has been standard since 1961. This set, sealed in a clear plastic film, contains six coins with the nickel dollar and sells for \$5.15.

Only sets for the current year are available the Mint advises,

Nearly every year since 1935 the Canadian Mint has issued commemorative silver dollars, singly or in sets. In 1973, for example, a .500 fine silver dollar honouring the R.C.M.P. was issued. Then, when eligibility for commemoration was extended in 1974 to centennials of Canadian cities, the Mint issued a silver dollar to commemorate that of Winnipeg. In 1976 the silver dollar commemorated the centennial of the founding of the Parliamentary Library.

The 1977 silver dollar, honouring Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee, sells singly for \$4.25 and comes in a clear styrene capsule in a styrene holder and in a simulated leather case bearing the Canadian coat of arms. The nickel dollar is no longer offered singly to collectors.

In July 1973, the Canadian Parliament authorized the issuance of sterling silver Olympic Proof coins to help finance the 1976 Montreal Summer Games. The coins were issued in seven four-coin series, each consisting of two \$5 and two \$10 legal tender coins, which honoured a vast panorama of Olympic subjects. The Parliament also authorized two versions, a 14-karat circulating coin and a 22-karat Proof Coin of \$100 gold coins honouring the event.

Orders for Canada's current coins should be addressed to "Coins Uncirculated", P.O. Box 457, Ottawa, ont. K1N 8V5. Illustrated brochures with order forms may be requested.

Occasionally the Mint strikes commemorative coins in denominations above the dollar. The Canadian Centennial of 1967 was commemorated with a \$20 gold coin, to cite a classic example. A \$100 gold coin is planned in 1977 to mark Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee. (Reprinted from Coin World Oct.12/77-First of three parts)

NUMIS-KNOWLEDGE

Money - - anything commonly used and generally accepted as a medium of exchange and a standard or value.

CLUB NOTES AND REMINDERS

Moving? Please remember to give us your change of address and postal code.

HELP.....Your editor needs a typist to prepare the Bulletin, news releases and letters. Won't you serve your fellow members and help out?

The 25th Annual Canadian Numismatic Association Convention will be held at the Holiday Inn, London, Ont. July 27-29, 1978.

The 16th Annual Ontario Numismatic Association Convention will be held at Prudhomme's Garden Centre, St. Catherines, Ont. June 3-4, 1978.

December auction items are attached.
January deadline is Jan. 13, 1978.

If Members would like to list items for sale or trade in the Bulletin please give details to your editor.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING

January 23, 1978 at the War Museum on Sussex Drive at 7.30 P.M. Bring a friend. Our speaker will be Mr. V.S. Castledine with a presentation on gold coins.

SPECIAL REQUEST

For our December 12th Meeting, please bring a numismatic item for our Christmas door prize.

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

Honourary Members list in Nov. 9/77 Edition of Coin World. Minutes of the October Meeting in the Nov. 21/77 Edition of Canadian Coin News. New President and Secretary highlighted in Nov. 29/77 Edition of World Coin News.

NUMIS-NEWS

New book on Canadian Dollars -"Silver and Nickel Dollars of Canada, 1911 to date" by Stephen E. Dushnick. Orders can be addressed to the author at the Brooks Co. P.O. Box 70, Hicksville, N.Y. 11802, U.S.A. Cost is \$9.50 U.S. per volume.

1977 Vancouver Dominion Day Wooden Pieces issued by the Vancouver Centennial Museum in denominations of \$ 1.00,-.75 and -.25. Collectors can obtain samples from the Gift Shop, Vancouver Centennial Museum, 1100 Chestnut St., Vancouver, B.C. U6J 3J9. Payment of \$ 2.00 please with self-addressed envelope.

(from the Vancouver Numismatic Society October News Bulletin)

A JOYOUS HOLIDAY SEASON AND A PROSPEROUS, HEALTHFUL HAPPY NEW YEAR

OWNER	LOT	DESCRIPTION	CAT. VAL.	RESERVE	BUYER	PRICE
74	1	Newfoundland- 50¢ 1917,18, 19- G.to F.	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00		
74	2	Newfoundland- 25¢ 1917,19 10¢ 1941, 1941, 1943 G.to F.	5.00	3.00		
6	3	Canada- 1¢ 1893 V.G.	2.00			
6	4	Canada- 5¢ 1911 V.G.	2.00			
6	5	Canada- 50¢ 1942, 43, 44 (44 cleaned) V.G.	5.25			
6	6	Canada- Silver Dollar 1949 A.U. (lightly toned)	25.00	17.50		
6	7	Canada- 25¢ Script 1900 V.F. (4 pin holes)	10.00	6.00		
70	8	Canada- 50¢ 1911 G.	7.50	5.00		
70	9	Canada- 5¢ 1954 B.U.	6.00	4.00		
70	10	Canada- 50¢ 1912 V.G.	6.00	3.50		
70	11	Canada- 50¢ 1947 Str.7 G. 1947 Curved 7 (right) F.	6.75	5.00		
70	12	Canada- 50¢ 1957 Minor variety Gem B.U.	6.00*	4.50		
4	13	Canada- Dollar 1967 Unc.	5.00	3.00		
4	14	Canada- 50¢ 1967 A.U.	3.75	2.00		
4	15	Switzerland- 5Fr. 1967B Unc.	5.25	3.00		
4	16	U.S.A.- Dollar 18830 E.F.	7.50	4.50		
4	17	West Germany- 5Mk. Comm. 1974F Gem B.U.	5.00	3.00		
11	18	Canada- Dollar 1939 V.F.*	7.50	5.00		
11	19	Canada- Dollar 1967 V.F.	4.00	2.50		
11	20	U.S.A.- 50¢ 1964D V.F.		1.50		
104	21	Canada- Nickel Dollar 1974 Proof-like	3.25	2.50		
104	22	Canada- Silver Dollar 1974 Proof-like	6.00	4.00		
104	23	Canada- Proof-like Set 1974	7.50	5.50		
104	24	Canada- Custom Set (extra cent) 1974 Proof-like	10.00	8.50		
104	25	U.S.A.- Bicentennial Set (\$1, 50¢, 25¢) 40% Silver 1976 Proof	16.00	13.50		