



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.

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

VOLUME 5

JANUARY 1972

NUMBER 1

### DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 48th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Dec. 13, 1971. There were 23 members present. The President Al Driega was in the chair. Dr. Pace said the reference to the Imperial Bank of Commerce had the word Canadian missing. It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Don MacRae that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The President called our attention to the lack of directors and asked for suggestions as to how we should fill these positions. Don MacRae questioned the need for directors, as it had been proposed that the directors would help to find new members. Don suggested that we all should be busy on that particular job.

Dr. Pace wondered if we could have a guest night. It was decided that the April meeting would be the guest night. Brian Topping suggested we run an ad in the papers previous to this meeting. We might invite the Mounted Police to give us a talk on forgeries, with the possibility of two or three members giving 5 min. talks.

The President asked for comments on our advertising project. Dr. Pace moved that advertising be included in the bulletin for members only, seconded by John McCormick. Jack Roberts moved that the rates be as suggested in the last bulletin, seconded by John McCormick.

Dick Nash, our treasurer said receipts were \$24.40 and disbursements were \$45.72.

The secretary read a letter from Maj. Carroll thanking us for making him a life member of our club. She also showed pamphlets on Save Venice medals. Hec Dagenais collected 15¢ in fines. Bert Burton won the 50-50 draw. It was moved by Paul Sullivan and seconded by John Orach that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting we had a very interesting quiz, prepared by John McCormick. This is printed in the bulletin for the benefit of absent members. Auctioneer Dick Nash presided over a fine auction of pieces donated by club members. The proceeds went to our treasury, amounting to \$26.35.

A folder has arrived from the Royal Canadian Mint, telling us what they have to offer this year. I was very pleased to see that they included an application form to join the C.N.A. They have:

1. 7 coin presentation set in leather case (like 1971 set)	\$12.00
2. 7 coin set in simulated case which will be red this year	6.50
3. Set in polyester film	4.00
4. 1972 nickel dollar in case	2.00
5. Sterling silver cufflinks & tie tack with Can. Coat of arms	7.50
6. " " bow pin for ladies " " "	6.50

above can be ordered from Coins Uncirculated,

P.O. Box 470

Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8S5

cheques made payable to Royal Canadian Mint. (certified)

Until March 31, 1972, coins commemorating Jamaica's 10th Anniversary of Independence are available at face value. This is the first time the Royal Canadian Mint will produce proof coins for a foreign country,

1. Specimen uncirculated Sterling silver \$10.00 (limit 5)	\$12.50
2. " " \$20.00 Gold coin	25.00
3. Proof sterling silver \$10.00 coin (limit 1)	16.00
4. " \$20.00 Gold coin	32.00

These Jamaican coins can be ordered from:

Jamaica coins

P.O. Box 459 Station A

Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V5

Certified cheques must be sent for both the Canadian and Jamaican coins, or Money order or bank draft, payable to Royal Canadian Mint.

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#### FROM THE EDITOR

This is the time of the year when we pause and reflect, and I try not to think of the cold weather. We cast a glance at the past as we make our objectives for the future. Its a time for new resolutions and new goals! It is time to review old projects and think of new exciting ones - with more mentally stimulating ideas. Yes, its time to think about our exhibit for this year's show.

We don't seem to have many young collectors in our club. The youth of today will be the keen collectors of the future. Once encouraged, the younger members have plenty of imagination and ideas. But how to encourage new young members is something we could all think about.

I made a chart of the attendance at our meetings during the past four years. The lowest attendance was in 1968 and the highest in 1970. The graph followed the same pattern each year - the lowest drop was in July and August, and the peak was in the first five months of the year.

The total attendance for 1968 was 313

1969 364

1970 422

1971 339

So bring out your problems and ideas and share them with fellow members.

Ruth McQuade

Editor

DEWS DO'S DUES

DON'T DILLY DALLY DARLINGS, DELIVER DREI DOLLARS.  
DELAY DIGS DISTRESS  
DUES DIG DELIGHT  
DICK DIGS DOUGH  
DON'T DODGE DUES - DIVULGE, DISPENSE DAT DREI DOLLARS!

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PAPER MONEY RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION      Part 3

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION: It may be generally stated that any piece of money that can be handled at all can be reinforced and restored to a state which again will withstand normal handling and present a pleasing appearance.

The methods advocated by the National Archives, Washington, D.C. and used in the repair and preservation of their manuscripts and documents, are very well adapted to paper money items. The process of restoration may be divided into these general steps, 1. Cleaning and preservation, 2. Flattening, 3. Reinforcement.

Cleaning is generally a matter of choosing the proper solvent to remove stains and the following will serve as a guide for the removal of stains most commonly found:

1. Pencil - Art gum
2. Dust and dirt - Art gum
3. Adhesive tape - Carbon Tetrachloride or benzene
4. Oil - Carbon tetrachloride or benzene
5. Lacquer - Acetone
6. Paste - Water
7. Glue or glassine - Water
8. Rubber cement - Mixture of benzene and toluene
9. Scotch Tape - Mixture of benzene and toluene
10. Wax - Mixture of benzene and toluene

Paper money disfigured with ink, rust stains or rubber stains is better left alone, as it is difficult to select the proper treatment for each case and generally more damage than good results.

The cleaning operation should be carried out in a well ventilated room, away from any open flame.

When cleaning with art gum, the strokes should be light and from the center outward in one direction only, to avoid damage to edges.

Luke warm distilled water is preferable when washing with water to remove acids, pastes and glues. The residues should be carefully sponged away with absorbent cotton and the item then well rinsed in clear water.

Before using any solvent it is well to test the fastness of the ink to that particular solvent to make certain that it will not run or smear. This is easily done by touching a tiny drop of the solvent to a point along an ink line, let stand a few minutes and blot with a clean blotter. If color is absorbed by the blotter, beware!

In using a solvent, the item should be laid face down on a clean blotter and the selected solvent sponged on from the back with clean absorbent cotton. This eliminates the risk of spreading the stain as the solvent and dirt is absorbed by the blotter. Move to a clean part of the blotter and repeat as necessary.

Items treated with a solvent generally dry very quickly but when treated with water, it is best to dry with blotters as much as possible and then run through a mangle or press out with a hand iron, just moderately hot.

To be continued.



### THE VICTORIA CROSS

V.C.'s awarded is 1,348 and 3 bars, and one to the American (but not to the British) unknown soldier. There have been three instances of awards to both father and son, and four to brothers. The largest number of V.C.'s awarded for a single action was 11, at Rorke's Drift in the Zulu war of 1879. In the Gallipoli landing in 1915 The Lancashire Fusiliers won 6 V.C.'s "before breakfast".

The crosses have always been and are still made from guns captured at the Siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War.

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### METALS IN ANCIENT COINS

Michael R. Curry F.R.N.S.

Several books could be written on this subject which mirrors the rise and fall of empires and great men. As long as it was humanly possible, ancient coins contained a quantity of metal in them equal in value to their denomination, and this metal was as pure as it could be produced. However, this situation never lasted for long as military and economic necessity usually brought about a reduction of standards. Gold coinage never declined in quality, though its size was varied. Electrum, an alloy of gold and silver might be used and here there was ample room for change. Silver was debased either as an alloy or in the form of plating. Sizes of silver coins could also be reduced.

Copper coinage was never important to the Greeks and only appeared in the early republic and empire in Rome's history. In the Greek world, the smallest silver coins were preferred to copper coins of a sensible size and weight. The earliest copper coins in Rome's history were monstrous things that were of use to no one in commercial dealings and were quickly reduced in size. The introduction of a brassy alloy, known as orichalcum belongs to Julius Caesar. By issuing coins in this metal he could issue coins of the same size and weight as before, but now of a nicer looking gold colour, while at the same time saving himself precious copper. This practice was adopted by Augustus and later some emperors, and orichalcum became an integral part of the Roman coinage. Incidentally production of this money saving alloy appears to have remained in the hands of the government, as a very valuable monopoly.

Under the Roman empire gold became a regularly issued coinage for the first time in the ancient world. Prior it had only appeared as an economic necessity, usually precipitated by military developments. Alexander the Great and his father, Philip II of Macedon, issued a regular gold coinage, but as their reigns were comprised almost solely of warfare, this is no exception to the rule.

Electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, was the metal used in the first coinage issues and was still being used in the Byzantine empire 18

centuries later! Surprisingly advantage was never taken of the fact that the silver might have been increased to make a healthy profit. The reasons have long since vanished.

Some ancient coins exist, struck in lead. These are usually put down as mint patterns. In some instances the lead is not pure, or it may be half lead and half zinc. This question of impurities is interesting as the ancients were obliged to leave a trace metal in an alloy if they did not possess a method of extracting it.

Ancient medals, especially Roman Imperial ones, might be struck on flans composed of two metals. Perhaps a centre of orichalcum and a ring of copper. This was done on purpose to enhance the beauty of the medal which would have the imperial portrait in one colour and the legends in another.

Later Roman imperial silver coins became so debased with the addition of copper etc. that in the end they became merely copper coins usually without the pretence of a silver coating. It took a minor revolution under the emperor Diocletian to introduce a heavy gold, silver and copper coinage into circulation. However, it didn't last long.

The possessor of an ancient coin can take pride in having a coin which was as pure as it could be, technically, and as true to its value as economic necessity would permit. The possibility of insurrection was a very real danger facing all ancient governments and made them very reluctant to tamper with the coinage.

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MATCH THE NUMBERS

JOHN McCORMICK'S

COIN

1. AFGHANISTAN (1922)
2. ARGENTINA (1964)
3. AUSTRIA EMPIRE (1915)
4. AUSTRIA REPUBLIC (1965)
5. AZORES (1880)
6. BERNE SWITZERLAND (1826)
7. BATAVIAN REPUBLIC (1795)
8. BOHEMIA-MORAVIA (1942)
9. BULGARIA (1913)
10. BRUNEI (1967)
11. BURMA (1952)
12. BIAFRA (1969)
13. BURUNDI (1965)
14. COCHIN CHINA (1879)
15. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1957)

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DENOMINATION

- A 5 Reis
- B 5 Schilling
- C 1 Rupee
- D 10 Pesos
- E 1 Ducat
- F 1 Koruna
- G 1 Batz
- H 1 Stotinki
- I 1 Sen
- J 1 Duit
- K 1 Sapeque
- L 1 Shilling
- M 1 Pya
- N 5 Fen
- O 1 Franc

Note: The coins may not be current.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It has been decided the month of APRIL will be known as "New Membership Month", the principle object being to invite as many guests as possible to a special gathering at our regular meeting for that month. Between now and then, each member is encouraged to think about this proposal and stimulate the interest of their friends.

It has been proposed that we have one or two speakers who would help make the evening enjoyable for our guests as well as for the members. An R.C.M.P. representative giving a talk on forgeries would be an excellent starter, followed by an informative talk by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, on the proposed building of a Numismatic Museum in the new Bank of Canada building. Two such proposals would serve as an excellent introduction to the fascinating hobby of numismatics, for our guests. I sincerely hope that we will be successful in arranging for two such guest speakers. As for publicity, a special article in the RA newspaper, announcements in circulars and timely inserts in the "Coin and Stamp" section of the two newspapers, would go a long way to promoting a good audience.

It is envisaged that some worthwhile door prizes should be arranged for our guests as well as members, with perhaps a token auction. Your views on how to make the "New Membership Month", a success will be welcomed at the next meeting, as it is not too early to lay down some firm working plans for this event.

Al Driega, President.

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THE LLANTRISANT MINT

I read an interesting and amusing article in Coin World, written by Mr. Robert Aaron, on this subject.

The new Royal Mint at Llantrisant, is situated on 30 acres of rolling Welsh farm land, 12 miles from Cardiff. Surrounding the Mint sight, are two high rows of electrified barbed wire fence, with regularly spaced searchlights. The only entrance to the Mint is through a double set of steel gates, which are electrically operated from an adjacent guard house.

Apparently, this is the only mint in Europe that does not have any internal check. There are no guards, no fences to keep visitors from touching the coins or machinery.

However, when entering the Mint, all coins must be left in a locker. A thorough check and some paper work is necessary before anyone can enter the Mint. Visitors are told that their persons and vehicles may be searched on leaving. As employees are also required to give up all coins on entering, they are permitted to buy "Royal Mint Tokens", which enables them to buy things at the canteen and cafeteria. The tokens are made of a combination of security paper and plastic. These come in different colours.

Well one summer day, the sirens began to wail, signalling that there was some interference with the high fence. Men appeared with police dogs. It was not long before they found the culprit. An innocent cow, grazing in the adjacent field, just happened to swish her tail against the fence, which set off the alarm. The cow was not injured and was unconcerned, but she did cause a bit of flurry!

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - NOVEMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>November 1971</u>	<u>November 30, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	62,062	479,747
Nickel	\$1.00	62,280	4,202,251
	50¢	24,527	2,101,757
	25¢	7,384,527	46,261,741
	10¢	7,224,527	33,944,251
	5¢	2,724,527	23,201,842
Bronze	1¢	37,224,527	275,893,143
		54,706,977	386,084,732

Included in the above figures are 59,432 sets at \$12.00; 29,422 sets at \$6.50; 223,201 sets at \$4.00; 479,747 Silver dollars and 167,827 nickel dollars.

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Answers to John McCormick's quiz:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
C D E B A G J F H I M L O K N

.....

RE: ADVERTISING

As I only go to the P.O. once a week, I would be pleased if members would send their advertising direct to me: C.O.C.C. PRESS, 183 Island Park Drive, Ottawa K1Y 0A3. The deadline for material is 17 days before the meeting.

:::::::

Doug McKay has sent us a newspaper clipping which says, "A Hungarian gold coin struck in 1621 was one of the largest gold coins ever struck." Problem: He believes this refers to Ferdinand III, 100 ducats, but he was King of Hungary & Bohemia from 1625-1657, and Holy Roman Empire from 1637-1657. Coin is approx. 72 mm diameter. Can anyone solve the 1621 date?

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The month of January 1972 has 5 Mondays, and we meet on the fourth one.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD JANUARY 24, 1972,  
AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL.

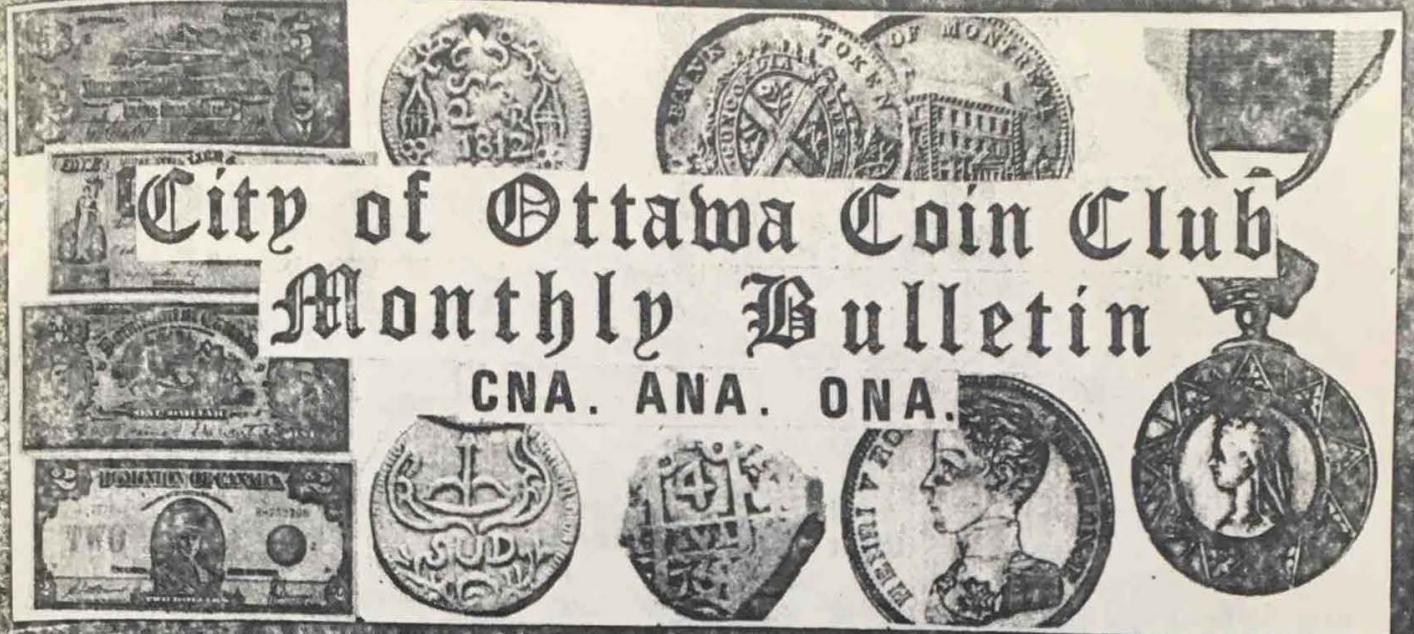
RUTH WANTS:

BRITISH WEST AFRICA: Bronze Penny, Bronze Halfpenny, Bronze 1/10 penny

The following scallops 12: Bahamas 10¢, Cyprus Geo.V 1 piastre, Geo. VI 1 piastre &  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre; Muscat & Oman 5 baizah; Paraguay 50 centimos; Seychelles Geo.VI 10¢; Sudan 2 millieme & 5 millieme.

Southern Rhodesia Elizabeth II, 1954  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, 1 penny, 2 shillings and two shillings and sixpence(2/6).

WANTED: Printer to make small signs for displays.



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VOLUME 5

FEBRUARY 1972

NUMBER 2

### JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING

The 49th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Burgundy Room of the Chateau Laurier January 24, 1972, with 20 members present. The President Al Driega was in the chair. It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Mr. Schneider that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The president stated that he had received no reply as yet from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce regarding a display by them for our coming annual show.

A number of suggestions were put forth for consideration as to how we might advertise our Guest Night in April. Jack Roberts stated he would contact some regional newspapers to see if they would accept some copy for publication. The RA newspaper will be contacted to determine the cost of block advertisement. Dr. Pace will write to the R.C.M.P. asking for a guest speaker. Suitable ads will be in the Journal and Citizen prior to the Guest night. It was moved that we buy two 1971 silver dollars to be used as door prizes for the guests. It was suggested we might have some displays and it was agreed this aspect would be left for the Programme officer to arrange.

The treasurer reported that income almost covered normal operating expenditures. Observing that past expenditures have exceeded revenue, the treasurer urged members to pay DUES promptly. Members please note.

It was agreed that Jack Roberts would be our official representative for the A.N.A. and Tom Muir would be our representative for the C.N.A. convention. In respect to a letter from Mr. Williams, regarding the possibility that we might host the C.N.A. convention in 1973 or 1974, a reply will be forwarded expressing our regrets, but that we may be interested in the 1976 convention.

A letter received from "Canadian Time & Leisure Consultants", asking for specific information about our organization, was referred to Jack Roberts for appropriate action.

Guy Potter and Bert Burton agreed to appear as guests on the TV show "Hobby Korner" hosted by Jack Roberts.

cont'd

Guy Potter brought an extremely interesting book for the members to see. It is believed to be the first Canadian Coin Catalogue and is dated 1909. It was produced by a Mr. Gibson and contains hundreds of neatly done hand rubbings of coins and tokens.

The president suggested we re-assess our thoughts on holding an International Coin Exhibition to which we intended to invite the Prime Minister and representatives of foreign embassies. It was agreed after some discussion that we still accept those countries to participate, who have indicated they would, and all costs be waived. A letter will be sent to remind foreign representatives about the change in original plans. It was agreed that our show still have an International flavour as the theme for the 4th annual coin show.

Bob Clements won the 50-50 draw. Bert Burton won the door prize. Mr. Mason moved the meeting adjourn, seconded by Bob Clements.

Following the meeting an auction was conducted by Dick Nash and some excellent bargains were in the offing. With the excellent selection and the prices paid, its the 8th wonder of the world why more members don't turn up to take advantage of these auctions.

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In the Christmas 1971 Honours list, it was announced that Mr. E. Stanley Robinson was created a Knight Bachelor, for services to numismatics and the Ashmolean museum.

This is a great honour for Mr. Robinson, and also indicates the importance of his work. He was formerly keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum. In 1968, the Oxford University Press published a volume of essays in his honour, entitled, "Essays in Greek coinage presented to Stanley Robinson." These essays were written by his friends and former students.

Knighthoods in the literary arts are few and almost non existent in the field of numismatics. When, however, they do come along, the choice is always the best one possible, as in the present case.

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HARRIS, R.V. "The Oak Island Mystery" 2nd edition  
Toronto, The Ryerson Press 1968 \$5.95  
Reviewed by Michael R. Curry, F.R.N.S.

With the reader's minds on the subject of treasure trove, as a result of the recent auction of the Chameau Treasure in New York; the present review should be of some interest.

Every Canadian should consider it his patriotic duty to acquaint himself with the history and mystery of Oak Island. That is just what this very readable book sets out to do. The author reviews all the theories of what might be buried there, from monastic treasures to literary manuscripts! These are really very speculative but certainly whet ones appetite. He outlines the history of the excavations on the island, one of which involved F.D.R. before he became President! Another excavation attempt is underway at the present time; and so it goes on. If coins are found there will be a large dispersal which can only enliven the Canadian numismatic scene. Will anything ever be found? Perhaps, but in any event it is one of our more interesting pieces of Canadians.

This might not be an inappropriate place to recommend the following catalogue (destined to become an important reference work on Canadian Numismatics.)

cont'd

"Recovered Treasure from Le Chameau"  
Public auction Friday & Saturday, December 10 and 11, 1971  
Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.

980 Madison Avenue, New York 10021

Not only does this catalogue list all the coins and artifacts from the Le Chameau, but it also illustrates a number of pieces, including one colour plate! There is also a history of the wreck and a survey of "The French Monetary system in Le Chameau's day."

There is a charge for this catalogue but it is worth it and should be in the library of every Canadian Numismatist.

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DID YOU KNOW?

That J. Douglas Ferguson was the second Canadian to become President of the American Numismatic Association? He served from 1941 to 1943. The first Canadian to serve was Joseph Hooper of Port Hope, Ont., who served from 1898 to 1901.

That the first A.N.A. convention to be held in Canada was held in 1909 in Montreal? It was held again in Montreal in 1923.

That over 30 slide sets on numismatics are available to our club from the A.N.A. at only the cost of postage?

That over 2500 numismatic publications are available to members of the A.N.A.? It is the largest numismatic library in the world, and it only costs its members postage to use any of its books.

That the A.N.A. supplies each new member with two books: "Introduction to Numismatics" and "Dictionary of Numismatic Terms".

That members of the A.N.A. receive monthly copies of "The Numismatist"? Copies of articles appearing in past issues are available to members at a very reasonable cost.

The above are only a few of the services available to A.N.A. members, but the most important is that it costs \$6.00 a year for all this information and service. The initial cost is an additional \$5.00 and you must be recommended by two members in good standing. Any further information can be obtained from your A.N.A. representative, Jack Roberts, P.O. Box 38, Kemptville, Ont. or he can be contacted at club meetings.

If any person wishes to join the A.N.A. and if he has his application form signed by Jack Roberts, we will have \$1.00 for each new member deducted from our club dues.

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I am printing a letter we received from a man in Czechoslovakia. This is not done to poke fun at his English, but to make us stop and wonder what sort of a letter we could write if we were writing to him in his native language: Also someone may be interested in czechoslovakia coins.  
Dear Sir I return to You as chief collector coins in your's club.  
I want to writte with You but with everybody Yours college and interchange coins and banknote out of all world.

I am a member the Czech collector's coins many years and I would like enter into relations with You.

I look forward to our communications.

Your's seencerely,  
Závěta

Joseph Závěta  
Nejedlého 911 Nový Bohumín  
Czechoslovakia

## WHERE ARE THE HIDDEN MILLIONS?

Ruth McQuade F.R.N.S.

Somewhere there are at least 4,000,000 shinplasters (fractional currency notes worth 25¢), which have not been redeemed. I am sure it is safe to say they are now worth over four million dollars, but are tucked away as souvenirs and keepsakes.

The term "Shinplaster" has an American origin. The U.S. issued large quantities of paper currency in denominations of less than a dollar. There wasn't much gold backing these notes. During the American revolution the soldiers were poorly clothed and to help protect their legs, they would stuff some of the currency into their pant legs around their shins. They also used bits of brown paper soaked in vinegar on their shins, so that these notes and paper came to be referred to as "Shinplasters".

In Canada at the time of confederation, there were large numbers of miscellaneous foreign coins in circulation, and the government wanted to replace these coins with Canada's new coinage. At that time decimal coins of the U.S. were more suitable for Canada than English shillings and half crowns. Specie payments were stopped in the U.S. and their coins were in circulation here at par - they poured into Canada displacing our bank notes and causing a loss to the country. It was necessary to fix a value for the U.S. coins below their intrinsic value and banish them. While Canada was waiting for the Royal Mint to produce the new Canadian coins (25¢ & 50¢) the 25¢ fractional paper money was used to fill the gap caused by the exportation of U.S. silver. These notes, which were to be a temporary measure, were produced here in this country, which was quicker than waiting for the coins from the Royal Mint.

The Canadian Minister of Finance was Sir Francis Hincks KCB, a Canadian who had spent 15 years in the British Civil Service before returning to Canada. On Jan. 27th, 1870, he wrote to all Canadian banks and Boards of Trade: "In order to supply the void which will be caused by the removal of the American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian coinage should be struck at the Royal Mint, and application has already been made for the coinage of 50 and 25 cent pieces to the extent of one million dollars. As, however, it is undesirable to order more silver than is necessary to supply the requirements of the public, and as it is difficult to estimate the extent of those requirements, as moreover, the coin cannot be delivered for considerable time, I propose recommending the temporary issue of Dominion fractional notes of 25¢, which, of course will be redeemable, like other Dominion notes, in gold, when presented in sums of five dollars. No effort will be made to force these notes into circulation, but ample facilities will be given to the public for obtaining them, and equally ample facilities will be given for replacing them with the fractional silver coins, whenever these shall have been received from England."

At the time the shinplasters were issued, 25¢ had substantial value. These made excellent presents and were useful for sending through the mail. Children were encouraged to save them. There was more family visiting than at present, and aunts and uncles often left these shinplasters as presents for the children.

On March 1, 1870, the first of the shinplasters appeared. They were about 1/3 the size of our present dollar. These first notes depict Britannia facing slightly to the right and in the center of the note. These notes bear the signatures of T.D. Harrington, for Receiver General and W. Dickinson for Minister of Finance. The words "Authorised by" are on the upper left and "31 Vic. Cap. 46" are on the upper right, meaning, authorised in the 31st year of the reign of Queen Victoria, Chapter 46.

The first issue was plain and the second issue has a series letter "A" at lower left under 1870, and the third issue has a series letter "B" at

at lower left under 1870. These notes were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Montreal and Ottawa. On these 1870 notes "Authorised" was spelled with an 's'.

On Jan 2, 1900, another series appeared with a new design for the front and back, which shows Britannia on the right facing left with left hand on a shield and her right holding trident. At upper right are the words "Authorized by R.S.C. Cap 31", meaning Authorized by the revised statutes of Canada, Chapter 31.

The first issue had "Ottawa" printed under 'cents' and was signed by John Mortimer Courtney. The next issue omitted "Ottawa" and was signed by T.C.Boville and the third issue is signed by J.C.Saunders. These notes were printed by the American Bank Note Co. Ottawa. You will notice these notes issued in 1900 were only signed by one person.

On July 2, 1923 there was another note issued. These show the bust of Britannia with helmet, facing partly to the right, enclosed in an oval frame. These were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. The issues were as follows:

10 issues with Red serial letter and signed by G.W.Hyndman & J.C.Saunders.

10 " " Black " " " "

S.P.McCavour & W.C.Clark

10 " " " " " "

C.E.Campbell & W.C.Clark

1st issue has a Red letter preceding the serial number. They have figure 25 to the left of the frame and "Authorized by R.S.C. Cap.31" beneath 25. On the right of the frame is a seal with Ottawa July 2, 1923 and "A 1" to the right. (This is on all the notes for 1923). The serial numbers are 000001-050000 and each of the 10 issues has one of these red letters A B C D E H J K L M.

2nd issue "Authorized by R.S.C. Cap 31" is missing and these notes have black letters instead of red ones at lower left of figure 25. The serial numbers are 050001-095000 and each of the 10 issues has one of these black letters A B C D E H J K L.

3rd issue is similiar to 2nd issue except for new signatures. Serial numbers 095001-605000.

4th issue similiar to 2nd and 3rd with the same black letters and with new signatures. Serial numbers 605001-700000.

One factor which might have caused the government to reissue these shinplasters was the fact that the dates they were issued 1870, 1900 and 1923, coincided with the high price of silver. In 1921 silver reached the high price of \$1.34 an ounce.

These fractional currency notes were made of the same quality and style as the \$1.00 and \$2.00 bills. The \$1.00 and \$2.00 bills could be redeemed at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and St. John, but the fractional currency notes were only redeemable at Montreal, Toronto and St. John.

The 1870 notes were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Montreal and Ottawa. The 1900 notes were printed by the American Bank Note Co. Ottawa, and the 1923 notes were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ottawa (this was the same place as the American Bank Note Co., but they just changed their name.)

From 1900 on, they began to put plate numbers on the notes - some have no numbers, some have a number on the upper right or upper left (ie 5 or 7) some have numbers on the front and back, and the numbers on the back may not be the same as on the front. These numbers had to do with the printing as the printing plates were numbered.

The last notes were issued in 1932, so that the temporary measure started in 1870 lasted for 62 years.

To make a collection, I would think you need 10 notes to make a type set, however, if you wish to include all the different plate number, I would advise you to think it over. In the Bank of Canada collection there are at least 300 varieties.

"In drying and pressing with a hand iron use a hard flat surface, cushioned with a white blotter to prevent breaks in the paper from the edge of the iron, and also protect the surface from direct contact with the iron by a damp white paper.

Flattening, which is the removal of folds, wrinkles, and curls, is accomplished by this method. While both cleaning and flattening will not restore the item to a new condition, a marked improvement will result which will with experience and care, be even more pronounced.

To eliminate folds or wrinkles to a marked extent, it is unnecessary to soak in water but only to dampen. Paper absorbs moisture readily so this is easily accomplished by placing between wet blotters or by suspending above water in a covered container etc.

When thoroughly dampened, press either with a mangle or as previously described with a hand iron.

The last step, reinforcing torn or brittle paper, may be done in a number of ways, each of which has both limitations and advantages.

The author says that mounting is frowned upon, also the use of "Crepline".

The method of restoration now generally accepted is first removing the acidity from the item and then sealing it between sheets of plastic foil. The material is perfectly clear, colorless, thin and strong and has a high degree of permanence. There are several kinds of this type of sheeting, Celluseal, clearseal, Dulseal and Cometex. The only disadvantage is the applied sheeting increases the thickness.

By far the best and most permanent method is the lamination process. In this method, after treatment for acidity and curling, a protective foil without adhesive is added by melting the foil into the paper by heat and pressure alone. However, the cost of the initial equipment is high.

The most recent machine used is the Barrow Method. The Burton Historical Library in Detroit is contemplating the purchase of such a machine. It is intended that work of this nature be done for a small fee. The author suggests that collectors have a specimen treated and draw their own conclusions."

The end

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WANTED

The National Library of Canada receive two copies of our bulletin each month. They have failed to receive some of the copies, some of which I have found, but I still need No 5 and No 6 for 1970. Can anyone supply these. Please have a look around and bring them to the next meeting or send them along to me. R.M.

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A jar containing several hundred Roman coins was found on the Venezuela coast. They ranged from Augustus to 350AD. It is thought that they may represent a Roman trader's ready cash, which he buried or lost on being shipwrecked! While this is possible, the chance of so many coins from all these periods is not; even though there were duplicates. No identification of the jar - was it Roman? In any event it is an early deposit as even a Renaissance collector would not have stored his coins this way.

"Bun Penny" is the popular name of the Victorian bronze penny struck from 1860-1894. It gets its name from the prominent "bun" of hair on the Queen's portrait.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - DECEMBER PRODUCTION

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>December 1971</u>	<u>to December 31, 1971</u>
Silver Nickel		
\$1.00	75,817	555,564
\$1.00	58,530	4,260,781
50¢	64,687	2,166,444
25¢	1,908,687	48,170,428
10¢	7,072,717	41,016,968
5¢	4,110,767	27,312,609
1¢	22,335,793	298,228,936
	35,626,998	421,711,730

Included in the above figures are 64,126 sets at \$12.00; 31,978 sets at \$6.50; 244,851 sets at \$4.00; 555,564 Silver Dollars and 176,694 Nickel Dollars.

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REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT 1970

The Ottawa Mint was originally established in 1908 by Royal Proclamation as a branch of the Royal Mint, London, under the provisions of the United Kingdom Coinage Act of 1870. In 1931, by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, the Royal Canadian Mint was established as a branch of the Department of Finance of Canada.

In 1969, the Mint was converted into a Crown Corporation by the Government Organization Act of 1969 with the objects of minting coins in anticipation of profit and carrying out other related activities.

This report has a lot of information between its covers and has a number of illustrations which the general public rarely see.

Canada is the only country in the world which gives away its Mint reports. This report is a credit to the Canadian Mint, Government and people!

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According to the 1969 Annual report of the Director of the U.S. Mint, France is building a new Mint (branch?) in Bordeaux.

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THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD FEBRUARY 28, 1972  
AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

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ADVERTISEMENT

Reasonable offers will be accepted for any of the following items:  
Can. \$5.00 GOLD 1912 XF; 1913 XF; 1914 XF;  
Australian Sovereign 1915M UNC---England Guinea 1813 VF(Military)  
Sovereign 1872VF; 1902 UNC;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1907 UNC  
Maundy Sets: 1902 UNC; 1911 UNC; 1939 UNC; 1946 UNC ---Isle of Jersey Cased  
sets: Proof: 2 of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny & one penny 1966, 2 Crowns 1966  
English Groats: 1848 Over 6 BU; 1839 BU; 1849 XF; 1888 BU---Edward VII  
Silver set 1902: 6d Proof; 1/- Proof; Florin Proof; 2/6 Proof; Crown BU  
1927 George V Crown in Proof; 1937 George VI Crown in BU; 1953 Proof set  
Cased (10)

This is a case of first come- first served, so drop me your offers now. Jack Roberts, Box 38, KEMPTVILLE, Ont.



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.

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

VOLUME 5

MARCH 1972

NUMBER 3

### FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING

The 50th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel Feb. 28, 1972, with the President Al Driega in the chair. There were 24 members and 3 guests present.

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

The President said he had contacted the Gloucester Guardian and they have offered to insert an item advertising our guest night April 24th. He learned that 2 cols. x 3" cost \$9.00, and 150 words cost \$11.25 (or \$1.50 for 20 words). He was unable to contact the R.A.

Jack Roberts reported on his meeting with members of Canadian Time & Leisure Consultants. They are concerned with the use of leisure time, and consist of three men who are private consultants for firms or individuals.

The secretary read a letter from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce saying that they would be pleased to loan us a display for our coming coin show July 15-16. There was a letter from V. Snell, acknowledging that Tom Muir was our delegate to the C.N.A. convention in Toronto in August. Dr. Pace received a letter from the R.C.M.P. regarding a speaker for our guest night, and the contents showed that a further letter is necessary.

Paul Sullivan, our bourse chairman, spoke on the subject and a short discussion followed. It was moved by Paul Sullivan and seconded by Tom Muir, that reference to the C.N.A. be deleted from bourse applications, and that the dealers would be responsible for their own retail sales tax.

Dr. Pace mentioned that a new Krause catalogue had been issued and commented on the listed price of Canadian coins.

The topic of the evening was counterfeit coins, and we learned some interesting things from Paul Sullivan and Michael Curry, as they showed and described some. Dr. Pace passed around some that he had collected

cont'd

and told us some details about them. Ruth McQuade showed a replica of an Edward VIII 3d, and some copied confederation money. The President told us about some 5¢ pieces in his possession.

Hec Dagenais collected 20¢ in fines.

It was moved by Michael Curry and seconded by Bert Burton that the meeting adjourn. Following this, a brief auction was competently organized by Dick Nash.

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#### FROM THE EDITOR

I recently acquired the minute book of the Ottawa Coin Club from February 1951 to December 1964. I find it very interesting and I thought I might pick out a few items and put them in our bulletin. There are many familiar names and interesting facts, as you will see.

I have some of our library books and expect to collect the remainder when the weather improves. My ambition is to list all books, and to make this list available to members at each meeting. These books belong to all of us. I hope to complete this by the summer, time providing - its not an assistant I am needing, but a secretary and more space. Michael Curry has given us several books lately and Dr. Pace just donated, Trade and Advertising "Tokens of Manitoba."

I have found it necessary to 'phone various people in various departments of the post office since I took on the bulletin job. Even they have trouble. One man told me he mailed out some receipts for a club to which he belongs, and some of them were not delivered. One thing that puzzles me is that nobody knows what happens to these missing pieces of mail. If our club ever reaches the stage where we have a little surplus money, I would like to send the bulletins in envelopes for a trial period.

DEAR FRIENDS, PLEASE NOTE, IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR DUES, THIS WILL BE YOUR LAST BULLETIN.

Ruth McQuade, Editor

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#### YOU MUST TAKE "ALL RISKS" WITH YOUR COIN COLLECTION

There has been a sharp increase in the number of people interested in collecting coins. Depending on the insurers, a collection of coins and medals may be covered under a normal householder's policy.

Much the best plan is to insure coins on "all risks" terms. Although not exactly cheap, the rate of premium should be appreciably lower than, say, for insuring jewelry.

It is sensible from the insurers' point of view to insist that a coin ledger is kept, giving full details of each coin in the collection, including date of acquisition and the name of the person from whom it was purchased. A point to watch is the cover provided outside the house - whether the coins or medals are in transit or on exhibition.

It may be virtually impossible to obtain cover for a valuable collection unless it is kept in an approved safe, various other precautions will have to be taken, so as to meet the requirements of the insurers in what is now quite a restricted market.

(excerpts from an unknown paper by John Drummond, sent by M.Curry)

## EVEN THE GODS HAD GOITRE

The earliest and clearest example of goitre has been found in a series of coins portraying Arethusa, which shows a variety of different portraits. One of these from 425 B.C. shows an obvious goitre.

In many instances gaps in knowledge of early disease may be filled by study of various art forms. Coinage, as a source of such information, has been relatively neglected.

The diagnosis of goitre from numismatic material requires the exclusion of two common features - the prominent horizontal fold and the prominent muscle.

Athena was one of the most favoured deities. She appears frequently on the coinage of Corinth and Athens. The Corinthian Athena portrays a youthful goddess and in one instance shows a swelling in the thyroid region. The Athena of Athens appears stern and authoritative on coins of the 3rd century B.C. which show her with a swelling in the thyroid region.

Apollo was a popular deity, and in one series of coins show a goitre. One must assume that for each series a different model was used.

Hera (the celestial virgin) was portrayed on some coins which show she had a goitre.

Royalty in the ancient world also had goitres. Cleopatra, wife of Antiochus VIII, King of Syria, had a goitre.

The Greeks invented the gods in order to explain the unknown. They had human form and attributes, and their goitres must have reflected a common condition among their mortal followers.

Although goitre is not common on ancient coins, its presence gives us some of the earliest recorded examples of the condition. The fact that even the gods had goitre reflects the prevalence in the general population, and its occurrence even within royalty suggests universal rather than a socio-economic condition.

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The above excerpts are taken from an article by the same name, and written by G.D.Hart, M.D., F.R.N.S., F.R.C.P.(C), F.A.C.P., who has given me permission to use it. Permission has also been given me by J.R.Anderson, M.D., D.P.H., Editor of the "Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal", in which this article appeared.

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## SNIPPETS

Feb. 12, 1951 - The first meeting of the Ottawa Chapter of the C.N.A. was held in the Public Archives. Mr. J.D. Ferguson acted as chairman.

March 12, 1951 - Miss Wilson was elected President  
Art Graham - Vice President

Mrs. McNabb - Sec. Treas. (Maj.Carroll mentioned

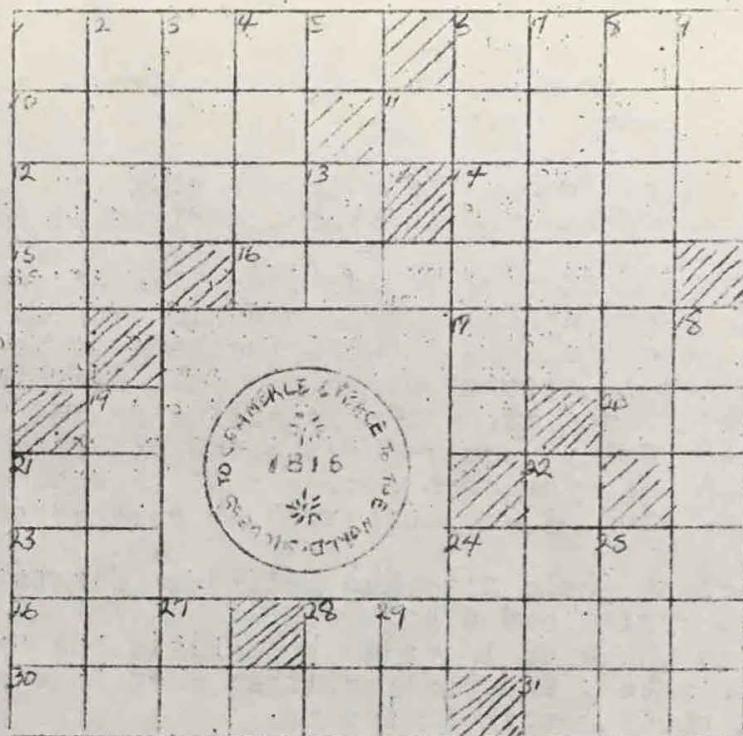
to date 16 - 1889-10¢ are known.)

Apr. 9, 1951 - Mr. Potter had for display 1921 -50¢ of which 7 to date are known. Art Graham appointed to look after publicity.

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PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES AND CONTINUE TO SUPPORT US BY BEING A MEMBER  
APRIL 1st IS THE DEADLINE

Puzzle by Robert A. Johnson, from "Canada Coin News", Nov. 30, 1963



Can you name the token in centre of puzzle?

ACROSS

1. Canadian Token, obverse pictured.
6. A way to pack coins.
10. Thick Cord.
11. Kind of leaf on cent
12. Portend, plural
14. Thin
- 15 Minor or bronze coin, abbr.
- 16 Variety of metal, 1942-43 5¢
17. Allright, Choctaw
- 20 Compass direction abbr.
- 21 Laughter sound
23. Up to or near
24. Flesh
26. Steep in water
28. Coin of Bolivia
30. ----- like mint sets, plural
31. Coin of Manchukuo

DOWN

1. Type leaves, 1913 10¢
2. Capital of Italy
3. Open, poetical
4. Coin denomination, Canada
6. Coin of Panama
7. Nearly vertical in position
8. Finish, with a smooth surface, plural
9. Coin of Japan
13. Therefore
18. Location of Mint, 1898 large cent
19. Variety of 1957 dollar ----- line
21. Reverse device, 1820 Bust & ----- Token, Br.1012
22. Ego
24. Myself
25. Soft drink
27. Toward
28. Location, U.S.Mint 1955, abbr.
29. We

Michael Curry reviews:

GRANT, Michael "Roman History From Coins" Cambridge, at the University Press, 1968 10/- paperback

This book, which is actually a reprint of the 1958 edition, is a real bargain. In its small format it has 32 plates, illustrating several hundred coins, a very helpful map of mints etc., a bibliography and a text of five chapters, treating Roman coinage both broadly and in some depth. Mr. Grant's style is such the interested reader does not notice (at first) the detailed information which is being given him, in pleasant doses. It might be noted that not all Roman numismatic scholars are in complete agreement with some of Mr. Grant's opinions.

For the numismatist or general reader who wishes to obtain an overview of Rome, her empire, people and coinage; no other book could be more heartily recommended.

Although this reviewer may be somewhat biased, as this was the only book on Roman coins available to him from the Ottawa Public Library for over three years; he can only hope that this book will bring the prospective buyer as much pleasure as it has brought him.

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AMSTELL, Margaret "A start to collecting commemorative medals"  
London, W.Foulsham & Co. Ltd. 1970 £1.40

With the current upsurge of interest in commemorative medals, it was inevitable that a book on how to collect them, should also make its appearance.

This book is a joy to read and the illustrations are superb. It is mainly concerned with British figures and British history, but there is a sprinkling of foreign medals as well. The medals illustrated are important for their history and artistic nature. It is printed on glossy paper which even makes the type face appealing.

Once having read this book, the collector should have a new respect for medallic art, and its importance as a branch of numismatics. This respect of medallic art seems to rise and fall like the tides, from generation to generation. At present it is on the increase, if only as a backlash against the terrible examples of medallic art which are currently appearing everywhere.

It should soon be apparent that a collector of medals is free to collect whatever he wishes and that there is no such thing as a complete (or incomplete) collection of medals! While they are larger and perhaps more bulky than coins, and thus harder to store, this is more than offset by their high relief and varied designs.

If this book encourages the collector to acquire just one more medal (as it did this reviewer) then the authoress will have fulfilled her purpose in launching another collector into the sea of commemorative medals.

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#### NUMISMATIC NOTES:

The first Chinese coin catalogue was entitled Ch'ien Chih (records of coins) and was written by Liu Ch'ien (484-550 A.D.). It no longer exists, being lost in the Sui dynasty (581-618 A.D.). It is known from quotes and quotes of quotes by later Chinese numismatists (7-10th centuries A.D.)

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - JANUARY PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>JANUARY 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	29,948
Nickel	\$1.00	601,124
	50¢	116,124
	25¢	2,436,289
	10¢	2,436,289
	5¢	3,636,289
Bronze	1¢	16,837,757
		<u>26,093,988</u>

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic section: 2,742 sets at \$12.00; 1,546 sets at \$4.00; 8,490 sets at \$4.00; 29,948 Silver Dollars; 4,800 Nickel Dollars.

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In the February issue of the C.N.A. Journal, you will find the names of 853 applicants.

I went through this list and found 36 people living in or near Ottawa. All of them have been invited to attend our guest night on April 24, 1972.

These people all received their application forms from the Royal Canadian Mint, as they were included in their mailing list. We hope that some of these people will join also with us in the City of Ottawa Coin Club.

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It is true that some European coins were hollowed out and used for miniature boxes. In fact, the hollowed talers made with a screw cover (great workmanship) were called "schraubtalers." They were used to keep miniature portraits or other small keepsakes. Whitman Publishing Co. was doing some photographic work on talers a few years ago and found one of these cases by accident. Holland Wallace, of their staff, discovered a hair coming from an edge crack in the coin. The U.S. trade dollars were sometimes used for the same purpose.

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A Greek silver coin of Sicily shows on its obverse a knotted rope with a bell attached at the end. These were made for religious reasons to be hung in or around temples or on trees. They would tinkle with the gusts of wind in the same manner as Chinese glass chimes do. Were these independently arrived at inventions or did they derive from a common near eastern prototype?

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A new mint will be built in Winnipeg at an estimated cost of sixteen million dollars. A further three million dollars will be spent to renovate the Ottawa mint.

COMING EVENTS

April 9, 1972 - Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. Chateau Laurier

April 22 - 23, 1972 O.N.A. 10th ANNUAL CONVENTION  
Sheraton Brock Hotel - Niagara Falls

EACH CLUB MAY ENTER ONE DISPLAY FOR THE CHARLES H. LAISTER TROPHY  
(may be worked on jointly or by an individual member) WHY DON'T  
WE THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB ENTER A DISPLAY?

Members may display in any of these 8 categories: Canadian Decimal series; Paper (any country); Tokens; Medals; Foreign; Topical; Junior; Miscellaneous.

Trophies will be awarded for all for first and second awards. There is also a Best of Show award, and a Best Junior Trophy. Ribbons will be awarded to third place entrants. Display cases are available from the O.N.A.

For further details write to John Sanderson, Display Chairman,  
3076 Kingswood Cres., Niagara Falls.

July 15-16 City of Ottawa Coin Club Show, Chateau Laurier Hotel

August 2-5 Joint C.N.A. and Canadian Paper Money Society Convention at the Holiday Inn, Toronto Civic Square.

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SEQUEL TO VICTORIA CROSS Jan 1972 issue

With the help of Mr. E. Forrest, I have learned that since its inception, the V.C. has been awarded to 94 Canadians for service in Canadian or other British forces.

Crimean War 1854-1856	1	V.C. CONVENTION
Indian Mutiny 1857-1859	2	HOTEL - NIAGARA FALLS
Island Little Andaman	1	
South African war	4	DISPLAY FOR THE CHARLES H. LAISTER TROPHY
World War I	70	(28 of them posthumous)
World War II	16	(7 of them posthumous)

There have also been 9 V.C. winners who have lived or are living in Canada.

There are 17 living Canadian recipients, 9 from World War I and 8 from World War II.

On June 9, 1966, Private Timothy O'Hea, for fighting a fire on an ammunition train. This is the only instance of a Victoria Cross having been awarded for a deed in Canada.

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THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MARCH 27th, 1972  
AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME, I REQUEST - PLEASE PAY YOUR  
DUES

# City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



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

VOLUME 5

APRIL 1972

NUMBER 4

## MARCH MONTHLY MEETING

The 51st meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier March 27th, 1972 with the President Al Driega in the chair. There were 22 members and 3 guests present. It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Don MacRae that the minutes be adopted as printed in the bulletin.

A visitor, Mr. Bolos, from Canadian Time & Leisure Consultants, spoke of people coming with problems, and how they will try to convert their free time into leisure, so that it is necessary for them to know where to guide them. He is at present investigating other societies as well.

A letter was read from the Swiss Corp. saying they will now place their exhibit in "Man and His World". A letter was read from Mr. Williams regarding the possibility that we might host the 1976 convention. The Bourse chairman and Treasurer were absent, so we did not have their reports. We are in need of a programme officer as John McCormick has found it necessary to give up the job.

The President said he would like to hold an executive meeting on Thursday April 6th.

Plans have been arranged for our guest night. Advertisements will go in the local and regional papers. It is expected to have the meeting in the Burgundy room, with the furniture arranged to seat more people. A member of the R.C.M.P. will speak on forgeries, and either Maj. Carroll or Michael Curry will speak about the Bank of Canada. There will be exhibits on display by Mr. Schneider, Jack Roberts, Ruth McQuade, Mr. Potter and Al Driega.

Don MacRae wondered if a person who had been a member for 10 years could be made a life member, Mr. Allan suggested that he should also have held an office. This matter was left to be discussed by the executive.

It was moved by Peter Degraaf and seconded by Mr. Schneider that the secretary be our O.N.A. representative to the O.N.A. convention in Niagara Falls April 22 -23.

John Orach asked if we would have stamps at our annual show. Several members were in favour and it was agreed by a majority vote that our July 15-16 show will be a coin and stamp show. The secretary will have this

-2-

announcement altered in the "Coming Events" sections. The possibility of having a banquet after our show will be discussed at a later date.

Mr. Allan called our attention to the great increase in C.N.A. members, in the last two months, and noted several lived in the Ottawa area. The secretary said she had invited them all to our Guest Night.

It was noted that a silver dollar would be issued this year. Mr. Roberts said he hoped that Mr. Hunter would speak to us one night.

John Orach won the 50-50 draw and Mr. Johnston won the door prize. John Orach moved the meeting adjourn. The secretary said that at our May meeting we hoped to show slides, which had been donated to the C.N.A. by Art Graham. Art Graham reported that our sign was in good condition and only needed a new frame to be used again.

After the meeting Mr. Roberts conducted a small auction.

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#### FROM THE EDITOR

Since coming to Ottawa I have become involved in several organizations - too many in fact. When I have the opportunity, I make a point of asking people if they are interested in coins. There are many many people who have coins and notes tucked away - lots of them in safety deposit boxes - and the majority of these people have no idea of the value of their coins. As far as coin collecting is concerned many of the coins could be useless. At this point I stop asking questions. So far nobody has offered to show me their hoards, but I have been asked about storage problems. Nearly all these hoards have come from the parents of these people.

Oh well! I guess we all have the instincts of a squirrel.

I hope our Guest Night will be a great success and that there will be a good turn-out of the members as well.

Ruth McQuade  
Editor

#### SNIPPETS

May 15, 1951 Major Brunet displayed miscellaneous coins, gold and souvenirs which he had received from the late Sir John A. MacDonald estate.

June 11, 1951 Major Carroll exhibited an unusual medallion produced by the Dominion Magnesium Co. of Haley, Ont.

Sept. 10, 1951 The entire executive and many past presidents of the A.N.A. had recently joined the C.N.A. A picture was shown of the 1951 Commemorative medallion of the Numismatic Assoc. of Victoria, Australia. Art Graham displayed specimens of Hull Transportation tokens and a Festival of Britain crown.

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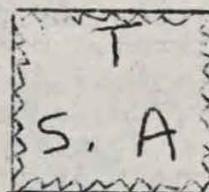
Potlatch, the West Coast Indian celebration and time for the giving of gifts, is prohibited by Canadian law!

It seems early legislators were a little "uptight" about the revelry and bankruptcy of the participants. Without these parties we would never have had those wonderful copper plates of the West Coast Indians. Not only are they beautiful art objects; but also very rare and interesting forms of native Indian money.

This month I am happy to include the fifth in the series of "Fellow Member" sketches.

MISS HILDA G. WILSON

For Miss Hilda Wilson interest in coins and tokens was first sparked by a small beautifully bound autographed book in her father's library entitled, "The Story of the Token", by Robert Shiells, published in 1891, and the finding in a handful of her father's coins a specimen of one of the tokens illustrated therein. Hilda was born in Lanark, and it was to Lanark that the Rev. Dr. Gemmill came from Dalry, Scotland in 1822, bringing with him two varieties of Communion tokens from his church in Scotland. They look something like this:



These tokens were used in the first Presbyterian church in Lanark and are believed to be among the oldest used in Canada. They are also listed in R.W. McLachlan's Catalogue of Communion Tokens, 1891, Nos. 70 and 71.

It was inquiries regarding these tokens which led to a chance meeting with Mr. Guy Potter and her application early in 1949 to join the newly formed and strictly male Coin Club. Her application was accepted by Capt. Carroll, the secretary, on March 16, 1949.

When the C.N.A. was formed in 1951, the Ottawa Club was renamed Chapter 1, C.N.A., and Hilda unexpectedly found herself nominated as the first President.

Hilda joined the staff of the Deputy Minister of Labour in May, 1927, as secretary, where she remained until loaned to the National War Labour Board shortly after the outbreak of World War II. She carried out administrative duties until the Board was disbanded at the end of hostilities, when she returned to the Department as Administrative Officer in the field of enforcement of the Fair Wages legislation on federal Government contract work. For her services on the National War Labour Board and long service in the Department, she received in 1953 the Coronation medal. Following her retirement in 1965, due to ill health, she did some part time work for the Canadian Construction Assoc. but found it necessary to discontinue this.

At the time of her retirement she was one of the longest serving members in the Department. One of her valued momentos is a letter from the Rt. Honourable Lester Pearson, then Prime Minister, extending his good wishes.

While she still remains interested in coins, tokens etc., she has disposed of nearly all her collection. As well, she is keenly interested in antiques and is a member of the Collector's Club in Ottawa.

We wish her well in her retirement!

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In what year did the present small "one cent" make its appearance?  
In what year was the first Canadian paper 25¢ (shinplaster) issued?

## GOLD PRICE INCREASE

Finance Minister John N. Turner announced today that the Royal Canadian Mint's buying price for gold will be increased to the equivalent of \$38.00 (U.S.) per ounce from the existing level of \$35.00 U.S.).

The increase will take place at the same time as the United States increases the price of gold to \$38.00.

Under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, Canadian mines are eligible for subsidies of up to \$10.27 per ounce - depending on their production costs - on gold they sell to the Mint. These E.G.M.A. arrangements would, therefore, provide a maximum return to gold mines of about \$45.27 an ounce at the present Mint buying price of \$35.00 (US) or about \$48.27 an ounce at the proposed new buying price of \$38.00 (US).

When the free market price of gold exceeds the \$48.27 level, there would be little incentive for gold mines to sell their output to the Mint even at its proposed new buying price. Should the free market fall below this level, however, high-cost mines could maintain their revenue at about \$48.27 an ounce by selling to the Mint at \$38.00 and collecting an E.G.M.A. subsidy of up to \$10.27 an ounce. This could postpone the closure date for some of these mines and facilitate the process of adjustment in the dependent communities.

In 1971, there were 21 gold mines employing about 5,300 men in northwestern Quebec, northeastern Ontario, the Red Lake area of north-eastern Ontario, and in the Yellowknife region. Nineteen of these mines received subsidies under the E.G.M.A. program for all or part of the year. In the fiscal year 1970-71, the cost to the government of the E.G.M.A. payments was \$13 million. The net cost was about \$3 million less than this because the Bank of Canada, as agent for the Crown, sells on the free market the gold which the Mint buys from producers and, in 1970-71, the average free market price was higher than the Mint's buying price.

The increase in the Mint's buying price will have no effect on the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of foreign currencies.

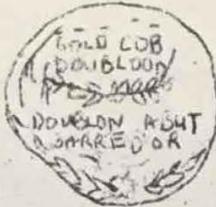
The buying price will be increased by a direction under Section 6 of the Royal Canadian Mint Act.

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## ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - FEBRUARY PRODUCTION

DENOMINATION	FEBRUARY 1972	TO FEBRUARY 29, 1972
Silver	\$1.00	112
Nickel	\$1.00	109,063
	50¢	1,956,183
	25¢	2,596,183
	10¢	3,636,183
	5¢	3,096,183
Bronze	1¢	18,518,811
		29,912,718
		56,006,706

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic section: 2,752 sets at \$12.00; 1,549 sets at \$6.00; 8,926 sets at \$4.00; 30,060 Silver dollars; 4,902 Nickel dollars.



Gold Cob  
Doubloon  
Doublon Abut  
Barre D'or

ANOTHER LETTER

Can you identify the coin?

Dear sir,

I' have come upon a peace of old money, that most friend of myne have agreed is a great valu. It is the size about a quarter, E says it is gold. I' dont know how old it could be as there is no date listed on it. The shape not round but kind of cornered some places. I'am in trust that you can identidied it - E - please leat me known its value in todays market if there is a price for it, Otherwise I'vill keep it as my wife do like antiques. I'am myself from overseas -E - have seen all kinds of old moneys from various different countrys but have not seen one like it. However I' believe it British currentcy -E - over at least a thousand years old.

So here it is I' describe to you of whats on it on both sides. With the hope you can recognize it or look it up in the History money currentcy book.

This is the closest I' can draw it to its original size its in a good shape. So please inform me soon of its origin -E - value. Also if you can find me a buyer for a reasonable price. I' thank you. Yours truly

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### 1972 SILVER DOLLAR

Finance Minister John N. Turner announced that the Royal Canadian Mint will issue a 1972 silver dollar as a numismatic item, continuing the series which commenced in 1971 with the British Columbia Silver dollar. The obverse on the coin will be the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse will be the voyageur design.

The coin, which will be double struck and attractively packaged will sell for \$3.00. It will be available only from the Numismatic Division of the Royal Canadian Mint. The 1972 silver dollar will be 1.420 inches in diameter and will be made from an alloy of 500 fine silver. Orders will be accepted until Sept. 30, 1972, and should be sent to:

Coins Uncirculated  
P.O. Box 470  
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8S5

Orders should be accompanied by a covering remittance in the form of a money order, bank draft or certified cheque, payable in Canadian dollars to the Royal Canadian Mint.

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The late C. Wilson Peck, author of "English, Copper, Tin and Bronze coins in the British Museum 1558-1958", took 11 years to complete this work. He wrote it during his lunch hours at the British Museum! Truly a dedicated and perservering numismatist!

SOCIÉTÉ NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA  
Michael Curry F.R.N.S.

Breton's 1894 work lists a medal? of the "Societe Numismatique D'Ottawa" (No. 825).

Unfortunately most of our information about this "Societe"; which was the earliest of Ottawa's Numismatic organizations, is derived from that given on the medal itself. Founded in 1891, the "Societe" had 14 founding members, with Mr. F.R.E.Campeau as its President. Mr. F.X. Paquet was the Secretary from 1891-1892.

Nothing more than this had ever been known about the "Societe" until I came across a letter in Mr. Paquet's scrapbook, which mentions it. The letter is a hand written copy (in pencil) of a reply to a Mr. Harwood Frost of Smith's Falls. Mr. Harwood had requested some information concerning the Ottawa Numismatic Society and on this Mr. Paquet says, "I am sorry to say that since a couple of years - the Ottawa Numismatic Soc. - has suspended its operations, but we hope that it will again be flourishing."

This letter was written in 1895. Now if the Societe had ceased functioning two years prior to this, that would be 1893. Thus the "Societe" would have been in operation for at the most three years; possibly as little as two years. The most intriguing part of this letter is the start of a sentence, following the one above, which has been crossed out. The first three words are, "The cause of". It is a pity Mr. Paquet didn't finish the sentence before crossing it out. Then, at least we would know the cause of the society's demise.

The "Societe" seems to have been legitimate. Mr. Paquet has preserved among copies of his letters some where he has sent out a prospectus to interested persons. In all probability, the founders were all members of the "cultural clique" of early Ottawa, which was something of a mutual admiration society.

This medal is one of Mr. Paquet's spurious types, produced solely to sell to collectors. Though it was not needed by Ottawa's fledgeling numismatic society, we are grateful for the information it has preserved for us. Information that might otherwise have gone unrecorded.

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CHIEF MAQUINNA

B.C. Forest Products Ltd. may have found a new method to teach shareholders a little history.

When the company amalgamated with all its 24 subsidiaries on Dec. 30, it had to issue new share certificates and decided to redesign the paper in honor of the British Columbia native people.

The new certificate, as a vignette, contains a portrait engraving of Chief Maquinna of the Nootka Indian Nation. The Canadian Bank Note Co. believes it is the first time a West Coast Indian has been used as a vignette, and the first time a brief history of a vignette has been given on a certificate.

To find out who Chief Maquinna was, all shareholders need do is turn the share certificate over and read the capsule history.

It is admittedly an expensive way to learn history. But if all companies followed B.C. Forest Products, life-long investors could pick up a considerable smattering of domestic and foreign history over the years. Who knows? Investors could start trading certificates to fill in the missing historical blanks.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The format of the meeting on the 24th April will be substantially changed to accommodate our Special Guest-Nite.

Arrangements have been made with the hotel to use the Burgundy Room for that evening, which is slightly larger than the Tudor Room. Tables will be located around the perimeter of the room to accomodate the displays some of the members will be bringing. The centre of the room will be set up with approximately 50 - 60 chairs.

Arrangements have been made for two special speakers to address the members and guests. Our first speaker will be Maj. S.S.Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada Collection, who will tell us something about the renovations and extensions presently underway to the Bank of Canada building, and which will house Canada's first Numismatic Museum.

After this presentation a representative from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will give, what has already been considered to be interesting and educational, a talk on forgeries and counterfeit monies. As you can see, it promises to be a worthwhile evening.

After the special speakers there will be two special door prizes for presentation to our guests. The door prizes consist of two 1971 Proof Silver dollars in presentation cases. If time permits there will be a short break followed by a "quickie" auction, so that our guests can get a first hand experience of a club auction.

Members and their guests are requested to arrive not later than 7.30 pm, so they may meet other members and perhaps browse around some of the displays. The speakers will be asked to start at 8.00pm sharp so please make it a point to arrive on time in order that the programme is not disturbed. For members bringing displays, it would be appreciated if they could be set up by 7.30 pm.

Al Driega, President

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COMING EVENTS

April 22-23, 1972 O.N.A. 10th Annual Convention

May 14, 1972 Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc.

July 15 -16, 1972 City of Ottawa Coin Club Annual Coin & Stamp Show

August 2-5, 1972 Joint C.N.A. and Canadian Paper Money Society Convention at the Holiday Inn, Toronto Civic Square

May 29, 1972 - REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB  
Members please note that the fourth Monday falls on a holiday (Victoria Day-Dominion Day) so the meeting will be held the following Monday.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING (GUEST NIGHT) WILL BE HELD

APRIL 24, 1972

CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA, ONT.

# City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



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

VOLUME 5

MAY 1972

NUMBER 5

## APRIL MONTHLY MEETING

The 52nd meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Richelieu Room of the Chateau Laurier April 24, 1972. There were 29 members and 12 guests present. Maj.S.S. Carroll spoke to us about the proposed buildings for the Bank of Canada, and Mr. Champagne from the R.C.M.P. talked to us about Forgeries. As this was our Guest night, there was no business meeting. Displays were exhibited by Mr. Potter, Paul Sullivan, Gerhard Schneider, Jack Roberts and R. McQuade. Resumés of the talks are given elsewhere.

On April 27, 1972 an executive meeting was held at the President's home. It was decided to put an ad in "Coin Stamp Antique News", as it is very necessary for us to sell more bourse tables if we are to have a show in July. A letter has been received from the Swiss Corp saying they would enter an exhibit in our July show.

As the 4th Monday in May falls on a holiday, the meeting will be held the following Monday (May 29th).

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Mr. CHAMPAGNE from the R.C.M.P. told us that counterfeit money worked as much as real money, but doesn't date as far back as genuine money. Until 1959 there was only one series made by counterfeiters, but 1962 was the boom year in Canada with approximately 13 U.S. and 7 Canadian series. This adds up to about 90,000 different notes.

Ottawa is the center point and here the bureau examines notes and data is passed on. Most gold coins come from outside Canada and are very well made. American money is easier to make and pass as we don't know it as well, while Canadian money changes regularly.

In an 8 hr. day a counterfeiter can turn out 25,000 notes. These are given to passers. A passer has to be very careful, but the backer remains unknown.

Mr. Champagne had for display a very nice selection of coins and notes for us to see. We all learned that counterfeiting is complex and it pays to be alert.

Maj. S.S. CARROLL told us that the Bank of Canada collection covered three centuries - 1685 being the first paper money and 1670 the first coins.

The collection covers three periods:

FRENCH - which is most interesting for its variety

ENGLISH COLONIAL - from the fall of Quebec to confederation

POST CONFEDERATION

The first period contains primitive money of the original inhabitants of North America. They have wampum belts and copper shields. There are 23 pieces of card money in the collection.

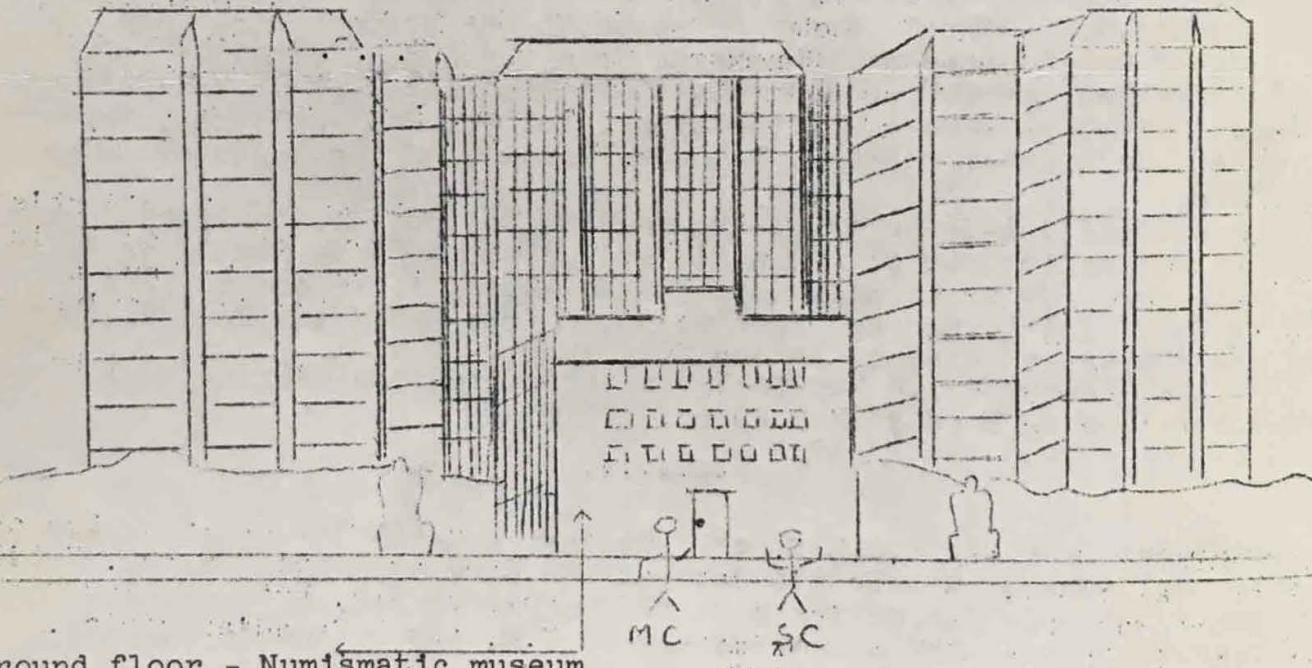
The English Colonial period had currency problems. There were thousands of tokens and counterfeit foreign tokens, 10% of the coins in circulation were counterfeit.

During the Post confederation period made up of four colonies, the Shinplasters and \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes appeared.

Paper money or Merchant's notes were issued by a Canadian bank as early as 1792. The first successful bank (Bank of Montreal) received its charter in 1822, but the first chartered bank was the Bank of New Brunswick.

This collection will never be complete as nobody knows where the end is. Already they have 20-30 thousand pieces.

The collection will include, for other people to compare, Ancient coins, Mediaeval, Foreign paper money and foreign coins.



Ground floor - Numismatic museum

The above is a sketch of the proposed buildings, which will be built in two phases - the first to be complete in 1975. There will be two 12 story towers connected by a glass enclosed "People's place" - the entrance to which will be from the Mall. There will also be an enclosed garden, which will be open to the public.

Design research is starting this summer. The display preparation will take a few years.

When Maj. Carroll was questioned as to where he got the money to buy things for the collection, he told us that only Bank of Canada money is used.

BLOOD ON THE WALL

I arrived at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel the evening of April 21st to attend my first ever O.N.A. Convention. When the man carried my bags up to my room, he said to be sure and put the chain on the door at night.

The next morning (Saturday) there was great activity - everyone was registering, and it soon seemed as though everyone in the hotel was wearing a long red ribbon with assorted bars. Many of us were setting up displays. There were plenty of cases to borrow. These cases were made of plastic with a glass top. When putting on the top there was a tendency for the coins to dance about. However, I had the help of Victor Snell, Peter Degraaf and another man with sandy complexion (I wish I knew his name).

Then along to see the bourse tables, I made several trips there and before I left, I was able to visit every table.

At 1 pm we had a bus tour of the city in a double decker London bus and learned a bit more about Niagara Falls. I was in the bus early and it was interesting to watch the people looking for the entrance of the bus. It was a wet day, but there were clumps of daffodils along the front.

At 2.30 pm the auction started. I found that quite interesting. I made a few trips back to the display room to see how the judges were progressing - it was a long slow job. In the display room on the far wall they had an enormous sign with the names of the O.N.A. clubs and "Ottawa" was there. All the Niagara Falls people and the O.N.A. people worked hard and were so very helpful and pleasant as well.

Then to the Banquet, complete with favours for all. This took most of the evening. We waited until near the end to hear the display winners.

Mr. Mel Fiske was a capable chairman. Mr. R.C. Willey gave us a very interesting talk. Numerous people received recognition including Mrs. L. Graham who received the gold medal for 1972. Maj. Carroll made two trips to receive certificates.

As I wished to be home Sunday evening, there was just no way that I could attend the delegates meeting. However, Mr. Tom Shipman was on the spot to take my place. He reported that the meeting was uneventful, and most of the time was spent talking about whether or not all information should be in the display case. Some people felt that it would be unwise to upset people by not allowing them to have things outside their display case. They resolved to prepare an agenda for the next meeting. Mr. Shipman returned to Ottawa on Monday.

Sunday morning dawned and as I pulled the curtain, I discovered some red fluid oozing down the wall. I decided that someone above me had been murdered. I discovered that I could not 'phone the desk direct from my room, so on my way to breakfast, I reported what I had seen. After breakfast I returned to discover it had reached the floor, so I told one of the chambermaids, but nothing happened, so I collected my luggage and checked out. On my way down a man told me that two dealers sharing a room, had been robbed of \$1,400.00 while they slept.

On the way home we stopped to visit a coin show in Hamilton, and as we entered the building, a brass band was playing "I've got plenty of nothing".

I really enjoyed my first O.N.A. convention and I was so pleased to meet so many people that I had previously known only by name. Several people made themselves known to me, so that I felt we were really on the map. I appreciate the work that was done to make this convention a success.

## MISNOMERS OF COIN NAMES

Michael R. Curry

- SCYPHATE - A "dished" coin in gold, silver or copper - name ACTUALLY referred to the wide borders these pieces had, and included flat coins as well.
- FOLLIS - A large size bronze coin of the tetrarchs- name ACTUALLY referred to the leatheren sac or roll in which the pieces came.
- ANTONINIANUS - A large sized silver coin commonly thought to be equal to two denarii - introduced in the reign of Caracalla but declined in size and purity of metal until it was abolished by Constantine. ACTUALLY, the name is derived from that of Caracalla, whose real name was "Antoninus Pius". It has not been definitely proved to have been equal to two denarii (could be  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- MILIARENSE - A large silver coin issued around the time of Constantine down until Heraclius. The name is ANCIENT, but it is doubtful if it in fact was the one used for what we know as Miliarenses.
- L STERLING - A measure of silver by weight which originally referred to the British pennies. ACTUALLY derived from an Indo Germanis word "Stiere", meaning Strong. This was a result of the better quality coins of the Anglo-Norman period.

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## FURTHER ON THE SOCIÉTÉ NUMISMATIQUE D'OTTAWA

It has been brought to my attention that my use of the word "spurious" to describe these numismatic checks was unwarranted.

They were struck in German Silver with the low mintage of 100 pieces. As the Société had fourteen founding members; it was reasonable to have anticipated 100 members, for whom these may have served as membership cards! While possible, it is unlikely that this piece was intended as a numismatic card for either Mr. Paquet or Mr. Campeau.

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## CONGRATULATIONS!

I would like to congratulate Michael R. Curry, F.R.N.S., who is the First Canadian to become a Fellow of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society. As there are only 61 foreign members, this is indeed an honour.

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## ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - MARCH PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MARCH 1972</u>	<u>TO MARCH 31, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	50	30,110
Nickel	\$1.00	846,434	1,556,621
	50¢	49,954	2,122,429
	25¢	2,609,904	7,642,376
	10¢	4,049,904	10,122,376
	5¢	1,309,904	8,042,376
Bronze	1¢	23,094,409	58,450,977
		31,960,559	87,967,265

(over)

Included in these figures are 8,324 sets at \$12.00; 6,979 sets at \$6.50; 54,240 sets at \$4.00; 30,110 Silver dollars, 27,814 Nickel dollars.

WHAT IS IT?

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The above is a sketch of a token. The first person who can tell me what it is and the country to which it belongs, will win a Hersey Bar. Answer will be printed next month.

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NOTE ISSUE IN CANADA

PART 1

The Bank of Canada Act gives the Bank the sole right to issue notes for general circulation in Canada, replacing notes issued by the Government of Canada and each chartered bank. The 1934 revision of the Bank Act provided that the amount of notes issued by each chartered bank was to be reduced at fixed rates for a period of ten years to 25% of the unimpaired paid up capital of each bank. However, the 1944 revision of the Bank Act gave the Bank of Canada the responsibility for all chartered bank notes outstanding on January 1, 1950, with each chartered bank paying to the Bank of Canada an amount equal to the face value of its notes outstanding on that date.

The Bank of Canada assumed the responsibility for the redemption of the notes issued by the Government of Canada on the day the Bank commenced operations and the Government transferred to the Bank the gold and silver reserves which they had held for redemption of notes, together with some securities.

The Bank was initially required to maintain a reserve of gold equivalent to 25% of its note and deposit liabilities. This requirement was suspended annually from 1940 and finally repealed in 1967. There is no statutory limit on the amount of notes which the Bank may issue.

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FOR SALE

WE HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE BOURSE TABLES FOR OUR JULY 15-16 SHOW.

PRICE \$40.00. ALL DETAILS MUST BE FINALIZED BEFORE MAY 26, 1972.

MR. PAUL SULLIVAN, F.R.N.S. IS THE BOURSE CHAIRMAN.

IT IS AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY THAT WE SELL SOME TABLES.

## GOLF COINS

Nearly four hundred Roman coins were found in a sand-pit on a Lancashire golf-course. It is thought that they were dropped from the togas of early golfers standing on their heads to express their joy at getting out of the bunker.

From: Spink's circular 1926 & Punch Sept. 20, 1926

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## 1973 COIN DESIGN AWARD

Finance Minister John N. Turner announced on April 27, 1972, the awards in the national competition for design of 1973 Canadian dollar commemorating the 100th anniversary of the entry of P.E.I. into confederation.

The first prize of \$3,500 was awarded to Terence R. Manning of Morell, P.E.I. for his design based on a replica of the Province House P.E.I. Provincial Legislative Building.

Three runners-up, Peter Ito, Westhill, Ont.; Ronald G. Andrews, Brampton, Ont.; V.C. Thompson, Calgary, were awarded honourable mention of \$500.00 each.

A panel of six judges under the chairmanship of Mr. G.W. Hunter, considered over 550 entries. One of the judges was Mr. J.D. Ferguson.

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## SNIPPETS

Oct. 10, 1951 Meeting took form of a dinner with speakers from the Canadian Bank Note Co.

Nov. 12, 1951 Mr. Pittman guest, gave a talk on mints he had visited and showed some of his Canadian collection.

Dec. 10, 1951 New officers elected: Mr. Bengough President, Mrs. McNeely-Vice President, Mr. Brunet -Secretary; Mr. Hemming the Publicity Officer.

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## CELEBRATIONS! Sequel to April 1972 item

The Indian Act of 1951 removed the Anti Potlatch law.

Courtesy of MRS. F.C. Pace

xxxxxx

On Christmas Day 1125, in the City of Winchester, 94 dishonest moneyers had their right hands cut off! These were not forgers, but official moneyers who had been issuing base or lightweight coins in the King's name.

Needless to say the coinage improved markedly.

ohohohohohoh

YOU COULD BUY A BOURSE TABLE AND SELL YOUR COIN COLLECTION

LATEST REPORT FROM OAK ISLAND

Last year, for the first time T.V. was used to explore the bottom of a shaft. It showed the remains of three chests and a hand. During the winter it is expected that the shaft has filled in with water.

An Irish archaeologist believes that a stone 10' x 10' x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' is the answer to the mystery. It is shaped in a triangle and he believes it will tell where the subterranean traps are located. He says that the Egyptians used a system many years ago to control the flow of sand into tombs. Time will tell!

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ROYAL MINT REPORT 1970-71

The Mint struck 16 Metropolitan Police car passes. These rectangular silver (medals?) were issued to the Royal family and presumably permit them to enlist the immediate and unquestionable aid of the police under any circumstances.

Who are the lucky sixteen? Pick up your pencil and have a go.

Note: I was able to get 16 with nae bother, but I have no assurance they are correct.

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NIGERIA

Nigeria will convert to the decimal system Jan. 1, 1973. The new unit will be the Naira, equivalent to 50 new pence, or \$1.30 U.S. The Naira will be divided into 100 Kobos.

No designs have been announced as yet, but it is possible that they will have the portrait of a Nigerian citizen. Their present coins have the portrait of the Queen.

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THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF BRITISH ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS

Spink & Son Ltd. have just issued this book complete with 60 plates, many of them coloured. The author is E.C.Joslin. (second edition)

xxxxxx

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN SHOW JULY 15-16

In order to have a coin show, we must rent a room. To pay for the rent of the room, we rely on the sale of bourse tables. The interest from our donated fund will pay for the trophies, which will not be necessary unless we have a show. We should arrive at a decision at our next meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MAY 29, 1972, AT  
THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL. COME AND BRING SOME IDEAS.

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.

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

VOLUME 5

JUNE 1972

NUMBER 6

### MAY MONTHLY MEETING

The 53rd meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on May 29, 1972. There were 24 members and 2 guests present. The President Al Driega was in the chair. It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Paul Sullivan that the minutes be adopted as printed, but the secretary pointed out that she had neglected to include the names of the door prize winners in these minutes. The winners were guest Mr. J. C. Sawers and member Jack Roberts.

Paul Sullivan gave his report on Bourse tables. He said that to date only 8 tables had been sold, but 46 application forms had been sent out.

Hec Dagenais moved that the show be cancelled and Paul Sullivan seconded the motion. At this point Peter Degraaf made several suggestions. Mr. Harris offered to donate coins to be sold for the benefit of the club finances. Peter Degraaf suggested there might be a table where members could donate duplicate coins to be sold. Brian Topping said there was a growing tendency for clubs to rely on the sale of bourse tables to run their shows. Hec Dagenais said there was a lack of helpers last year, but Mr. Fletcher said that his offer of help was not needed. A suggestion was made that members provide the security, but Peter Degraaf pointed out that we must have proper security. Jack Roberts said we might have a "bid board" at the show.

By a show of hands, it was shown that members were in favour of having our proposed show on July 15-16. It was moved by Peter Degraaf and seconded by John Orach that our show take place as scheduled. At this point 4 more tables were sold to members.

The President then presented Paul Sullivan with an engraved plaque showing that he had been our President from 1969-1971. He received a loud applause for all his efforts.

Dr. Pace paid a tribute to the late Dr. Harry Procter, who was a previous member of the C.O.C.C. He also told us about an item in the American "Coins" about Oak Island.

Hec Dagenais collected 30¢ in fines.

It was suggested that members bring DONATIONS for the auction at our next meeting.

(over)

A NOTICE OF MOTION was made by Mr. Carlisle that we raise our dues in 1973 to \$6.00, \$3.00 for Juniors. (C.O.C.C. By-laws Item 1)

Mrs. Degraaf drew the 50-50 number which she won herself, but promptly donated it to the club. Thank you Roberta!

John Orach won the door prize.

The President told us that Don MacRae would be leaving us this summer, as he is being transferred to Germany. We will all miss him, but we wish him well.

After the meeting was adjourned, Michael Curry gave the commentary and showed slides, which had been donated to the C.N.A. library by Art Graham. These were very lovely slides of Byzantine coins which we all enjoyed.

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#### EDITORIAL

Money is a very useful commodity these days and the scarcity of it is not uncommon in coin clubs. Personally, I am very pleased that our show will take place as scheduled. Most numismatic publications generously advertise local shows, and I have been diligent in my efforts to bring ours to their attention. It has now been advertised in all the publications that I know of. LET US MAKE IT A SUCCESS!

How about an exhibit? Please let me know at the next meeting that you will be an exhibitor. It would help if you could decide what category your exhibit is in.

Mrs. McNeely, a former President of the Ottawa Coin Club has moved to Florida. She contacted Paul Sullivan and gave him several display cases for our club. He drove all the way to Williamsburg and collected them, and suffered car trouble as a result. Thanks to both Mrs. McNeely and Paul.

I think it would be a pleasant change to have an outside meeting this summer in July or August. Please think about it and bring your ideas to the next meeting.

Ruth McQuade

Editor

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#### SNIPPETS

Feb. 13, 1952 Major Carroll read a letter stating the A.N.A. had visual educational slides which were available. Mr. Beatty reported that the C.N.A. library now had 47 books.

March 10, 1952 Mr. Brunet exhibited a Beaver Club gold medal and a Penny Postage medal recently acquired.

\*\*\*\*\*

In what year was the C.N.A. formed?

When did the Ottawa Coin Club amalgamate with the Capital City Coin Club?

How many members are there at present in the C.O.C.C?

Who was the first President of the C.N.A?

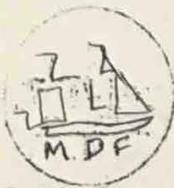
Who was the first Canadian to become President of the A.N.A?

How many honorary members are there in the C.O.C.C?

Who is the present President of the C.N.A?

M. D. F.

by Michael Curry



Lot 1026A in the H. A. Parsons auction of May 11, 1954, was a small bronze (21 mm Dia.) with identical obverse and reverse designs, which included the initials M.D.F. in the exergue.

Listed as a "unique?" Canadian token of the Montreal - Douglas Ferry; it is illustrated on plate XXII of the auction catalogue. The obverse and reverse are from identical dies showing "an early steamer r. with both sails and paddles".

This piece is also listed in Atwood's catalogue of transportation tokens (3rd ed. 1970) as No. P OK 20 Sd where it is priced at \$7.50. As a comparison the Bout de L'isle tokens are also valued at \$7.50 in this work. This time the piece is questionably identified as the "Montreal-Douglas Ferry?"

Thus far I have been unable to locate the site of "Douglas" which was presumably the other end of the Montreal Douglas run. Perhaps a reader could help us with this information.

There is no reason for assuming this piece to be a token. In fact, if it is unique or extremely rare, it could just as easily be a check or medalet.

It would be helpful to know why this piece was assigned to Canada. Mr. Parsons is responsible for the "unique?" notation in the auction catalogue description. Did he also assign this piece to Canada, or was this done by the cataloguers?

If any of our readers have any additional information about this piece or its history; either the author or the editor would be glad to hear from them. This is but one of a number of little known and/or presumed Canadian pieces, the proper publication and illustration of which might aid in their further identification, or even turn up more specimens.

XXXXXXXXXX

R. D. I. Co.

Michael Curry

Our little puzzler in last month's bulletin is a very rare item, thought to be Canadian. If you couldn't identify it, don't feel badly; the literature about it is even scarcer than the piece itself.

It first appeared in the Caldecott auction sale of 1912 as lot 395; where it was listed as a Canadian token. The obverse was described as showing a "Canadian canoe". Mr. Parsons writing in the BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, 3rd series Vol.11, attributed the piece to the Robert Dickson Indian Co. Colonel Dickson was a Fur trader with headquarters at Niagara and Michilimackinas. He traded in the Wisconsin and Missouri river areas between 1790 and 1812. He was engaged by the British Military authority in 1812, and gave up fur trading.

Parsons' information, which was supplied by two Canadians, places the piece in a period which agrees quite well with its style and type. It was struck on sheffield plate which was very popular at that time.

Mr. Schultan in his book, "The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories" assigns this piece to Curacao. While this is likely wrong, it would have been a help to know his reasons for doing so.

The canoe on these pieces is curious in that it more closely resembles a kayak than a canoe. It has a covered top with an oval opening where the paddler would sit. It would be useful to know if this was a

(over)

canoe type peculiar to Canada and if so its approximate date.

The canoe has been variously described as "sitting on a beach" and also, "beached on the edge of a lake of rippling water". Whichever it is these differences may not be too important if the piece was made in England, by someone who had never even been to Canada. Col. Dickson may have supplied a sketch for the piece. If so, it would have been in the standard military drawing style of the period, which would account for the stylistic stiffness of the piece.

As the pieces exist in two sizes, roughly the same as a halfpenny and a farthing; it is reasonable to presume that they are tokens. In the absence of written evidence, however, all the foregoing must remain strong speculation.

#####

I offered a Hershey bar to the first person who could identify the above token. The only correct answer came from Mr. R.C.Willey. Neither of these gentlemen have seen what the other has written. This is what Mr. Willey says:

The first specimen of this piece appeared in the Caldecott sale of 1912. It is struck in Sheffield plate, a silver-plated brass.

It has been thought, but without substantiation unfortunately, that the initials stood for Robert Dickson Indian Company. Col. Robert Dickson was a fur trader who worked from Niagara to Michilimachinac and then into Wisconsin and the Missouri valley from 1788 to 1812. He was pro-British, and fought with the British in 1812, enabling the British to take Michilimackinac and therefore all of Michigan during the War of 1812. He kept the Indians loyal to the British cause in his trading country. After the war he was cashiered for disobeying orders, but a court martial exonerated him. He was granted a pension of 300 and a tract of land in Upper Canada. He died on Drummond Island in 1823.

The tokens are rare. Though no written evidence is known ascribing them to Dickson, they have been attributed to him on the basis of their fabric and type, combined with the initials.

They are not Dutch or Dutch colonial. Scholten, in "The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories", ascribes them to Curacao, evidently without evidence. This, as far as I know, is all that is known about the tokens today.

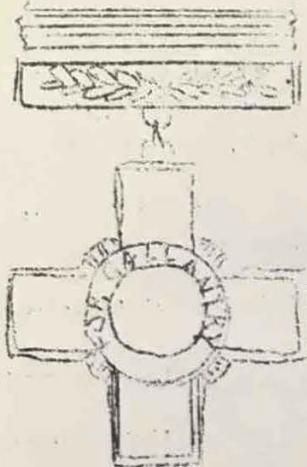
Sincerely, Bob Willey

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STEP FORWARD PLEASE

WE NEED VOLUNTEERS ON AND BEFORE JULY 15TH FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. 2 people to look after placing of signs
2. 1 person to arrange competitive displays
3. 1 person to arrange non-competitive displays
4. 1 person to assist bourse table chairman
5. 1 person to arrange for security
6. some people to collect articles for door prizes.
7. people to sell tickets for door prizes.
8. a few people with smiles and some good ideas.



THE GEORGE CROSS

The second highest British award, the GEORGE CROSS. Only two British decorations take precedence over the Orders of Knighthood - the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The George Cross was instituted in 1940 by King George VI and may be given only for "acts of the greatest heroism or for the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger."

The Cross is silver plain, bearing in the center a representation of St. George slaying the dragon, surrounded by the words, "For Gallantry". The ribbon is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and of garter blue.

The George Cross has been won by eight Canadians, two of whom are living. It is sad to relate that five of these awards were posthumous awards.

The George Cross won by Ernest Ralph Clyde Frost may be seen at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa.

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A WORLD RECORD PRICE

The 7-bar Naval GS medal to Gunner Thomas Haines, was bought by John Hayward for £1,600, which is the world record price for a British campaign medal. The highest price previously paid was £900.

Haines' medal is without doubt a highly important new discovery in the British campaign medal series, and will almost certainly be the only 7-bar NGS ever to be offered for public sale. Previously, it had been thought that only two other medals bearing this number of clasps were awarded, one of which is believed lost, and the other is in a New Zealand museum.

Research proved that the medal was genuine in every respect. The bars were for; SOUTHAMPTON, ST. VINCENT, GUT OF GIBRALTAR, ST. DOMINGO, POMPEE, MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE.

This medal was consigned to Sotheby's by Haines' great-great granddaughter, who had not realized the rarity of the piece.

\*\*\*\*\*

X

Constantine's conversion was a sudden and sincere move. It caught pagan Rome and most of his friends by surprise. His vision was not of a cross but rather the X symbol. It is to this period that we owe the present day system of Christian teaching and structure, as Christians in Constantine's time assumed important government roles. The basic dogmas were required to achieve a harmonious base for power, a thing which pagans had lacked. Various Christian symbols and functions survived only because they were compromises with the masses of pagans, who were still in the majority, though not in supreme positions of power.

Some of these are Sunday (the day itself), Angels, The Goddess Roma, Incense, and the style of church architecture.

### EXHIBIT RULES

Exhibitors must be in good standing in the C.O.C.C. (see Article V Section 2 of the Constitution), excepting JUNIOR exhibitors who must be a direct relative of a club member and under 18 years of age.

2. An exhibitor may enter one display of not more than three cases in each category, and may exhibit in every category.
3. All items in a display must be the property of the exhibitor.
4. Competitive displays must not show any identification of exhibitor.
5. No material of any kind may be shown outside the exhibit case.
6. All exhibits shall be shown at the owner's risk and neither the City of Ottawa Coin Club or the Chateau Laurier shall be liable in the event of loss or damage to any exhibit.
7. Exhibitors will be responsible for setting up their display(s) and for removing same upon identification.
8. Displays must be in their allotted space before the show opens on Saturday July 15, 1972. Deadline in 10 am for setting up.
9. First and second prizes will be awarded in each class.
10. Exhibition chairman can re-designate display category of any display if such is deemed necessary.
11. The selection of prize winning exhibits is the responsibility of the judges and their decision is final.
12. Club cases should measure approximately 18" x 30" outside and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  x  $28\frac{1}{2}$  inside.

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### EXHIBIT CATEGORIES

- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Canadian Decimals                  | 5. Paper money             |
| 2. World coins including U.S.A.       | 6. Junior exhibits         |
| 3. Gold coins                         | 7. Topical exhibits        |
| 4. Tokens, medals, medallions, badges | 8. Miscellaneous (general) |

BEST OF SHOW - The Norval Parker Memorial Trophy to be awarded to the entry deemed to be the best exhibit at the 1972 exhibition.

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Please advise the secretary as soon as possible about your displays. Please send information by mail (183 Island Park Drive) or come prepared at the next meeting with the information.

TOURIST ATTRACTION?

Mr. James Richardson, Minister of Supply and Services, announced that the site for the new mint purchased for \$1,076,000 from the City of Winnipeg, will not only house the Mint, but a rolling mill and other light fabricating operations, plus a high rise office building.

The suburban location was picked because Ottawa wants to develop a highly visible mint that will be a stopping-off point for tourists from across Canada and the United States.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - APRIL PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>APRIL 1972</u>	<u>TO APRIL 30, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	-	30,110
Nickel	\$1.00	25,127	1,581,748
	50¢	11,386	2,133,815
	25¢	3,691,386	11,333,762
	10¢	4,011,386	14,133,762
	5¢	2,171,386	10,213,762
Bronze	1¢	<u>26,415,133</u>	<u>84,866,110</u>
		36,325,804	124,293,069

Included in the above figures are 12,195 sets at \$12.00; 10,819 sets at \$6.50; 72,323 sets at \$4.00; 30,110 Silver dollars; 41,701 Nickel dollars.

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WILL ANY PERSON HAVING A CLUB TROPHY, PLEASE BRING IT TO THE NEXT MEETING (the small plaques with the winners name do not belong to the club.)

XXXXXXXXX

The bulletins are going out early this month, as I have to be away several times, so I leave you with these:

THINGS TO DO

1. Decide about your exhibit
2. Bring a DONATION for the auction at our next meeting June 26, 1972
3. Decide what job you could offer to do for our show.
4. Bring in your trophy if you have one.
5. Let the secretary know about your exhibit (we had 32 competitive last year)

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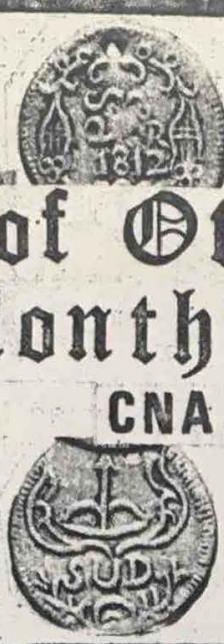
THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER ON JUNE 26, 1972

REMEMBER MR. HARRY EISENHAUER WILL BE OUR GUEST SPEAKER - TRY TO ROUND UP A GOOD AUDIENCE. HIS SUBJECT "PAPER MONEY".

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



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

VOLUME 5

JULY 1972

NUMBER 7

### JUNE MONTHLY MEETING

The 54th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on June 26, 1972, with 24 members and 5 guests present. The President A.Driega was in the chair. It was moved by Al Driega and seconded by G.Schneider that the minutes be adopted as printed.

The bourse chairman, Paul Sullivan, said that 17 tables had been sold - 15 for 2 days and 2 for Saturday, and it is probable that these two will be sold for Sunday. There are 5 stamp and 12 coin tables. Paul suggested that signs be made for the dealers. A vote of thanks was extended to the Ottawa Coin & Stamp dealers Assoc. for their generosity in subsidizing some of the local tables. A special vote of thanks goes to Paul Sullivan and Peter Degraaf for all their hard work and help.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce display is on the way for our show. The New Zealand display has arrived. Austria has sent display cases, so it is assumed their coins will arrive also.

Ruth McQuade spoke about the competitive displays and gave the Treasurer's report.

When the "Notice of motion" was discussed, Peter Degraaf suggested the fees be raised to \$4.00. Mr. Harris suggested we raise the money some other way. Jack Roberts said when they raised the C.N.A. dues to \$8.00, they expected to loose some members, but due to the Mint issuing application forms, the membership greatly increased. Harold Chalk spoke about the money we had given away in the past.

Jack Roberts moved that we raise the fees to \$4.00 for next year, then consider a raise to \$5.00 the following year. This was seconded by Mr. Allan. It was suggested that we concentrate on getting the Ottawa C.N.A. members to join. Bert Burton said that our bank balance was healthy and we should leave the dues as they are, but the secretary pointed out that we are not as healthy as it appeared.

A visitor present, said he was unimpressed about our argument to increase the dues. The motion to increase the dues to \$4.00 was passed.

Mr. Allan said he would be glad to pay to move our sign by truck. The following members will be responsible for these jobs:

Mr. Carlisle will look after the signs for our show.  
Ruth McQuade will look after the competitive displays.  
Al Driega will look after the non-competitive displays.  
Peter Degraaf will look after the security (police from 9-9.)  
Mr. Fletcher will look after the bid-board, assisted by Jack Roberts  
and G. Schneider.

Paul Sullivan will look after the bourse tables.

Dick Nash will look after the finances.

Donations brought to this meeting will be for the bid-board.

It was suggested we might have an outside meeting in August.

It was moved by S.R.Mason and seconded by B. Topping that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting, the President introduced Mr. Harry Eisenhauer, F.R.N.S. We were very fortunate to be able to hear about paper money from such an authority.

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#### RESUME

Mr. Eisenhauer said that in his opinion Canada was very healthy numismatically, with Canadian Paper Money leading the way. In the last few years some notes have appreciated 500%. A 1924 \$5.00 Queen Mary in 1965 sold for \$150.00 and in 1972 - \$650.00.

A 1926 \$1.00 Dominion of Canada lilac seal variety in 1960 was selling for \$45.00; in 1965 - \$100.00; and in 1972 - \$500.00 uncirculated.

At the C.N.A. auction in 1952 a lilac seal realized \$7.50 and in 1951 a Queen Mary realized \$8.00.

He told us the origins of various banks in Canada up until the Bank of Canada was the only bank issuing notes. In 1935 the notes from \$1.00 - \$1000.00 had 7 members of the Royal family and 2 Canadians. In 1937 the bilingual note was introduced, and in 1954 the reverses were changed to Canadian scenes. In 1967 two special notes were issued.

The collecting of replacement notes presents a challenge. Toward the end of his talk, Mr. Eisenhauer told us about the types of Fractional currency.

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#### PRINTING OF NOTES

Bank of Canada notes are issued in the following denominations: \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$1,000.00.

All Bank of Canada notes are printed by two private companies located in Ottawa, the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd. and the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. The process of manufacture is carefully controlled by the companies under strict security procedures from the receipt of the blank sheets of banknote paper to the delivery of the finished notes to the Bank of Canada.

Bank notes are printed in sheets of forty notes on special safety paper manufactured exclusively for the production of Bank of Canada notes. They are complete in all respects, including signatures. If a sheet is spoiled, either at the printers or at the Bank of Canada, it is replaced by another sheet bearing different serial numbers which are preceded by asterisks. The sheets are wrapped in packages of 500 and delivered in this form to the Bank of Canada, Currency Division in Ottawa. The package of 500 sheets of 40 notes each are machine-counted and examined under joint custody. The sheets are then cut at the bank into sheets of 8 notes and packaged into bundles of 1,000 sheets, which are machine-counted

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and transferred in the sealed bundles to custodians for safekeeping until needed. The purpose of printing, signing, storing and shipping notes in sheets is to save work in counting, parcelling, sealing etc.

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"All you have to do dear, is borrow \$498.80 on your coins, and my budget balances exactly,"

## THE STORY OF GHANA

Ruth McQuade

Ghana was known as the Gold Coast until 1957, when it became an independent country. The people of Ghana are believed to be descended from an ancient empire called Ghana, located in the Western Sudan about 1000 years ago. It is thought the people fled to the Gold Coast region during the Moslem Holy wars. Their kingdom was conquered in 1076. The coinage of Ghana today is pesewas, with 1 cedi equal to 100 pesewas. The word cedi comes from the word "sodie" meaning cowry.

The story of the Gold Coast since the 15th century is the story of GOLD, SLAVES AND COCOA. In the 15th century it was the lure of gold that brought the Portuguese to the West coast of Africa, and gold is still a valuable export, as well as other minerals.

In the 16th century, as a result of the Spanish conquest of the West Indies, a demand for slaves arose which lasted 300 years. All the leading European countries joined in the trade. Forts were built to serve as fortified trading posts, and slaves were held there waiting transportation. Even the Pope gave permission in 1517 for slaves to be transported to the new Spanish lands. European ships went to the coast with merchandise which they exchanged with local chiefs for slaves which they took to the West Indies and came back with sugar.

Cocoa was introduced in 1877 by a blacksmith Tetteh Quarshie, from Fernando Po, which was a British anti slavery base. Ghana is now the world's leading cocoa producer and their prosperity is due to cocoa.

In the 19th century slave trade was abolished. The forts were often cut off and besieged by the fierce Ashanti tribes, and after a series of wars, the Gold Coast became a British colony in 1901. So an era of economic and social progress began, and in less than a man's lifetime the country has become prosperous.

The natives, particularly the Ashanti tribes, used various weights when bartering. The weights were in different shapes and of interesting subjects - man holding a rubber tree, man holding a snake, doctor treating a patient, man holding an axe. They had boards with odd shape weights for weighing gold dust, and many other objects.

The Cowry shell, or cypraea moneta, was the medium of exchange common to many primitive peoples, and was the usual tender until the middle of the 19th century. There were large shipments of cowry shells to some English ports for reshipment to the slave coast. As the value of the cowry was very much greater in West Africa than in the regions from which the supply was obtained, the trade was extremely lucrative. The shells were fastened together in strings of 40 or 100, so that 50 or 20 strings represented a dollar.

In 1750 the African Co. of Merchants was formed in England and in 1796 the company struck a series of silver coins for use in the Gold Coast. The series consisted of the ackey, its half and quarter and one takoe or eighth ackey. On the obverse is the crowned GR cypher with date (over)

on either side of the crown. The reverse bears the arms of the company, and on the larger coins have negro supporters. The legend reads, "Free trade to Africa by act of parliament in 1750". The type was altered in 1818 to bear the head of George III. The company was dissolved by act of parliament in 1821. It is probable that these coins were not used very much, as the natives were still dealing in primitive money.

While there is no such country as British West Africa, the GOLD COAST was grouped with Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Gambia, for administration by Great Britain, and this coinage was used by all four countries from 1907 - 1958. 2/3 of the coins were the 1/10 of a penny denomination. The natives had little need for coins as money, and strung them as bangles for wrist, ankle or neck. The natives on the west coast would not accept BRONZE coins, so all the early coins were made in cupro nickel or silver.

Dr. Nkrumah was the first prime minister of Ghana and the first commonwealth prime minister to have his portrait on coins. In 1957 a proof 10/- was issued, with the legend, "Kzame Nkrumah Civitatis Ghaniensis Conditor" - Founder of the State of Ghana.

In 1958 coins on the sterling basis were issued - 2/- - ½d. On the obverse was the head of Nkrumah, and on the reverse the 5 - pointed star with Ghana, date and denomination.

In 1965 4 decimal coins were issued - 50, 25, 10, 5 pesewas. On the obverse was the head of Nkrumah and on the reverse the 5 - pointed star with date and denomination.

Dr. Nkrumah was deposed Feb. 24, 1966, and the following year new cedi worth 1.20 old cedi were issued. (1 cedi equals 100 pesewas) Six coins were produced 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½, in 1967. The 1 and ½ pesewas were made of bronze and the others of cupro nickel. The bronze coins had a pair of talking drums on the obverse by Michael Rizzello, and the 5 - pointed star on the reverse. The cupro nickel coins had on the obverse stylised cocoa pods, by Michael Rizzello, and on the reverse the arms of Ghana with date and denomination.

Ghana has issued four medals, a gold in 1960; gold, silver and copper nickel in 1965, but these are commemorative medals and not coins.

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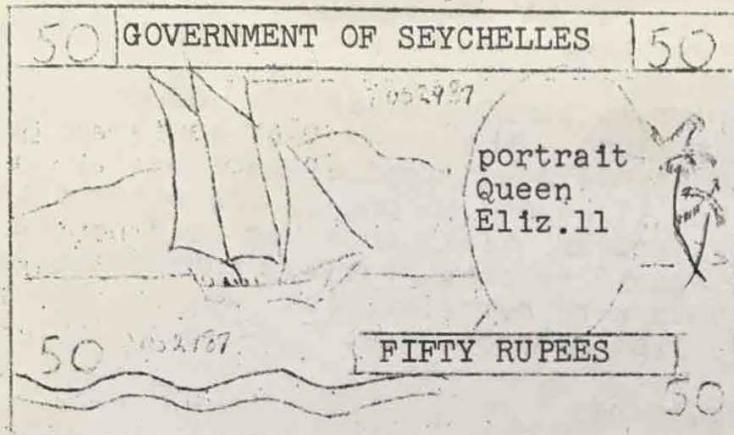
ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - MAY PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MAY 1972</u>	<u>TO MAY 31, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	10,754	40,864
Nickel	\$1.00	364,684	1,946,432
	50¢	4,656	2,138,471
	25¢	4,484,656	15,818,418
	10¢	3,604,656	17,738,418
	5¢	3,788,516	14,002,278
Bronze	1¢	<u>38,409,312</u>	<u>123,275,422</u>
		50,667,234	174,960,303

Included in the above figures are 16,315 sets at \$12.00; 15,013 sets at \$6.50; 93,288 sets at \$4.00; 40,864 Silver dollars; 57,440 Nickel dollars.

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Robert Holler, Columbus, Ohio, put a sack containing \$78,000 on the top of his car one evening recently. He forgot it and drove off. The money was still missing the next day.



Turn this 50 rupee banknote (just under £4) from the Seychelles on its side - with the Queen's head at the top - and the palm tree branches spell out unmistakably the word "SEX". Stanley Gibbons, who have discovered in bank notes an expanding business, are finding it impossible to get supplies to sell to collectors.

A Gibbons employee recently in the Seychelles was asked on departure to change her 50 rupee notes into other currency. Thomas Cook bureaux de change here can supply none. Gibbons are therefore prepared to pay slightly over the odds for examples. Offers to them please.

!!!!!!

A letter from Mr. R.C.Willey tells us more about the R.D.I. Co.

To resolve a question raised by Michael Curry about R.D.I. Co. token, I have had to do a little more research. Evidently he saw only the smaller of the two sizes in which the tokens exist. The canoe as he describes it exists on the smaller. On the larger it is quite different.

The numismatist, in the course of his labours, often finds it necessary to consult those in other disciplines to learn the solution to a problem. I have found it necessary to consult artists, musicians, clergy, pedagogues, chemists, physicists, doctors, historians, epigraphical scholars, linguists, seamen, fishermen, and Prince Edward Islandologists, at one time or another. This time I had to take a woodsman into my confidence.

The boat on the smaller token is not a kayak, but a canoe, fitted with a covering of skin for use in white water. Skin - buckskin, moose skin, or the like - is fitted over the bow and over the stern to keep water out of the canoe when shooting rapids. On the smaller piece one can easily see the framework over which the skin is stretched.

The canoe on the larger piece is completely open, and resembles a freight canoe. Both types appear to be dugout canoes, and are still seen in the bush today, used not by those who paddle for recreation, but by genuine working woodsmen or trappers.

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Some more R.D.I. CO. information next month from another source.

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I would like to say a big "THANK YOU" to Michael Curry for his help and the several clippings for the bulletin that have come from him this past year. He has now given up his job at the bank, and will now devote his full time to going to university.

C.O.C.C. 4th ANNUAL COIN & STAMP SHOW JULY 15 -16

This year there were 22 competitive displays entered in 7 categories. Maj. S.S. Carroll, Mr. G.C.R. Potter, Mr. Art Graham were the judges and we thank them for their efforts.

This was my first effort in looking after the competitive displays. Some of the marks were very close - there was just a whisker between the 1st and 2nd entries in the Gold and Topical categories. In fact, there was little between the first and second in the other categories, except for the Paper Money, and Mr. King had a big lead on the other entries. I thought the displays were attractive, and from remarks I heard from the visitors, they were surprised that some of these coins, medals and tokens existed. The winners were:

Best of Show                   Mr. Wm. King

Paper Money - The Norman Williams Trophy

First: Wm. King  
Second: G. Schneider

World Coins - Sheldon S. Carroll Plaque

First: J. Roberts  
Second: P. Sullivan

Canadian Decimals - Tom Grossman Trophy

First: P. Sullivan  
Second: R. McQuade

Gold Coins - Embassy of Venezuela Trophy

First: J. Roberts  
Second: P. Degraaf

General - Andy Winn Plaque

First: R. McQuade  
Second: L. Fletcher

Tokens & Medals - Douglas Ferguson Trophy

First: J. Roberts  
Second: G. Schneider

Topical category

First: F.C. Pace  
Second: A. Driega

There were very interesting non-competitive displays entered by Mr. M.A. Livingstone from Brockville. The Royal Canadian Mint had very interesting things to look at with Mr. Howe from the Mint in attendance for the two days. From New Zealand we had a large and very fine display of coins and drawings which had been submitted as designs for coins. I thought the drawings were beautiful and very attractive. Everyone enjoyed the display of "Funny Money" sent by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

This year we had a "Bid Board" which was ably organized by Mr. L. Fletcher, and assisted by Mr. T. Muir and Mr. S.R. Mason. This proved to be exciting and entertaining and I think very worthwhile.

The Information Desk was manned by Al Driega, G. Schneider, F.C. Pace, Dick Nash, June Keall and the Secretary.

Mr. Carlisle had the sign on the roof in good time, after having made a frame for it himself.

Art Graham delivered our display cases in good time and they looked very nice as he had refinished them, lined them and put new hasps on them. Thanks Mr. Graham!

We had on hand copies of "Coin World", "World Coins", "Numismatic Scrapbook" and "Coin Stamp Antique News". The visitors were eager to pick these up. We had C.N.A. Promotional material for the coming convention. The buttons were in big demand, not only by the children but

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the adults too. I removed mine and gave it to a man when he discovered they were all gone. This seemed to please him very much.

There were 19 Bourse tables looked after by Paul Sullivan. As the success of the show depends on the success of the dealers, I hope to have some reactions from them before the next bulletin is issued.

Our show was advertised in at least 7 numismatic publications. There was a lot of work done by some members and I think they all thought it was worthwhile - I know I did.

R.M.

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"Every organization includes four kinds of "bones". There are the "Wish Bones" who spend their time wishing someone else would do the work, - the "Jaw Bones" who do all the talking and very little else, - the "Knuckle Bones" who knock everything that anyone else tries to do, and finally, the "Back Bones" who get under the load and do the work."

XXXXXX

Our former President, Paul Sullivan, has gone into business for himself, and is no longer associated with Winn's Coin & Stamp Studio. However, he will be pleased to continue to take care of our needs in coins, supplies and stamps. 'phone 234 7060 or write: P.O.Box 2353, Stn. "D", Ottawa K1P 5W5.

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THERE WILL BE NO BULLETIN IN AUGUST

C.N.A. & C.P.M.S. Convention August 2nd - 5th at the  
Holiday Inn - Civic Square, Toronto

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THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU

LAURIER HOTEL JULY 24, 1972

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If we cannot arrange an outside meeting for August, then  
the August meeting will be held at the Chateau Laurier  
August 28, 1972. Think about what we might do.

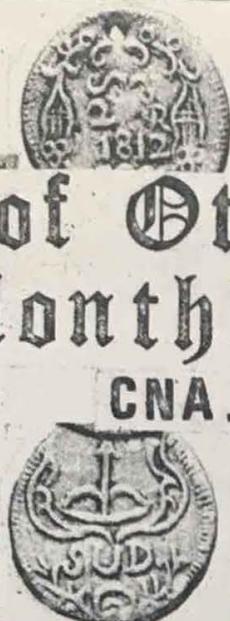
NO BULLETIN IN AUGUST

NEXT MEETING JULY 24th

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.



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

VOLUME 5

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1972

NUMBER 8

### JULY MONTHLY MEETING:

The 55th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the McDonald room of the Chateau on July 24, 1972. There were 23 members and 1 guest present. The President Al Driega was in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Allan and seconded by Mr. Burton that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Our treasurer, Dick Nash, in his report said that we were grateful to the Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. for their support and financial help. From the information he had available, it appeared that the profit was hopefully around \$200.00.

Paul Sullivan said that 19 bourse tables had been sold, one had been cancelled, but resold.

Len Fletcher, in charge of the "Bid Board" thanked the members for their donations. He especially thanked Peter Degraaf for his help and guidance. He also thanked Mr. Muir and Mr. Mason for their assistance and generously included Mr. Schneider and Ruth McQuade as helpers. There were 29 donations, making 62 lots (45 were sold, with no bids for 10 lots). Mr. Fletcher recommended that for the next show, the work on the Bid Board be started well in advance. He suggested that the items should be donated 2 weeks in advance, and that the bid box be opened every hour.

Dick Nash spoke about the security.

Ruth McQuade spoke about the competitive displays. This year she said there were 22 displays, while in 1971 there were only 13.

Al Driega spoke about the non competitive displays. He said we were holding the four display cases sent by Austria.

Jack Roberts said that there was a vast improvement in the displays which was healthy for the club.

Mr. Allan suggested that we find out what dates are available for the next show. Al said he would find out.

It was suggested that the secretary see that an ad for the Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc.'s monthly show, be put in the bulletin.

It was moved by Dr. Pace and seconded by Mr. Potter that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. Al said he would look after this.

It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by Mr. Potter that the proceeds from the Bid Board be put in a special prize account. Mr. Allan said this should perhaps be called a Contingency fund for emergencies. This motion was carried.

Ruth pointed out that funds will always be available to purchase a plaque for the winner of the "Best of Show", as Mrs. Parker has donated money to perpetuate this trophy. However, due to the high cost of buying plaques, she suggested that perhaps the members would consider giving a certificate instead to the winners. Dr. Pace suggested that we make up a sample of such a certificate to show the members.

Mr. Allan said we might have a social evening on a boat or elsewhere-perhaps next year. Mr. Schneider suggested a restaurant in Carlingwood might be considered for a supper meeting.

Al spoke about the heavy filing cabinet owned by the C.O.C.C. which is too heavy to move. Dr. Pace said it should be left to the discretion of the President as to what he could do with it.

Peter Degraaf moved that a vote of thanks be given to Len Fletcher for all the work he did on the Bid Board. This was seconded by John Orach.

In August we will have a regular meeting, but in September we will have a supper meeting, when the plaques will be given to the winners.

John Orach won the 50-50 draw. Dr. Pace won the door prize. It was moved by P.Sullivan and seconded by Mr. Burton that the meeting adjourn.

Following the meeting, Jack Roberts gave us a talk about Maundy Money, some of the information will appear in this bulletin.

An auction followed, conducted by Dick Nash of some material which had been left from the Bid Board.

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#### AUGUST MONTHLY MEETING

The 56th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau on Aug. 28, 1972. There were 16 members and 2 guests present. The President Al Driega was in the chair.

There was no Treasurer's report. The President read a letter he had written to P.DeGraaf. A message from Paul Sullivan said that for every new Charlton catalogue that was sold to a member, by him for \$2.50, he would donate 25¢ to the club. A letter was read from the Skyline offering accomodation for the 1976 convention.

Al said that May 5th and 6th are available at the Chateau for our next show, with the possibility of May 18th and 19th. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by John Orach that we book May 5th and 6th, 1973.

The President said he would contact hotels to get information for the 1976 convention space. He will also contact people to form a committee to run next year's show.

Al said the RA had available the curling rink for \$250.00 or the Clark Memorial hall for \$125.00. Dick Nash said one of the reasons why the Chateau had been chosen in the past was the "walk-in" trade. Mr. Carlisle asked if we saved any money by booking a monthly room at the Chateau. Mr. Burton suggested we book at the Chateau and then try to get the same dates at the RA (or a week later). Mr. Schneider asked if any other events would be taking place at that time. (MEMBERS PLEASE REPORT IF THEY KNOW OF ANY).

There was a discussion about the supper meeting. It was moved by Mr. Fletcher and seconded by Mr. Carlisle that we have a buffet at the RA at 7 p.m. on Sept. 25, 1972. Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Parker or Mr. Ferguson will be contacted to present the prizes. Peter Degraaf will read some letters from his "humorous" file.

Mr. Schneider will arrange for the buffet and Tom Muir will take the

names. The cost will be \$3.75 per person. Please 'phone Tom Muir before September 13th. 749 8365.

Tom Muir read his interesting report of the 19th annual C.N.A. - C.P.M.S. convention in Toronto. He pointed out that the fees would remain the same. He said very little use is being made of the library. The Membership is now 4039 (2295 of them being recent new members). Mrs. Zubick had been granted \$1200.00 to cover cost of help she required due to the increased membership. The C.N.A. Editor, Mr. David Ashe, had resigned, and Mr. Frank Rose will take on the job on a 6 months trial, with Mr. Stan Clute as his assistant. A publishing Co. had been formed for the purpose of cheaper mailing of Journals. The 1973 convention will be in Saskatoon July 16-19, 1973. He said the Toronto Club could be congratulated on the fine job they did in hosting the convention.

Michael Curry said he was making a study of Medals of the Metropolitan Life Co. and would like to see any that are available.

Dr. Pace has a token Great West Railway 228 which says  $\frac{1}{2}$  cord. He would like some information on this token.

A short quiz followed. Mr. Schneider won the 50-50 draw. Mr. Burton won the door prize. Peter Degraaf will show slides at the October meeting. It was moved by Mr. Burton and seconded by Mr. Carlisle that the meeting adjourn. Dick Nash conducted an auction of more remaining material from the Bid board.

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On June 17, 1972, Donald H. Kagin, American Numismatic Assoc. life member 724, achieved the distinction of being the first to graduate from a U.S. university with a degree in numismatics.

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#### ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - JUNE PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>JUNE 1972</u>	<u>TO JUNE 30, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	27,311	68,175
Nickel	\$1.00	408,552	2,354,984
	50¢	28,549	2,167,020
	25¢	3,070,357	18,888,775
	10¢	4,036,357	21,774,775
	5¢	3,628,497	17,630,775
Bronze	1¢	<u>51,397,748</u>	<u>174,673,170</u>
		62,597,371	237,557,674

#### JULY PRODUCTION

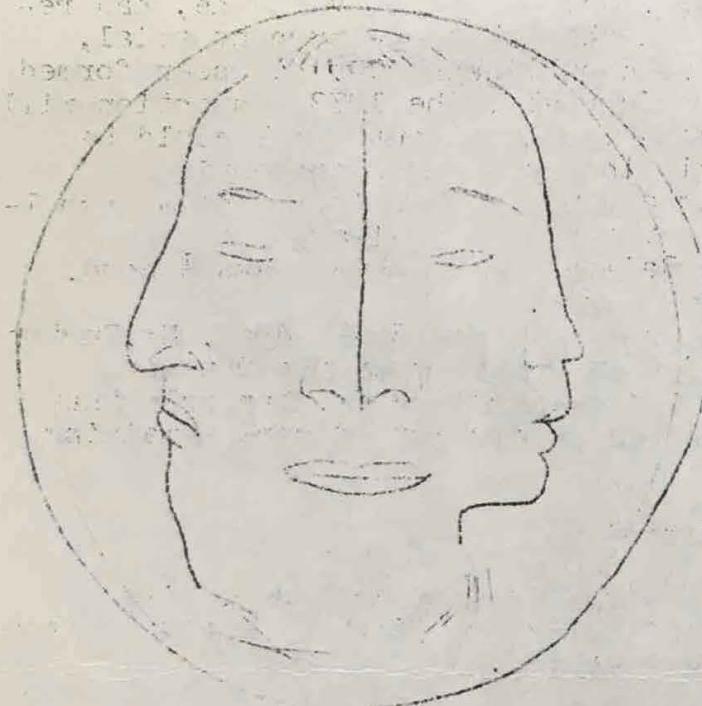
Silver	\$1.00	157	68,332
Nickel	\$1.00	53,202	2,408,186
	50¢	209,002	2,376,022
	25¢	49,002	18,937,777
	10¢	3,649,002	25,423,777
	5¢	589,002	18,219,777
Bronze	1¢	<u>16,609,002</u>	<u>191,282,172</u>
		21,158,369	258,716,043

Included in these figures for June: 20,060 sets at \$12.00; 18,643 sets at \$6.50; 113,877 sets at \$4.00; 68,175 Silver dollars; 75,131 Nickel dollars  
cont'd

Included in the figures for July are 23,073 sets at \$12.00; 21,777 sets at \$6.50; 130,383 sets at \$4.00; 68,332 Silver dollars and 88,801 Nickel dollars.

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### PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA 1872-1972



This is a very rough sketch of the medal which was conceived and executed by Mrs. Dora de Pedery Hunt for the Centennial of the Public Archives.

"The three faces represent the past, the present and the future. They symbolize the essential function of the Archives to bear witness to the life of society. They also evoke the concern of the Archives to preserve the documents of the past, to supervise the management of current records and to designate in advance which of the records being created should be kept."

Twenty-five medals were cast, two of which were reserved for the Public Archives of Canada. The 23 others, which were inscribed, have been presented, at an official ceremony, June 1, 1972.

The reverse of this medal has the words "Public Archives" in English and French, with the word "Canada" between, and the dates 1872-1972.

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### THE CORNUCOPIAE

Volume 1, No. 1 of the Cornucopiae appeared in August this year. It is the Journal of the Ancient Coin Society, and will be published four times a year, with a supplement about every two months.

Mr. Bruce R. Brace is the chairman, Stan Clute the secretary, and James Brennan the treasurer. We wish them great success.

In this issue there is an absorbing article "Cleopatra: Career, Coinage and Legend." There is also an interesting article "A Numismatic Commentary on the Goddess Flora." Here is a bit from the Cleopatra story:

"To those familiar with the legend of the beautiful Cleopatra, the portrait on the copper coins may come as a shock, but the portrait confirms the study of Plutarch who wrote in the second century A.D. that Cleopatra was not so beautiful as charming. Her own beauty, so we are told, was not the peerless kind which instantly captivates the beholder. But the charm of her presence was irresistible, and there was an attraction in her person and in her talk....which laid all who associated with her under its spell. It was a delight merely to listen to the sound of her voice because, like an instrument of many strings, she could pass from one language to another so that in her interviews with foreigners she seldom required an interpreter, but talked with them...Whether they were Ethiopians, Troglodytes, Jews, Arabians, Syrians, Medes or Parthians"

THE MASTER OF THE MINT WILL PRESENT THE PRIZES

Mr. Gordon W. Hunter, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, will present the awards at our Supper Meeting Sept. 25, 1972.

It will be a buffet supper - the cost \$3.75 per person. Come and bring your wife, husband, friend or come alone.

Mr. Schneider is arranging the meal and Mr. Tom Muir is taking the names. The RA wish to know the number of people 10 days in advance.

Please 'phone Tom Muir before Sept. 13th to tell him you are going. Tom Muir - 749 8365.

Please have your money ready to give to Mr. Schneider when you arrive at the RA at 7 p.m. Sept. 25th. There will be a bar available.

The RA is at 2451 Riverside Drive, next to Billings Bridge Shopping center. Busses 5, 82, 83 and 85 go to the shopping center.

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HELP WANTED

Dr. F.C. Pace has a token, brass, diameter 2.5 cm; Borders: raised: outer plain, inner radiate lines 2 mm length, about 20 per cm of the diameter. OBVERSE: G.W.R. (or G.W.K.)/228. The second 2 is raised above the other numbers. REVERSE: Half/Cord Specimen holed above "W".

The Encyclopedia Canadiana, under the name Great Western Railway, states that this line ran from Niagara Falls, by Hamilton and London, to Windsor, and that, opened for traffic in 1853-54, it was absorbed by the Grand Trunk system in 1882. In 1860, the G.W.R. built the first coal-burning locomotive named the George Stephenson. This engine was later converted to a wood-burner.

If the letters on the token are G.W.R. then he has tracked down the right track. If however, the letters are G.W.K. he may be trackless, and will have to become a tracker and track down another track.

HELP IS NEEDED HERE!

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METROPOLITAN LIFE CO. MEDALS

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of these medals, please contact Michael Curry - 'phone 722 5069. He only wants to look at them.

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JUNE KEALL, our former secretary, enjoyed a pleasant trip to Europe this year. She was far too busy to do any serious coin hunting, but she has graciously consented to share the highlights of the trip with us:

"I spent my furlough visiting Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Poland the USSR, Germany and Belgium. In Holland the windmills and the house-boats on the canals were interesting; 500 of the 1,000 windmills are in use. In Denmark we saw statues of Hans Christian Anderson, and the Little Mermaid immortalized by his story; and Elsinore Castle, the setting of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

In Sweden we saw the Wasa Warship that was at the bottom of the ocean for 330 years; the old part of the city with its narrow cobblestone streets, and the Resurrection Church where 800 children are taught crafts. I enjoyed crossing the Baltic Sea and the delicious meal of a great variety of food, including caviar and pastries. There were some gypsies on board and I was surprised to learn that there are about 6,000 in Finland. In Helsinki we saw the Olympic Stadium; and the shops

containing Finnish glassware. Our hotel was new and modern.

When we reached Vyborg in the USSR, the Intourist guide joined the tour and remained with us until we reached Poland. He was an excellent English speaking guide. Our first stop was Leningrad to see the Hermitage and Winter Palace (350 room are open to the public, with 2½ million works of art. The children were rosy cheeked and well cared for.

We arrived in Moscow for the May Day celebrations. Thousands of workers paraded through Red Square carrying flags and flowers, they would sometimes present an onlooker with a flag or bouquet. Here the circus was interesting, especially the bears. But the highlight of the trip was the ballet "Giselle" at the Bolshoi theatre. The theatre has a yearly budget of \$12,000,000, has its own power plant, printing, costume and scenery depts. (3000 technicians are responsible for one performance and 250 ballet dancers are the highest paid in the USSR.)

Also in Moscow, we went to several underground stations, built in the 30's. They were very clean and elaborate and each station was different, with beautiful chandeliers.

We then went to Warsaw and enjoyed delicious food. Poland has done a remarkable reconstruction job. We saw the interesting old market area.

Germany was next. We stayed in West Berlin, though we went through Check Point Charlie and had a tour of East Berlin - the contrast was indeed noticeable. The heavy traffic in West Berlin reminded us of home.

In Germany we also visited Cologne and saw the magnificent cathedral which took 632 years to complete.

We then returned to Belgium, seeing the Grand Place and the famous Mannekin Pis (a replica of which many saw in the Belgium pavilion at "Man and His World."

From Belgium we flew to London and took a BOAC 747 from Heathrow, which flew over "Greenland's Icy Mountains."

I was home in a few hours and as I unpacked my treasures, I thought both my time and money were well spent.

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#### MAUNDY MONEY

Charles II issued the first Maundy money. There were 3 types; James II, William & Mary, William III, Anne, George I, George II all issued one type; George III issued 3 types; George IV and William IV issued 1 type; Victoria issued 3 types; Edward VII one type; George V & George VI - 3 types. Elizabeth - 2 types.

Richard Trowbridge has issued a complete listing of types along with the values of unmatched dates, sets and singles of each value. He also gives the history of these coins and the ceremony.

In the July-August issue of the Ontario Numismatist, there is a very fine article on "The Royal Maundy Money", which was taken from the London Numismatic Society's bulletin; thanks to Mr. W.H. Clark and Mr. Lloyd T. Smith.

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#### COMING EVENTS C.O.C.C. ANNUAL SHOW MAY 5-6, 1973 AT RA CENTRE

OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS ASSOC. Every second Sunday at the Chateau.

TORONTO COIN CLUB'S 36th ANNIVERSARY: October 28, 1972 at Royal York hotel. Exhibits open to all members of any numismatic club.

10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Also 8' bourse tables available for \$25.00

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Who had his picture shown five times in one issue of Coin Stamp Antique News?

WE HAVE CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

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The most outstanding regional publication was won by the Numismatic Assoc. of Southern California.

The award for the outstanding club publication went to the  
CITY OF OTTAWA CANADA COIN CLUB

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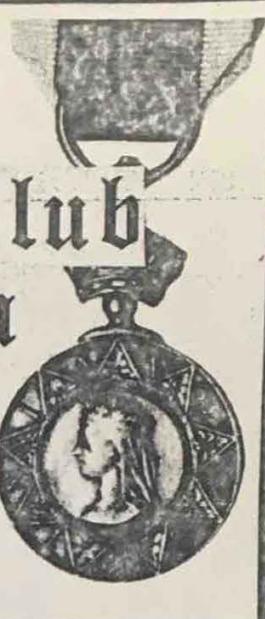
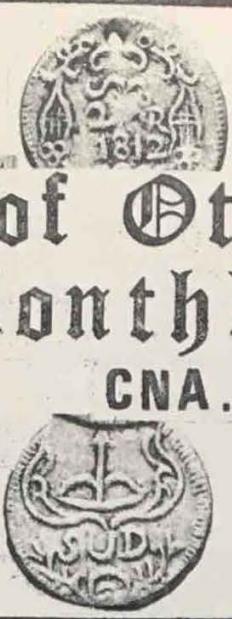
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# City of Ottawa Coin Club

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CNA. ANA. ONA.



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VOLUME 5

OCTOBER 1972

NUMBER 9

### SEPTEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 56th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the East Canada Room at the R.A. center on Sept. 25th, 1972. There were 24 members and 20 guests present. The meeting was in the form of a buffet supper meeting.

We were very pleased to have Mr. Gordon W. Hunter, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint and Mrs. Hunter. We were also delighted to have Mrs. Norval Parker, wife of the former Master of the Mint.

Following a pleasant supper, Mr. Hunter, assisted by Dick Nash presented some of the prizes to the winners who exhibited at our show in July.

Maj. S. S. Carroll then presented his award to the winner of the "World Coins" exhibit.

Mrs. Parker then presented the award for "Best of Show". This is the annual award which she gives in honour of her late husband. This year it was won by Bill King for his exhibit of paper money.

After a short break, Peter Degraaf read to us excerpts from letters he has received in the past. These were quite amusing and we all had a good laugh.

Jack Roberts then explained about the ANA Publications award and presented the award to the Secretary-Editor. She explained that this was a club effort and that the President had been the Editor for part of 1971 as well. She thanked all contributors.

There was no business meeting, but Len Fletcher has been appointed a director.

Al Driega, acting as chairman of the nominating committee, presents the following slate of officers to serve for the 1972-73 term.

President - Len Fletcher

Secretary-Editor-Ruth McQuade

First Vice President - Tom Muir

Treasurer - Dick Nash

Second " " - Dr. Pace

Directors - Mr. Schneider and Mr. Carlisle

Mr. G.R.L. Potter will continue to be our HONORARY PRESIDENT

Door prizes were won by Mrs. John Orach and E. Kleine

FROM THE EDITOR

Our thoughts have a crisp freshness this time of year, and as the summer holidays are over, I am looking forward to our coming meetings. I think it would be worthwhile if we could have a programme at every meeting - it need not be long - coin collecting covers so much - art, history, economics, geography - we are indeed fortunate. There are lots of slides available which we have never seen. It has been suggested that a few members, now and then, might give a short (few minutes) talk on a coin, token or bill that especially interests them. It means a lot to me and I hope to you, to see and hear about other phases of coin collecting. Make a mental note of some things we might do.

I have previously mentioned our lack of Junior members. We need them to survive. But how do we interest them? Once really interested there should be little difficulty, but we need better communication between Juniors and Adult collectors.

This is the time of the year when we elect new officers. You may recall that I previously said I hope there were some people who would be ready and willing to serve when asked. I know many have already held offices and I know there are some that support us by just being members. This I know, and that is, SATISFACTION COMES FROM PARTICIPATION. If approached - have a go!

Ruth McQuade  
Editor

MILLED COINAGE

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Last year I spent a morning in the guarded room of the British Museum looking at the English milled coinage. I think it is an excellent place to see some coins - its not too big and its quiet. I was able to pick up the pieces and turn them over and dream about the places they may have been, and think about the way they had been made. Museums that display coins have them well covered and it is impossible to pick them up, but the coins in the British Museum are in small trays which are not covered. I have been there before and hope to go again - however an appointment is necessary if you wish to pay a visit.

The Elizabeth 1 gold hammered and milled coins are of two standards known as standard and crown gold. The milled gold coins from 1561 - 1572 consisted of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sovereign, crown and  $\frac{1}{2}$  crown. They were gold and were the same weights as the hammered money.

The silver was of two kinds, those struck by the old process of the hammer and those struck by the mill and screw, and known as milled money - composed of 1/, 6d, groat, 3d,  $\frac{1}{2}$  groat, penny, three farthings.

The new process by means of the mill and screw as distinguished from the simple one of striking with the hammer, was introduced in 1561 into England from France by Eloye Mestrelle. It met with little favour from authorities of the mint, and few coins were struck by this process after 1572. It was not generally adopted until the reign of Charles 11. The milled coins of this reign are easily distinguished from the hammered ones in being neater and sharper work, and in having no inner circle on either side.

The Elizabeth 1 shilling is particularly fine work and is so evenly struck that it may have been executed by the mill. It is the only issue with a garnished shield, and may therefore, have been intended as a pattern.

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How many mintmarks are found on the Elizabeth 1 coinage?

## THE GLITTER OF GOLD

Peter Degraaf F.R.N.S.

The rise in the unofficial price of gold from \$35 an ounce to the present price of about \$66 an ounce, has increased the value of every gold coin struck prior to 1968, when the latest "gold rush" started.

In retrospect it was only natural that gold should have increased in value, for the purchasing power of a paper dollar has since 1934 (when gold was pegged at \$35 an ounce), dropped from \$1 to about 35¢. In other words, it now costs approximately \$3 to buy items that cost \$1 in 1934. As long as gold was available at \$35 an ounce, it became more and more of a bargain as the years went by, and as inflation kept eating away at the value of the dollar.

Prior to 1968, few people were interested in gold, because it seemed that the U.S. Government had enough to supply all buyers. During 1968 it became apparent to students of practical economics, that the U.S. stockpile of \$12 billion in gold could never last against the 50 billion which had been issued against the stockpile in Fort Knox, ....and the "gold rush" began.

If you had money on deposit at a bank, and you found out one evening that the bank only had 25 percent of its assets left to return to its customers, having "used up" the remaining 75 percent, where would you be first thing the next morning?

During the hectic days that followed, about \$2 billion worth of gold left the U.S. stockpile, and to protect the remaining \$10 billion worth, a "two-tier" system (two prices, one official and one unofficial) was created. President Richard Nixon, in August 1971, closed the gold window completely when he declared that no longer could foreign government banks turn in their dollars for gold. Private citizens had lost their rights to redemption earlier; U.S. citizens in 1933 and foreigners in 1968.

Actually we should not think of gold as appreciating, but rather of paper money currency as depreciating, and gold along with silver and other precious metals are adjusting to the new, lower paper-money value. People who think gold will come down in price (aside from normal fluctuations), must also believe that the price of houses, cars, food and wages will decrease.

A simple analogy will prove my point. Imagine if you will an antique auction attended by 50 people all of whom are interested in at least one item among the many items for sale. We will assume that at the end of the auction the auctioneer will have sold every item and his sales will have totalled \$50,000. Just before the auction begins, however, an eccentric millionaire enters and hands out a \$1,000 bill to each of the 50 bidders. Though many of the bidders will use only a part of their windfall in the auction, the average price of the items sold at the auction will INCREASE and the total sales will be in excess of \$50,000.

The same principle is at work in the economics of all Western countries today. Governments in order to pay for their various programs, increase the total money in circulation (not always dollar bills; usually treasury notes), and this "watering down" of the money supply causes all other commodities to rise in value, in direct proportion to the percentage of the increase.

These commodities, especially precious metals, react to the diminishing value of paper money in the same way as the items in the hypothetical auction, though not necessarily at the same time, due to the complexity of our economic system.

Wherever there are losers, there are usually also winners, and the

cont'd next page

winners in our hobby are the collectors of gold coins. Due to the fact that U.S. citizens are not allowed to own bulk gold, the practice of collecting, or hoarding gold coins is becoming more and more popular in North America. Low mintage gold coins in top condition are becoming increasingly scarce-witness the rise in value of the Canadian fives, tens and sovereigns.

The serious collector of gold coins probably does not own any bulk gold (especially if he happens to be a U.S. citizen). In his collection of gold coins however, he has the benefits of ...both the intrinsic gold value and the collectors value. An increase in demand for either commodity will see the value of his collection increase.

The collector of gold coins has advantages over the hoarder in that a diversified collection is made up of many dates, some scarce, while the hoarder usually has many duplicates. A collection generally shows a greater rate of appreciation, on the other hand a hoard usually has more actual gold content per coin. A gold coin collection need not necessarily be an expensive hobby, a type set of sovereigns is a good example... Collections of this type are easy to display at coin shows, and many different themes can be used to set the display apart from others.

Two excellent catalogues on gold coins are available through most dealers: The Friedburg catalogue (3rd edition) covers gold coins of the world; while Harris' "Gold coins of the Americas" (First edition), covers North and South American gold coins by dates. In addition, the Charlton catalogue lists the Canadian and Newfoundland gold issues, while the U.S. Redbook lists the U.S. gold.

There are at least two in-depth books on the market which are recommended reading for anyone interested in gold coins: "How to Invest in Gold Coins", by Hoppe (Arlington House, New Rochelle, N.Y.); and "Gold Coins for Economic Survival" by Turner, (Turner publications, Nashville, Tenn.). Either of these books will show the amount of actual gold in all of the popular gold coins, as well as many other fascinating aspects of the hobby.

In closing I would like to pass along an experience related to me in 1963 at the Florida United Numismatists Convention in Miami, by a Cuban doctor, who fled Cuba the day before Castro marched from the hills and into Havana. This doctor took his gold coin collection from the bank and escaped with little else, on one of the last commercial flights to leave Cuba. Two days after he arrived in Miami, Castro's men seized every deposit box and confiscated the contents, for the state. The gold coin collection provided the only method of salvaging some of the doctor's assets. Paper pesos were soon replaced with new notes by the revolutionary government and would therefore not have served the same purpose.

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In 1926 Seaby's advertised a Henry VII Angel fine for £1.10.0. In the Sept. issue of Spink's Numismatic Circular, a Henry VII Angel is listed at £115 almost EF.

In 1926 Seaby's advertised a Henry VIII Angel fine for £1.2.6. Spinks have one in their Sept. list for £145. V.F.

.....

From Spink's Circular: "if this medal were a coin it would be unique". How about this - "extremely unique, only 6-8 being known"

HALIFAX COIN CLUB

We had a letter from the Halifax Coin Club telling us about their show which took place Sept. 30th. with Alex Storm as the guest. To mark the event they have produced souvenir medallions depicting the Chameau in full sail. Gold medals are available at \$175.00 each and there will be only 80 and numbered; proof finish sets of silver and bronze at \$20.00 a set. Unnumbered bronze medals at \$4.00 all post-paid. Medals available from Medal Committee, Halifax Coin Club, 1747 Summer St. Halifax, N.S.

Le Chameau set sail from Rochfort, France in 1725 for Quebec, but floundered on a rock near Louisbourg, N.S. and sank with its full cargo. Alex Storm and his associates recovered about 4,500 of the estimated 82,500 coins reported to be on board.

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SNIPPETS

Nov. 10/52 Mr. Edmunds gave an interesting talk on some aspects of the work done at the Royal Canadian Mint and explained the trend of modern coinage.

Jan 19/53 Members were taken on a conducted tour of the Archives by Mr. Brunet.

June 13/52 Mr. Potter brought his microscope for members to view some re-engraved dates of the 1859 Canadian 1¢ pieces.

Sept. 8/52 Maj. Carroll gave an interesting report on the ANA convention held in N.Y. which he attended with Mr. Potter.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - AUGUST PRODUCTION

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>AUGUST 1972</u>	<u>TO AUGUST 31, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	54,319
Nickel	\$1.00	53,971
	50¢	19,607
	25¢	2,419,607
	10¢	4,169,607
	5¢	5,467,607
Bronze	1¢	<u>33,384,925</u>
		45,569,643
		304,285,686

Included in the above figures is the following production: 28,697 sets at \$12.00; 27,521 sets at \$6.50; 161,223 sets at \$4.00; 122,651 Silver dollars; 112,771 Nickel dollars.

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Who can come up with a bank that has more letters than these:

Commercial Bank of the Midland District (34)

Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada (33)

Michael Curffy searched about for these.

## COINS WITH 12 SIDES - DODECAGONS

Ruth McQuade

Fourteen countries have issued coins with 12 sides and Canada was the second country to do this, Bolivia being the most recent country. In a short space of time, some of these have already been replaced with decimal coins.

Great Britain was the first country to produce a 12 sided coin. A 12 sided threepenny piece was produced for Edward VIII, but never issued. After his abdication, these coins were melted down, but somehow a few escaped. At the Glenbow museum, near Calgary, one can be seen, so that we have here in Canada, an example of the first 12 sided coin ever produced. Britain did, however, issue a 12 sided 3d for George VI, and they continued producing these until they changed over to the decimal system recently.

From 1942 to 1963 the Canadian 5¢ was 12 sided. In 1942 the 12 sided 5¢, made of TOMBAC, created general curiosity. Tombac is an alloy of copper and zinc, and had never been used (for making coins) in Canada before. It had been used in other countries for making inexpensive jewelery. Some Canadians, due to misguided publicity, thought this Tombac 5¢ would rise in value. As this Tombac material is dark in colour, the 5¢ was made 12 sided to distinguish it from the bronze cent.

In 1943 Mr. Thomas Shingles prepared the first die ever produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, for the new design on the 5¢. On the reverse was the letter V and torch conjoined, emblematic of Victory and Sacrifice. Around the rim in Morse code was the message, "We win when we work willingly".

In 1944 and 1945 Chromium plated steel was used with the 1943 design. In 1946 the 5¢ was made of nickel and the design reverted to the prewar 5¢, but it remained 12 sided.

In 1951 a Commemorative 5¢ was issued to mark the 200th anniversary of the isolation of the metal nickel by a Swedish chemist A.F.Cronstedt. The reverse of this coin was designed by Stephen Trenka, showing a nickel refinery. Later in the year this was changed to the normal beaver design in Chromium plated steel, and this continued until 1955, when it was changed to nickel and this style continued until 1963, when the 5¢ became round.

Nigeria is the only country at present with a 12 sided coin which is still on the Lsd system, but it is due to disappear soon. Jersey and Fiji have retired their 12 sided coins for decimal coins, but 12 sided coins are still used in Colombia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Argentina, South Vietnam, Australia, Zambia and Cyprus, and Bolivia has just introduced one.

I think these coins present a pleasing appearance. I also think it would be an advantage, since our coinage is nickel, to have the 5¢ return to a 12 sided coin. At present you have to be alert to know if you are handing out a quarter or a nickel.

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The 1973 annual C.N.A. Convention will be held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, from July 19 - 21st. at the Sheraton Cavalier Motor Hotel.

Frank Hardy and Les Copan have already sold 30 Bourse tables.

Although 1973 seems a long way off, we are advised to start making plans now. Saskatoon has a population of 130,000 and is one of the fastest growing cities in Canada today. It has ideal facilities for tourists and conventions. We are invited to come and see.

### CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE COINS FOR 1973

So far we have heard that three commemorative coins will be issued in 1973.

A Nickel dollar will be issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the entry of Prince Edward Island into confederation. The reverse will have a replica of the Province House, P.E.I. Provincial Legislative Building. This was designed by Terence R. Manning of Morell, P.E.I.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a nickel 25¢ piece will be issued, also a SILVER dollar. Both of these pieces will depict a mounted rider on the reverse. These coins were designed by Sgt. Cedarberg of the R.C.M.P., and the engraving was done by Mr. P. Brindley, the chief engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint.

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### COCC LIBRARY

Sometime after our show in July, Al delivered to me the library books belonging to our club. He carried them all down to our basement. Since then, I have carried them all up to our small study upstairs, and the books I had there I carried down to the basement. One of my projects for August was to be sorting out these things - however its not done yet. Actually we have hardly any books, except the ones that Michael Curry gave us, and the volumes of Spink's circulars.

Since we have been gifted several bound volumes of the "Numismatist", we now have many duplicate copies, which are taking up space. Please think of some way we could usefully dispose of these. When I complete sorting out the papers etc., I hope everything will be very neat to pass on to my successor.

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### COMING EVENTS

OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS ASSOC. Nov. 12, 1972 (2nd Sunday of each month)

TORONTO COIN CLUB'S 36th ANNIVERSARY Oct. 28, 1972 at the Royal York hotel 10 a.m. - 10 p.m.

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### MILLION DOLLAR FACTS

Marge Farnum (ANA Bulletin July 1971)

One million silver dollars stacked would reach 8,800 feet into the sky. Compare this to the Space Needle (600 ft.), the Eiffel Tower (934 ft.), and the Empire State Building (1,250 ft.). Even by machine, it takes one man 18 days to count one million dollars. A million dollars would stack nicely in your living room where the baby grand piano stands. Total 180 cubic feet, weight 30 tons. Edge to edge, one million dollars would extend twenty three miles.

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Watch it! There are five Mondays in October

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER OCT. 23rd, 1972



# City of Ottawa Coin Club Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.

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

VOLUME 5

NOVEMBER 1972

NUMBER 10

## OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 57th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel Oct. 23, 1972. There were 19 members present. Due to the absence of the President, the 1st Vice President, Michael Curry, took the chair.

It was moved by Ruth McQuade and seconded by Mr. Schneider, that the minutes of the previous meetings be adopted as printed.

The proposed slate of officers was presented. Article Vlll, Section 1 of the C.O.C.C. Constitution states: "No member shall be elegible for election to the office of President unless he has served on the Executive Committee for a period of one year."

It was moved by Dr. Pace and seconded by Mr. Clements that Mr. L. Fletcher be elected acting President Pro Tem.

There were no further nominations received, so it was moved and seconded that each of the following be elected:

First Vice President	- Mr. Tom Muir
Second "	- Dr. F.C. Pace
Secretary	- Mrs. Ruth McQuade
Treasurer	- Mr. Dick Nash

Mr. Schneider and Mr. Carlisle were appointed to be directors and Mrs. Ruth McQuade to be Editor.

Dr. Pace pointed out the pictures that appeared in the September issue of the ANA bulletin, which was on display. He told us that the G.W.R. token which he had previously shown us, was now part of the National collection at the Bank of Canada. This makes six such tokens in the collection. He passed around 2 fish tokens.

The pictures taken by Mr. Carlisle at our supper meeting were available for all to see.

Michael Curry spoke about "Octogan", a circular issued by Spinks which they will send free of charge.

Dick Nash said the Treasurer's report will be delayed, as it was necessary for the President to appoint an auditor.

John Orach won the door prize. The meeting was adjourned. Dick Nash then conducted an auction which included the last remaining articles from the Bid Board.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

During my term of office, I feel that we have made some good progress during this past year and I would like to record some of these events to support my belief.

Who can forget our brave and valiant attempt to hold an International Numismatic Exhibition which entailed a direct contact with approximately 63 foreign ambassadors and High Commissions, resident in Ottawa? Although this exhibition did not reach fruition, it should not be considered as a failure because through our efforts, we now know that such a programme is entirely possible. I hope that the new President and executive will follow up on this idea and make it a reality in the near future.

In the past we have held club auctions, but through your interest and desire, regular auctions were held and included some special auctions, the proceeds of which were directed in total to the club. We determined that there was some interest by members to have classified advertisements in the monthly bulletin and this is now a policy. I understand the few advertisements that were printed produced quite good results.

We deviated from our regular Spring Annual Coin Show and held a successful 4th Annual Coin & Stamp show in July of this year, and in conjunction with the support and assistance of the Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc., we recorded the first net profit venture of the City of Ottawa Coin Club.

Our Monthly Bulletin continued to improve in format and content during the term and realized us the ANA Publications Award for 1972. I consider this award to be the most noteworthy highlight of the year and for the history of the C.O.C.C. because we were in competition with literally hundreds of ANA Coin Clubs throughout North America. This award speaks very highly of your Editor and to those who contributed noteworthy articles for publication.

I feel that the progress we made this year will continue and I urge all members to make it their personal commitment to ensure that such will be the case.

May I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the executive and members of the Club for their interest and support during my term of office.

A. W. Driega

LETTER RECEIVED

Dear Commander Driega:

I wish to thank the executive and members of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, for the hospitality accorded me on the occasion of the presentation of the 1972 awards. I am very pleased that I was invited to share such an interesting and pleasant evening with you.

It is difficult for me to express how very much I appreciated the honour and the privilege of presenting the Norval Parker Memorial Trophy to Mr. King, whose entry was judged to be "best of show"; therefore, I shall say simply, but very sincerely, thank you.

Mary Parker

## TWO MEN AND A MEDAL

Michael R.Curry, F.R.N.S.; C.O.C.C.

In 1816, Britain had a new mint and a new coinage. This was the direct result of the work of two men, William Wellesley Pole and Benedetto Pistrucci.

William Wellesley Pole was a politician who had obtained the post of "Master Worker of the Mint", as a political plum. He was a brother of the Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Wellesley, the Governor General of India, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Pole supervised a complete change in the mint's physical and personal character. It was Pole who set up the Mint Museum as a storage place for all coinages struck in the mint and dies etc. Pole himself collected Greek coins and it was from the reverse of a stater of Terina, in his collection, that Thomas Wyon had to design a reverse for the Waterloo medal.

Pole's reorganization of the mint was completed just in time to start on the recoinage of 1816. He had obtained new equipment from Boulton and Watt's Soho Foundry and Mint in Birmingham, and in the end would borrow workers as well. As part of his work, Pole had to engage engravers and designers. At the same time he had to co-operate with a Mint Committee, but he appears to have been of sufficiently strong stuff to win most encounters with the Mint Committee.

It was Pole who recognized and appreciated Pistrucci's talent and commissioned him to make some models for a new coinage. Pistrucci, born in Rome on May 9, 1784, was a skilled gem and seal cutter, but was unfamiliar with the art of coin production. Since his youth, he had displayed a remarkable talent in gem cutting and through a number of disputes with various employers (he was of a sensitive and excitable nature to the time of his death), he crossed Europe and came to England. Quite rightly he felt he could make more money if he sold his work himself.

Pistrucci started work at the mint on June 26, 1816. His work was of high quality, but the Wyons were unable to transfer it to working dies. In the end Pistrucci was obliged to undertake this work as well.

Thomas Wyon died on September 22, 1817, and the post of chief engraver became vacant. Pole wanted Pistrucci to have it; but as a foreigner he could not hold this position. Pole arranged to leave the position open and gave Pistrucci all its benefits, except the title, but he received the salary, work, house and privileges.

Later, because of several refusals to copy the work of others in the preparation of dies, Pistrucci was to lose this position, though by now (1828) Pole was no longer Master of the Mint. Pistrucci stayed at the mint until 1849, but had not worked on coinage since 1825. He cut dies and worked on medals, but that was all. In his spare time he was allowed to work on gem cutting and practised this art until his death. He once returned to Rome on an offer from the Papal government, but returned the next year (1840).

Pistrucci retired to old Windsor and then to a community near Windsor, where he died on September 16, 1855, of inflammation of the lungs. This he blamed on years of working in the acid fumes of the mint, and this probably had a lot to do with it. He had six children, two of whom acquired a little of their father's skill in his profession of engraving.

Benedetto Pistrucci had designed the sovereign, its half, the crown and its half, the shilling and the sixpence, as well as numerous patterns of a number of denominations in gold, silver and copper, for the coinage of 1816-1822. As well as coins he was responsible for a number of medals,

cont'd

among them the coronation medals of George IV and Victoria. His most glorious piece is the large and beautiful Waterloo medal, designed but never struck nor issued. It was to have been struck in gold and silver and presented to heads of state, but was never finished as its size of over four and one-half inches in diameter prevented the dies from being able to be hardened. It took over thirty years to complete and was a sort of a "make work project" given to Pistrucci.

In 1823 Pole, by now with the title Lord Maryborough (he later became the 3rd Earl of Mornington), left the mint and Pistrucci cut the dies for a medal to commemorate his years of service and leaving. It is a lovely piece of art, and the high relief portrait is impressive, though one wonders about the authenticity of the curly hair, as this was a criticism frequently levied at Pistrucci. The reverse bears a latin inscription that refers to Lord Maryborough as a wise and fair man, and is struck as a token of respect and friendship. One cannot help but feel that Pistrucci, as he cut these dies, was moved by very real sentiments such as these. He was indeed losing a friend who had helped and protected him in a period of English history that was notorious for political intrigue and the importance of influence. Lord Maryborough himself was a victim of political changes.

This bronze medal is an important piece in the history of British coinage and brings together on the same piece two men who were to create a coinage of beauty and excellence, that is still legal tender, and has lived on in the reverse of the modern sovereign, a slightly modified version of Pistrucci's immortal design.

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#### SHOW YOUR TEETH

Ivory teeth from the sperm whale have been used as currency in the Fiji islands. They were called TAMBUA. They also served as ornaments and were sometimes used in ceremonies. The teeth, being white, were sometimes coloured with Tumeric and made red, and frequently oiled and polished. Red teeth were much more valuable than white ones.

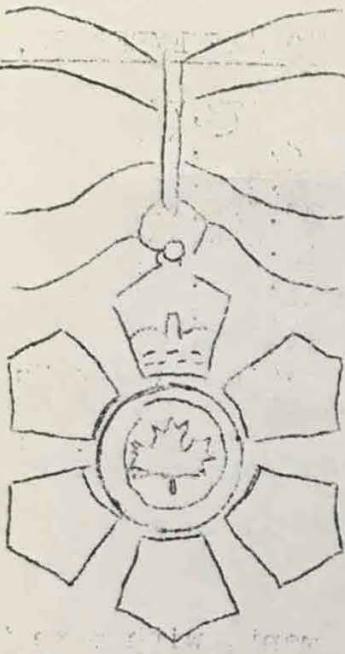
These teeth were introduced to the island by traders in the middle of the 18th century. These teeth were used as gifts for prominent visitors. Only a chief could wear a whale's tooth. At first a whale's tooth was worth \$150.00, but as more were brought to the island, the value decreased to about \$20.00.

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#### ROYAL MINT OF SWEDEN

In the early days, the idyllic town of Sigtuna, situated on Lake Malaren in Sweden, was the residential capital for Swedish royalty. Nowadays Sigtuna is not a significant town, but it was here that the first Swedish mint was built, and in the years 1016-1050 this mint stamped coins for Kings Skotkonung and Anund Jakob. These coins were of a quite artless character; being stamped with various symbols in the center, and having an inscription all around. The names appearing on such coins are in all likelihood those of the coin-makers, since no masters are known of that period. In 1050 the minting was discontinued and was not resumed elsewhere until 1170 when King Knut Eriksson ordered the building of a mint in Vasteras.

## THE ORDER OF CANADA



The Order of Canada was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, on the eve of Canada's Centennial of Confederation. The jewel is a white hexagon, a snowflake.

The ribbon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  red,  $\frac{1}{2}$  white,  $\frac{1}{4}$  red is an allusion to Canada's flag. These national colours, Argent and Gules are edged with 18-karat gold.

The circle is red, it has neither beginning or end, so that the past, present and future - universality, eternity and Deity itself are all symbolized by its form.

The motto DESIDERANTES MELIOREM PATRIAM, derived from Chapter 11 of Paul's letters to the Hebrews - "Desirers of a better country" - is inscribed in the circle.

The Victoria Cross and the George Cross, which have appeared in previous bulletins, take precedence over this award.

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### HERALDRY

Heraldry plays a large part in numismatics, and the understanding of certain terms help us to describe, and possibly identify, our coins, tokens and medals.

In describing the colours found on a medal, we find that only five colours are used: Blue - AZURE (Az); Red - GULES (Gu); Black - SABLE (Sa); Green - VERT (Vert); Purple - PURPRE (Purp). Gold is called OR (Or), and Silver - ARGENT (Arg.).

The position of animals on coins or medals gives rise to numerous terms:

1. COURANT - running
2. COUCHANT - lying down head up (Dormant -with head down)
3. COWARD - tail between legs
4. GUARDANT - head facing observer
5. PASSANT - walking, one forward paw raised, tail curved back over body
6. RAMPANT - erect, one hind paw on the ground, the other paws raised, head looking forward and tail erect
7. REGUARDANT - head turned looking backwards over shoulder
8. SALIENT - in the act of springing
9. SERJANT - seated facing forward
10. STATANT - standing all paws on the ground

There are many books available on Heraldry and these describe the many facets of this subject. If you have time, this is a very absorbing subject to pursue.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER 1972</u>	<u>TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	50,125
Nickel	\$1.00	19,105
	50¢	10,914
	25¢	8,170,914
	10¢	7,610,914
	5¢	4,744,914
Bronze	1¢	47,053,637
		172,776
		2,481,262
		2,406,543
		29,528,298
		37,204,298
		28,432,298
		271,720,734

Included in the above figures is the following production by the Numismatic Section:

30,140 sets at \$12.00; 29,080 sets at \$6.50; 168,242 sets at \$4.00;  
172,776 Silver dollars; 118,048 Nickel dollars.

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Mr. Stan Clute writes:

"I can't find any banks (on the spur of the moment) with more than 34 letters in the name. Although I did find one very long name, but it was changed before the bank was chartered to operate. If the original plans had not been objected to by the government, the firm would have been chartered as the "Millers, Merchants and Farmers Bank of Canada West", instead of the Bank of Toronto. (ref.:One Hundred Years of Banking in Canada, a history of the Toronto-Dominion Bank, by Joseph Schull, published in 1958 by Copp Clark Publishing Company.)

Mr. Clute is the new Assistant Editor of the C.N.A. Journal, the Editor of the North York Coin Club and is on the executive of the Ancient Coin Society. He has recently talked to some Coin Clubs on his favourite subject - Ancient coins. He is on the speakers circuit of the O.N.A. and can be booked to give a 30 minute talk on the subject, "The Why's and How's of collecting Ancient Coins."

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If two coffees cost a "hip", would you go dutch?"

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WHAT IS MONEY?

That is a question which few people can answer, although nearly everybody thinks he knows the answer. It is reminiscent of the man who was asked to define an elephant and could only reply that he would know one when he saw one. Everyone knows in practice what constitutes money, but few people would be prepared at a moment's notice to define money, to indicate precisely what differentiates money from other articles or commodities. A dictionary definition of money as "anything having a customary or conventional use as a medium of exchange or a measure, or denominator, of value", is comprehensive, but hardly precise or illuminating.

In the earliest stages of Man as a commercial animal, his trading consisted entirely of barter. The hunter exchanged his hides and pelts and meat for the corn and straw of the tiller of the soil. And both, in a slightly later stage, traded their products for the wares of the village craftsman. Barter has several grave defects. (To be continued.)

A BIT ABOUT BITS

When travelling on the West coast, I understand it is still possible to hear people in ordinary conversation speaking about "two bits", "four bits", and "six bits", meaning 25¢, 50¢ and 75¢. These expressions are in the category of other expressions relating to money, which crop up from time to time.

A dictionary defines bits as "any small coin as, a fourpenny bit, a sixpenny bit. Specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth 10¢. A long bit (western U.S.) 15¢, a short bit - 10¢.

The Spanish dollar did not contain 100 cents, but was a coin which bore that name. It consisted of 8 parts called reales - hence it was called a "piece of eight". This is a familiar term to all. In Mexico  $\frac{1}{2}$  reales, 1 reale, 2 reales and 4 reales were coined for local use.

Near here were little settlements in various West Indian Islands which could not afford currency of their own. It was easier to get dollars than smaller pieces. To obtain small change it was the custom to cut a dollar into 8 pieces, each part would be a "bit" of a dollar, so that is where the name "bit" comes from. When the dollar became 100 cents the bit would be worth  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

The Spanish dollar was carved up in many ways. In P.E.I., Dominica and Australia a round center was removed, and in Martinique a heart shaped piece was removed. Some divided the dollar into 3 pieces by horizontal cuts, and some counterstamped it without cutting, but it was taken for granted that when a dollar was cut into 8 parts, each part should be a real or a bit or  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

From the West Indies the term passed to Mexico and then to California and when miners moved to B.C. they brought the term with them.

In 1871 when B.C. became part of the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia refused to use the 1¢ and 5¢ as the value was too small. Nothing was sold for less than a bit.

If an article was valued at a bit and someone offered 10¢ in payment, it was accepted. The purchaser paying a "short bit". He paid less than the actual price. However, if he offered a 25¢ piece, then he received 10¢ in change - he paid a "long bit". There were gains and losses.

Newspapers were involved. It was considered mean to continue to pay 10¢ for a bit purchase.

The York shilling in Ontario is the Spanish real in another form. In the British colonies to the North, a Spanish dollar was counted as 5/ (20¢ each). This was called "Halifax currency". To distinguish the N.Y. shilling of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  from the Halifax shilling of 20¢ and the English shilling of 24 1/3¢, it was called a "York" shilling.

The above facts I obtained from an article by Robert L. Reid. I hope your interest is aroused and that you will read his entire article. R.M.

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200 STONES LIGHTER

Paul Sullivan is now 200 stones lighter since his gall bladder was removed. He is making uneventful progress.

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DON'T FORGET THE OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS - 2nd SUNDAY OF EACH MONTH AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL. .....

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 27, 1972 AT  
THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL



# City of Ottawa Coin Club

## Monthly Bulletin

CNA. ANA. ONA.

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

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NUMBER 11



From A CHRISTMAS CAROL

....I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round.....as a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time: the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore....though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!

Charles Dickens

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 58th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on Nov. 27th, 1972. There were 17 members and 1 guest present. Al Driega sat in for the secretary who was away ill.

The outgoing President Al Driega opened the meeting and reviewed the minutes of the last meeting. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by G. Schneider that they be adopted as printed.

The financial statement covering the term of the outgoing President was read by the Treasurer Dick Nash. It was moved by Clifford Shipman and seconded by Jack Roberts that the financial statement be accepted subject to final audit by Bryan Topping.

The meeting was then turned over to our new President Len Fletcher, who then presented the retiring President with a suitably engraved plaque, on behalf of the members.

The President Len Fletcher called on all members to support the club and to advance their efforts in obtaining new members.

It was moved by Dr. Pace and seconded by Jack Roberts that the words "Pro Tem" be deleted from the minutes, and the new President be "Acting" until such time as he fulfills the required constitutional time.

Al Driega confirmed that the dates for the next annual Coin & Stamp show was locked in with the RA center and will be the 5th and 6th of May 1973. It was suggested that a letter be written to the RA for recorded confirmation of this space reservation. (This the secretary has done.)

Jack Roberts was reappointed as our A.N.A. representative for the year 1972-1973. He mentioned that the ANA, offers many services to its members that we should consider using.

The President called for members to consider volunteering for the duty of Program Officer. This office is vital to the existence of the club and is the focal point of interest at monthly meetings.

Jack Roberts was appointed to be our Publicity Officer.

There being no objection to the change in date for the next monthly meeting, arrangements have been confirmed with the Chateau that our December meeting will be Monday 18th December.

Clifford Shipman mentioned that he has a duplicate copy of a book on "Maundy Money", which he found to be most comprehensive, and is available for \$2.00.

Hec Dagenais said he had received from the Royal Canadian Mint, a couple of box loads of back issues of various coin newspapers, which could prove valuable as reference material. He will hold these pending disposition instructions at the next meeting.

Those who have unlisted telephone numbers, would they please give them to Ruth McQuade to be kept in a confidential file. Some difficulty was experienced trying to get in touch with members at our last supper meeting.

The door prize was won by G. Schneider and the 50/50 draw by Mr. Carlisle. Our Sgt.at Arms collected 40¢ in fines - shocking!

It is hoped that at the next meeting Peter Degraaf will show slides.

It was moved by Mr. Carlisle and seconded by C. Shipman that the meeting be adjourned.

Dick Nash, in masterful style, conducted a short sharp auction, which amazingly enough saw some comical and furious action.

## THE LEE PENNY

Ruth McQuade F.R.N.S.

Somewhere in a bank vault in Scotland, there lies a very old talisman or charm, called the "Lee Penny". In the middle ages this was much sought after, as it was used as an antidote for many diseases found in cattle and horses. It was sometimes used on humans as well. It appears to be a stone which is dull and reddish, equilateral in shape, each side being about a centimeter in length, but no lapidary knows what sort of a stone it is. It is set in a coin, but here also nobody is certain just what coin it is. It could be a groat or a shilling.

When I saw the Lee Penny, the hereditary owner was Major Simon F. MacDonald Lockhart, and this name has a bearing on the story.

In the year 1329, Robert the Bruce died at Cardross Castle. He died at the age of 55 from leprosy, after reigning for 23 years. He made a request that after his death his heart should be embalmed and given to Lord James Douglas (The Black Douglas), in order that he might take it to the Holy Land and bury it in Jerusalem. The heart was placed in a silver casket which he carried personally. One of the Knights, who was to go with him, carried the key. This Knight was Sir Simon Locard, an ancestor of Major Simon Lockhart. Later Simon Locard changed his name to "Lockhart", as it was more suitable, as he was the one that held the key to the casket which contained the heart of Bruce.

In order to finance this trip, Sir Simon Locard had to borrow a large sum of money from the Prior of Ayr. The sum lent under bond signed by many Scottish nobles, was for ten pounds.

Sir Walter Scott used these historical facts as the basis for his immortal story "The Talisman", but like many other writers he changed the details to make his story. The Knights never got to the Holy Land. The long trip passed through Spain. In Spain they were busy having a war, and being Scots they decided to take part. During the struggle, Douglas was surrounded, so he flung the casket before him and cried, "Onward as thou were wont, noble heart, Douglas will follow thee". Douglas was killed in the battle and the King's heart was found beside him. It was later buried at Melrose Abbey.

During this battle in which the Scots were on the winning side, Sir Simon Locard took a Moorish prince as prisoner. It was the custom to take the prisoner to his home and demand a ransom. The Prince's Mother, while counting out gold and silver, dropped a charm, which Locard quickly picked up, and which is now known as the Lee Penny. The lady wept to loose it, but told Sir Locard about its wonderful properties. He took it home with him to Scotland.

Now, to use the charm properly, a container of water was to be given "twa dips and a swirl", with the coin suspended from a chain. The water was then given to the ailing cows or horses, or used as a lotion. While this was taking place no words were spoken.

In 1629, the cows in Haddingtonshire had some disease, and they were given some of this water in which the charm had been dipped, and the cows recovered. A lady was burned as a witch as part of the cure. The laird of Lee was tried by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for sorcery, but was found not guilty as "no words were uttered in effecting the reputed cure".

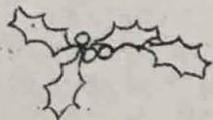
In Newcastle during the middle of the 17th century, there was an outbreak of cattle disease. The people of Newcastle asked for the loan of the Lee Penny, and this was granted in return for a bond of £6,000. Yes the cattle recovered and the people of Newcastle tried to get the Laird to

accept the bond in payment of the Penny, but to this he did not agree and his penny was returned. It is reported that in the middle of the 18th century, two humans were also treated for ailments and cured.

A later ancestor of Major Lockhart, was the General Officer commanding the army of Maria Theresa of Austria (1740-1780). She had heard the story of this wonderful Penny and as a mark of appreciation, she gave him a gold snuff box in which to keep the coin. The whole thing is now further housed in a box of solid oak, cut from the Lee estates.

It is not known when the coin was mounted on the stone, but as the coin is probably Scottish, it may have been used to protect the stone, therefore it was probably mounted long after it left Spain.

This story tantalizes me, because I keep wondering if the stone will ever again be used to try and cure a disease. Perhaps its just as well that it is stored away in its beautiful box, away from all temptation!



Dear Sir:

Because you carelessly sent the sets to the post office box, via Railway Express, instead of sending these to my home as I wrote, I wound up in St. Vincent's Hospital by ambulance unconscious after a fall I took at the Railway Express on hand department, where I went to pick up the package you sent.

I had to go down into a deep basement and look for the package. In walking there as it was dark, I tripped and fell on my head and was knocked cold. I have cuts all over my head and back of neck. Luckily after x-rays I did not suffer a brain concussion - but I have terrific headaches. I just was discharged from the hospital and am being treated by my own doctor and this all costs money.

I expect you to pay my doctor bills because it was your stupid way of handling orders.

My wife, only an hour ago went to the Railway Express and picked up the package.

In the package were only 18 sets not 20 sets - what the h--- is wrong with you.

From Peter Degraaf's file

and:

I have a coin I am interested in selling. It is worth \$52.50, but I'll sell it to you for \$45.00. Send me a letter back to tell me your answer.

and:

I can use 1 bag of cents \$20.00 bag. 2 rolls of nickels, 2 rolls of dimes, 2 rolls of quarters, 2 rolls of half dollars and 2 rolls of Silver dollars.

I would appreciate it if you can carry me for a couple of months.

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## THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMUN

It was due to the efforts of two Englishmen that the tomb of Tutankhamun was found in the "Valley of the Kings" in Egypt. They were granted the concession to excavate in 1914, but work was interrupted by the first World War. Work recommenced in 1917 and continued until 1922. In 1923 the sealed door was opened to find Tutankhamun, who had been there undisturbed for over 3,200 years.

Part of the tomb had been entered twice by robbers and some chaos caused, but it had been sealed again. The tomb consisted of an entrance corridor, an antechamber, annexe, the burial chamber and treasury.

Tutankhamun became King at the age of 9 years and reigned 9 years. Not much is known of his life.

This wonderful find by Earl of Carnarvon, the patron, and Mr. Howard Carter, the archaeologist, shows us the skill of the carpenters, metal workers, jewellers and cabinet makers of ancient Egypt.

Each treasure was photographed and examined before moving and important decisions made concerning conservation. As soon as possible these treasures were loaded on trucks and moved slowly by land on rails to the river, where they were loaded on a steamboat and taken to the Cairo museum.

The task of conservation was enormous. It took 10 years to clear the tomb, but everything was delivered to the Antiquities service of the Egyptian government.

This summer, the British Museum, had on exhibit many of these treasures of Tutankhamun to mark the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the tomb. These were loaned by the Government of Egypt, and all the proceeds will be returned to Egypt for the preservation of the Temples of Philae.

All summer queues snaked around the front of the museum and far down the street. The exhibition was opened on March 30th and was due to close in September. I was filled with joy when I arrived in London in November to learn the exhibition had been extended to December 30th.

Many learned people co-operated to make this exhibition a success, including a committee appointed by the British Museum. The Times was responsible for many arrangements. The Manuscript documents of Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter were available, and many more people were responsible.

Tutankhamun 1361-1352 was only 9 yrs. old when he ascended the throne. The tomb in which Tutankhamun was buried was almost certainly not intended for him. His tomb was probably under construction when he died prematurely at the age of 18.

I had read the text of the Museum's book before my visit, which was an enormous help. It was a delight to see these treasures over 3,000 years old and in perfect condition. I could never describe them, but I shall always remember them. I observed that all exhibits were temperature controlled.

There was an interesting child's chair with footstool, which probably belonged to Tutankhamun as a child. The legs shaped like lion's paws, with inlaid ivory claws. There was a chest with the exterior made of ebony veneer. There was a very ornate chest with many inlaid panels with representations of animals; a golden shrine; a wonderful figure of the King harpooning from a boat; a flexible gold collar; several alabaster unguent jars; daggers, several pieces of jewellery, a headrest; necklaces; a trumpet; a boomerang; coffin etc., etc and the last piece on view was the Golden Mask.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT

In this, my first message to you as the newly elected President of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, I would like to take the opportunity to express my thanks for the faith you have shown in choosing me for this office. I shall endeavour to carry out my duties to the best of my ability.

As I mentioned at the regular monthly meeting held on November 27th, it is my belief that by working together, and each member contributing his share of work in the running of the Club, we can accomplish much. I believe that if members have specific jobs to do, they become more interested, and will contribute much to the overall success of the Club.

I would like at this time, to set out some goals for the Club to strive for during the next year:

FIRST: a substantial increase in membership

SECOND: better attendance at meetings

THIRD: the formation of a program designed to inform the Juniors of the many hours of joy, and the benefits to be derived from coin collecting.

The above are by no means all the things we should endeavour to do, and are not necessarily listed in the order of goals. Please give them, or any other ideas you may have, careful consideration and be prepared to discuss them at the next monthly meeting. I believe by working together we can meet these goals.

In keeping with the Festive season, I extend to all, my sincere wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Len Fletcher

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UNUSUAL SHAPES

Coins are usually round, but many variations have appeared from time to time. In Asia Minor in the fifth century the city-state of Olbia issued some bronze pieces in the shape of a fish, and in Ancient China the earliest coins were in the shape of a hoe, followed soon after by those resembling a knife.

Square coins were quite often struck in Germany and Austria, most probably for presentation purposes, since dies for the round coins were used. Transylvania presents us with a number of hexagonal coins, and Akbar the Great, the Moghul Emperor who was insatiable in his search for novelty, issued square mohurs and rupees, whilst Assam had octagonal coins of the same denomination. In modern times square coins have been issued in India and in this country we have all used twelve-sided five cent pieces.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - OCTOBER PRODUCTION

	<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>OCTOBER 1972</u>	<u>TO OCTOBER 31, 1972</u>
Silver	\$1.00	63,747	236,523
Nickel	\$1.00	32,453	2,513,715
	50¢	31,053	2,437,596
	25¢	5,951,053	35,479,351
	10¢	5,231,053	42,435,351
	5¢	7,951,053	36,383,351
Bronze	1¢	53,071,746	324,792,480
		<u>72,332,158</u>	<u>444,278,367</u>

Included in the above figures is the following production: 31,809 sets at \$12.00; 30,763 sets at \$6.50; 176,997 sets at \$4.00; 236,523 Silver dollars and 123,909 Nickel dollars.

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COMING EVENTS

OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS ASSOC. 2nd Sunday each month-Chateau Laurier  
April 14-15 O.N.A. Annual convention at Waterloo Motor Inn, Waterloo  
August 23-27 A.N.A. 82nd Convention at Sheraton-Boston,Boston,Mass.  
July 19-21 C.N.A. Convention Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn, Saskatoon  
OUR SHOW - May 5th and 6th at RA center

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THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD DECEMBER 18, 1972

AT CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL

A Happy New Year too!