

City of Ottawa Coin Club

Monthly Bulletin

P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

JANUARY 1971

NUMBER 1

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 36th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau on 14 December to which 34 members and one guest attended.

The 18th annual C.N.A. convention will be held in Vancouver on the 26, 27 and 28th August, at the same time as B.C. celebrates its 100th birthday under confederation. Vancouver in August is the height of the tourist season, and is usually sunny and lovely- average high 72 degrees, low 65 degrees. An advance registration form for this event is included in this bulletin for those who may be planning to attend.

A selection of medals commemorating the 300th anniversary of coins in Canada are available through Paul Sullivan at a cost of \$2.00 each, 50¢ of which will be directed to the club. The coins consist of reproductions of the first French coins in Canada.

It is with regret that Jeff Holmes will not be able to act as chairman for our annual Spring Coin Show in April. Jack Roberts was appointed to assume this responsibility. During the discussion of this show it was motioned that an early decision be made on where the show will be held. Publicity and security arrangements were also discussed and will be acted upon by the Special Exhibit Committee. It is hoped that two new categories of entries will be added to the already impressive list of plaques and trophies, namely for Military Medals and Decorations and Gold coins.

Jack Roberts reported that he had taken a number of pictures of Joe Shkwarek's coin collections and these pictures will be available for viewing at a later date.

Guy Potter mentioned that Mr. Pittman, national president of the C.N.A. plans to be in the area in April and hopefully he will attend our April meeting.

Paul Sullivan won the draw and the door prize, consisting of a Convention Medal, was won by Dick Nash.

EDITORIAL

We are now approaching the crucial planning stages for our Annual Spring Coin Show, which is to be held in the latter part of April and the first of May. Perhaps you have been giving some thought on what type of exhibit to enter, but if you are like me you will probably be telling yourself that there is still plenty of time. However, may I say that if past experience and observation is any indication, time will soon slip by and the next thing you know, you will be in a flap to throw something together for the show. If this happens, you will be sacrificing the pleasure of research and enquiry that can be had in entering a worthwhile exhibit.

Although our Coin Shows started in 1969, I could not find any information on the number of exhibits entered that year. I have been made aware that the 1970 show had about 200% more exhibits and if this is any indication, the 1971 show should be very successful indeed. There are some ground rules which must be observed in entering exhibits and these will be covered in full detail in the next issue of the bulletin. One important guide that deserves your attention is that before you can enter an exhibit(s) you must have paid your annual dues by April 1st. Every year we appear to go through a series of gyrations in collecting dues. Your club depends on these finances to carry out its programmes and pay its financial commitments. With the 1971 show and its associated costs just around the corner, you are encouraged to pay your dues promptly. Your treasurer will be looking forward to receiving your dues at this month's meeting, and if you are unable to attend, please make out your cheque payable to the City of Ottawa Coin Club and mail it today.

We are sorry to hear that Tom Beatty is back in hospital with a recurrence of his old trouble and we all hope that he will be out for the next meeting.

Dr. Pace has recently been appointed as the Programme Officer for the Club in accordance with the constitution and will in future design a programme of interest to the club members for following meetings. For the forthcoming meeting most of the evening will be devoted to discussing and approving proposals by the Programme Chairman for the Show. Following this there will be an auction. Our auctions have fallen off these past few months due to other pressures. So have a look at your duplicates and bring something worthwhile for this month's auction.

Who knows - you may make enough to pay your dues!

Al Driega

Editor

1971 COIN EXHIBITION

J. Roberts

MEMBER TO REPORT

1971 COIN EXHIBITION

After last meeting the executive met and when the president approached me to be chairman of the 1971 Coin Show, I agreed on the undertaking and understanding that all or any members would be available to make this our best Coin Show to date.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was held 5 January and others will be held before next regular meeting. There will be several proposals made at these meetings which will have to be approved by the membership at the next meeting as it will involve expenditures greater than that allowed to the executive under the constitution.

Although several directors have been appointed to the committee, other members will be asked to undertake exhibition duties, thus the cooperation of voluntary members is required. So far the committee consists of:

- Chairman - Jack Roberts
- Bourse - Paul Sullivan
- Exhibits - Art Graham
- Publicity - Al Driega & Ruth McQuade
- Banquet - Diane Holmes
- Security - Tom Sullivan

It should be pointed out that each of these directors will recruit as many members as may be needed, so don't wait to be asked - volunteer!

The "SHELTERED WORKSHOP" can produce very good hardwood display cases for us at a cost of \$14.50 each, which will be reduced if sufficient quantities are ordered. If you cannot get to the next meeting, please let Art Graham, or any of the committee members know how many cases you want. Not only are these cases the best bargain to date, but you will be helping your less fortunate fellow citizens to become self supporting. It is important that you give your views and approval on the committee proposals at the next meeting, so make it a must to attend. A good turnout will provide a solid basis and ensure a successful show.

Numismatist: Nu miss ma tis wen I was away Weetie?

Friend: Sure did Honey, sure did, and your hugs and squeezes too!

(Ingersoll Coin Club Bulletin)

MINT REPORT

NUMBER OF PIECES

Denomination	November 1969	To November 30, 1969	November 1970	To Nov. 30 1970
\$1.00	1,005	3,993,442	78,010	3,393,157
50¢	20,000	5,931,249	18,005	1,914,227
25¢	8,200,000	94,097,249	6,912,005	36,288,207
10¢	1,740,000	72,351,249	9,310,005	35,680,007
5¢	2,340,000	18,985,549	3,000,005	11,514,207
1¢	<u>41,898,000</u>	<u>294,470,249</u>	<u>37,110,005</u>	<u>288,067,207</u>
	54,199,005	489,828,987	56,428,035	376,857,012
Uncirculated Coin Sets	11,132	313,968	6,438	343,302
Uncirculated Dollars	5,808	367,951	4,426	283,370

WHERE THE MINORS ARE

J. R. Pfinder

The majority of service men, like their civilian counterparts, do not collect coins. Names such as Yeoman and Charlton don't turn them on. Pity!

The non-collecting fraternity of servicemen who have been fortunate to serve overseas, do amass considerable quantities of foreign coins. Their tour of duty averages about three or four years and in this period they travel around Europe extensively. They change their money for the national currency of the particular country they visit, and exchange it on return. The loose change being of such low denominations are usually ignored, and many francs, lira and pesetas to this day are probably sitting in the bottom of Canadian trunks, in dresser boxes, drawers etc.

For the collector of crowns a serviceman would probably be a poor source, as this type of currency is more than likely exchanged before leaving because of its high face value. However, for foreign minors, a serviceman could be a good source. Do him and yourself a favour - take a serviceman out to lunch.

BRITAIN FEBRUARY 15, 1971

Decimal Day has been fixed for Monday Feb. 15, 1971. On that day decimal currency with its new pence will take over from the existing shillings and pence. The pound sterling remains, so Lsd becomes Lp. There will be 100 new pence to the pound instead of 240 old pennies. Therefore the new penny will have the value of 2.4 pence of the old coinage. The pound note and its multiples, the present L5 and L10 notes will remain unchanged.

On this day Britain will have the company of Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Ascension Island, St. Helena, The Channel Islands and the Republic of Ireland.

The United States was the first to go decimal in 1792, France during the revolution, Canada in 1858, Switzerland and Italy in 1865, Belgium in 1868, India in 1957, South Africa in 1961, Australia in 1966 and New Zealand in 1967.

At present if you wrote a cheque for L12.8.0, you would write:

Twelve pounds, eight shillings L12.8.0

After Feb. 15 it should be written

Twelve pounds 40 L12-40

The amount in words should show the number of pounds and the pence in figures. In the figures the pounds should be separated from the pence by a hyphen. There should always be two figures after the hyphen even if they are noughts.

If cheques are completed by a typewriter then a decimal point (full stop, period) not a hyphen should be used.

Twenty nine pounds only L29.00

Twenty nine pounds 26 L29.26

On and after D Day banks will accept 1d, 3d and 6d coins only in multiples of 5p(1/) of each denomination.

Most of the estimated required 5000 million new coins have been made at the new Royal Mint at Llantrisant in South Wales.

The new British coins have a portrait of the Queen by Arnold Machin. The reverse designs are by Christopher Ironside as follows:

50 p (or 10 shillings to replace the 10/ note) has Britannia seated beside a lion holding trident and olive branch, shield resting against her right side on which is seen the Union Jack.

10 p (2/) Crowned lion passant guardant

5 p (1/) Crowned thistle

2 p Prince of Wales feathers

1 p Crowned portcullis

½ p The Royal Crown

This change has required five years to complete, as it was in March 1966 that the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Government's decision to adopt a decimal currency.

R.M.

We would like to continue with a series of "Fellow Member" sketches started by our former Editor Jack Roberts. We hope these sketches will help us to know better and appreciate our fellow members. This month we are happy to tell you about:

Mr. G.R.L. Potter

Mr. Potter had a mild interest in coins and medals from his teens. His first collection of quarter and one-third guineas had to be sacrificed so that he might buy some books he wanted badly.

He arrived in Canada in the spring of 1914, and returned with the 13th Battalion to stop the Germans. As things turned out, the Germans stopped him, and after a long sojourn in hospitals he was invalided to Canada and discharged. He was among the earliest returned men to enter the civil service, as a temporary. He was not happy as a civilian, with the war still raging, so re-enlisted to serve with the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, which had been organized for service in the U.S.A. as soon as it became involved. He served for a few weeks in New York, then was a member of the staff that set up a recruiting mission in Philadelphia. He was no numismatist, and frequently now groans over the 1916 Standing Liberty quarters then circulating.

On his return to Canada, he took the civil service examinations and entered the permanent service. Most of his service was in Forestry, but the last years were with Mines and Technical Surveys. About 1934, he was asked to deal with a coin collection that had long encumbered an estate. He sold part of it, and bought a small portion for himself. Among other material, there were several rolls of 1911 coins, just as they came from the Mint. His means were then very limited, and he couldn't even afford a fifty-cent piece! This is another source for his groans at times, as well as the fact, that, not being interested in hammered coins, he left these, including a fine crown of Elizabeth I for someone else. By the time he had woken up someone with a bit more sense had got them.

His interest thus re-aroused, he began to collect, and shortly made the acquaintance of Mr. James Hector, the man who first detected the 'dot' coins in circulation. Others became interested, and soon regular informal gatherings took place. These soon overflowed the accomodation of many homes and, owing to the kindness and encouragement of Major Brunet, Assistant Archivist, regular meetings were held at the old Archives building on Sussex street. News of these spread, and when the Ottawa Coin Club was founded, it was soon besieged with applications, first from Canada, and later from the U.S.A. Very soon there were far more members outside Ottawa than in, and it was felt they should receive more than a mere piece of pasteboard, so the Bulletin was started. Mr. Potter was President at the time, and suggested to the club that the time seemed promising for the formation of a national body. The idea was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Potter says the rest of his life is history, perhaps he is right. However, it is the older members that remember his efforts to help establish the C.N.A. They remember that he was the first Editor of the C.N.A. Bulletin, the forerunner of the present C.N.A. Journal. We know he served a term as president of the C.N.A. and most of us have read his varied articles not only in the Bulletins and Journals but in other periodicals as well.

Most of us will remain coin collectors all our lives, but I believe that Mr. Potter is truly a Numismatist.

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

18th ANNUAL CONVENTION

HOTEL VANCOUVER Vancouver B.C.
August 26,27,28 1971

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

The total registration fee will be \$8.00 and this will include the three day admission, medal, program, ribbon, souvenirs and all convention privileges with banquet ticket extra and optional. The advance registration deposit is \$4.00. In the event that you are subsequently unable to attend the convention, a bronze 1971 C.N.A. Convention medal will be mailed to you. Only registrants will be admitted to the Convention Activities.

Name..... Signature.....
(Type or print your name as you wish it to appear on your badge)
Wife's first name(if attending).....
Names of children attending and ages.....

Home address.....
Member C.N.A..... A.N.A..... Other.....
My convention address will be the Hotel Vancouver.. or other...
Other convention address.....

Complete this page as soon as possible and return to:

C.N.A. '71 Convention
Registration Chairman
P.C. Barlow,
4753 Skyline Drive,
North Vancouver, B.C.
.....

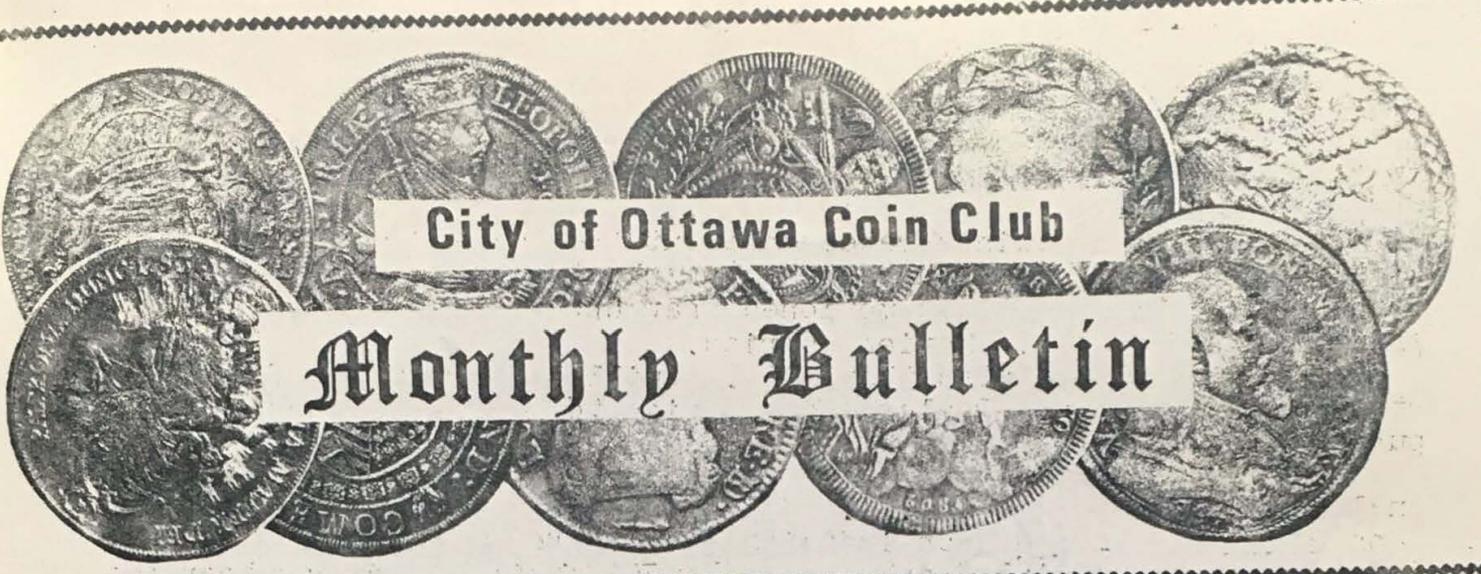
Hotel Reservation Please circle accomodation and rate desired

Name....	<u>Hotel Vancouver Room Rates</u>			
Address....		Min.	Ave.	Max.
City....	Single	\$19.00	\$23.50	\$27.00
Date of arrival.. Time...	Double	\$25.00	\$29.50	\$33.00
Date of Departure...	1 bd rn suite	S-\$75.00	D-\$81.00	
Share with...	Mini suite	S-\$40.00	D-\$46.00	
Address...	(Larger suites priced on request)			

Reservations will be held until 6 P.M. unless advised of late arrival.

Make all cheques payable to the Vancouver Numismatic Society.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER
JANUARY 25,1971. THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING AS THERE IS MUCH
TO BE DISCUSSED.



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VOLUME 4

FEBRUARY 1971

NUMBER 2

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING

Thirty-eight members and four guests were present at the 37th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, which was held in the Salon Cartier of the Chateau on January 25th.

Dr. Pace, our Programme Manager, expressed regret that he was unable to get an RCMP representative to speak to the members on counterfeit money, also a request for a circuit speaker to Ken Prophet, of the O.N.A., was likewise unsuccessful. He indicated that he did obtain a list of slides from Chas. B. Laister of the O.N.A. This list was passed to the members to make a selection on what slides they would like to see at future meetings.

Jack Roberts, chairman of the 1971 Coin Show, displayed a sample case made by the Sheltered Workshop. It was well made, measuring 18 x 30 inches and costing \$14.50 each. If 50 or more are ordered, then the cost to club members will be \$13.00 each. So far more than 15 have been ordered. These cases are regulation size and do conform to requirements of competitive shows sponsored by the C.N.A. and O.N.A.

Mr. Ed. Forrest indicated that the Military Historical Club of Ottawa were prepared to sponsor a trophy for the Military Medal and Badge category for annual competition.

A floor plan of the Banquet Room, where the Coin Show will be held was viewed by members. Jack Roberts amplified the general layout and explained in detail the space allocated for bourse, exhibits and non-competitive displays.

Tom Sullivan reported on security and stated that the cost for one member of the city police force will be \$5.50 an hour. Paul Sullivan reporting on the bourse section indicated that most dealers contacted were not in favour of a 3 day show, and that 15 of the 18 bourse tables were already spoken for. Al Driega, on publicity, stated that bi-monthly press releases have and are being made for outside interests until the middle of March. After that date, publicity will be concentrated on local interest. Dick Nash, who was inadvertently left off the list of committee members for the show, reported on finances. He stated that proceeds from the show may be between \$1200.00 and \$1400.00, and that operating expenses will be approximately \$800.00.

In view of the complaints received about the lack of publicity for last years show, it was suggested that about \$400.00 to \$600.00 be spent on publicity. It was motioned that approval be given to spend \$1200.00 on the show. Motion carried.

Peter Degraaf stated that \$150.00 will be contributed by the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers Association to be used for advertising purposes.

Dick Nash received a letter from Mrs. Norval Parker, in which she enclosed a cheque for \$265.00. This money is to be used in such a manner that it provides an individual award for the winner of the Norval Parker Memorial Trophy on an annual basis. A sum has been set aside for this years winner with the balance of \$250.00 going into the "City of Ottawa Coin Club Exhibition Fund" and the interest from this investment will provide capital to purchase trophies for future winners. It was unanimously agreed that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to Mrs. Parker for this generous consideration.

Al Driega, the Club librarian, reported that Ed Forrest offered to donate his bound volumes of the "NUMISMATIST" from 1950-1970. These were gratefully accepted on behalf of the members.

Several nominations were made in the course of the evening for the selection or appointment of members for various offices. These were as follows:

- (a) Earl Grandmaison as the City of Ottawa Coin Club delegate to the O.N.A. Convention 24 to 25 April 1971.
- (b) Norman W. Williams of Vancouver be nominated by the Club for the position of President of the C.N.A.
- (c) Jack Roberts of the City of Ottawa Coin Club be nominated as a candidate for the position of Ontario Director for the C.N.A.

Ed Suprey won the draw while Jack Phillips won the door prize. An auction was held following the meeting with a number of good items on the go. One that went for a steal was an uncirculated 1954 25¢ piece.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CHATEAU
LAURIER FEBRUARY 22, 1971

EDITORIAL

By now, most of the members will have made up their minds on whether to enter an exhibit(s), for the forthcoming show, and quite likely they have settled on one or more categories. Your chairman of Exhibits, Art Graham, has stated that his job will be made much easier if he receives the entry forms in good time. Attached to this issue, are two application forms for your use. I would suggest that you fill in these forms and forward them to Art Graham, Box 206, HULL, P.Q. as soon as possible. There is only sufficient space in the main Banquet Hall to accomodate 20 competitive displays, and if you think enough about your exhibit, you will want to ensure that your display is in the main room. It would be a tremendous help to the success of the show if display cases are made to conform to the standard size of 18 x 30 inches.

con't

While you are filling out your application forms, please note that one of the prime rules for entry is a certification that you are a member in good standing. This means that you have paid your current annual dues, and that you haven't insulted the President's wife. Do not chance a disappointment by the return of your application form on the basis of non-payment of dues.

Attached to this issue are two important articles dealing with: "Preparing Your Exhibit" and "Exhibit Rules". You now have all the information necessary for participating in the show.

Don't loose or misplace this issue.

One of the important factors to remember when putting your display together is that most of the judge's points are awarded for numismatic information. This does not mean giving a wealth of information about the person or object on the token, but rather on the token itself. Even judges have been known to award maximum points on displays which had mentioned nothing numismatically, so please keep this in mind.

A short time ago we were made aware of the passing away of Mrs. Velasco, mother of Dr. Ernesto Velasco, Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of Venezuela. You will all recall that Dr. Velasco won the Best of Show Award at the Second Annual Coin Show for his exhibit of Crowns entitled "Independence of Latin America from Spanish Crowns". The City of Ottawa Coin Club members express their deepest sympathy.

Al Driega

Editor

Extra application forms for exhibits may be obtained from Art Graham, or they will be available at the next two club meetings.

LOOK FOR THE YELLOW PAGE

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

In 1971 the Mint is issuing a 7 coin set which contains one coin of each denomination together with an extra dollar, enabling the common obverse to be displayed.

Each coin in the set is double-struck. Only on one previous occasion in the sixty-three year history of the Royal Canadian Mint has the Mint presented to the public a double struck set of coins. This offering was made in 1967 to celebrate the centenary of confederation.

The set is in a leather box with the Canadian Coat of Arms, and has a red velour covering sleeve. The dollar will bear the heraldic shield of British Columbia, with the floral emblem of the province - two flowering dogwoods.

The set is priced at \$12.00.

PREPARING YOUR EXHIBITS

These few guide lines are published for your information and to assist you in obtaining the best marks possible.

1. Numismatic information: It is of utmost importance that you include as much numismatic information as is possible. This information should be aimed at enlightening your fellow coin collectors and also those who may not be collectors. Whether you use typing, hand printing or other methods, all details should be legible, clear and easily understood. Care should be taken to correctly spell all terms and use proper phraseology.
2. It is almost as important that an original catchy title to your exhibit is used rather than copying some other you have seen.
3. Be careful not to include any misinformation as this lowers the calibre of your exhibit. It is also important to have much information so that a complete picture of what one is exhibiting is well presented. Have sufficient range, scope and variety.
4. Research is quite important and always double-check, as even authors have been known to make errors. The degree of information and accuracy reflects the amount of effort that you have used in presenting your exhibit. Neatness is important.
5. Arrangement of your items in the exhibit should indicate some display ability. The number of items is not as important as having sufficient to give the full picture.
6. Rarity or condition is lesser importance but endeavour to display items of relative condition rather than a great variety of conditions in one exhibit. Consistency of condition makes for a better display.
7. Your exhibit should have a focal point or center of interest. This would be the item or items that have the most dramatic impact and appeal pertaining to your theme. This does not have to be your most expensive item, but one of the greatest interest.
8. The most important phase of exhibiting is to make up your mind well in advance of the show, carefully plan the theme of your exhibit, make sure your application form is correctly filled in, particularly certain that your exhibit is in the right category, and above all start preparing your exhibit NOW.

JUDGING OF EXHIBITS

A PANEL OF THREE JUDGES WILL AWARD POINTS ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

UP TO 30 POINTS FOR NUMISMATIC INFORMATION

UP TO 10 POINTS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

NEATNESS, EYE APPEAL, ORIGINALITY, CONDITION OF MATERIAL, COMPLETENESS, AND JUDGES SPECIAL ALLOWANCE.

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

I.....A MEMBER, IN GOOD STANDING, OF THE
CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB, HEREBY APPLY TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT
IN THECATEGORY. MY EXHIBIT WILL OCCUPYCASES
JUNIOR EXHIBITOR - I WILL NEED....CASES MY AGE IS

I AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE EXHIBIT RULES, A COPY OF WHICH I HAVE RECEIVED.
DATE..... SIGNED.....
ADDRESS.....

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT:

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

I.....A MEMBER, IN GOOD STANDING, OF THE
CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB, HEREBY APPLY TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT
IN THE.....CATEGORY. MY EXHIBIT WILL OCCUPY....CASES
JUNIOR EXHIBITOR - I WILL NEED....CASES MY AGE IS....

I AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE EXHIBIT RULES, A COPY OF WHICH I HAVE RECEIVED.
DATE..... SIGNED.....
ADDRESS.....

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT:

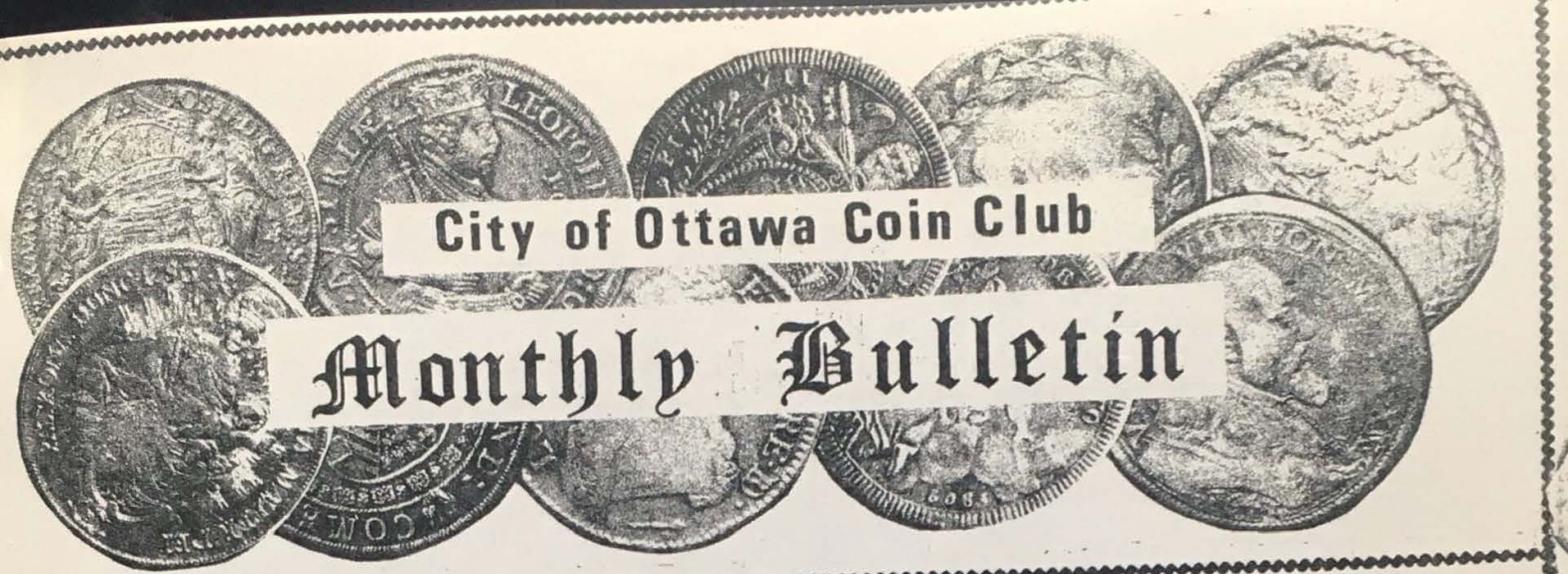
EXHIBIT RULES

1. EXHIBITORS MUST BE MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB (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 ANY 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 MAY 1, 1971. DEADLINE IS 10 A.M. FOR SETTING UP.
9. A SEPARATE APPLICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH EXHIBIT BEFORE APRIL 15, 1971. EARLY APPLICATION WILL ENSURE YOU OF SPACE(S).
10. FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED IN EACH CLASS.
11. EXHIBITION CHAIRMAN CAN RE-DESIGNATE DISPLAY CATEGORY OF ANY DISPLAY IF SUCH IS DEEMED NECESSARY.
12. THE SELECTION OF PRIZE WINNING EXHIBITS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JUDGES AND THEIR DECISION IS FINAL.
13. CLUB CASES SHOULD MEASURE APPROXIMATELY 18" x 30" OUTSIDE AND 16½" x 28½" INSIDE.

EXHIBIT CATEGORIES

1. CANADIAN DECIMALS
2. WORLD COINS (INCLUDING U.S.A.)
3. GOLD COINS
4. TOKENS, MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS
5. MILITARY MEDALS AND BADGES
6. PAPER MONEY
7. JUNIOR EXHIBITS
8. TOPICAL EXHIBITS
9. MISCELLANEOUS (OTHER THAN ELIGIBLE FOR ABOVE)

BEST OF SHOW
THE NORVAL PARKER
MEMORIAL TROPHY WILL BE
AWARDED TO THE ENTRY
DEEMED TO BE THE BEST
EXHIBIT DISPLAYED AT THE
1971 EXHIBITION.



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VOLUME 4

MARCH 1971

NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING

Forty members and two guests were present at the 38th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, held February 22nd in the Salle Richelieu. The President, Paul Sullivan was in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The President stated a letter had been sent to Mrs. Parker, thanking her for the gift of money to be used for the Norval Parker awards. Tom Shipman accepted the job as Club representative at the ONA in Sudbury.

Coin Show Reports: Jack Roberts said cases will be ready in the next 10 days. Each person will be notified. Orders for 17 have been received.

2. Paul Sullivan reported on bourse tables. Three are paid for and there has been one cancellation of two tables.
 3. Art Graham reported on exhibits. One application has been received. He has arranged with Jack Roberts to have a sign for the hotel.
 4. Tom Sullivan reported on Security. A contract has been delivered.
 5. Al Driega reported on publicity. A second press release has been sent out, and a third one is being prepared.
 6. Dick Nash reported that money is beginning to come in for bourse tables.
 7. Ruth McQuade reported on the banquet. Tickets will be on sale at the next two meetings at \$6.50 each. The majority agreed there should be a bar, members buying their own drinks.
 8. The Ottawa Coin & Stamp dealers Assoc will contribute \$150.00, provided the Club spends 33% of show intake on advertising.
- With respect to changes in the constitution, the President reported there seemed only one change necessary, that is Article 3, Sec. 3 and 4, regarding members residing within 50 miles of Ottawa. Al Driega suggested the executive discuss other further possible changes.

Jack Roberts mentioned Section 2, Article 5, which states that any member who fails to pay dues prior to April 1st, shall be liable for suspension.

The President reported he had received a letter from June Keall, stating that because of other work, she would like to resign. After various suggestions, a motion was made that Tom Sullivan take the position and we are happy to say that he accepted.

Al Driega mentioned that Ed Forrest had been in hospital for the last three weeks.

Ruth McQuade said she would bring to meetings items received in the mail. They will then be sent to the library.

Hec Dagenais collected 55 cents in fines.

Peter Degraaf won the door prize.

After the business meeting, Dr. Pace had interesting slides of odd and curious coins of the world. His presentation was well received by the club members.

EDITORIAL

The world contains many permanent objects, and to this class belong coins. A gold hoard dug up today looks pretty much the same as it did 1,000 years ago - for it, time stands still.

I have read that before long coins, as we know them, will come to an end and be replaced by plastic coins, which would bear nothing but the date and value.

Coinage has always been a normal activity, and the numbers minted in the past have given us a continuous picture. Compared with manuscripts that have survived, they are a humble lot. Then art plays an important part in the production of a coin. The Greeks were artistic people and their coins remain for us to admire. If we come to plastic coins, will they be sincere and beautiful? Perhaps it is the modern methods of production that are leading us to plastic. No matter what happens, all the coins that are around today, will be here for many years for others to admire, for they are more or less permanent.

By now, most of us are looking forward to the Spring and the many coin shows around the country. Press releases of our own Coin Show have started their travels around this continent. Any day now, we may get a hint that Spring is coming, which is just what we need to whet our enthusiasm and get us working on our exhibits.

Just think, laying out our little hoard, wondering if we will be able to get that necessary coin, searching for information, trying to find a suitable arrangement.....Isn't it exciting?

Ruth McQuade

Assistant Editor

Mr. Norman Williams has written to our President, stating that it has been proposed that all clubs have a C.N.A. night in April or May, at one of their regular meetings.

The Canadian Numismatic Association is the worlds' second largest numismatic organization, and it has been suggested that such a meeting would introduce many club members to the advantages and benefits of joining this association.

Our C.N.A. night will be April 26, 1971

We would like to say "Thank you" to June Keall, our retiring secretary, and to wish her well in the future. She has held this position since Oct. 1968. Now when she comes to the meetings, she will have time for a little chat.

We continue with the third in the series of "Fellow Member" sketches. This month we are happy to tell you about:

Mr. T.G. Beatty

One day I was browsing through a Coin Quiz in an old C.N.A. Journal when I suddenly became aware of the fact that I could answer one of the questions, which was, "What C.N.A. officer has the initials T.G.B.?"

T.G.B. stands for Thomas Gardiner Beatty. He was born on March 18th, 1902, in March Township, on a farm on the Ottawa river, at Beatty Point, which is now the Crystal Bay area. This land was deeded to his Great Grandfather in 1817, when he immigrated from Ireland.

In 1913 his Father moved to Westboro, where he opened a general store and post office. This is where he first started to collect the odd coin that turned up in the store's change.

He was married in 1923 and moved to Detroit for seven years. When he returned to Ottawa, he was manager of a chain store for twenty-one years until 1951. It was during this time that he met Dr. Dent, who invited him to his home to a gathering of interested collectors. Shortly after that the Ottawa Coin Club was formed. When the C.N.A. was formed, he was made Librarian. He was given the first two books for the library by Major Sheldon Carroll.

He was the Librarian for the next nineteen years until 1969. His real interest in collecting started after he attended the meetings of the Ottawa Coin Club, where he learned much from the more experienced collectors.

When he was manager of the chain store, they handled many coins and he was able to pick up many scarce ones. At present he collects Canadian tokens and wooden money.

He retired from the National Defence in 1968, after sixteen years service, and since then he had been working part time for a store near his home.

Tom Beatty was one of the early members of the C.N.A. and is now a life member. His big contribution was the development of the library. I do not know of any officer who has held a position for as many years.

He attends our meetings regularly and usually has some interesting thing to show or tell us about in his own quiet way.

When I looked up the answers to that coin quiz, part of the answer was, "He's a very nice man."

EMERGENCY COINS AND TOKENS OF GERMANY

Don MacRae

Over 600 cities and towns of Germany have issued emergency coins or tokens between the years 1914-1923. These coins and tokens have been made in a multitude of different metals and other various materials. Here is a partial listing of the types of material and metals used in the minting of these pieces:

ALUMINIUM, ZINC, IRON, BRASS, BRONZE, COPPER, NICKEL, LEAD, SILVER, GERMAN SILVER, TOMBAC, STEEL & ZINC CLAD, IRON & BRASS CLAD, CARDBOARD, WOOD OR WOOD FIBRE, HARD RUBBER, SILVERED BRONZE, GILDED IRON, ENAMELED IRON, BRASS PLATED ALUMINIUM, BRASS PLATED ZINC, BRASS PLATED IRON, COPPER PLATED ALUMINIUM, COPPER PLATED ZINC, COPPER PLATED IRON, NICKEL PLATED ZINC, NICKEL PLATED IRON, NICKEL PLATED BRASS, SILVER PLATED IRON.

As you can see from the wide range of materials above, the collector has a wide selection from which to start collecting. Many of these pieces are readily available at very low prices, which again is a big advantage to the collector.

Most of these coins were minted in a variety of shapes and sizes, and to mention a few: Round, Square, Triangular, 6 sided, 8 sided, Oval, 5 sided, Rectangular and many sided. Also many of these pieces were intentionally holed.

These coins also come in a variety of colours, a few of which are listed: Brown, Light Brown, White, Black, Blue, Green, Red, Grey, Blue Grey, and pattern pieces of many of the above have been minted in silver and gold. However, these are very scarce and seldom offered for sale.

I personally have found that collecting these pieces has given me many hours of great satisfaction, and hope that perhaps this information may also start other numismatists on the trail of collecting, EMERGENCY COINS OF GERMANY.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

I regret that our club will be unable to display medal and badge exhibits at your April show.

This could not be undertaken as your club rules make it impossible for non-members to participate.

I also have to withdraw our offer of a trophy as I understand that if there are not enough participants in the medal-badge class this year, then the class will be cancelled.

It would be a shameful waste to have our trophy in competition for just one year.

The Military Historicals Club of Ottawa does not have such strict rules and your members are invited to display exhibits in our June show.

The classifications will cover badges, medals and model soldiers to name a few.

Details will be sent to you by mid April.

I remain,
Yours truly,
John Gardam President

Military Historical Club of Ottawa

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEDAL

The purpose of this New Brunswick medal is to instil pride in the natural beauty of this region and to promote tourism in these areas.

The obverse shows "The Rocks", as they are known to native New Brunswickers, are one of the most amazing oddities of nature to be found in the world. Robert L. Ripley of "Believe It Or Not" fame has described these unusual rock formations as the World's Largest Flower Pots, since trees and flowers grow at their peaks. Stretching along the shore at Hopewell Cape, for a distance of about one half mile, the fantastic sculptures are carved by the eroding effect of frost, wind and the world's highest tides that sweep up the Bay of Fundy to play havoc with the area's 100-foot cliffs.

The reverse shows a splendid view of the Reversing Falls, Saint John, another phenomenal product of the force of the Fundy tides. It is a mightily river that runs two ways. The Reversing Falls Rapids are created by the rise and fall of the Bay of Fundy's extreme tides, and the flow of water from the 450 mile long beautiful St. John river. As the river reaches its mouth, the river banks narrow sharply and rise in a rocky cliffsided gorge through which, at low tide the river thunders in surging rapids and whirlpools out to the sea. From this most spectacular phase, low tide, the ocean level starts to climb as the tide comes in - and a slacking-off of the outward rush of water occurs until the ocean level rises to meet the river level, then the waters in the gorge are calm as a mill-pond. It is during this period that navigation is possible. As the tide continues to climb and as the ocean rises above the river level it forces the river waters to reverse and run backwards upstream, increasing in volume until at high tide the river rampages upstream in a swirling mass of rapids and treacherous eddies.

There are also some interesting Indian legends on the phamplet that advertises these medals made by Maritime Medalllic Art, 94 West St. Moncton, N.B. The designer was David Carson, who collects Canadian coins, medals and tokens.

Serially numbered Antique Bronze Medal	@\$4.50
No number	" " " \$3.25

HOW TO RUIN A COIN CLUB

1. Do not go to the meetings.
2. When you go, arrive late.
3. If the weather is bad, don't even think of going.
4. When you do attend a meeting, find fault with the President and other officers.
5. Never accept an office, after all it is much easier to sit back and criticise.
6. If you are appointed to a committee, don't attend its meetings, but if not, complain about it.
7. When your opinion is asked, reply you have nothing to say. After the meeting however, tell everyone how you would have handled the matter.
8. When others in the club are doing the lion's share, tell everyone that it is run by a clique.
9. Don't worry about paying your dues, wait until you receive two or three notices from the secretary. That will keep him from running out of something to do.
10. Do not bother about getting new members. Let the ones who do all the other work do that too.

A Donor Withdraws Offer

The Club's initial efforts to hold an Annual Exhibition were thoroughly discussed in 1968, and because we were not certain how many entries we would get, it was agreed that entries from other than Club members would be accepted. We were agreeably surprised that many Club members entered exhibits, but some criticism was expressed that one prize went to an entry from Toronto in 1969. "Best of Show" was for Club members only. It was agreed that entries in future exhibitions, excepting the Junior Class, would be restricted to Club members. In 1970 I was asked to see if suitable trophies could be provided by prominent Numismatists. As a result Trophies or Plaques were presented for Club competition by seven generous donors. However, complaints were received that the Military Medals should not be classed with Tokens, Medals and Medallions. In order to stimulate interest in Military Medals amongst members of the Club and place this section of Numismatics in a separate class, it was agreed that a Military Medals and Badges Class would be created, providing we could find a donor of a suitable Trophy. At our January meeting the offer was made by the Military Historical Club to supply a suitable trophy. Our president received a letter just after our February meeting that because our exhibit regulations restricted entries to members of our Club, the offer to donate a trophy was being withdrawn. We have no option but to eliminate this class as it is too late to obtain another donor, and it is doubtful if enough entries could be obtained to maintain this class. A suggestion has been made that outside entries be allowed in all classes upon payment of an entry fee equal to our yearly dues in order to offset space, security and advertising expenses involved. Perhaps the 1972 Committee will give this some thought.

J.E. Roberts, Chairman
1971 Exhibition

MALTESE LEGAL TENDER AND BRITISH DECIMAL CURRENCY

Malta has not yet changed over to decimal currency. Since Britain has gone decimal, some of the new currency will be legal tender in Malta, except the 2 new pence, 1 new pence and $\frac{1}{2}$ new pence. This is because they do not have an exact equivalent. The other three coins in the British decimal system are already in circulation and will remain legal tender. They are the 50 new pence equivalent to the 10/, 10 new pence equal to 2/ and 5 new pence equal to 1/. The half-crown which has no equivalent decimal coin, will also remain legal tender in Malta.

The Central Bank has made arrangements with the Royal Mint to obtain adequate supplies of 6d, 3d and 1d coins and the supply will be supplemented by further issues of 5 and 10 new pence.

So this means that Malta now has three currencies in circulation - the Maltese bank notes, sterling coins and some of the decimal coins.

R.M.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT REPORT

COIN PRODUCED JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1970

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NO. OF PIECES</u>
\$1.00	4,140,058
.50¢	2,429,516
.25¢	10,302,010
.10¢	5,249,296
5¢	5,726,010
1¢	<u>311,145,010</u>
	338,991,900

ISSUES FOR CIRCULATION

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NO. OF PIECES</u>	
	<u>JANUARY 1970</u>	<u>JANUARY 1971</u>
\$1.00	-	1,207,045
.50¢	-	294,010
.25¢	2,212,000	2,956,010
.10¢	2,450,000	3,110,010
5¢	78,000	2,298,010
1¢	<u>26,094,000</u>	<u>17,454,010</u>
	30,834,000	27,319,095

Uncirculated Coin Sets	3,686	12,140 (a)
Uncirculated Dollars	2,342	13,594

(a) Includes 2,047 sets @ \$12.00 each and 1,025 sets @ \$6.50 each.

A letter has been received from J.R. MacIntyre, President of the Cape Breton Coin Club, P.O. Box 12, Sydney, N.S. advising that preparations are being made to have a medallion featuring the Fortress of Louisburg, using the original French die for the face of the medal.

In order that mintage requirements might be determined, Mr. MacIntyre would appreciate knowing if members would like to purchase some of these historical medallions. They are approximately 1.5 inches in diameter, to be produced in .999 fine silver at \$12.00 each, and in nickel silver at \$2.00 each.*****

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MARCH 22, 1971, AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER.



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club



P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

APRIL 1971

NUMBER 4

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING

The 39th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier, with 35 members and 4 guests present. The President, Paul Sullivan was in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The President stated he had received a letter from the O.N.A. confirming that our delegate was Mr. Tom Shipman for the Sudbury convention. A letter was also received from Mr. Williams accepting our nomination of his name for President of the C.N.A.

Mr. Roberts stated that the show cases had been ordered and some had been delivered. He further stated that a new sign is to be produced for the show to be approximately 20' x 3' at a cost of \$150.00.

Art Graham reported that only a few applications for exhibits have been turned in and he requested that more members exhibit their collections. Mr. Graham also reported that he has received confirmation from Canadian Nickel that they will have a display in the non-competitive class.

Tom Sullivan requested some help for Security from members and approximately 10 members donated time.

Al Driega reported on publicity - he reported that an ad would appear in the Ottawa papers in the classified section and also in the newsletter "Whats on". He then requested members ideas on whether we should buy a display band on the O.T.C. buses for 99¢ a day, also if we should make display cards for windows, or hand-out leaflets on newsprint. After some discussion this was left for the show committee.

Jack Roberts stated he had been approached to do a radio show for CKOY of 1 hr. duration. Also a television series is being planned for the Cablevision stations, and pilot shows are being produced.

Mr. Peter Degraaf reported that the award of Merit from the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers Association for 1971 would be a joint award - it will be presented at the banquet after the coin show to Mrs. Ruth McQuade and Lt. Comm Al Driega - the editors of the club bulletin.

Our President moved a motion of thanks to Miss June Keall for her contribution to our club while she was secretary. This motion was passed unanimously.

The door prize was won by Mr. J. Francis. Burt Burton moved the meeting be adjourned. An auction was held after the meeting.

EVER HEARD OF A 'BAWBEE'

When the Castle of Edinburgh was besieged in 1573, we find Sir William Drury writing to Lord Burghley at Leith:

"June 5, 1573. By computation there hath been 3,000 great shot bestowed against the castle in this service, and the bullets of all, or the most part recovered, and brought again, part by our own labours, and part by the Scots, paying to the Scottish people a piece of their coin called a 'bawbee' for every bullet, which is in value English one halfpenny."

(From the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, July 1873.)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS, WE NEED YOUR POSTAL CODE. WOULD MEMBERS PLEASE GIVE ME THEIR CODE AT THE NEXT MEETING. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO DO THIS WOULD YOU SEND IT TO ME:

Mrs. Ruth McQuade, Asst. Editor
City of Ottawa Coin Club
P.O. Box 6094 Stn. "J"
Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

So you see, we too, the C.O.C.C. have a postal code - K2A 1T2

My ambition is to have a complete set of these codes - and in uncirculated condition too.

Soon it will be May 1st and we all know what will be taking place on that day. If all the members are as enthusiastic and hopeful as I am, then it is sure to be a success.

What is Canada's smallest commemorative coin?

Who designed the reverse of this coin?

EDITORIAL

WHAT IS THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB ALL ABOUT? Back in 1967, two coin clubs existed in Ottawa, the Ottawa Coin Club and the Capital City Coin Club. At a historic meeting held between the two clubs on December 11, 1967, after successfully holding the Centennial C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa, they joined together to become known as the City of Ottawa Coin Club (C.O.C.C.).

A constitution was prepared outlining the objectives of the new club. One of the main objectives is to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by collecting and studying coins, tokens, medals and paper money. As appropriately stated by Mr. G.R.L. Potter, "Coins go back at least as far as 700 B.C. and in the course of these many centuries, throws much light on the political, economic and cultural aspects of the greater part of the world. Indeed coins, in their contribution to our history, have an importance little realized by the man in the street. Written history in the form of cheap printed books is a comparatively modern thing and it is only by the concrete evidence of their coins that we may be certain that many Kings and kingdoms ever existed." In other words, the study of coins is a magic carpet that takes us not only through all the countries of the world, but carries us back through all the ages. To those blessed with insight and potent powers of imagination, a coin is an amulet that can awaken bygone scenes, and call up spirits from the misty past.

The C.O.C.C. has an executive committee which conducts the affairs of the Club and regular meetings are held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel at 8 p.m. on the 4th Monday of each month. A programme Officer designs a programme of interest for the members for each meeting and this event normally follows the business part of the meeting. As a wind-up, a lively auction is held where members put up their material for auction. An appointed club auctioneer is responsible for these auctions and only items from club members may be auctioned.

To become a regular member, you must be 18 years of age or over, and your application must be sponsored by a Club member in good standing. Any person of good reputation and under 18 years of age is eligible to apply for Junior membership under the same conditions as for regular members. The regular membership dues for the year are \$3.00 and \$1.50 for Junior members. The C.O.C.C. makes no restriction on where a person resides to become a member.

The Club holds an Annual Coin Show, which is usually held on a Saturday and Sunday in the early part of each year to which it cordially invites the general public to attend free of charge. A banquet is held after the last day of the show when trophies and awards are presented. Members exhibit their best collections for the sheer pleasure it gives them in sharing their interesting hobby with others.

At present there is one life member, 91 regular members and 4 Junior members.

Al Driega

Editor

THE MEANING OF "BOURSE"

The word "bourse" (boors) has become an accepted term in numismatic nomenclature. Dealer's "bourse" tables are one of the key attractions at numismatic conventions. To the beginning collector, it may be of general interest to know why dealer's tables are referred to as "bourse" tables.

Dictionaries define the word "bourse" as an exchange or a place where merchants, bankers, etc. meet for business at certain hours, with particular reference to the stock exchange of Paris. Actually, "bourse" is a continental term for stock exchange. The bourses of Paris, Berlin and Brussels are all famous exchanges where merchants, merchandise brokers, etc. transact business.

The derivation of the word "bourse" is from the medieval word "bursa", meaning a purse. We are all familiar with the title, Bursar of a college, which literally means one who is keeper of the 'bursa' or purse. The English form 'bursar' went out of use in the eighteenth century, and today the accepted form is 'bourse'. Indeed, the "bourse" table has been the seat of many pleasing transactions for both the dealer and for the collector.

(THE NUMISMATIST, Feb. 1958)

THE PLEA FOR THE PRIVATE COLLECTOR

Concerning the question as to whether it is better for coins to be gathered together in museums, under glass cases, where only students can handle them and study them closely, or whether it is better for them to circulate freely for the benefit of private collectors, there is much to commend and condemn on both sides. The plea for the private collector has perhaps been put most eloquently in the will of Edmond de Concourt:

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books - those objects of art which have been the joy of my life - shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum, and so laid out to the foolish glancing of the careless passer-by; but I will that all shall be dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given once again, in every case, to some one, the inheritor of my own tastes."

Something about our bulletin has been altered this month. (Actually it is the same only different.) This is the work of our Editor. Have you noticed?

CROSSES

There are four principal forms of crosses, namely:



11

111

1V

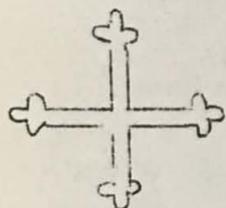
(1) the Latin Cross (crux immissa, or the Cross of the Crucifixion);

(11) the Greek Cross (The Cross of St. George);

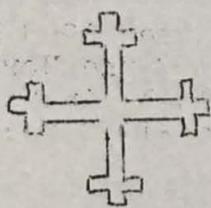
(111) St. Andrew's Cross (crux decussata);

(1V) St. Anthony's Cross (crux commissa, or tau cross).

But many varieties of these crosses occur in numismatic works, amongst which we may note:



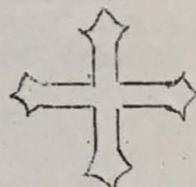
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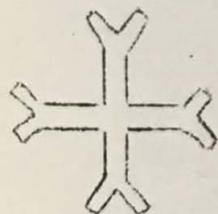
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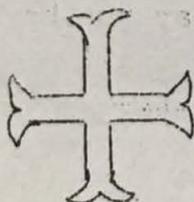
Cross fitché



Cross fleury



Cross fourché



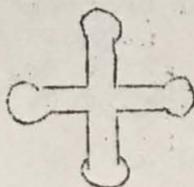
Cross moline



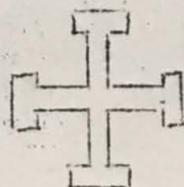
Cross patoncé



Cross patté
(the Maltese
Cross)



Cross pommé



Cross potent

FORECAST FOR NUMISMATISTS

It is always revealing to know how true predictions are and whether the person making the prediction is a qualified success or a dismal failure. Cale B. Jarvis, a staff writer for the "Globe and Mail" made the following predictions in the January 2nd issue, and we are recording them here for your information and follow-up (for what its worth.)

That Whitman Publishing Co. Racine, Wis. will create and distribute a Canadian coin priced catalogue in 1971. This book will be sold in competition to the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, now printed in Canada.

That the Royal Canadian Mint as a crown corporation, will have a ground-breaking ceremony in 1971 in the Ottawa area.

That the United States Treasury will not sell all their 20 million proof condition .400 fine silver Eisenhower dollars in 1971. These dollars have already been pre-priced at \$10.00 each.

That the Royal Canadian Mint will strike a .500 fine silver British Columbia centennial dollar in 1971.

That there will be a resurgence in the Canadian coin market in 1971. Prices will swing upward a minimum of 15% across the board.

That gold coins - possibly predated 1933 British sovereigns and U.S. \$20 - will be quoted on one of the North American commodity exchanges in 1971. The sovereigns would be in thousand piece lots and the U.S. \$20 in 200 piece lots, for a \$10,000 contract purchasable on 10% and 15% margin basis.

That pure nickel will become a precious metal in 1971. It will be placed in the same category as gold, silver and platinum bullion.

That the Bank of Canada will issue new \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 bills in 1971. These will be similar to the \$20. note issued in 1970.

1971 Silver Dollar

Finance Minister E.J. Benson announced that a silver dollar will be issued this year as a numismatic item. It will be Canada's first silver dollar since 1967. The reverse will bear the official coat of arms of British Columbia. This dollar will be the same size as silver dollars issued until 1967. Orders for the silver dollar will be accepted commencing April 1, 1971 and should be sent to:

Cost \$3.00

Coins Uncirculated
Post Office Box 470
Ottawa, Ontario, KIN 8S5

MINT REPORT

Number of pieces

Denomination	February, 1970	To February 28	February, 1971	To Feb. 28, 1971
\$1.00	840,020	840,020	687,020	1,894,065
50¢	626,020	626,020	324,020	618,030
25¢	1,672,000	3,884,000	1,048,004	4,004,014
10¢	2,010,000	4,460,000	910,000	4,020,010
5¢	1,458,000	1,536,000	1,056,000	3,354,010
1¢	<u>12,996,000</u>	<u>39,090,000</u>	<u>11,928,000</u>	<u>29,382,010</u>
	19,602,040	50,436,040	15,953,044	43,272,139
Uncirculated Coin Sets	22,790	26,476	12,145(a)	24,285(b)
Uncirculated Dollars	13,041	15,383	7,264	20,858

(a) Includes 2,399 sets at \$12.00 each and 1,255 sets at \$6.50 each.

(b) Includes 4,446 sets at \$12.00 each and 2,280 sets at \$6.50 each.

WHERE FEATHERS BUY A BRIDE

Man has always treasured the bright plumage of many birds, but in the modern world only one place up until 1968, used them as actual currency; Santa Cruz, an Australian trust territory in the South Pacific. In the island's economy, this exotic money, in the form of woven feather belts, is interchangeable with the Australian pound. The value of the belts is standardized by the fixed price of a Santa Cruz bride; 10 belts of varying quality, ranging from brand-new, bright-red belt worth £25 down to a faded gray one worth 1/.

The bird that supplies the money is the tiny honey eater, from whose scarlet feathers the belts are woven. Its strange role in the island's economy may seem to be a threat to its existence, but in this case there are stronger economic forces at work; belt makers have dwindled to fewer than half the number working a decade ago; and as more Australian money flows into the island, rising labor costs force them to demand higher prices for their belts than they can get. Result: fewer belts are being made; fewer feathers are needed; honey eaters are thriving.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD APRIL 26, 1971, AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER.



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

MAY 1971

NUMBER 5

APRIL MONTHLY MEETING

The 40th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Drawing Room of the Chateau Laurier, with 32 members and 2 guests present. The President Paul Sullivan was in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. It was announced that Paul Sullivan will be the district representative for the O.N.A. in our area.

Jack Roberts stated that the O.N.A. Best of Show trophy will be named the "Douglas Wark Memorial Trophy." The President has received a letter from Bruce Brace, of the Chedok Numismatic Society regarding their essay contest for under 18 year olds, on coins. A letter was also received from Susan Parker with a contribution to the C.O.C.C. Exhibition fund. It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Parker and Susan be made honorary life members.

Al Driega reported that copies of the bulletin and club constitution will be available at our coin show. He also stated that the July and August issues of the bulletin will be combined.

Jack Roberts reported that both republics of Venezuela and Colombia will have exhibits in the non-competitive class. He also stated that all embassies be approached to display in next year's coin show, making it international.

The President stated that we have received a scroll from the A.N.A. for paying our dues.

The May meeting will be C.N.A. night.

Jack Roberts donated a token for the auction, the proceeds to go to the club. June Keall won the door prize.

A lively auction was held after the meeting with Dick Nash as the auctioneer, assisted by Tom Sullivan - the proceeds being \$9.35.

Members were asked to donate time to sell door prize tickets at our show. I wish to thank all members who helped. This is a job that has no recognition, but without help all coin shows would be a failure. It is often the people in the background that contribute most to our club and to our shows. Thank you-Tom Sullivan

EDITORIAL

New ideas and themes for Coin Shows are often difficult to come by, so when an unusual or successful show is held, and reported by numismatic media, we generally find on analysis, that the club concerned has taken full advantage of its environment, be it commercial or industrial. This kind of creative planning is what makes a coin club a viable organization.

The Sudbury Coin Club, in hosting the O.N.A. convention, weaved the nearby nickel industry into its programme, thereby making it a notable attraction, to those who attended the show. This, I am sure, will be long remembered by the visitors. Similarly, the Halifax Coin Club, in sponsoring the last C.N.A. convention, employed an identical approach. It not only had some of its members dressed up in old style Royal Naval uniforms, but did arrange short trips on a replica of the famed schooner "Bluenose", which graces the reverse of our 10¢ piece. These clubs not only took advantage of their environments, but associated the special attraction directly to numismatics - "Now thats what I call performance."

Most clubs in different parts of the country are not so fortunate in being able to relate their special attraction to numismatics, but they have and do rely on associated commercial establishments and organizations to assist them in making their shows worthwhile events. The point I am making is that through a process of creative thinking and planning, it is possible to develop an unusual or unique coin show.

At our last meeting, one of our club members made a passing suggestion on a possible plan for a coin show, and it almost went unnoticed. On a closer analysis of this suggestion, one could hear screams from the four corners of the globe, pleading for attention and I am now referring to the C.O.C.C. sponsoring an "International Coin Exhibition" as our theme for the Fourth Annual Coin Show in 1972.

To my knowledge, no coin club in Canada or the United States has ever attempted a show of such magnitude, and I believe it will be the first of its kind on this continent. Such a plan would most assuredly receive wide public attention and recognition by the C.N.A. and A.N.A.

The City of Ottawa has an excellent concentration of Embassies and High Commissioners representing over 50 foreign countries. The initial reaction from a selected few of these representatives was most encouraging, and indications were expressed that if an official request was received to participate in such an Exhibition, it would be favourably considered by the country concerned.

I am confident that an "International Coin Exhibition", carefully developed and planned would be a historical event in numismatics, not only for this club, but for this continent.

Al Driega

Editor

THIRD ANNUAL COIN SHOW BY THE C.O.C.C. - 1 & 2 MAY 1971

For the benefit of those who were unable to attend the show, the following will give you some descriptive highlights of the occasion.

A total of 32 competitive displays were entered for the 9 awards in 8 categories. The head judge of the show, Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson, Honorary President of the C.N.A. stated, at the night of the banquet, that the calibre and detail of the displays was one of the best he has seen. As a matter of fact, he stated that the marking between 1st and 2nd place for many awards was such that he had to call for several discussions with the other two judges before a first and second could be determined. The other two judges were, Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada collection, and Mr. R. C. Willey, Historian for the C.N.A. The remarks of Mr. Ferguson were of some consolation to the second place winners.

The following awards were presented:

Gold Coins - The Embassy of Venezuela Trophy-	First:Mr. J. Roberts Second:Dr.E.Velasco
World Coins - The Sheldon S.Carroll Plaque-	First:Dr.E.Velasco Second:Mrs.R.McQuade
Canadian Decimal - The Tom Grossman Trophy-	Mr.J.Roberts
Tokens & Medals - The Douglas Ferguson Trophy-	First:Mr.J.Roberts Second:Mr.E.Forrest
Paper Money - The Norman W.Williams Trophy-	First:Mr.W.King Second:Dr.E.Velasco
Topical - The Peter Degraaf Plaque-	First:Dr.F.Pace Second:Mr.A.Driega
General - The Andy Winn Plaque-	First:Dr.E.Velasco Second:Miss J.Cameron
Junior - The Jack Roberts Plaque-	First:Mr.N.H.Harris Second:Miss C.Sullivan

The "Best of Show" award, the Norval Parker Memorial Trophy, in memory of the late Mr. Norval Parker, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, was won for the second consecutive year by Dr. Ernesto Velasco, Economic Counsellor, Embassy of Venezuela.

The special award of merit from the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers Association for the year 1971, was awarded jointly to Mr. A. Driega and Mrs. R. McQuade.

One of the most unique displays in the miscellaneous category, was a number of attractive jewellery items made out of gold and silver coins, and appropriately entitled "Numismatics in Jewellery."

There were seven non-competitive displays which I thought were equally attractive and interesting as the competitive displays. Several of these were eye catchers, particularly the two exhibits by foreign countries, namely, the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia. They displayed the colourful Badge and Order of their respective countries.

The International Nickel Company had a stand-up display case, which showed all the pure nickel coins of the world since 1881, and just in case you did not have time to count them, there were 232 coins from 65 countries.

The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa had an artistic collection of steel plate engravings showing a representative sample of the items they printed over the years. It included money, stamps, bonds, coupons, excise and gas stamps etc. This display, under glass, measured approximately 3' x 4' and had a heavy ornate frame around it.

The Royal Canadian Mint had 2 displays. The most interesting one, of course, was the one entitled "Bullion to Finished Coin." It showed a sample of a copper slab, silver ingot and coinage silver. These were arranged in a orderly fashion which depicted the various processes involved in making coins. There was the rolled fillet and scissel followed by samples of cut and annealed blanks, then on to marked and finished blanks. A 50¢ die piece with the heavy collar was also included in the display.

A case which showed some interesting "reverses" on Roman coins, and a proof set of Capital States of the Union series, capped off the non-competitive displays.

Thirteen Bourse tables were located around the perimeter of the banquet room with the competitive displays located in the center space. This provided adequate room for the public to move freely from Bourse tables to displays.

The Information and Door Prize tables were located just outside one of the entrances to the banquet room. Sample copies of "Coin World" weekly newspaper was a big attraction with the general public, as were copies of our monthly bulletin.

One of the disappointments of the event was the poor attendance at the Banquet, which was down approximately by half from last year. I had the distinct feeling at meetings prior to the show, that a better turn-out than this was expected, - "Thats not performance."

A.W.D.

EDWARD VII AND HIS FARTHINGS

"The farthing is a truly great little coin. It is an old friend of many numismatists, from schoolboy to wealthy investor, and the reign of Edward VII gives us a fine short series of these coins," so says Robert Hurding.

Edward VII, of the House of Saxe-Coburg, came to the throne on January 22, 1910, as the eldest surviving son of Queen Victoria. At the time he was 59 years old. His reign lasted only until 1910, when he died at the age of 68.

Although he acceded early in 1901, the first coins bearing the portrait of Edward VII were not issued until 1902. The entire issue of farthings (1902 to 1910) was specially darkened by the Mint before being put into circulation. The Royal Mint was unable to say what particular process was used for this darkening. However, it is known that the main reagent was sodium thiosulphate, commonly known as photographer's hypo. The reason for this darkening process was that newly minted farthings were often mistaken for gold half-sovereigns, but the darkened farthings could be distinguished at a glance.

MONEY: IT'S OUR HOT NEW EXPORT PRODUCT

It looks as though money could become a hot new export item for Canada, says Clive Baxter in the Financial Post.

There are some 90 countries in the world without their own mints and supplying them with coins can be a very profitable business.

This has been the discovery of the Royal Canadian Mint since it was turned loose from the Department of Finance and made into a Crown corporation -to quote the Government Act of 1969- "the objectives of minting coins in anticipation of profit."

"We have a real competitive advantage," said Mr. Gordon Hunter, the Master of the Mint, "we can generally buy copper and nickel in Canada at prices below those in world markets. Other mints have to pay the world price and that gives us quite an edge."

So far, Canada has only two foreign customers. Singapore contracted in January last year for six million cupro-nickel blanks to be made into 10¢ coins. Then in April the central bank of Brazil placed an order for 84 million cupro-nickel blanks to be made into 50 centavos coins. They were to be shipped at a rate of seven million every month.

Not only have these export contracts turned out to be profitable, but they came as life savers for the mint when it was passing through a difficult time.

Canada's domestic requirements have dropped the past two years. Now, that it is a crown corporation and not a Government Department that decline would have meant letting go quite a few of the 300 employees. These workers are not just normal workers, but many of them have been at the mint for twenty five years, so the export orders gave them just enough to keep everybody busy.

There is still more business to be had by competing mints, and much that Canada hopes to get.

DISPLAY

You display some coins in an old glass box
The people all come to stare and gawk.
You display some shiny, some old, some new
Some worth a fortune, but only to you;
Some with a future, but more with a past
Like a book on a shelf that you read at last.

A coin tells a story of Kings and Queens
Of countries that were and are
Some show the past and things that last
Some show the future, some not so far
And there are many stories we learn from the past.

Tom Sullivan

Poet
Pro tem

WHAT'S IN A NAME

J.E.Roberts

Back in 1891 when F.R.E. Campeau was President and P.X. Paquet was secretary, the Club was known as the OTTAWA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. I often wonder why it was given that title. Could it be that the members were ranking Civil Servants, wealthy pioneer merchants, members of Parliament, or because the Capital of Canada was deserving of a more prestigious appellation.

How about the present name of our Club - the City of Ottawa Coin Club? Many could ask; Is it only interested in those who collect coins and does it have any interest in collectors of Decorations, Medals and Paper Currency? Does the name also imply that membership is restricted to the employees or residents of the City of Ottawa? Is it really a club in the truest sense of the word? How was the name born or adopted?

The successful 1967 C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa inspired the Convention Committee to recommend that the two responsible Clubs should unite into one club. The names of the Ottawa Coin Club and the Capital City Coin Club posed a problem as neither wanted to lose their identity. In order to hasten the union, much give and take evolved, and in February 1968 the united Clubs became known as the City of Ottawa Coin Club, and I agreed to stay on as President for one year.

What has happened since then for me to become disenchanted with the name? Not only the questions posed above, but for a more immediate concrete reason. Those who attended the April meeting will recall that I again suggested our Club should try to hold an International Numismatic Exhibition as most countries have diplomatic services in Canada's capital. Al Driega has pushed the idea to such a stage that your 1971 Exhibition Committee has taken concrete steps to determine the interest in such an exhibition. Would Foreign Embassies be really interested in taking part in an Exhibition sponsored by an organization called CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB? I maintain they would be more favorably impressed and inclined to fully participate if the International Numismatic Exhibition was sponsored by the OTTAWA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Mainly this change would convince all potential members that our members are interested in the full field of NUMISMATICS, and we would be carrying on the original name used by those pioneer NUMISMATISTS in the latter part of the 19th century.

NOTICE OF MOTION:

Be it resolved; That Section 1, Article I of the Constitution and all other references to the name "City of Ottawa Coin Club" be amended to read, "OTTAWA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY."

Moved by J.E.Roberts and seconded by A. Driega that this motion be discussed and voted upon at the regular June meeting.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT REPORT ISSUED APRIL 27, 1971

Number of pieces

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MARCH 1970</u>	<u>TO MARCH 31, 1971</u>	<u>MARCH 1971</u>	<u>TO MARCH 31, 1971</u>
\$1.00	796,002	1,636,022	489,000	2,383,065
50¢	582,002	1,208,022	586,000	1,204,030
25¢	488,002	4,372,002	500,000	4,504,014
10¢	830,002	5,290,002	1,980,000	6,000,010
5¢	306,002	1,842,002	678,000	4,032,010
1¢	<u>21, 222,002</u>	<u>60,312,002</u>	<u>20,976,000</u>	<u>50,358,010</u>
	24, 224,012	74,660,052	25,209,000	68,481,139
Uncirculated Coin Sets	26,129	52,605	18,202 (a)	42,487(b)
Uncirculated Dollars	15,312	30,695	12,529	33,387

(a) Includes 3,950 sets @ \$12.00 each and 1,964 sets @ \$6.50 each.

(b) Includes 8,396 sets @ \$12.00 each and 4,244 sets @ \$6.50 each.

COIN PRODUCED JANUARY 1 - MARCH 31, 1971

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>No. of pieces</u>
\$1.00	2,586,511
50¢	1,605,782
25¢	21,685,766
10¢	8,085,762
5¢	7,465,762
1¢	62,975,534
	<u>104,405,117</u>

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD MAY 31, 1971, AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL.

Members please note that the fourth Monday falls on a holiday (May 24th), so the meeting has been advanced to May 31st.



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

JUNE 1971

NUMBER 6

MAY MONTHLY MEETING

The 41st meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on May 31st. with the President in the chair. There were 33 members and 3 guests present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Reporting on the annual coin show held May 1-2, 1971, Jack Roberts said there were 13 competitive displays and 2 non-competitive displays. The total income for the show was \$1287.75, disbursements were \$1237.24, making a net profit of \$45.51. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by Dr. Pace that this report be adopted.

The President read a letter from Tom Grossman, resigning as second vice-president, and also as a member of the club. Dr. Pace moved that the letter from Tom Grossman be turned over to the President in hopes that he can persuade Tom to remain a member of our club, seconded by John McCormick.

The President read a letter that has been sent to each embassy and High Commission in regards to our proposed 1972 exhibition. Six replies have been received.

Dr. Pace moved a motion of thanks to the members of the coin show committee for their work in making the show a success, seconded by Miss Jean Cameron. Miss Cameron mentioned that we had received coverage of our show in the Cornwall newspaper.

The President read a letter from Al Driega, in which these points were raised: (1) Al moved that a vote of thanks be made to Ruth McQuade for her tremendous work for the club, and the increased work load she has accepted in the past few weeks to prepare for the 1972 show, seconded by Paul Sullivan. (2) Al requested that although it was up to the President to appoint a chairman for the 1972 coin show, he would prefer, that should his name be raised, he would want the members at large to vote on this decision.

After a lengthy discussion, Jack Roberts stated that he was free to fill this position. Jack stated that with all the work involved in planning the 1972 show, it may be advisable to have a full time chairman. The President stated that as replies are coming in, we shall be able to judge the amount of work to be done, and suggested that we leave this idea until the August meeting. Peter Degraaf moved that Al Driega be made chairman of the 1972 coin show, seconded by Ruth McQuade.

Tom Shipman reported on the O.N.A. Sudbury convention. He suggested that slides and films be ordered for every meeting. The President stated this was being done.

Tom Muir was nominated by Hec Dagenais to be our club delegate to the C.N.A. convention in Vancouver. This appointment was made by the President.

The President appointed Ruth McQuade a director of the club to replace Tom Sullivan.

Hec Dagenais collected 55¢ in fines from members not wearing their name tags.

Chas Terry stated he had slides of the banquet to show after the meeting, which were enjoyed.

The door prize was won by Jack Phillips.

An auction was held after the meeting with Dick Nash as auctioneer, assisted by Ruth McQuade. During the auction, Mr. Potter came in with Mr. Pittman, president of the C.N.A. and Mr. Pittman was asked to auction two pieces, which he did in his own inimitable style.

Notice of motion: To be discussed and voted upon at the regular June meeting.

Be it resolved: That section 1, article 1 of the Constitution and all other references to the name "City of Ottawa Coin Club" be amended to read, "Ottawa Numismatic Society."

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC EXHIBITION

From the many requests sent to foreign embassies and high commissions in Ottawa to participate in the City of Ottawa Coin Club "International Numismatic Exhibition" in 1972, quite a number of acknowledgements have since been received stating that the request has been forwarded to their respective countries for further consideration. Many have expressed a sincere appreciation for being asked to participate, and a few have also wished us much success in this venture. It is hoped that sufficient acknowledgements will come before the next meeting, so that a more detailed report can be given.

It is intended that selected members will be asked to assume certain responsibilities in connection with this Exhibition, and it is hoped these persons will accept these duties. It is realized that we can easily say "no" to such a request, and offer the excuse that we are too busy to commit ourselves, but think twice before you give a negative response to this.

This is YOUR show and its success will be measured by YOUR efforts.

TOKEN COLLECTORS

This month's issue of the O.N.A. Journal gave a list of bread tokens. This list was compiled by W.D.Ham. This list is to be continued next month. This O.N.A. June journal will be on view at our next meeting.

EDITORIAL

During my recent trip to Germany and England, I made a point to arm myself with a few duplicate Canadian coins to use as bargaining agents at a few coin shows I hoped to visit.

At Lahr, Germany, which is located in the southern part of the country, just north of Basil, Switzerland, I made several valiant attempts at finding a coin shop, to see what they had to offer. Needless to say, I was disappointed to learn that in the city of Lahr, which has a population of over 40,000, there were no coin shops as we know them here in Canada. I was informed at several banks which had Numismatic Departments, that they only sell coins, but do not buy direct from individuals. The coins, both gold and silver, were not very extensive and their selection was indeed limited. Price-wise they were perhaps a little cheaper than here in Canada.

One particular bank in Lahr had a young teller, who could converse quite well in English, so I approached him for more details as to why there were no coin shops in the city. From the conversation that ensued, I was led to believe that coins would be accepted by the banks, who in turn would send them to Berlin to selected dealers, who would make an offer, which in turn would be passed to the bank, and thence on to the customer, who either accepted or not. I presume the bank would then pay you the offered price if you accepted, and in turn would pay the dealer, less some handling charges. In order to accomplish such a transaction in Lahr, it would take about three weeks. I do not know if this method of selling is standard throughout Germany, or only used in smaller cities and towns. I would think that cities the size of Dusseldorf or Munich, would have proper coin shops, where the art of buying and selling is less cumbersome. None the less, it was an interesting if not a disappointing experience.

As my time was limited in London, I decided not to spend time looking for dealers as such, but to see the coins and medals section of the British Museum. After spending several delightful hours in the manuscript room of the museum, and spell bound by the Egyptian displays of ancient gold jewellery, I gradually homed in the coins and medals section, only to be met with my second disappointment. Apparently one has to make an appointment the day before to visit this section, and even then, acceptance is subject to whether or not museum staff will be available. In making an appointment one must state in rather precise terms what type of coins they wish to see. From what I could see past the outside doors, no coins are displayed as such, but must be brought out to special room where they can be viewed. Space limitations dictates this type of arrangement in the British Museum. Just thinking of what one might see in this section, just boggles the imagination.

This month's issue has the fourth in the series of Fellow Member sketches, which was a pleasure to print.

The drawings on page 6 are not meant to be accurate, but to illustrate the point.

THE NUMISMATIC LIFE OF

ART. GRAHAM

In the middle thirties, while attending High School, I made the acquaintance of one Russell G.W. Dick, who was helping the family finances by keeping a Smallwares store. Some evenings I would spend in the back of the store, sometimes rolling the cents in papers. A few of the large cents were in circulation in those days, and I set aside, for my own interest, the different dates. This collection languished in a drawer until it came to light in 1948, when it again aroused my curiosity, and I inquired of the Master of the Mint as to what dates has been produced. He did not wish to be bothered. Weeks later a friend informed me that there was a group meeting in Ottawa who were interested in coins, and my name had been given to them. I soon received an invitation from a Captain Carroll to attend a meeting, which I did, in the Fall of 1948. I believe this was the first meeting of the Ottawa Coin Club, and I joined as member number 15.

When the Canadian Numismatic Association was founded in 1950, the first 20 members of the Ottawa Coin Club were declared "Charter Members". When, a few years later, Life Memberships became available at \$100.00, Sheldon S. Carroll was awarded No. 1 and Art. Graham No. 2.

Coin collecting in my early days seemed more fun than now. We met in private homes and the lowly could rub shoulders with the great, we could listen, question and learn. We exchanged knowledge and coins. I have been given tokens which today trade for \$50.00. The personal competition seemed to be friendly and the high pressure search for the perfect flan did not exist, although we always tried to improve our pieces. The speculator was seldom heard of.

For ten years or so, I collected in peaceful enthusiasm. I held several minor offices in the Club and made many friendships which I will always cherish. Then the man came! Six times my apartment was broken into and I did not take heed. I wanted those ever so romantic disks to be readily at hand. The seventh time all was lost, and I could claim but a small fraction of the insurance. In court a man admitted all entries, and swore he was an agent. This man spent a few months in jail, but nothing was recovered.

I started collecting again, this time specializing in Portuguese domestic and colonial issues. In two years the man came again. This time it was insured and I got the \$2,500.00 they cost. I have not collected since.

Now under the influence of Major Carroll, and others, I soon came to realize that the books were an important facet of collecting and often the most interesting. Under their guidance I started my library and another one was started for the C.N.A. Mr. Tom Beatty was custodian of the latter, which was a Lending Library and from which books were mailed to any member for the cost of the postage. The first 6 or 7 years Tom was not too busy, but in time it was evident to me that he needed help, and the library needed promotion. The Hobby had been good to me and I saw here a chance to give something in return. I wrote to Cec. Tannahill, who was then President, pointing out Tom's need for assistance and the Library's need for promotion, and offering to accept the job if none better could be found. I think I had the job by return mail and along with it a grant of \$125.00 from the Regina Coin Club. For the next seven years I was Treasurer and Assistant to the Librarian of the C.N.A. Each year I bugged the

Convention host club for funds and was so successful that the Head Office stepped in and cut me off. I canvassed all publishers for donations of their latest works and had them reviewed in the C.N. Journal. The Library is still getting them.

I encouraged private donations by publishing a list of donors each month, and with a little encouragement from Alf. Petrie, the Editor, I wrote little promotional blurbs to go with it. Alf gave me a By-line for this, but the next Editor deleted the By-line. The list of donors still appears.

The increase in number of books was so rapid that an index was required, so I produced and maintained a 3 card index which is in use today, but fast running our of style I am told. From this I produced three library lists including the last one.

I obtained an annual Library Grant which reached the generous sum of \$300.00. With what I could scrounge from Conventions, I once had \$500.00 to spend. The big account was for binding, but with the advice of Major Carroll and Tom Beatty, I purchased books from dealers and publishers to cover every numismatic subject.

After seven years I think the Library had had just about all I could offer. It was time for a change, so I resigned. I still support the Library as opportunity affords and I am appointed annually by the President, a Director of the Library along with Major Carroll and Fred Bowman.

I enjoyed the work very much and no words can describe the thrills one gets from the unexpected support and encouragement. I still buy books for my own library, although I feel I shouldn't, and my latest effort has been to try and create 10 complete sets of Royal Canadian Mint Reports. I now count 8 sets, one in the Library, and I know of two others that lack only one issue each.

Like a lot of bad pennies I always turn up at the Annual Convention. I have not missed one yet and hope to be in Vancouver this year.

I have been a member of two C.N.A. Convention Committees and one local Show committee, and I have served as a volunteer on several others.

Arthur D. Graham

FAMOUS PEOPLE ON BANKNOTES

Colin Narbeth has written an article on this subject. He says that a new collector can build a collection of famous people which are the work of the finest engravers in the world. One can include the mythological characters of ancient Greece, Hermes, Zeus, Apollo and Pericles, shown on many Greek notes. Capt. Cook has appeared on New Zealand notes. Columbus has featured on many notes. On the reverse of some notes can be found pictures by famous artists. On an East Africa 100 rupees is a portrait of 'Kaiser Bill' as a young man. Cervantes and a scene from his famous character Don Quixote covers the sides of a Spanish 100 peseta note.

However, not all people who appear on notes are well known, as often they show bank presidents or managers. Finding out about the people on bank notes should make a very interesting study.

THE HABSBURG JAW



The Royal House of Habsburg dominated the European political scene from the 15th-17th century. Many of their contemporary portraits are available today in museums in Europe. The characteristic Habsburg face shows a prominent lower jaw (Habsburg Jaw) a humped nose (Habsburg nose) and a prominent lower lip (Habsburg lip), but the chief facial feature of the Habsburgs is the protrusion of the lower jaw.

The term PROGNATHISM means protruding jaw, which may be severe enough that the lower incisors overlap the upper ones. This prognathism may not become apparent until adolescence, and becomes more marked with age. This deformity is particularly well seen in the five generations of Spanish line between 1500-1700 A.D. Charles V was the last and his deformity was so great that he could not close his mouth, and looked half witted.

It is believed that these features are factual, so we find that coins and medals may serve as a prime source for history of medicine and disease.



A medal of Charles I of Spain and Charles V of Austria shows an increase in prognathism with age and the appearance of a humped nose. A medal of Marie of Austria shows familiar prognathism. A medal of Frederick III is the earliest medallic representation of prognathism among the Habsburgs.

A coin of King Antiochus VII shows the artistic license taken by ancient coin engravers, which gave a degree of prognathism to the Ptolemies and the Seleucid monarchs.

Carlos II of Spain was most severely affected. His inability to produce an heir resulted in the Habsburgs disappearance from the Spanish throne.

The number of coin styles suggest that the Habsburgs were neither depressed by, or ashamed of their abnormality. If they had wanted to restrict the knowledge of their appearance, they could have prohibited the appearance of their profiles on coinage. At that time coins frequently showed crests or religious symbols. In the Holy Roman Empire this was the custom, but periodically coins were minted showing the profile of the king and displaying the prognathism even more obviously than did portraits.

The question has been raised by a plastic surgeon, who wondered if an operation had been available in the 16th century, whether there would have been an improvement in the personality of the Habsburgs. It seems unlikely that even modern-day plastic surgery would have altered Philip II's decision to launch the Armada, and thus change the balance of world power which followed its defeat.

This study shows that coin art in depiction of disease is a reliable source for medical history. So the physician's interest in money need not be limited to the collection of fees.

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.

R.M.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

COINAGE PRODUCTION

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>APRIL 1971</u>	<u>TO APRIL 30, 1971</u>
\$1.00	421,996	3,008,507
.50¢	185,335	1,791,117
.25¢	7,865,335	29,551,101
.10¢	2,425,335	10,511,097
5¢	2,005,335	9,471,097
1¢	<u>18,988,095</u>	<u>81,963,629</u>
	31,891,431	136,296,548

The Royal Canadian Mint will distribute monthly, effective May 1, 1971, a release showing the number of pieces of each denomination produced during the preceding month, as well as the total for the current year.

The monthly press release showing the number of pieces issued has been discontinued.

PROPOSED MEDAL - INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC EXHIBITION - 1972

Serious consideration will be given to producing an appropriate medal to commemorate the International Numismatic Exhibition in 1972. Before such action is taken we will first have to have a design for such a medal. As in all cases where such a medal is struck, there is always the interesting task of designing and selecting an appropriate motif. As the old saying goes, many heads are better than one - so put your thinking caps on, sharpen your quill, and with bold or timid strokes, fashion what you would consider to be an appropriate design for our medal.

You have the following facts to work on:

1. It is an International Numismatic Exhibition
2. Sponsored by C.O.C.C. (may be changed to Ottawa Numismatic society)
3. Date July 15, 16th, 1972
4. To be held in Chateau Laurier Hotel

You don't have to be an artist, just give us your rough sketches - its the idea we want. We will have an artist (free of charge) do the final finished sketches for the membership at large, to select the appropriate choice.

Submit one or twenty, we will consider them all.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB WILL BE HELD
AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL JUNE 28, 1971



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club



P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

JULY-AUGUST 1971

NUMBER 7

Postal Code K2A 1T2

JUNE MONTHLY MEETING

The 42nd meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on June 28th. The President was in the chair. There were 31 members and 2 guests present. Due to the absence of the secretary, the President read the minutes of the previous meeting. Dr. Pace asked that the reference to the letter from Tom Grossman be changed to "the discretion of the President". Otherwise the minutes were read and adopted.

The President stated that Tom Grossman will remain a member of our club. It was decided that a second vice President was not needed.

Jack Roberts was appointed our delegate to the A.N.A. Convention in Washington.

Al Driega reported on the 1972 convention and said that 16 replies have been received and 7 further letters have been written. Al read a list of people that have been asked to make up our 1972 committee. This list will be published later after he has confirmed they will take on the jobs offered. We should decide on or around July 15th the space that will be required for next year's convention.

The President decided we didn't have a quorum, so Michael Curry was temporarily appointed as 2nd vice president.

When it came time to vote on our proposed change of name, several people expressed their opinion, among them: Mr. Allan, McRae, Potter, Roberts, Driega, Shipman, Curry, Orach, Doug McKay and Tom Beatty. Hec. Dagenais had a copy of an early bulletin, printed when Ed Forrest was Editor, which stated: City of Ottawa Institute of NumismaticS - the capital letters spell COINS. Brian Topping came prepared with his thoughts on the matter, as he told us:

Our group is hardly charismatic
 Who would know us Numismatic
 Should we offend propriety
 Calling ourselves society?

A nucleus, centre, locus, hub,
 What's wrong with being called a club?
 Nosology, semantics, pall
 'Tis time we all got on the ball
 Heads or tails we're sure to loose

cont'd

If all we do is cry the blues.
Each giving, in his own way
May guide the club along the way.

When the vote was taken, the result indicated that we remain "The City of Ottawa Coin Club."

Don McRae suggested we buy a coin finder and groups go out on week-ends. This idea was favourably received.

Hec Dagenais collected 50¢ in fines.

It was stated last month that we had made a profit on our last coin show, but as we originally anticipated, we made a loss.

Hec Dagenais moved the meeting adjourn. This was followed by the showing of some slides by Dr. Pace, which were very worth while and enjoyed.

EDITORIAL

In a recent article in the NUMISMATIST, it was noted that an award is to be presented annually by the A.N.A. for the best Club or Regional publication on the basis of "communication" (the best invention since the wheel).

Your editorial staff feels that your Club Bulletin would make an excellent entry for this competition. The following are the rules established for this competition:

Few people whether collectors or numismatists or neither, will deny that communication is important. Communication takes many forms, conversations, letters, lectures, newspapers, magazines and coin club publications being those most used by collectors.

Believing the various publications issued by coin clubs and other numismatic organizations to be of great importance to the hobby, the ANA should promote them. To this end the board of governors, at its St. Louis convention, approved awards to be given annually in recognition of outstanding publications issued by member clubs. The first such awards will be given at the 1971 annual convention for publications issued during 1970.

Separate awards are offered to local clubs and to state or regional groups, national organizations being excluded. The rules and procedure are simple: submit one copy of each 1970 issue of the publication to the ANA executive director, not later than Jan. 31, 1971. Publications must have been issued on a quarterly or more frequent basis to be eligible. Judging will be done under direction of the ANA Awards committee chairman by a panel of not less than five members. Selection will be on the basis of the general appearance, newness, composition, quality and aptness of illustrations (if any appear), arrangement and relative interest to readers.

You can help our competitive entry by contributing worthy articles. We know of a number of members who will soon be touring Europe, visiting Coin Shops and Mints. Some are planning to attend Coin Shows and National conventions, and some have even started very important numismatic projects. It is from these people in particular, from whom we would like to hear. Your efforts will be appreciated by the membership and will go a long way towards keeping your bulletin interesting and enjoyable. Remember, communication is the biggest thing since the wheel, and it really doesn't matter if you are a big or small wheel.

A.W. Driega.

THE CROOKSTON DOLLAR
Ruth McQuade



The story of the "Crookston Dollar" is the story of how fantasy or fiction overcame fact. It is also the story of Mary Queen of Scots or Mary Stuart of Scotland.

There have been so many books written about her, and so many poems and sonnets and plays, that it is difficult to know the true facts. We do know that she was born in 1542, the daughter of James V and Mary of Guise, and at the age of six, she was betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. She went to France, where she lived in the court of Queen Catherine de Medici, where debauchery and murder were a cause for daily excitement. At the age of 15 she married Francis, but he died two years later and she returned to Scotland.

Mary was liked by her people as she was a woman of beauty and an accomplished wit. As a catholic she was in collision with John Knox and his reformers. John Knox hated her and much of her wickedness that we believe in today comes from the writings of John Knox. She was brilliant and she had courage, but she lived in a time where there was so much strife and bitterness and with only scoundrels to advise her, she had no chance. She could be a kind and faithful friend or a deadly dangerous enemy. It is difficult to know whether to like or hate her.

We know that she married Lord Darnley, who was weak minded and thoroughly disreputable, but he was the father of James VI of Scotland and James I of England. She later married Bothwell and he domineered her.

Mary lived for only 45 years but there were a number of coins minted in her reign.

The 7th coinage produced a coin called the Mary Ryall. The order in council states: 'It is statute and ordainit be our Soveranis Quene and Kingis Majisties, with avyse of the Lordis of their Majisties privie Counsall; That thair be cunziet ane penny of silver callet the Mary Ryall the fynes of eleven deniers fyne. and of weicht ane unce Troie weicht weicht with twa granes of remeid alswell of weicht as fynes; havand on the ane syde ane palme-tree crownit' ane schellpadoke* crepand up the shank of the samyn, an axell about the tree wrytten therein! DAT GLORIA VIRES the date of the yeir thair under with this circumscription begynning at ane thirsill, EXVRGAT DEVS ET DISSIPENTVR INIMICI EIUS; and on the uther syde our saidis soveranis armis coverit with ane close crown ane thirsill on ilk side, with this circumscription begynning at ane croce directlie above the crown, MARIA ET HENRICVS DEI GRATIA REGINA ET REX SCOTORVM; the said penny to half cours for xxx sh money of this realme, the twa pairt for xx sh and the third pairt for x sh all of this samyn fynes and prent and of weicht equivalent; to witt the two pairt of weicht xvi deniers and the third pairt of viii deniers.'

Many years later and after many stories had been written about Mary a story appeared that a tree on the grounds of Crookston castle was historically connected with the courtship of Lord Darnley and Mary. Research has proved that Darnley never went near Crookston castle before or after his wedding. The tree on the grounds of this aging castle was a yew tree not a palm.

The stories continued and about 200 years after this coin was minted someone starting calling the palm tree on the coin a yew, and finally the coin somehow acquired the name "Crookston Dollar".

We know the stories of Mary have been embroidered to suit many writers, and perhaps it is possible the tree on the coin could be mistaken for a yew, but it seems incredible that they could go so far as to change the name from the Mary Ryall to the Crookston Dollar.

However Isn't it a facinating story?

*tortoise

EXHIBITION OF MILITARY AND HISTORICAL CANADIANA

J.D.Ferguson F.R.N.S.

The 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, one of Canada's most historic regiments, held an unusually interesting exhibition of military and historical Canadiana at their Armory in Montreal from April 17th to 28th. It took precedence among the best exhibitions of its kind to be offered in this country. The Colonel of the Regiment, Lt. Col. James Domville, Mr. Charles P. De Volpi, the General Chariman and their various committees deserve heartiest congratulations on this splendid show.

Major-General Bernatchez gave valuable cooperation on behalf of the Quebec Command of the Canadian Army. The exhibition was made possible by generous loans of selected material from Canadian private collections. All objects displayed were arranged in specially constructed cases, with descriptions on clearly printed cards, and a detailed outline of the material was given in an excellent printed catalogue some eighty pages in length that also indicated source collections from which the loans came.

The material consisted of notable examples of early Canadian prints and pictures, plans, maps and charts, books and pamphlets, Canadian silver miniatures, firearms, manuscripts and documents, as well as medals and decorations. The more than two hundred historic Canadian medals, including decorations won by Canadians in the armed services, were largely from the Ferguson Collection. Fifty-two medals presented to Indians in Canada, including a number of unique or unpublished examples, were a featured part of the displays. Some of the unique or extremely rare items shown from the Ferguson Collection were:

- a) The gold medal presented to General Townshend, Third in Command at the siege of Quebec;
- b) The silver medal offered to William Pitt, Prime Minister of Great Britain, commemorating the same event, as well as the medal given him on the capture of Montreal and the completion of the British conquest of Canada;
- c) Gold Beaver Club medal of Wm. McGillivray, chief partner in the North West Company;
- d) The Reward of Merit silver medal presented by Captain Broke to Coxswain Stack of H.M.S. Shannon for his conspicuous service at the capture of the Chesapeake (the most famous frigate action of the period);
- e) Gold medal given to Lieut. James Fitzgibbon of the 49th Regiment for the capture of five hundred Americans on the shores of Lake Ontario, June 24, 1813;
- f) Field Officer's gold medal for the Battle of Chateauguay, inscribed to Major G. Macdonnell;
- g) Five decorations and medals given to Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, including the Field Officer's gold medal with bar for Chrysler's Farm;
- h) Military General Service Medal with three bars for Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm and Fort Detroit given to a Canadian private soldier;
- i) Silver Confederation Medal offered to Sir MacKenzie Bowell, former Prime Minister of Canada;
- j) The Albert Medal (V.C. of the Merchant Navy) given to a seaman of St. John, N.B., for saving the lives of the Barkentine Bend Or's crew in 1881;
- k) Gold and enamel badge of the Baronets of Nova Scotia (instituted by King James 1 in 1624).

The following Canadian holders of the Victoria Cross were present at the opening ceremony: Sgt. Major Colin Barron; Lieut. D.V. Currie; Brigadier the Honourable Milton F. Gregg; Cpl. F. Konowal; Colonel T.W. MacDowell;

cont'd

Lieut. W.H. Metcalf; Lieut.Colonel C.N. Mitchell; Major-General G.R. Pearkes; Sgt.H.H. Robson; and Colonel Paul Triquet. These heroes took the salute of the Regiment at the opening ceremony. Only once before had a larger group of Canadian V.C's been brought together in their own homeland.

The exhibition was well advertised on TV, Radio and in the press, both before the opening and while the event was in progress; because of this, and the excellent support received from organizing committees, the exhibition enjoyed wide public attendance.

It is understood that the Department of National Defence may arrange to hold further public showings of these treasures in several other centres of the Province of Quebec.

The above article is the result of an appeal to Ed Forrest for some material on medals, decorations and badges. It was reproduced from the June 1956 issue of the C.N. Journal. It is hoped this article will interest all concerned.

PRIMITIVE METAL ANIMAL MONEY FROM MALAYA

Sometime in the past, Malaya had ingot money made of lead, or a mixture of lead and tin and made into the shapes of certain animals. They used Crocodiles, Elephants, Tortoises, and Frogs. We do not know why they did not use other animals as well.

The chosen animals conformed to a definite weight pattern.

The frog weighed 24 ozs.

The tortoise weighed 28 ozs.

The elephant weighed 32 ozs.

The crocodile weighed 36 ozs.

There is a difference of 4 ounces between each animal. They also had another unknown animal which weighed between 4 and 5 ounces - this may have been used for smaller amounts or to make an addition to the weight of one of the larger animals.

Malaya also had some of this money which they called Hat money, but it looked just like a square with a small square block on it.

ANAGRAM

If you transpose what ladies wear
'Twill plainly show what harlots are;
Again, if you transpose the same
You'll see an ancient Hebrew name
Change it again, and it will shew
What all on earth desire to do;
Transpose these letters yet once more,
What bad men do you'll then explore.

Clue: the anagram has 4 letters and five words are formed with them.

From the Wit's Magazine 1784

CROSSES IN NUMISMATICS

In our April issue of the Bulletin, you will recall an article on crosses. Shortly after members received this copy, Mr. G.R.L.Potter called me and indicated that we were perpetuating a long standing misconception in stating that the Maltese Cross is an example of the cross Patté. It was my sincere intention at that time to make this correction in a timely fashion, but somehow the reminder is still in my "unactioned"

At the last meeting this real nice "Guy" reminded me that the error should be corrected quickly and I got the inference that if it were not, he would be nailing me to a different kind of cross. Now, I ask you, "who needs to be told a third time?" Frankly I would not want a cross named after me, would you?

However, getting back to our crosses, it can be clarified that the cross patté has straight outside edges (like the Victoria or Iron Cross) and the one which has a distinct concave edge where it makes two points, is the Badge of the Order of Malta and commonly referred to as the Maltese Cross. For some unexplained reason, the Maltese Cross is invariably referred to when giving an example of the Cross Patte, so I would make the suggestion that England (Victoria Cross) and Germany (Iron Cross) better get together on this one.

To come to think of it, I do not know of an occasion where the Maltese Cross was ever used on numismatic items.

Editor

IT IS SUMMER AND HERE IS A GARDEN YOU CAN PLANT WITHOUT MUCH SPACE:

- Plant 4 rows of peas: Preparation
 Perseverance
 Promptness
 Personality

- Plant 4 rows of squash: Squash gossip
 Squash criticism
 Squash indifference
 Squash negative thinking

- Plant 4 rows of lettuce: Let us be faithful to duty
 Let us be true to our obligations
 Let us obey rules and regulations
 Let us love one another

- Plant 4 rows turnips: Turn up for coin club each month
 Turn up with a smile
 Turn up with new ideas
 Turn up with determination

From San Fernando Valley Coin Club.

Answer to anagram: Veil, Vile, Levi, Live, Evil.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - COINAGE PRODUCTION

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>MAY 1971</u>	<u>TO MAY 31, 1971</u>
\$1.00	204,879	3,213,386
50¢	45,631	1,836,748
25¢	3,885,631	33,436,732
10¢	2,845,631	13,356,728
5¢	1,125,631	10,596,728
1¢	24,289,409	106,253,038
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,396,812	168,693,360

You will recall that starting last month the Mint are issuing only the number of coins produced each month.

COIN FINDERS

It was suggested at the last meeting that perhaps the Club should invest in a Coin Detecting Device which could be used by the members, particularly around a few of the historic Fort sites in the vicinity of Ottawa. This suggestion started a flurry of excitement. Members joined in echoing the possibilities such a device could provide. All these delightful thoughts were quickly brought to earth by a member who works for a construction firm. Apparently while excavating, the drillers lost an expensive drift spike, and rented a Metal Detector to find the precise spot of the spike. It picked up nails, old wheel rims, and antique horse shoes, but it failed to find the spike. This story almost stopped any further conversation, until another member offered to loan a powerful set of magnetrons to any member should they be serious about trying to locate treasures. At this point there did not seem to be any takers and the idea was about to die a natural death. However, it was suddenly fanned into life and made to exit to the accompaniment of hilarious laughter when a member stated, "Should the club decide to buy a Metal Detector, would they please consider the model which ignores Bottle Caps.

The winner of the numismatic publication mentioned by the Editor, will be announced at the Washington convention in August. However, we plan to take part in the next contest, as we will submit our 1971 bulletins.

We have some important decisions to make at our next meeting, so turn up with a smile, new ideas and some determination. THERE WILL NO BULLETIN ISSUED IN AUGUST. The August meeting will be on August 23, 1971

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CHATEAU JULY 26/71



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VOLUME 4

SEPTEMBER 1971

NUMBER 8
Postal Code K2A 1T2

JULY MONTHLY MEETING

The 43rd meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier on July 26th. There were 22 members and 1 guest present. As the minutes of the previous meeting were published in the bulletin, it was moved by Dr. Pace and seconded by Mr. Carlisle that they be adopted. The President was in the chair.

Al Driega told of his visit with Miss Hardy of External Affairs. He read a letter he had received from her. She could find nothing wrong with our letter to the Embassies, but pointed out that we were breaking new ground. She suggested that possibly we should have gone to Ext. Affaires first. There is no precedence for such an undertaking as our proposed International Numismatic Exhibition. Al said that we must now decide whether or not to proceed, take smaller accomodation, or to have an International Numismatic Exhibition put on by ourselves and invite the embassies to attend, also the P.M.

Much discussion followed. It was agreed that we give up the hotel space not required.

Dick Nash was in favour of having our own exhibition, making 1973 our objective for the International Numismatic Exhibition. He also inquired about bourse tables.

John McCormick, Mr. Bryson and Dr. Pace made various suggestions. Mr. Salsky suggested that we invite numismatic organizations instead of countries.

Hec Dagenais moved that we cancel the 1972 International coin show as originally planned, retaining the countries we now have and accepting any other affirmative replies, and reducing individual country's cost, also reducing display area, but retaining the international flavour.

Al Driega moved that we ask the P.M. to open the show, invite the Master of the Mint, and all foreign dignitaries. This was seconded by Jack Roberts.

Mr. Bryson suggested we ask banks etc. for displays of coins. It was decided that the idea of the medal be deferred until 1973. Dr. Pace asked that we obtain further information about Mr. Benson's decision to evaluate collections.

Jack Roberts suggested we draw names for the door prize. He told us of a novel idea he heard of in the U.S.A. No fines were collected. Hec Dagenais moved the meeting adjourn.

AUGUST MONTHLY MEETING

The 44th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Salle Richelieu, Chateau Laurier Hotel. There were 18 members and 1 guest present. The President Paul Sullivan was in the chair.

Al Driega stated we had received a reply from Austria wanting more information about the Exhibition. He read a proposed letter to the P.M. inviting him to open our Coin Exhibition. It was decided this letter would be delayed until the first of the year.

Jack Robert's report on the A.N.A. convention was received and excerpts will be published in this bulletin.

Regarding the July-August meetings the President suggested that a change should be made. It was suggested that we read Peter Degraaf's humour file at one meeting. Bert Burton stated the social aspect had been overlooked. Perhaps we could have a treasure hunt, a wine and cheese party or a coin roast! It was suggested by Al Driega that the Programme director look into this.

Al Driega stated he had written to the President of the International Numismatic Assoc. Inc. asking for more particulars about this association.

Jack Roberts was appointed Nomination officer for the C.O.C.C. Al Driega requested items for the bulletin.

John Orach won the door prize, which was given to the guest. The meeting adjourned.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Re: The Maltese Cross

.....I cannot agree that its edges are concave. They do not curve inward; they form an angle which points inward. Also, a true Maltese cross is so arranged that any point is equidistant from the points on either side of it.

There are numerous examples of the use of the Maltese cross in numismatics. Malta, as can be expected, has many, from the days of its rule by the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. The silver 2 tari of 1741 (Craig #7, page 387) shows the cross as the main type. There is also one on the gold 20 scudi variously dated from 1764 to 1772. Nearly all the silver crowns of Tuscany from 1765 to 1850 show the arms superimposed on a Maltese cross, or at least a cross with arms like those of a Maltese cross. Last, but not least, we have the French Louis d'or à la Croix de Malte, issued from 1718 to 1719.

Maltese Cross

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



Any drawings that have appeared or will appear in these bulletins, are not accurate drawings, but are for illustration purposes.

EDITORIAL

Very shortly the City of Ottawa Coin Club will go through a constitutional process of selecting and voting on a new slate of officers. Some of you will recall a previous editorial on this subject which encouraged members to make themselves available for these positions. A revised constitution has previously been promulgated so the terms of reference should be well known to each member.

Our club membership appears to have remained relatively static since a number of names were removed through non-payment of dues. This is unfortunate and should give cause for concern. There is a good indication that other clubs carry on an active programme to increase membership and it has often puzzled me why it is such a difficult exercise to get new members.

The above situation has prompted me to take a gallop-poll of people in my area, friends and acquaintances at work, and who are not members of the club, to find out whether they are involved or interested in collecting coins, tokens...etc. The results were most surprising. Out of a total of 63 people contacted, 51 save or collect or have someone in the family interested in this field, with the remainder having no interest. Out of the 51; 18 do collect mint sets, 5 on a regular basis and 13 on a part or period basis. Of the 5 regular collectors, 4 are doing it for an investment point of view with the ultimate intention of passing them on to children, while the other is a serious collector. The remaining 33 people have various reasons for collecting or saving, which can be generally broken down as follows:

19 inherited coins from their parents and plan to retain them for their children, and have no intention to build up the collection, but could possibly get interested with the proper encouragement, and

14 have children who actively collect for the purpose of merit badges from organizations such as cubs, scouts ...etc.

From the above results it can be seen that the potential for new club members exists and should be actively pursued. (Yes - I did mention that there was a coin club in Ottawa and that we would be most pleased if they were to join.)

It was not surprising though to note from these contacts that some worthwhile material does exist, and should some of these people join the club, I am sure it would enhance our competitive exhibit entries at the Annual Shows. The majority of the people contacted did not really know that a coin club exists in this city, so it becomes a moot point whether our public relations is what it should be, or whether there is apathy on the part of the individual.

At our last meeting it was intimated that we have become stalemated in the aims and purpose of the club and that we need new vitality and vigor if we are to survive. Several suggestions were made on the merits of diversifying our interests or at least combining them with social activities. There was general agreement on this point.

I trust that the new officers selected this fall will take cognizance of this requirement and do all they can to promote a revitalized image in this club.

A.W.Driega
Editor

NOVA SCOTIA BADGE OF DISTINCTION

Ruth McQuade

Sometime during my younger school days, I learned that a small part of the grounds of Edinburgh castle belonged to Nova Scotia. I always pictured it as a nice square plot with a sign that said Nova Scotia, but it never occurred to me to wonder why it should be there.

Many years later I moved from London, England to Glasgow, Scotland. The first weekend there I felt we should go to Edinburgh castle where I could see this bit of Nova Scotia. I was greatly disappointed as there was nothing about Nova Scotia to see. I asked the guides and looked in guide books, but opinions differed, so I left feeling very upset. That evening my husband helped me to draft a letter to the Premier of Nova Scotia, who was then Angus MacDonald. I still have his reply. He assured me something would be done about it. He lived up to his word and later came to Edinburgh. Wearing a kilt, he unveiled a plaque to mark the spot where newly created barons were given a clod of earth as a symbol of taking over their baronies. Mr. MacDonald tipped a tray of Nova Scotian soil into the moat by the castle, and unveiled the plaque which is on the right of the entrance.



Back in 1622 Sir Wm Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, was granted possession of the land between New England and Newfoundland and planned to settle this region as New Scotland or Nova Scotia. King James VI hoped to assist in developing the colony and hoped Scottish gentlemen might help. The King decided to confer the honour of baronet on these candidates. King James died before any baronets were created, but his son Chas. I carried on with this idea, hoping to create 100 barons, later it was increased to 150. They were promised a precedence immediately after the younger sons of peers. They were to have a special addition to their coats of arms. A baronet's heir was allowed to claim knighthood as soon as he came of age. With these honours each baronet was to receive an estate of 16,000 acres in Nova Scotia, on which he could build a burgh if he liked. The first 8 baronets were created on May 28, 1625, but the project did not arouse the response the King hoped for. Each had to support 6 colonists for 2 years or pay 2000 merks in lieu thereof, and also pay Sir Wm Alexander 1000 merks. By 1627 only 35 baronets had received their patents and by 1638 only 91, and some were Englishmen.

In 1629 the baronets "that they may be better knowne and distinguished frome other persouns" were given the right to wear around their neck a badge on an orange tawny ribbon, called the Nova Scotia Badge of Distinction. Until 1929 only baronets of Scottish creation possessed a badge. In that year George V granted all baronets other than N.S. a badge.

For the purpose of giving sasine to the various baronets in the land granted to them in Nova Scotia, and because that country was so distant, the colony was declared part of the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, and sasine was appointed to be given at the castle of Edinburgh. So, it could be an erroneous belief that part of the grounds of Edinburgh castle, called Esplanade Nova Scotia, was part of Nova Scotia.

In 1631 King Charles yielded Port Royal to the French and the new colony was no longer Scottish, but he promised the baronets to maintain their rights there and continued to grant baronies in Nova Scotia up to 1637.

Until 1707 Scottish baronets were still baronets of Nova Scotia. Many baronetcies have become merged in peerages, but there are still about 100 Scottish baronets of Nova Scotia who are not peers and about half a dozen of these are descended from ancestors who once legally possessed but never saw a Nova Scotian estate.

Nova Scotians are also very proud of their ancient arms granted them by Charles 1 in 1625, from which is derived the N.S. flag. Nova Scotia has the proud distinction of being the first province and the first colony of Great Britain to possess a flag of its own.

The Nova Scotia badge of Distinction is an oval badge containing a shield with the Imperial Crown above it. The shield argent with saltire azure, in the centre of which is a small escutcheon containing the Scottish lion. Surrounding this are the words: "Pax mentis, honestae gloria." Mr. J. D. Ferguson donated one of these badges to the Nova Scotia Provincial Archives some years ago, where it may now be seen. These badges are now rare and a prized possession.

I have always been very proud of the fact that I had a hand in having this plaque erected to commemorate this event. I feel it was my good deed for my country.

The plaque bears the shield and crown and reads: "Near this spot in 1625 Sir William Alexander of Minstrie, Earl of Stirling, received sasine of lawful possession of the royal province of Nova Scotia by the ancient and symbolic ceremony of delivery of earth and stone from Castlehill by a representative of the King. Here also (1625-1637) the Scottish Baronets of Nova Scotia received sasine of their distant Baronies."

DECIMALIZATION CONTINUES

Countries that have had their own currency for only a few years are now producing coins on the decimal system.

In February Malawi introduced its system of 100 Tambala to 1 Kwacha. These coins were minted by the Royal Mint, and the ones I have seen are very nice to look at.

Zambia started its decimal system in 1968, with 100 Ngwee to 1 Kwacha. These coins were also produced by the Royal Mint.

The Gambia expected to launch its decimal currency on July 1st. They were to call the day Dalasi Day (D. day). One Dalasi is equal to 100 Bututs. I sent for a copy of the booklet issued by the Gambia Currency Board describing their new system. Everything is explained very clearly.

Everyone now knows that the decimal system is simple. Calculations are quicker and easier, with fewer errors. It will benefit shops, stores and markets and in fact everyone transacting with money.

Nigeria expects to issue decimal coins in the not too distant future. She may be the last major country to do this.

Who designed the British Columbia commemorative dollar coin?

PHILIPPINES

Paul Sullivan, F.R.N.S.

The Philippines was a Spanish colony until 1898 when it was purchased by the government of the United States of America, following the Spanish-American war. The Philippines achieved independence in 1946. The capital is Quezon City (Luzon). Coins for the Philippines have been struck in Spain, the United States and Canada.

To commemorate the visit of Pope Paul VI to the Philippines, the government of the country commissioned the Sherritt Mint of Canada to strike a suitable memento. The Philippines asked for a nickel, silver and gold One Piso coin. The silver coin was struck in the United States, the gold and nickel coins in Canada. The Sherritt Mint prepared its own working dies from the master dies prepared at the United States mint in Philadelphia. The initials "F.G." of Frank Gasparro, the engraver, show on the truncation of the busts of each profile. The dies for the gold coins were engraved by Harry Markwardt, of the Sherritt Mint.

All three coins were demonetized before they were sold to the public at prices higher than their respective face values. All inscriptions on the coins are in Tagalog.

OBVERSE DESIGN:

Portrait of Pope Paul VI facing right with "PAPA-PAULO VI" inscribed to the right of bust. The inscription around the edge of the portrait reads "PAGDALAW NG PAPA SA PILIPINAS * 1970*", which translates as "VISIT OF THE POPE TO THE PHILIPPINES *1970*".

REVERSE DESIGN:

Portrait of the President, Ferdinand E. Marcos facing left with the inscription "FERDINAND E. MARCOS" to the left of the bust. The inscription around the edge of the bust reads "PANGULO NG PILIPINAS *PISO*", which translates as "PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES *PISO*".

SPECIFICATIONS:

NICKEL ONE PISO:

Metal: pure nickel, Diameter: 38.mm, Weight 23.2 gms.,
Edge: plain, Mintage: 70,000.

GOLD ONE PISO:

Metal: .917 fine gold, Diameter: 32 mm., Weight: 19.3 gms.,
Edge: milled, Mintage: 1,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The islands of Trinidad and Tobago are situated about seven miles off the coast of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea. The two islands are about twenty miles apart. The capital city is Port of Spain, which is on the island of Trinidad.

In 1969 the Sherritt Mint of Canada struck a single coin for Trinidad and Tobago's contribution to the United Nations Food and Agricultural coin plan. The design was submitted by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

OBVERSE DESIGN:

"TRINIDAD and TOBAGO" at top, Coat of Arms with motto on ribbon, "TOGETHER WE ASPIRE - TOGETHER WE ACHIEVE" in center, the date 1969 is at the bottom.

REVERSE DESIGN:

"FOOD FOR ALL" at top, large 1 super-imposed over a branch of the Cacao plant in center, "DOLLAR" at bottom.

cont'd

SPECIFICATIONS:

Metal: Pure nickel, Diameter: 32mm., Thickness: 1.5mm.,
Weight: 12.63 gms., Edge: reeded, Mintage: 250,000

These articles on Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago, pertaining to coins produced in Canada, are not to be reprinted without the consent of Paul Sullivan.

A.N.A. CONVENTION - WASHINGTON D.C. 10-14 AUG. 1971

J.E.Roberts, the club's representative to this convention, submitted a lengthy report on its activities. One particular subject matter discussed was "suggestions as to how members can be encouraged to attend meetings." Out of the many suggestions put forth, two in particular could possibly be adopted by the club.

- (1) Invite one or two members to bring a small display to each meeting and have the members present award points for each exhibit, and present a special prize at the end of the year.
- (2) Award individual member points for participation in events and meetings during the year and award annually, a worthwhile prize.

To have some idea of the size of this convention, there were 144 Bourse tables and approximately 150 exhibits. Jack entered an exhibit in the Foreign Coins After 1500 AD, which earned him a third place. Well done!

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT REPORT

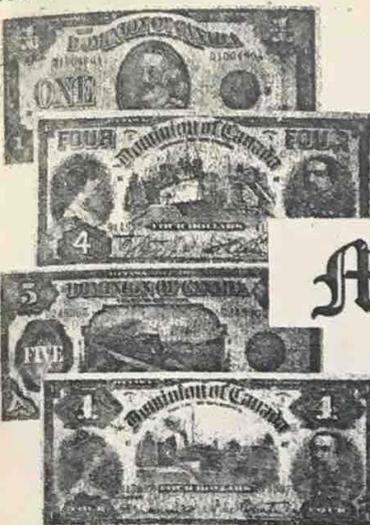
COINAGE PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>June 1971</u>	<u>To June 30, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	16,762	16,762
Nickel	\$1.00	306,996	3,520,382
	50¢	41,617	1,878,365
	25¢	41,617	33,478,349
	10¢	3,241,617	16,598,345
	5¢	1,841,722	12,438,450
Bronze	1¢	26,926,545	133,179,583
		<u>32,416,876</u>	<u>201,110,236</u>

Included in the above figures: Uncirculated coin sets 32,989 @ \$12.00
16,495 @ \$6.50, 135,857 @ \$4.00. Uncirculated Dollars Silver -
16,762, Nickel 106,152.

THE NEXT REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 27, 1971 AT
THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL.

Don't forget the smile, new ideas and determination!



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club



P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

OCTOBER 1971

NUMBER 9

Postal Code K2A 1T2

SEPTEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 45th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Richelieu Room of the Chateau Laurier on 27th Sept. with 24 members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

Al Driega stated that he had not received a reply from the International Numismatic Association.

Tom Muir, the C.O.C.C.'s representative at the C.N.A. convention held in Vancouver, gave an interesting and revealing report on convention activities. Our club was well represented at this convention by no fewer than 7 members. Jack Roberts took an active part in the competitive exhibits and took two first and one second prizes. The notable event of this convention was the honour bestowed on Guy Potter, who received the J. Douglas Ferguson gold medal for his contributions to Canadian numismatics.

Jack Roberts, as chairman of the Nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers for the following year:

- President Al Driega
- 1st Vice President Michael Curry
- 2nd Vice President Dr. Pace
- Treasurer Dick Nash
- Secretary Ruth McQuade

The President called for further nominations from the floor, and as none were received, the above slate of officers were elected.

Sheldon S. Carroll's name was put forward for nomination of life membership in the C.O.C.C.

It was stated that the C.N.A. library had been arbitrarily moved from Ottawa to Toronto after preparations and personal expense had been incurred by one of our club members, to maintain and operate the library from Ottawa. After serious deliberation, a motion was made and passed that the C.N.A. be censured for having taken this action without consulting or communicating with the C.O.C.C. It was also stated that the new Secretary-Treasurer-Librarian of the C.N.A. was not a member at the time of her appointment, so the appointment was unconstitutional.

The President, Paul Sullivan, read a letter from the O.N.A. stating that Toronto, Tillsonburg and London had put forth bids for the 1972 convention.

As there were a number of members who did not receive their bulletin before the meeting, even though they were mailed two weeks in advance of the meeting, it was decided that future bulletins would be mailed first class.

Mr. Carlisle won the door prize. Burt Burton moved the meeting adjourn. No auction was held.

EDITORIAL

In the September 1970 issue of the bulletin, I editorialized on some possible effects an increase in dues may have on clubs or organizations, and made specific reference to the C.N.A.'s proposal to increase their dues by \$2.00. From our club representative, who attended the C.N.A. annual convention in Vancouver, some membership statistics were brought back which leads one to believe that increase in dues was partly responsible for the decreased membership in the C.N.A. Although I realize I do leave myself open to criticism on this point, it is interesting to note that during the year 298 new members were enrolled in the C.N.A., while in the same period 316 dropouts and 115 resignations were recorded, for a total of 431 members. If the increase in dues was responsible for this situation, new members will have added approximately \$2,384.00 to the C.N.A. coffers, while the loss of 431 members at the old rate of dues would decrease revenue by \$2,155.00. While it can be said that a net increase in revenue was \$229.00, it is evident that there has been an overall decrease in membership of 133.

There is one club meeting in each year which is considered to be most important and that is when a new slate of officers is presented for consideration by the membership. This meeting took place on 27th September and the attendance was most disappointing and deserves comment. I find it difficult to believe that over 40 members could not find the time to attend this important meeting as an indication of their interest in the club. Such a poor turnout can only serve to negate any incentive the new slate of officers may have in formulating their plans in the months of operation ahead. We should take a good hard look at ourselves and ask if we are going to be happy with this type of performance.

At the next meeting the new officers will assume their duties and it is likely that a planning guide will be discussed and new objectives for the club established. It would be fitting and indeed, very refreshing, if there is a good turnout, after all it is YOUR club.

ARE YOU ARMIGEROUS?

That means, have you a right to bear a coat of arms? If you have this right, do you know what your coat of arms looks like? The oldest coats of arms date from the time when people wore devices on their shields and helmets to distinguish themselves in battle, for then a man was unrecognisable in his armour alone.

MANITOBA'S TOKENS

Dr. F. C. Pace

In general, little information on the trade, transportation and advertising tokens of the Province of Manitoba was available to the ordinary collector until quite recently. For example, Breton cites but one; Charlton, two principle types of this same item (Br 932) with four varieties of the second; Haxby and Willey, none at all. The repository of knowledge seems to have been the sophisticated collections of a few senior numismatists, until the appearance of D. M. Stewart's work, "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba (1960)". At about the same time, the series became known to the present writer through a casual purchase from a Montreal dealer - two or three examples - and he has followed and collected this group of tokens since, with modest success.

Of the nearly seven hundred items (from about one hundred and twenty communities) described by Stewart, many are of outstanding historical interest. In the field of early commerce, for example, one finds a unique (rarity 10) round aluminium token of 26 mm diameter for the Ile-à-la-Crosse post or fort. It bears the identification "D" over figure 11 to indicate the Saskatchewan district, which then included much of the present Manitoba. Evidently it circulated before the province entered Confederation in 1870. A second significant piece is a brass uniface bearing the words "City of Winnipeg" and thought to have been exchangeable for one barrel of drinking water, delivered to the door. Safe water, one would hope, for the city until early in this century was much prone to water-born typhoid fever and this door-to-door delivery might well have been a public health measure instituted by private hands. These tokens are quite plentiful. Still selecting at random, some early bridge tokens are worth noting, namely those of the Red River and Assiniboine Bridge Company - they are of several materials and shapes, and of several degrees of rarity.

To all but a fortunate few, the value of numismatic objects is of paramount importance. Whilst granting that the worth of a coin is governed largely by how badly you want it, anyone sharing the writer's interest will be comforted to know that tokens of the kind here considered are not expensive - one dollar, two dollars, a little more, a little less, seem to meet the current market for most of them. Like any market, though, this one can be upset; recently the writer came on a little hoard of one item, which until then had rated rarity 5 (21 to 30 known), which hoard depressed the token's place in Stewart's table to R3 (quite plentiful). A nice windfall for speculators selling short!

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

Numerous articles have appeared under this all encompassing title and every year a new batch appear. Here is yet another!

I have always enjoyed the type of article that deals with a collector's views on the hobby; how he started; small incidents in the search for coins, and the type of people he has met. In most cases these people seem to be of a happy and interested disposition. While it would be absurd to claim that coin collecting creates such people, it is fair to say that such people are attracted to coin collecting and may develop a little as hobbyists.

Not the least important in this development of personality are books. Books are a form of meeting people; though they should not serve as a means of avoiding people. Knowledge and ideas learned in books very often allow us to have more in common with the people we meet. On the positive side, ideas learned in books may also allow us to become more interesting people and thus attract and hold people as friends. Obviously, as with all things this can be overdone. We all know people who hide in books and so overwhelm us with their knowledge that in time people tend to avoid them. Very often too, these people are not the most knowledgeable, but merely like to appear that way.

Part of the joy of collecting is to be able to show off one's possessions. As nice as they may be, if all one can say about them is that they cost "X" number of dollars, then this collector may find himself left talking to the gentleman from the paragraph above!

It has been this author's experience that the knowledge acquired when collecting coins can be put to good use in the schools, especially in essays and "orals". Books tend to encourage books and in time the collector of coins may notice that he has become the owner of a large library, who buys a coin from time to time! For every coin he buys it seems he now needs several books.

It is impossible to collect everything at once, and then books may serve another purpose. By reading about all the types of coins that have been issued over the centuries, a collector may happen upon an incident or fact that makes a certain series appealing to him, and thus guide his collecting habits for years to come.

In short, books form a very useful bridge between the collector and his coins. Incidentally by books, I do not mean a small premium guide or catalogue of the value of coins (though this may be the most useful book for day to day use), but rather a book providing an historical account of the coins and the people and period who produced them. To those who wonder about the expense involved, a good library can cost its owner well into thousands of dollars, but if carefully chosen and handled, can be as rare and sought after as the coins they describe.

Most coin firms handle books, but the collector will learn which ones are really interested in this side of collecting and who are just paying a grudging lip service to the collector. Most foreign books are cheaper ordered direct from abroad, but as books may not be returned it is always best to be sure about what you are ordering. Perhaps several collectors who want the same book could order together and thus save postage. In the case of rare coin books, an auction may be the only place to acquire a certain item and its price may be very high, but if it is remembered that the book will last a lifetime, several hundred dollars spread over say, 50 years, seems a small price indeed!

In concluding this article, I am listing a number of coin and book firms who publish listings of coin books, and through whom books may be ordered.

MUNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A.G.
Malzgasse 25
Basle 4002
Switzerland
Books on all coin topics

The American Numismatic Assoc.
P.O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs,
Colorado 80901 U.S.A.
General, Short coin pamphlets.

SPINK & SON LTD.
Book Dept.
5, 6 & 7 King St.
St. James's
London S.W.1 England
Books on all coin topics

Frank and Laurese Katen
P.O. Box 4047
Colesville Station
Silver Spring
Maryland, 20904 U.S.A.
On all numismatic Subjects,
though some are cheaper from the
country of origin

B. A. Seaby Ltd.
Audley House
11 Margaret St. Oxford Circus
London W1N 8AT England
Books on all coin topics

Blackwell's
Broad St.
Oxford, England
Best book dealers in the world

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th St.
New York 10032
New York, U.S.A.
Books on ancient, Islamic oriental
and general

Book list of CLASSICS has numismatic
section, also section on ART and
ARCHAEOLOGY.

HOBBY KORNER - TV

At 6.15 every two weeks on channel 3, commencing 25th October through to 12 April 1972, one of our club members, Jack Roberts, will be interviewing guests on various hobbies which will include the collecting of medals, coins, spoons, minatures, guns, money, antiques and artwork.

Members may find it rewarding to watch this series of television interviews. Occupational hobbies such as lapidary, ceramics, carving and leatherwork will also be included in this series. If any member would like to suggest other hobbies or crafts they would like to see covered in this series, they may write to Jack Roberts, P.O. Box 6011, Station "J", Ottawa, Ont. K2A1T1

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Who is the first Canadian to receive the "Medal of Merit" from the American Numismatic Association?

At the C.N.A. Convention in Vancouver, B.C. this August, Mr. Guy R. L. Potter received the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association:

J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON AWARD

1971
Guy R.L. Potter

By authority of the Board of Award, I take great pleasure in informing you that you have been selected to receive the J. Douglas Ferguson Award for your distinguished services to Canadian numismatics.

You were one of the founding members of the Canadian Numismatic Association and served as its Corresponding Secretary and as Editor of the C.N.A. Bulletin from 1950-1953. In 1955 and 1956 you were President of our Association. It was during your term of office that we commenced publication of the Canadian Numismatic Journal.

You are well known to the numismatic fraternity for your many scholarly articles published in the Bulletin, the Canadian Numismatic Journal, the Canadian Banker and other publications. Less well-known perhaps, but of very great importance, were your contributions as Numismatic Advisor to the Bank of Canada from 1960-1963, during which period you helped lay the foundation for our National Collection.

At all times, you have been ready to share your extensive knowledge of Canadian numismatics with your fellow collectors. We are proud to present the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association to you Guy R. L. Potter, for your contribution to our Association and to the field of numismatics.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - JULY COINAGE PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>July 1971</u>	<u>To July 31, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	64,107	80,869
Nickel	\$1.00	83,200	3,603,582
	50¢	33,000	1,911,365
	25¢	33,000	33,511,349
	10¢	2,433,000	19,031,345
	5¢	2,013,000	14,451,450
Bronze	1¢	18,757,971	151,937,554
		<u>23,417,278</u>	<u>224,527,514</u>

Included in the above figures are 42,057 sets @ \$12.00, 21,147 sets at \$6.50, 158,115 sets @ \$4.00. 80,869 silver dollars and 120,934 Nickel dollars.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ADD THE MISSING NUMBER:

1. 1,3,9,27.....
2. 10,1,8,3.....
3. 51,42,33,24.....
4. 1,3,7,15.....

We are indebted to Doug McKay for this "little gem" which he found in a local newspaper, under the heading GO SOAK YOUR DOLLAR.

The writer of this article wrote a column earlier about a certain Sam Meyers from Winnipeg. He was the owner of a Canadian dollar bill which measured 4 1/4" x 2". This bill he picked up in Boston some time ago, it weighs the same and is as genuine as our regular size dollar which measures 6" x 2 3/4".

Ed Neuce, the news editor of "Coin World", says "Sure it's genuine, but it wasn't originally printed in its shrunken size."

That came later, he says, after it had been released by the Bank of Canada, whose plates for paper money are of uniform size.

Shrunken dollars, he adds, have been around for years and are found mostly in the US paper money category.

They had their start after a US inventor, Cluett Peabody, came up with a shrinking process to be applied to paper to give it stretchability. (One of its uses was for making shopping bags that would stretch to carry heavy loads without tearing.)

Evidently a salesman of one of the US paper companies which was using this process shrunk a few dollar bills as a gimmick to demonstrate it to his customers, and then he dipped them in water to return them to their original size.

"Why not," says Ed Neuce in conclusion, "ask Mr. Meyers to stick his note in a bucket of water and see what happens!"

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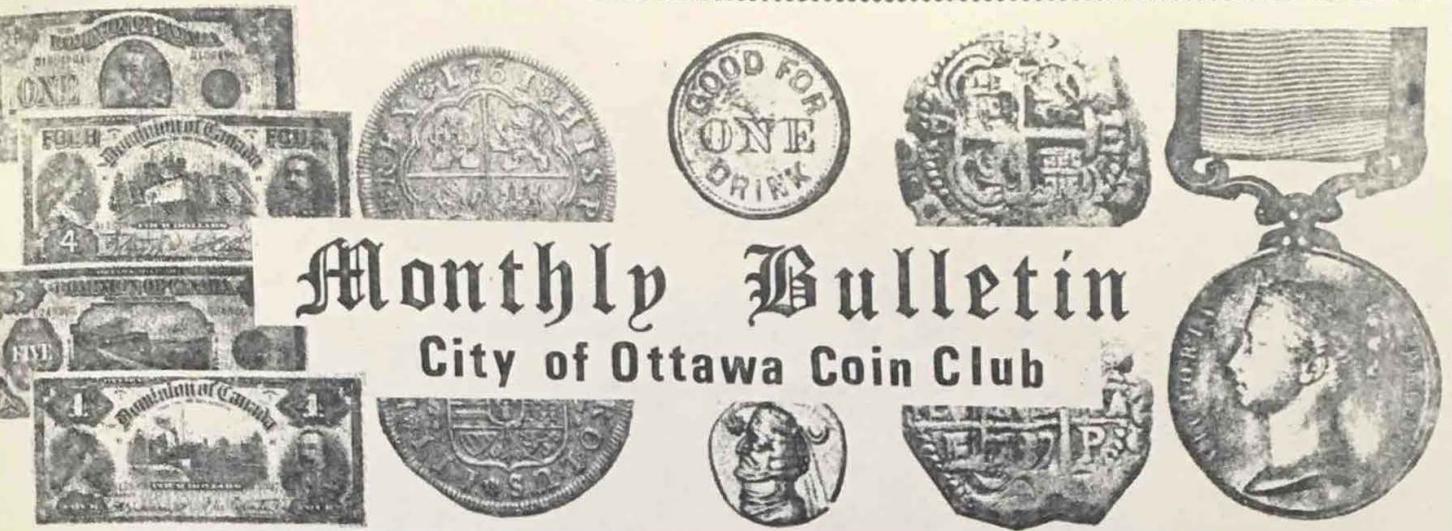
ROYAL CANADIAN MINT REPORT - AUGUST PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>August 1971</u>	<u>To August 31, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	111,497	192,366
Nickel	\$1.00	173,672	3,777,254
	50¢	43,581	1,954,946
	25¢	43,581	33,554,930
	10¢	2,446,095	21,477,440
	5¢	43,581	14,495,031
Bronze	1¢	20,203,581	172,141,135
		<u>23,065,588</u>	<u>247,593,102</u>

Included in the above figures are 46,985 sets @ \$12.00, 23,374 sets @ \$6.50, 172,125 sets @ \$4.00. 192,366 Silver dollars and 140,146 Nickel dollars.

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THE NEXT REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 25, 1971 AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL.



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

NOVEMBER 1971

NUMBER 10
Postal Code K2A 1T2

OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 46th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier hotel on October 25th with 24 members and 4 guests present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as printed.

The meeting opened with the past president, Paul Sullivan, giving his report of the accomplishments made by the club during the two years of his presidency. This was followed by the treasurer's report by Dick Nash. Both these reports are included in this bulletin. The outgoing president welcomed the new president, Al Driega, to the chair.

The new president presented a guide, covering policy, appointments and proposals. It covered the rules to be observed for the order of business and suggested the completion of a confidential questionnaire by all members for the information of the Programme Officer. There followed considerable discussion over the proposed questionnaire, and the consensus was that it was a desirable record to have. The question of security of information in this questionnaire was brought up and resulted in a suggestion that a numbering system on membership cards for the year 1972 be adopted, which would ensure that security would not be compromised.

The question of housing our trophies was discussed and it was decided that Ruth McQuade, our Bulletin Editor, and who is also the Librarian, would be the custodian of the trophies. It was moved by Jack Roberts and seconded by Tom Beatty that we have the trophies covered by insurance. Miss Cameron suggested a rider to our insurance policy should they be away from the Librarian's residence. Doug McKay offered to obtain further information about the cost of such a policy.

The president suggested a review of the constitution and it was decided that a preliminary review would be undertaken by the Executive. Any proposed changes would be put forward for consideration of members at a future general meeting. The Executive will also look into the possibility of including limited advertising in the bulletin and charges made for same.

A letter from the O.N.A. offering the service of delivering and picking up display cases to clubs was read. After some discussion about

the quality of cases previously provided by the O.N.A., it was decided to obtain more details regarding this service. A letter was also read from the Royal Canadian Mint regarding the competition for the design of the 1972 P.E.I. dollar.

Maj. Sheldon S. Carroll was made an honorary life member of the C.O.C.C. at this meeting.

EDITORIAL

Most of you know that I am quite a new member of this club. It is now over a year since I volunteered to be the Assistant Editor. During that time I have had to consult our past president, Paul Sullivan, on numerous occasions about various details. I am pleased to say that he always understood what I was talking about and was able to give me an immediate answer. I once read a booklet on how to be a good manager and it said that the ability to make quick decisions was very important, and he can do just that. I know that all the members join me in saying "Thank you Paul for the good work."

I have discovered that I am very fond of this job of producing the bulletin, but it does take time and thought, especially thought. Not all the members are able to have special jobs, some are too busy, several members have already been officers, and several support us by just being members, and I hope there are a few members standing by willing to serve as officers when the need arises.

I requested the president not to select an Assistant Editor at the present time. Whether or not you have a job in this club, there is one thing that everybody can do and that is to THINK. THINK about how we can improve this bulletin, THINK about how we can improve our club, THINK about how we can improve our status among the other coin clubs. I would like everyone in this club to be an assistant editor. If you would like to see a story about something special - tell me. If you read something that would interest us - tell me. Just give me your thoughts and ideas on what you would like to read. I shall try my best.

In future I do not wish to include an Editorial in this bulletin every month. To me it seems more important to read about some other subject than to read about my personal views.

Many of you are more knowledgeable about the phases of numismatics than I am, but since taking this job I have learned something every month. The only trouble is that I will not live long enough to learn 1/10 of what I would like to know. I am longing for the day when robots will be familiar household objects, so that I will have more time to devote to the study of this wonderful hobby.

Ruth McQuade

Editor

As I also took over the post of secretary at our last meeting, my records show that Mr. G.R.L. Potter is the Honorary President of the C.O.C.C. Mr. E.C. Grandmison, Mr. J.E. Charlton and Maj. S.S. Carrol are honorary life members. We have 3 junior members, leaving 69 regular members. Bulletins are sent to all these members as well as to 18 non-members.

Ruth McQuade

Secretary & Mail collector

PRESIDENT'S REPORT OCTOBER 27, 1969 to OCTOBER 25, 1971

After two years in the President's chair, one looks back at the accomplishments of the club during that time. The steps taken by the President can only be looked on as steps by the club, because the President is only the chairman who cannot make any motions but can only suggest.

Some of the changes and accomplishments in and for the club have been:

1. Medals for the Past Presidents of the Capital City and Ottawa Coin Clubs;
2. An inscribed plaque for the Past Presidents of the C.O.C.C.;
3. A 50-50 pool to raise money for the coin club.
4. A 25¢ buy back on items not sold in the club auctions;
5. The purchase of the 1906-12 Spinks bulletins for the club library;
6. The installation of Guy Potter as Honorary President of the club;
7. The first banquet open to all club members;
8. The initiation of fines for not wearing club badges;
9. The appointment of a Sgt. at Arms;
10. The obtaining of trophies and plaques to be awarded to the first prize winners of the various categories for the club's annual coin show;
11. The opening of a savings account for the club for the purpose of accumulating interest.
12. The lifting of the restriction that members must reside within 50 miles of Ottawa;
13. Honorary life membership proposed for Mrs. Norval Parker and Susan;
14. Two successful coin shows with a third in the planning.

These are not my accomplishments but those of the coin club. Our new President must have your full co-operation to aid him in the co-ordination of all plans for the upcoming coin show. He has agreed not only to be our President but he accepted the position of the 1972 coin show chairman. The club showed their full support for Al when he would not accept my appointment of him as Chairman without it being ratified by the club members. One other name was brought up but the club members present at the meeting showed 100% approval for Al's appointment. One hope I have is that our new President will be kept fully informed on all club business, all news of numismatic nature and that no member will do anything in the club's name without his knowledge.

I wish the new club officers success in all their endeavours in the coming year and I sincerely hope that you as club members will give them the support they deserve.

I would now like to thank my out-going officers:

1st Vice President	- Graham Bryson	Secretaries-	June Keall
2nd " Presidents	- Tom Grossman		Tom Sullivan
	Michael Curry	Treasurer -	Richard Nash
	Directors - Ruth McQuade, Dr. Pace		Paul Sullivan

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1971

I am pleased to report that our financial position remains good in spite of the fact that expenditures increased significantly during the year. A year ago, bank deposits totalled \$1,203.94 comprising \$500.00 in the trophy fund and \$703.94 in the current account. At the present time, deposits total \$1,063.60 comprising \$638.46 in the trophy fund and \$425.14 in the current account. This represents an overall decrease of \$140.34 for the year. The most significant expenditures were as follows:

Payments to Chateau Laurier (monthly meetings)	\$210.00
Stationery and Supplies	\$113.00
Postage	87.00
Assoc. Dues (CNA, ANA, ONA)	45.00
Total	<u>\$455.00</u>

In addition the club sustained a loss of approximately \$80.00 on the coin

show held in May.

The fact that expenditures for the year were much higher than income derived mainly from membership dues (approximately \$200.00 for the year), deserves the particular attention of members.

It should be noted that our financial position would have been quite different had we not received two generous donations totalling \$275.00 from Mrs. and Susan Parker. These donations were deposited in the trophy fund.

The accounts and financial statements of the club have been examined by Mr. Bryan Topping in his capacity as auditor and who has also been provided with a copy of this report.

R. Nash, Treasurer

PRESIDENTS PAGE

As your newly elected president of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, I am looking forward to an interesting and exciting term of office. Before I express some guarded optimism, I would like on behalf of all members to thank our past president for his services. As you all know Paul Sullivan was elected president for term 1969/70 and because presidential candidate was not forthcoming for the term 1970/71, Paul accepted to serve an additional term.

The above situation serves to illustrate a rather evident failing in the club and that is the act of accepting without reservations or justifiable reasons, the duties and responsibilities we may be called upon to assume. I do not believe any position in this club is that onerous or great that precludes personnel from serving in the various capacities. We are not a large law firm or Public Relations office that requires many long hours of continuous effort nor do the qualifications require you to have an IQ of 180 plus, or to be a management consultant to assume these duties.

My duty in selecting an executive committee is quite clear as these members are required to action matters of importance for the club - YOUR club. I do not believe it is the intent of the constitution or the desire of the members that the president be required to cajole, bribe or plead for people to serve on the executive committee. My selection was made only after due consideration and consultation with a number of officials and executive members of the club. If the members are unable to fill the positions asked of them, volunteers will be called for. If this course of action is unsuccessful then the matter will be referred to the next general meeting for the membership to decide on what course of action must be taken.

It is proposed that:

- (a) The First Vice President and the Programme Officer will be responsible for the development and implementation of suitable monthly programmes for the education, interest and participation of the members of the C.O.C.C.
- (b) The second Vice President and the two Directors form a special working group whose principle aim will be to formulate and implement appropriate action to increase membership in the C.O.C.C.

Al Driega, President

Carthaginian coins have been found in the Azores from time to time. It seems to have been known to them and was a refuge for ships blown off course while rounding the coast of Spain.

MARIA THERESA AND THE THALER

Ruth McQuade

Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, was born May 13th, 1717. On the eve of her birth she was baptised Maria Theresa Walburga Amelia Christina. She was the eldest daughter of Emperor Charles VI (last of the Austrian Hapsburgs) and his wife Elizabeth Christina, daughter of Ludwig Rudolf of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, and Christina Louise, daughter of Ernest Duke of Oettingen. During her childhood she was known as Archduchess Theresa.

She married her second cousin Francis Stephen III of Lorraine, who was crowned Oct. 4th, 1745. They had 16 children, 5 sons and 11 daughters, but 6 of them died at an early age. The 15th was Marie Antoinette who married Louis XVI of France. Maria Theresa was proclaimed on Oct. 20th, 1740 in both Hungary and Bohemia, the day of her father's death and was greeted in Hungary with cries of "Long live our lady the King (not Queen).

During the 18th century Austria was one of the most powerful states in Europe. She possessed an empire which comprised Hungary, Bohemia, Belgium and North Italy, as well as those provinces which are included in the small Austrian republic of today. Austria had great difficulty in controlling the varied peoples of her empire and her enemies could often find willing allies from the subject peoples within it. In the 18th century Austria was continually at war trying to preserve her territories. From 1796 to 1815 Austria was engaged in war against France, under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Austrians suffered a series of defeats. When in 1815 Napoleon was finally defeated at Waterloo, the great powers met in Vienna, and in the historic congress, restored to Austria her lost territories. It was not until after the First World War 1914-1918 that she shrank to her present size. She was annexed by Hitler in 1939 and forced to fight on the side of Germany.

So we see that Maria Theresa lived in troubled times. The Austrian nobility at that time had many privileges and were exempt from taxation. The full burden of the state fell on the shoulders of the citizens. The new Empress abolished this privilege.

Maria Theresa was a very enlightened ruler. She opened schools to fight illiteracy. She started public libraries, she founded many schools for infants. She encouraged the arts, helping make Vienna, in her century and the next, a great center for music. Among the boys who sang in the choir of her royal chapel was the great composer Haydn. Great buildings rose in her reign and Vienna became one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It became also one of the largest cities, rivalling Paris in luxury and elegance. However, life was still hard for many Austrian subjects who did not like her.

Her army was improved by the establishment of military academies. She simplified finances and trade. She had a strong will and was an knowledgeable ruler. She has been described as "very beautiful, her person formed to wear a crown, with a winning and animated face, a noble figure and fascinating manners." She could speak Italian, German, French, Spanish and Latin. She sang, played and danced. She lived for 63 years and died in Vienna.

Maria Theresa never saw the thaler that bears her name. It is one of the best known unofficial trade dollars. It is sometimes called the Levantine Thaler. There are many questions still to be answered about this coin. It has been assumed that the thalers were first struck in Vienna but it is now fairly certain they were not. It is not commonly known who designed the coin.

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On the coin, below the bust are the letters S.F which refer to Schobel and Fabi (Faby). Schobel worked at the Gunzberg mint, and Faby was a mintmaster at the Prague mint. It is also reported that Faby was a Mintwarden and also a mintmaster at Vienna which is another mystery to be solved. The Maria Theresa thaler is called in some catalogues the "Gunzberger Thaler". At Gunzberg there was a mint where coins were made for some Austrian possessions. Perhaps this thaler was intended for a certain area, but it was here at Gunzberg that the first thalers were made and not in Vienna. It is not even known when they ceased to produce these thalers at Gunzberg.

The obverse of this coin bears a bust of Maria Theresa. Her bodice is fastened on the shoulder by a clasp of nine pearls, and her fillet has eight pearls. In Clements Markham's "History of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868" he says that the natives would only accept Maria Theresa thalers and they counted the number of pearls on the two items of dress before accepting them.

Starting at the top right of the coin it says M THERESA D.G.R. IMP HU BO REG which is continued on the reverse ARCHID AVST DUX BURG CO TYR 1780. Therefore we have MARIA THERESA DIE GRATIA ROMANORUM IMPERATRIX HUNGARIAE BOHEMIAE REGINA ARCHIDUX AUSTRIA DUX BURGUNAIAE COMES TYROLIA (Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God, Roman Empress (Empress of the Holy Roman Empire) Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy and Countess of Tyrol.

The reverse bears a double headed eagle, above is an Imperial crown, and having what appears to be haloes around or in their beaks, wings outstretched and bearing on its breast a shield of arms, surmounted by two crowns. The two crowns are the arms of Hungary and Bohemia. The whole is set within a serrated rim.

Since the thalers were first minted in Austria, the Italian government bought the dies and coining privileges from Austria. They have been minted in France, Britain, Brussels, Bombay and perhaps others places, all bearing the date 1780. There is controversy over how long some of these were minted at various places. It is even possible to question the statement that they were first issued in 1780. Perhaps someone will give us the answers or their theories about this coin. There are still a lot of questions to be answered.

I sent away for a copy of an article "Paper Money Restoration and Preservation", by J.J. Curto, which was printed in The Numismatist. I am trying to introduce articles on other phases of numismatics besides coins. I quote:

"Just about every collector of paper money, obsolete bank bills, scrip et cetera, has had the experience of finding some rare item he wanted, but in a condition so soiled, stained or worn, as to make him cringe at the thought of adding it to his collection, ashamed to exhibit it if he did and actually take little or no pride in its possession.

It is along this line, to acquaint the collector of numismatic paper items with: 1. The dangers of deterioration confronting their specimens, plus a few emphatic don't, and 2. The necessity of assuming a reasonable attitude in respect to the preservation and repair of rare items worn or new by knowing something about preservation, its advantages and disadvantages, that this article is intended.

While we all know and realize the danger of careless handling, little has been written on the less obvious hazards of internal origin, the

important causes of paper deterioration and the available methods of minimizing them together with details described so that interested persons can guard against them without professional assistance.

Increased deterioration or natural aging is accelerated by the presence of one or more of the following factors: light, heat, dryness, dampness, acidity, the presence of sulphur dioxide or ozone in the air, dust, dirt, perspiration, and the nature of encasement.

Light, we realize, has a tendency to either bleach or yellow a paper, depending on its ingredients, and to cause embrittlement of the fibres of the paper. We have all seen examples of this, at one time or another, in paper items in store windows. Sunlight and artificial sources of light, high in ultraviolet rays are especially destructive. Paper also ages rapidly becoming yellow and brittle when exposed to high temperatures, even for a short period. The newspaper left on the radiator is a common example. Temperatures of 65-75 degrees Fahrenheit are ideal to retard aging according to the best authorities on this subject.

If kept in a dry place for indefinite periods, paper will dry out and become weak and brittle and if in a damp place for even a short period, growth of mould is encouraged. A free circulation of air is essential for preservation.

To be continued in the next issue.

C.O.C.C. POLICY ON AUCTIONS

How long has it been since we heard the auctioneer say "Going once... Going twice... SOLD to the man in black armbands and sweat on his upper lip." Well, we admit it has been sometime and for this reason it will be the policy of the club to hold regular auctions commencing with the November 22nd meeting. The usual ground rules will apply, ie, no more than 5 items per member; a 25¢ buy-back, with an auction commission of 5% of gross sales going to the club coffers (frankly we need the money). If for some reason it is decided not to hold an auction at any particular meeting, you will be informed in the monthly bulletin.

The business end of the next meeting will be tailored to accommodate a special 20 minute programme which our 1st Vice President, Michael Curry, has prepared, and will be given immediately preceding the auction. This programme is an interesting coin quiz and will test your knowledge in a particular field of numismatics. Don't worry, you can correct your own paper and note how well you perform.

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C.N.A. and C.P.M.S. CONVENTION IN 1972

Mr. Norman Williams, President of the C.N.A. and Mr. John Phipps, President of the Canadian Paper Money Society, together announce they will sponsor a joint convention in TORONTO in 1972.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. Ruth McQuade,
Secretary and Editor, City of Ottawa Coin Club,
P.O. Box 6094, Stn. "J" Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T2

Dear Ruth:

On behalf of the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers Assoc. I would like to extend to any member of the City of Ottawa Coin Club the opportunity to enter a competitive display in our monthly coin shows.

As space is limited there will be no separate categories. All displays will be judged together and the display that receives the highest number of points will win a trophy (a new trophy will be awarded every month.

The judging will be done by the dealers using this system:

1. Representation and completeness of material related to theme - Maximum 10 points.
2. Quality and rarity - Maximum 10 points.
3. Research for and correctly imparted information -Maximum 20 points.
4. Neatness, eye appeal and arrangement to encourage viewing and reading Maximum 10 points.

The judges scores will be added together and an average for each display will be tabulated. The decision of the judges will be final.

We have set aside a 24 foot display area for these competitions every month.

A display will be limited to the area taken by two standard size cases (60" x 36").

Phone applications will be accepted up to three days prior to the show.

Security will not be the responsibility of the Dealers' Assoc. but the onus will be on the displayer to maintain his own.

The displayers will be expected to answer questions from the public on their displays.

The shows open at 10am so the displays should be set up between 9.30 am and 10 am. The shows close at 6 pm.

Any interested member may get further information from me at 232-5251 during the day or at 234-7060 during the evenings or weekends.

Yours truly,
Paul Sullivan

FUTURE SHOW DATES

PLACE

December 12, 1971

Chateau Laurier Hotel

January 9, 1972

" " "

February 13, 1972

" " "

March 12, 1972

" " "

April 9, 1972

" " "

EXHIBITION AWARDS - AN IMPROVED JUDGING SYSTEM

I hope all members will have a look at the November issue of the Ontario Numismatist, and read the article under this heading by Mr. Lloyd T. Smith. This will be on view at our Nov. 22nd. meeting.

Last September they tested a new system of judging exhibits. It proved to be very successful.

There are no categories and the exhibits were numbered. The judging was done by a group of ten judges and comprised four phases.

This new approach is worth some thought. Perhaps some members will give us their reactions.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>September 1971</u>	<u>To Sept. 30, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	143,967	336,333
Nickel	\$1.00	262,027	4,039,281
	50¢	109,807	2,064,753
	25¢	1,789,807	35,344,737
	10¢	3,229,807	24,707,247
	5¢	2,729,807	17,224,838
Bronze	1¢	29,315,004	201,456,139
		<u>37,580,226</u>	<u>285,173,328</u>

Included in the above figures are 50,461 sets @ \$12.00, 25,339 sets @ \$6.50, 185,431 sets @ \$4.00. There were 336,333 Silver dollars and 147,986 Nickel dollars.

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A bronze coin Ptolemy IV was found in Queensland, Australia in 1910. How did it get there? There is little chance of its being a modern loss as it was found some 2 feet below the surface while digging a post hole. It may not have been brought in its own time but a little later, say by Indian traders 10 B.C. Cairns (near where it was found) is on the coast and might thus have been a stopping place.

It is reported about 13,000 pieces of stone money are on Yap, but the 6,000 residents use small sea shells for local trading.

There are 5 Mondays in November. OUR NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 22nd AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL.



Monthly Bulletin

City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. Box 6094

Station "J"

Ottawa, Ont.

VOLUME 4

DECEMBER 1971

NUMBER 11

The Capital City Coin Club and the Ottawa Coin Club amalgamated on 11 December, 1967 and became known as the City of Ottawa Coin Club. They kept the officers of the Capital City Coin Club and elected two directors from the Ottawa Coin Club.

Honorary President - Mr. G.R.L. Potter

OFFICERS

Past Presidents	J. Roberts	Dec. 67 - Sept. 68
	B. Burton	Sept. 68 - Oct. 68
	F. Dixon	Oct. 68 - Feb. 69
	J. Roberts (acting)	Mar. 69 - Sept. 69
	P. Sullivan FRNS	Oct. 69 - Sept. 71

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President.....	Al Driega
First Vice President.....	Michael Curry F.R.N.S.
Second Vice President.....	Dr. F.C. Pace
Secretary.....	Ruth McQuade F.R.N.S.
Treasurer.....	Dick Nash
Editor/Librarian.....	Ruth McQuade F.R.N.S.
Programmes Officer.....	John McCormick Asst. M. Amy
Auctioneers.....	Dick Nash Peter Degraaf Jack Roberts
Sgt. At Arms.....	Hec Dagenais



WISHING THE MEMBERS A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A BRIGHT AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

The 47th meeting of the C.O.C.C. was held in the Richelieu Room of the Chateau on Nov. 22, 1971 with 27 members and 4 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 in the bulletin.

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There was further discussion about the insurance coverage on the club trophies. The President said he would find out where they were at present.

The treasurer, Dick Nash, reported that expenses for the month were \$95.58, Income nil, leaving a balance of \$329.00.

The President indicated he would write to the Imperial Bank of Canada, asking if their "Curious Money" display could be made available for our annual coin show in July 72, and if this was not available perhaps we could have one of their other displays.

It was decided that the next meeting would be on DECEMBER 13th.

Paul Sullivan called attention to his letter in the bulletin inviting members to display at the future Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc. shows at the Chateau.

Mr. R.M.Allan, who recently returned from Hong Kong, presented the President with a set of Hong Kong coins and donated another set as a door prize.

Mr. Gavel said that the Halifax coin club met at the museum and paid nothing for rent. He wondered if anyone had looked into the possibility of this club doing that. Jack Roberts said we might ask the R.A., but also said the policy of donating free space to clubs was being done away with. Mr. Potter said that the important thing was that the meeting place should be central. This will be discussed at a future executive meeting.

Mr. Bert Burton won the door prize, and June Keall won the Hong Kong coins. The 50-50 prize was won by Mr. Francis. B.Burton moved we adjourn.

After the quiz which followed the meeting, Dick Nash, as auctioneer, conducted a lively auction.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In order to save time at the next meeting, the following information/action is contemplated on business arising out of the past two general meetings.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: There will be no executive meeting in December.

INSURANCE ON TROPHIES: It is intended to recall all club trophies in May 1972, at which time they will be cleaned, properly identified, valuated and insured, prior to presentation at the conclusion of the annual coin show to be held in July 1972.

ADVERTISING POLICY AND CHARGES: A nominal number of advertisements may be published in the Monthly Bulletin and if approved, must be limited to a maximum of one page, one side. The following scale of charges per insertion is suggested:

Size	Members	Non-Members
1/8 page 2 1/2 x 3 1/2	.30¢	.50¢
1/4 " 2 1/2 x 7	.60	1.00
1/2 " 5 x 7	1.20	2.00
3/4 " 7 1/2 x 7	1.80	3.00
Full page 7 x 10	2.40	4.00

(Note: A motion will be entertained at the next meeting on the policy of including advertising in the Bulletin and the rates to be charged.)

NOTICE: IF SOMEONE PICKED UP C.N.A AND ANA JOURNALS, THINKING THEY WERE PART OF THE GIVE-AWAY MATERIAL, PLEASE RETURN. THESE JOURNALS BELONG TO OUR LIBRARY.

PLATED COINS

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

Ancient coins, unlike their modern counterpart, were required to contain a quantity and quality of metal equal (or at least extremely close) to their purchasing value. In such a situation coins were more closely examined to assure the owner they were in fact of correct weight. The quality of the metal seems to have been taken for granted, though cities such as Athens and Corinth became famous for the quality of the silver in their coins. During the rule of Rome; first as a republic and then as an empire; gold and silver coins were closely tied to their bullion and face values. Here again quality of metal was trusted, though later on in the middle empire the silver coinage became so debased as to be visably evident.

The practice of issuing plated coins was hit upon by Greek forgers, though it is a contraversial question as to what extent this was employed by official government mints. Plated coins were produced imitating a large number of Greek civic and regal coinages - their dates running from the 5th century to the 1st century B.C. It is difficult to know for sure just who produced such coins and how long after the original (which they copied) had been issued. Usually the coins are so obviously under weight (an unusual occurrence for Greek coins) that we are forced to assume that they would have only been accepted in bulk when individual coins could not be checked. The only people who could have passed out coins in bulk without drawing attention to themselves were wealthy merchants, money changers and officials connected with government finance or administration. It is entirely possible that plated coins were issued by all three groups.

Plated coins were produced by a number of methods and metals. Principally silver issues were the favourite followed by a few gold and a dubious bronze or two. In the case of silver plated coins a shell of silver usually covered a core of copper, though lead, zinc and tin alloys are known. Gold was limited, by its weight requirements, to lead. While copper was plated on bronze or brass, the exact methods of manufacture are lost though they are close to our modern sheffield plating. Solders and fluxes were used in the case of solid silver coatings and also in silver powders that were used when melted on the coin. How both sides and the edges were covered evenly without leaving any marks is a mystery.

In most cases the plated coin is completely indistinguishable from a pure silver one except for the occasional patch of corrosion from the base metal core. This would not have been present when the coin was first issued. The edges may sometimes show signs of overlapping, but this has to be carefully searched for. In the case of Roman republic serrated coins (coins with notched edges, similar to our milling though much deeper and more irregular) the copper shows through as the silver did not cover the nicks of the indentations. Once again we must assume that these coins were made to be issued in bulk, unless the shiny copper edges could be mistaken for silver.

In the case of Roman coins which were contracted out for their production; it may be possible that unscrupulous contractors were responsible for some plated coins. The plating of silver coins began with Rome's first republican issues and continued unabated through to the middle empire when the silver standards were so low that plated coins lost their "raison d'etre". Some later medallions were plated with gold or silver but this was official decoration, not private counterfeiting.

Plated coins seem to have instigated a number of other numismatic techniques; ie the chisel cuts found on numerous Greek coins, and the

Bankers counterstamps on Roman republican and imperatorim coins. These should not be confused with symbol or letter counterstamps applied to denote a new issuing authority or re-evaluation of a piece or series.

Plated coins are fascinating as ancient works of art. They are of varying values from poor to good, sometimes surpassing the pieces they copy. They are usually lower priced though this depends on condition as they are more susceptible to corrosion than pure coins. From the historical point of view they are of supreme importance as a questionable example of official mint attempts to alter the economy. This is certainly the case in the 5th century B.C. Athens when after a number of humiliating defeats, the Athenians were forced to issue plated tetradrachma's and drachmas.

This is the only sure case of officially issued plated coins and scholars are divided on the extant of government authority (or the use of government institutions) in the production of plated coins. None the less they are an interesting and necessary part in any collection of ancient coins.

PAPER MONEY RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION CONT'D

The presence of ozone in the atmosphere is detrimental in that it accelerates oxidization. Sulphur dioxide on the other hand, absorbed readily by the paper fibres, combines with the oxygen and moisture in the air to form sulphuric acid which attacks and destroys fibrous structure. It is especially necessary to guard against this last nemesis, acidity, as it is most highly destructive if allowed to remain. In order to guard against it, it is obviously necessary to use some non injurious method of neutralizing the acid. This is best accomplished by; 1. Placing the item in a bath of 15% solution of calcium hydroxide for about 20 minutes to effectively neutralize the acid, 2. By then placing it in a 20% solution of calcium bicarbonate, to carbonate the excess hydroxide and precipitate calcium carbonate into the fibres of the paper to act as a buffer agent against the absorption of acid at a later time, 3. To let dry thoroughly.

A few emphatic don'ts are in order at this time to briefly conclude this phase on dangers.

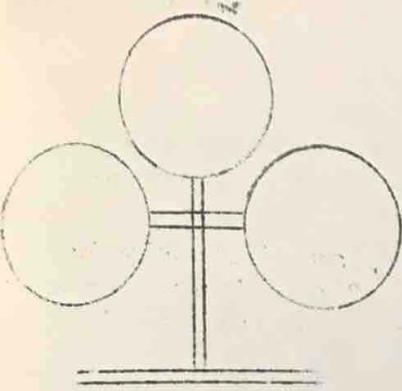
1. DO NOT STORE IN CELLULOID ENVELOPES under any circumstances or use celluloid in place of glass in mounting. Celluloid deteriorates slowly giving off fumes of nitric acid which are absorbed by the paper causing early destruction. Sheets kept in celluloid envelopes have gone to pieces entirely, the fibrous structures completely breaking down in a relatively short time.
2. DO NOT USE RUBBER BANDS OR CLIPS WHEN STORING AWAY. Rubber bands deteriorate and leave a brown stain and clips corrode and leave a rust stain, both of which are very hard to remove.
3. DO NOT USE SCOTCH TAPE. The residue left is extremely sticky and runs out at the edges. It is difficult to remove even with recommended solvents.

To summarize it may be concluded that while ideal conditions are impossible for most of us, we can keep our collections well housed in albums, protected from light and in a location in our home where temperature and humidity are most constant and least affected by radiators, flues, heaters, dust, water vapors, excessive dampness, and fumes and safe from soiled hands and careless rummagers.

To be continued.....

ST. NICHOLAS AND THE PAWNBROKERS SYMBOL

Ruth McQuade F.R.N.S.



This is the time of the year when children talk about Santa Clause and St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas is the patron saint of children, but the accounts of his life are legendary and facts cannot be proved historically. We do know that St. Nicholas was a prelate in the 4th century and was Bishop of Myra, Asia

Minor. St. Nicholas was the son of a rich nobleman. St. Nicholas knew of a poor nobleman, with three daughters, who was not able to pay the dowries necessary for them to marry men of high rank. The father could see no future for his daughters. One night St. Nicholas threw three heavy bags of gold through an open window of their house. Naturally the father was filled with joy as his daughters could be saved.

This story of the three bags of gold form the basis of the saint's symbol - three golden balls. Pawnbrokers adopted the emblem and used it as a trade sign - a sign which is not seen too often today.

St. Nicholas is also the patron saint of Russia and the patron saint of seafarers.

THE VIA TRAIANA

Michael Curry F.R.N.S.

How many modern nations have issued a series of coins to commemorate the construction of a road? To my knowledge - none; though a few have issued a single piece in honour of a railroad, none has issued a coin for a road.

The ancient Romans did and in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, a series of coins, in three metals (gold, Silver and copper) and five denominations, was issued to commemorate the construction and repair of a road known as the Via Traiana or "Trajan's way". It was built at the emperor's expense and ran from Beneventum to Brundisium and took the place of the Via Appia.

The Roman roads are famous and in their time were essential for the fast and orderly operation of the empire (militarily as well as commercially). This road running as it did from central to the south eastern shore of Italy gave Rome a convenient link with the major port for travel to and from Greece. It cut through the apennines thus saving precious time. It was mainly a commercial and public route and the publicized imperial construction of it would not be lost on the merchant or leisure class of Italy, who would use it!

Just so everyone knew who had constructed it, Trajan had an arch constructed at its end, in Brundisium with an inscription recording all the facts. He also had the series of coins struck so that people in the other parts of the empire into whose possession they came would learn of his munificence.

The figure on this coin is a personification of the road or "via traiana". She is leaning on rocky ground which represents the mountains over which she runs, and the wheel symbolizes the traffic that was on the road. The road was constructed in 106 A.D. and the coinage was struck shortly after. This coin type was later restored by Gordianus III, Pius
cont'd over

commemorating the reconstruction of a road.

Roads were more important to the Romans than to us, as they only had roads and ships for transportation; but still the idea of a coinage commemorating a large public works program is a novel idea to us and would not be out of place on our coinage.

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WHAT DID WE DO THIS YEAR?

Well; the Sheltered Workshops were discovered and many of us now have very nice show cases:

We learned more of the lives of Guy Potter, Tom Beatty and Art Graham.

We acquired a postal code - K2A 1T2

We learned something about crosses in numismatics - especially the Maltese Cross.

We discussed the idea of changing the name of our club, but after many of us had expressed our views on the subject, we find we remain THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB.

We made plans to hold an INTERNATIONAL COIN EXHIBITION, but now hope to give our next show an International flavour, and have the bigger event in the future.

We had our annual coin show in May with the judges being Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson, Maj.S.S.Carroll and Mr. R.C. Willey. We were aided by the generosity of the Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers Association.

Tom Shipman was our delegate to the O.N.A. convention in Sudbury, Jack Roberts was our delegate to the A.N.A. convention in Washington, and Tom Muir was our delegate to the C.N.A. convention in Vancouver. They all returned with interesting reports.

Jack Roberts, who has a cablevision show at present, picked up two first prizes and one second prize at the C.N.A. convention and a third prize at the A.N.A. convention.

The Royal Canadian Mint altered their reports to show only the numbers of coins produced.

Maj. Sheldon Carroll received the first award to a Canadian of the A.N.A. Medal of Merit. He has been newly elected as a life member of our club.

The event which really warmed our hearts was when our Honorary President Guy Potter received the J. Douglas Ferguson award for his distinguished services to numismatics.

These events could all be listed under the heading "Progress". Now, we can have the pleasure of speculating about what might happen next year.

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In 1933 a group of three Roman coins of the middle third century were found in ICELAND. This raises the question as to how they got there and if, as had been previously supposed, the celts were the first to discover this island. It has been suggested that they were left as a votive (thank) offering by a Roman seaman(men) driven into the fjord for some reason. As they were found on the southeast shore, this might well be possible; as it is near here that crippled ships might arrive or be blown.

The Island of Yap is actually four main islands, with 10 tiny islets set closely within a coral reef.

-7-

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - OCTOBER PRODUCTION

	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>October 1971</u>	<u>October 31, 1971</u>
Silver	\$1.00	81,352	417,685
Nickel	\$1.00	100,690	4,139,971
	50¢	12,477	2,077,230
	25¢	3,532,477	38,877,214
	10¢	2,012,477	26,719,724
	5¢	3,252,477	20,477,315
Bronze	1¢	37,212,477	238,668,616
		46,204,427	331,377,755

Included in the above figures are 55,700 sets @ \$12.00, 27,833 sets @ \$6.50, 205,259 sets @ \$4.00, 417,685 Silver dollars, 158,972 Nickel dollars.
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PROGRAM AND AUCTION Our successful program and auction at the last meeting is a good indication of what future meetings can be like. Our thanks to Michael Curry for his stimulating and shocking Coin Quiz. Stimulating to the extent that it made us think, and shocking to realize how little some of us knew. As for the auction, the 50/50 draw and the fines collected from non-badge wearers, we just about paid the rent for the evening.

On 13 December there will be another auction with a difference. Every member attending is requested to DONATE one item for the auction. The proceeds of this item will go to the club. We leave it to your good judgement what that worthwhile item will be. On this occasion, each member will of necessity be limited to 4 items for himself. A "no bid" a donated item will retained by the club for future auctions.

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SAVE VENICE MEDALS

At the National Gallery of Canada you can see views of Venice until the end of this month. They also have for sale there some medals in connection with Save Venice. The Dante Alighieri are selling these and they appear from time to time at the gallery. Gold - \$80.00, Silver \$32.00 and Bronze \$4.00. I have been told by an expert that these are very fine medals. If you 'phone 235 7842 you will be able to find out when someone will be at the gallery selling them. They have promised to send me some literature which I hope will arrive so that I can take it to our next meeting on Dec. 13th.

RE:NOVA SCOTIA BADGE OF DISTINCTION

I have been told by Mr. Ferguson that as well as the example I mentioned that was in the Provincial Archives in Halifax, there is one in the Provincial Museum in St. John, N.B., one in Riveredge Foundation and one in the Royal Ontario Museum. These four are believed to be the only examples in America.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD DECEMBER 13, 1971 AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL
DON'T FORGET YOUR DONATION FOR THE AUCTION