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REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

January-February 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday February 16th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual. The subject of the talk is yet to be announced.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!

Members have until March 31st to renew their membership, but it will greatly assist the Treasurer if you all pay up as quickly as possible! Either send your cheque with the renewal form (attached to the Calendar mailed to you last month), or pay at the next Regular Meeting. Rates are as follows:

Family Membership - \$15

Single Membership - \$10

Junior Membership - \$5

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

An important part of the Club's proceedings is the talk given at meetings, usually by a member of the Club. We are trying to put together a full list of speakers, and have already approached some of you to participate. Thankfully most of you accepted the challenge! I have always found that once having agreed to give a talk, I realize that there are many gaps in my background knowledge and have to hastily do some 'homework'! The result is that I learn a lot more about the subject, so the work has its rewards! The first talk of the New Year was on the subject of "Small English Silver, given myself and illustrated by a display of Maundy Money, silver threepences and fourpences (groats) of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Club accounts are up to date but not yet audited. When this is done the balance sheet will be published in the Newsletter. In the meantime, I am pleased to tell you that the Treasurer has reported a preliminary nett income for the Club for the fiscal year ending November 30th 1995 of

\$1080.58. This means that once again we are on a sound financial footing and are balancing our expenditures with our income.

Ours is a small club, and unable to undertake large ambitious projects, however it is to our credit that we are able to run shows in both Spring and Fall, as well as the series of Regular Meetings and a Newsletter. Although it would be unwise to spend our savings too liberally, neither is it wise to allow them to accumulate. The Club should in my opinion try at times to turn some of its assets back into the hobby for the benefit and encouragement of Club members and coin collectors generally. The Executive will be discussing ways in which this might be achieved without generating unmanageable amounts of extra work for members.

Any project must bring the Club publicity, be of benefit to all members impartially and try and encourage young people to take an interest in collecting. One idea that might fulfil these aims is to finance an exhibit such as the one that Eaton's sponsored in 1992 for the 'Canada 125' celebrations. For several months outside their "Sir John's" restaurant was a display from the National Collection of all the types of medals ever issued to Canadians in theatres of war or peacekeeping. Maybe a display of Olympic medals, or rare coins would be a possibility?

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - EXECUTIVE FOR 1996

Wednesday December 13th 1995 saw the Annual General Meeting and Election of Executive for 1996 at the Embassy Restaurant. The following officers were Nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by acclamation:

President: **David MacDougall**; *Vice President:* **Al Littlemore**; *Secretary:* **Roxanne Miller**;
Treasurer: **Ken Brown**

The following were declared elected *Directors for 1996/97* after a ballot:

John Johnson; Roy Miller

The following continue with their duties:

Past President: **Ray Basaraba**; *Directors for 1995/96:* **Kelly Moens; Dave Johnson**

NEW TWO-DOLLAR COIN

The 'Canadian Coin News' issue of January 2nd to 15th carried a front page article on the new two dollar coin, including an enlarged picture (reproduced here, figure 1) of both sides of the coin. It looks to be an excellent design. Pictures on the 6:00 p.m news on Wednesday 10th January showed the coin being struck at the Mint; with its core of golden-coloured metal and silver-coloured outer rim, it looked truly beautiful. When will the coin reach the public? February 19th is the latest date given for its release.

Once the coin is established, it will not be long before the same economic factors that determined the need for a \$2 coin will pressure the government to replace the \$5 dollar bill. But what scope is

left for the Mint then? They can hardly introduce a larger diameter coin than the \$2! It is a great pity that having decided to introduce the now familiar 'loonie' that it was not made smaller. Perhaps there were worries that it would be confused with the nickel or quarter if it was made too near in size to these coins. It may be that the next move the mint will make will be to alter the size of some of the circulating coins as the British Royal Mint has done with their 5 and 10 pence coins, and as will shortly be done with their 50 pence piece. Whatever is done, you can be sure that circulating coins will continue to play some part in the economy. Perhaps it is time for the Canadian Government to look a little further into the future and plan a 'Unified Series' of coins with acceptable colours, size ranges and new designs to take us into the next millennium.

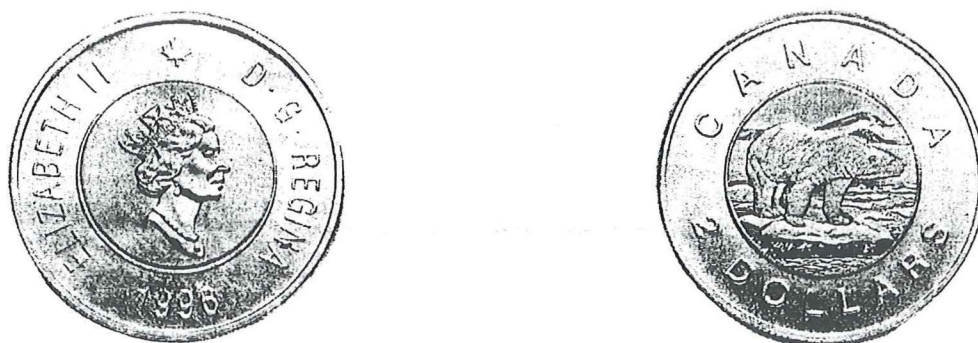


Figure 1. Obverse and reverse of the new two-dollar coin.

ENCOURAGING AND DISCOURAGING COLLECTORS - A PERSONAL VIEW

When I started collecting coins some forty years ago, it was the variety and history of the circulating coinage that attracted me to the hobby. I lived in Great Britain then, where the old pounds shillings and pence still held sway. The pound was divided into 20 shillings, and each shilling into 12 pence. The penny itself, a huge bronze coin larger than the present Canadian loonie was divided into four farthings. These went out of circulation in 1961, having been last struck in 1956. The coinage had been reformed in 1816, and theoretically at least, coins of this and all later dates could still circulate for face value. Two subsequent coinage reforms had only slowly affected the variety of circulating coins, as banks were slow to collect in the pre-1920 Sterling silver coins and the pre-1947 50% silver issues. As nothing had changed in the bronze series, it was still possible to find coins as old as 1861.

The first thing most of the lads at school got hooked on, the only thing that they could afford in fact, was the 'date series' of pennies, and quickly it became apparent that some dates just didn't exist, or were very rare; the 1933, 1950-51 and 1953 pennies for instance. But you always lived in hope, and every handful of change, Dad's wallet and Mum's purse were searched practically every evening for potential treasures. From time to time you read of people striking it lucky; a 1933 penny pulled from under the foundation stone of a demolished building by a worker; a housewife finding a 1937 Edward VIII threepence. Now and again some lucky devil would turn up at school brandishing a Victorian or George IV sixpence, and occasionally an old coin in uncirculated condition would come to light. Later, when I was a student at Cardiff, my landlady got an Edward VII half-sovereign in change as a sixpence! There was a lot of excitement to collecting then. Coins of six reigns rubbed shoulders in the change; reverse designs had been changed on average every ten years, and many minor modifications had been made to the monarch's effigy or the

legends. From 1937 onwards there were Scottish shillings and English shillings minted every year, one usually less common than the other.

The key things that got me started in coin collecting were evidently:

- the large variety of circulating coins
- low cost of building up a collection
- the chance of discovering rarities
- old and sometimes reasonable quality coins were easily obtained in loose change
- the coins were *real* and had a *real* circulating history i.e. they weren't phoney

When decimalization started in 1969 with the introduction of the 5 pence (shilling) and 10 pence (florin) coins, it marked the death knell of variety; within a few years the halfcrown and halfpenny had vanished from circulation, and all the silver coins were collected in. By the time D-(decimal) day arrived on February 15th 1971, only the old florin and shilling remained. Britain has since kept circulating variety alive however; the pound coin introduced in 1983 has had a different design every year. There have been commemoratives issued in large enough numbers not to go out of circulation through hoarding, such as the 1973 'Hands' European Common Market 50 pence. Also, the Royal Mint has shown admirable restraint in its issues; commemorative crowns are issued only for Royal occasions and always have a base metal version obtainable for face value over the counter at banks.

How has Canada compared? When I first worked in Canada in 1969, silver was just being taken out of circulation; although 50 cent pieces were unobtainable from banks (and still are!), you could still find George V quarters and dimes, and a full range of George VI and Elizabeth II coins, including the 1967 Centennial series. However, within a few years all this had changed; silver had disappeared, and Canadians were left with a rather monotonous and very limited series of coins. Worse was yet to come; the Mint, sensing there was money to be made, embarked on a program of non-circulating coin issues that have been priced well out of the range of the young collector. Not only that, but in the same way that the flood of stamps issued by (mainly) third world countries has devalued the hobby of philately and discouraged young collectors, Canada's deluge of expensive 'collector coins' have achieved the same for numismatics.

Recent trends may indicate the beginnings of a change of heart. The Canada 125 series was a great idea, but not enough quarters of each design were issued and hoarding has removed most of them from circulation. The War & Peace series loonies, minted in greater numbers, have had greater success and circulate more freely. Now that the Mint is beginning to reap the bitter harvest of profusion and is losing money on the collector issues, it might be time for them to try and invigorate the circulating series. How to do this?

- change all the reverse designs, regularly, every 10 to 15 years.
- issue a new design of loonie every year in quantities too large for hoarders to swallow: the Canada 125 designs would be a good choice, giving a cycle of 25 years.
- introduce mint marks for the Ottawa and Winnipeg mints and strike circulating coins at both places.

- introduce a \$20, 800 fine silver coin the size of the old dollar with the voyageur design and make it available for face value at banks for circulation alongside the \$20 bill.
- limit the 'collector' issues to precious metal or piefort editions of the circulating designs as the British Mint does.
- encourage use of 50 cent pieces (I can't figure out how!).

COINAGE AND SUPERSTITION

When I chose the topic "Small English Silver" for the January talk, I began to think of the little silver threepence that was last issued for circulation in Britain in 1944. At Christmastime it was a tradition to put a few of these in the Christmas pudding. Even at school in the environment of mass-production school dinners, the tradition was upheld. Where it originated and what it represented I've yet to find out!

Another superstition that was still in force in remote parts of Ireland even after the Second War was the placing of large bronze pennies over the eyes of a person who had just died. This tradition can be traced back to the days of the Ancient Greeks when it was considered necessary to close the eyes of the dead while at the same time providing them with the money necessary to pay the ferryman to take them across the River Styx to Hades. Quite surprisingly 'paying the ferryman' is still taken literally, and even on the free ferry in the Exeter Maritime museum I saw that people were careful to leave a tip.

British florins of the type with crossed sceptres and shields on the reverse were popular parting gifts in Ireland because the cross was regarded as a blessing. Turning over your silver on first seeing the new moon was a superstition that guaranteed luck with your money during the coming month; but it had to be a chance sighting and not through glass! One rhyme went "Find a penny, pick it up, and all the day you'll have good luck" Purses or wallets are still usually given with a small coin tucked into them for luck, and many people still hand over a small bronze coin with the gift of scissors or a knife to avert any ill fortune associated with a sharp object. Crossing the fortune-teller's palm with silver was considered the necessary prerequisite to a glimpse of your future. When a bargain is struck in Ireland, it is traditional for the buyer to be given back part of the price paid as 'luck money', and at a marriage in that country, a gold sovereign and silver halfcrown are still given to the bride as a token of the groom's bestowing on her all his worldly goods. These are some of the traditions and superstitions involving coins that I have seen in practise. Without them the world would be a dull place!

AROUND THE NEWSLETTERS

Saskatoon Coin Club (2205 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 1L6) Saskatoon resumed their newsletter in August with a notice of scheduled fall meetings and an appeal for support from members. The December newsletter reported an average attendance of 12 members at the fall meetings. Reading between the lines, it seems that the Saskatoon Club is facing a dilemma that will become all too common in the next decade in coin and other clubs throughout the country: declining membership caused by the unavoidable loss of the older loyal supporters and a lack of young people joining.

Edmonton Coin Club (P.O. Box 75024, Ritchie P.O. Edmonton, T6E 6K1) - Edmonton continued their year with a full issue of newsletters from March through to June and from September to December. Many interesting articles were published by Edmonton during 1995, including those on St. Eligius, Patron Saint of Numismatics; Early Punchmarked Coinage, the Mexican coinage national emblems, reminiscences of the '50s from the club librarian (Dan Gosling); Canadian Municipal Tokens, Medals and Scrip; Washington Coins, Early American Currency, the U.S. 'Flying Eagle' Cent, Devilish Dollars, a Short History of Canadian Numismatics, the North America 20 cents, When Britain Put the Hammer Down, Canadian Military Medals, and The Notes of the City of Toronto.

The January 1996 newsletter features an article on "A Type Collection of Provincially-issued Regal Tokens in the British Sterling System" by Jerry Remick; "Some Outstanding Catalogues of Canadian Coins" by Mr. Fred Bowman (reprinted from the C.N.A. Bulletin of 1953), and two articles on Roman coins by Stan Clute "Roman Coins" and "The Antoninianus". Congratulations to Edmonton for producing such a diverse selection of original and reprinted articles that go to make up an extremely interesting and informative newsletter!

Calgary Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3) - much of the Calgary bulletins during last year were devoted to preparations for and an assessment of the C.N.A. 1995 Annual Convention in July. By all accounts it was a well-organized and successful event, enjoyed by many. The total number of people attending over the three days was estimated at over 1200. The September 1995 Bulletin gives full details of the program and the C.N.A. and Royal Mint awards, while the October bulletin contains facsimiles of letters of congratulation from the President and Executive Secretary of the C.N.A. to Calgary for hosting a successful convention.

An open letter from the President, Earl Salterio, notes that the goal of breaking the 30+ attendance figure at regular meetings had not so far been met during 1995, and also highlights the continuity of those serving on the club executives since the early 1980s. Mr. Salterio goes on to say "These volunteers ...are getting tired. They would like some relief from the younger, the newer members." And further "Your Executive is aging, not necessarily in years of age, but most certainly in years of service. It is not a healthy situation..." These words could most probably be echoed around the English-speaking world wherever there are local collectors' clubs. Francis Kiddle, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, interviewed in the *British Philatelic Bulletin* (January 1996, v33, No. 5) believes 'the locals (*i.e. local stamp collectors' clubs*) are "going downhill". Many will not be around in 10 years time; he will be "sorry to see them go". Professional people, who have traditionally run such societies, are having to work much longer hours and cannot give much time to organised philately.'

The November/December Calgary bulletin continues this theme with *The Parable of the Dead Coin Club* "A man once called the President of a local coin club to say he wanted to join the Club. But he went on to explain that he did not want to attend meetings, except when he felt like it, nor did he want to study coin grading, take numismatic courses, assist with the Junior program, work as a committee member, serve fellow members by being involved at Coin Shows, or serve on the Executive Committee. The President commended him for his desire to join, but told him the club he sought was located in another section of town. The man took directions and hung up. When he arrived at the new address, he came face-to-face with the logical result of his own apathetic

attitude. There stood an abandoned building, with an old somewhat weathered sign that read 'Coin Club', hanging precariously over the door, but the building was now boarded up, with no sign of life, except a newer sign stating: 'OUT OF BUSINESS'."

Note that a copy of these newsletters can be consulted at our regular meetings. Regina Coin Club members are also reminded that our affiliation with the CNA and the ANA means that the Club receives the journals of both these associations regularly. They will also be available at all regular meetings and may be borrowed for short periods, on request.

JOHN STORER, PROVINCIAL PALEONTOLOGIST, LEAVING SASKATCHEWAN

John Storer is moving from the Royal Saskatchewan Museum after 20 years as a paleontologist there, to take up the position of Head Paleontologist at the new Beringia Interpretive Centre in Whitehorse, the Yukon. For many years an expert on small mammal fossils, well-known and respected in his field across North America, Dr. Storer recently captured the attention of the general public through his association with the discovery of the remains of the dinosaur *Tyrannosaurus rex* at Eastend, southern Saskatchewan. During 1994, the discovery was reported in newspaper headlines as far away as Japan. Less widely known was that John was also a longstanding member of the Regina Coin Club, specialist in Mexican coinage, and author of the article "The Coinage of Mexico" in the award-winning Regina Coin Club Special Publication No.1 "Aspects of Numismatics of North America" (editor - Chris Gilboy). On behalf of all Club members I wish John good luck in his new appointment, and every future success.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT MONEY - by Cpl. Rollie Schneider, R.C.M.P. Commercial Crime Section (*this article is based on a talk given to the Club in February 1994*)

Whatever his skills, or the quality of his equipment, the counterfeiter will never be able to produce an exact duplicate of a genuine banknote. No matter how deceptive a counterfeit note may seem at first glance, it will only be a 'coloured picture' of the original.

How can you detect the counterfeit? Generally the counterfeit note will always be of a *lesser* quality than the genuine note, a feature often detectable at a glance. A suspected note must be compared with a genuine note of the same denomination. Place the notes side by side and compare their features one by one. Proceed methodically. Look for *differences*, not similarities.

The following is a list of the major features that will help you in detecting counterfeit currency.

(i) Canadian Bank Notes

(a) Real notes are printed on security paper that contains small green discs called planchettes added to the pulp during the paper-making process, and therefore scattered at random in the paper. Those near the surface can be picked off with a pin without damaging the paper. Counterfeit notes are printed on commercial paper, planchettes being imitated with printed dots that cannot be picked out of the paper with a pin, and which because they are printed, appear in the same positions on all the notes printed with the same plates.

(b) On the genuine notes, the portrait (A - *Figure 2*) is lifelike, with fine detail; the pupil of the eyes (B) is made of fine concentric lines, in contrast to that on the counterfeit, where the portrait often appears flat and lifeless, and the pupil of the eyes is a solid dot. Whereas on a genuine note the cheeks and forehead are shaded with fine dotted lines (C), on counterfeits, this detail is commonly missing, and those areas appear blank. The hair on the genuine portrait consists of a combination of fine and thick lines (D); that on the counterfeit is made up of large ink dots that give a spotted appearance to the hair.

(c) The printing of genuine bank notes is by the intaglio or engraved process; the lines making up the design can be felt as raised lines (particularly on the numerals and the word 'Canada'; those on counterfeit notes are not raised and cannot be felt. Microscopic but sharp and clear lettering and numbers are included in the background design of real banknotes; on the fake notes a magnifying glass will show these to be indistinct and blurred (*Figure 3*).

(d) The serial numbers on real bank notes are different for each note; on counterfeits the serial numbers are often repeated.

(ii) U.S. Federal Reserve Banknotes

(a) The security paper of genuine notes contains plentiful red and blue fibres scattered at random through the paper, again due to their inclusion during the paper making process. In counterfeits these are simulated with surface printed coloured lines or are non-existent.

(b) The portrait on real notes is lifelike (A - *Figure 4*), and the eyes have pupils (B) made up of concentric lines in contrast to those on counterfeits which are flat and lifeless with pupils as solid dots. The checked background to the portrait (C) on genuine notes is made up of intersecting clean-cut fine lines; that on fake notes is made up of blurred connected lines, smeared in places.

(c) The intaglio printing on real U.S. notes is particularly sharp and raised to the touch, especially the words 'Federal Reserve Note' and 'The United States of America'. On the reverse of the printed lines the paper is indented. This is especially noticeable in the border areas and is a feature lacking in the counterfeits.

(d) The Treasury Department Seal (*Figure 5*) is printed in special transparent green ink, the 40 points of the serrated edge are sharp and regular, and the chevron consists of fine white unblurred hatching and thirteen well-defined stars. The key loop does not touch the chevron. On counterfeit notes, the green ink is generally opaque, the number of points on the seal edge varies, they are not regular, and hatching is often lacking in the chevron, where the stars look more like white dots. Also the key loop very often touches the chevron.

(e) The Federal Reserve system consists of 12 banks, each designated with a different letter at the centre of the Federal Reserve Seal (*Figure 6*). The serial numbers of genuine notes of the 'green serial number' type must be repeated at the beginning of the serial number, e.g. for Boston ('A') the serial number might be A123456789A. Again, fake notes often have repeated serial numbers and may fail to match the Federal Reserve seal letter with the serial number.

Counterfeit currency is not classified by serial number, but rather by a series of *descriptors*. This method makes it possible to locate counterfeit notes from the same source. The serial numbers of known counterfeit notes are entered in the CPIC system which can be queried for preliminary checks. However, such checks shall not be final. The "Record of Counterfeit Notes" is an index of counterfeit notes, both Canadian and American. Classification is based on the Interpol system: code 2C is used for Canadian money, while 12A represents U.S. currency.

GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT



Figure 2. Comparison of the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II from the genuine 1954 Series banknotes with a counterfeit.

GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT

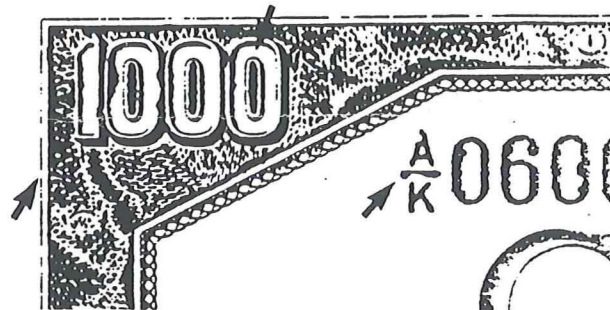


Figure 3. Comparison of border detail on a genuine and forged \$1000 1954 Series Canadian banknote.

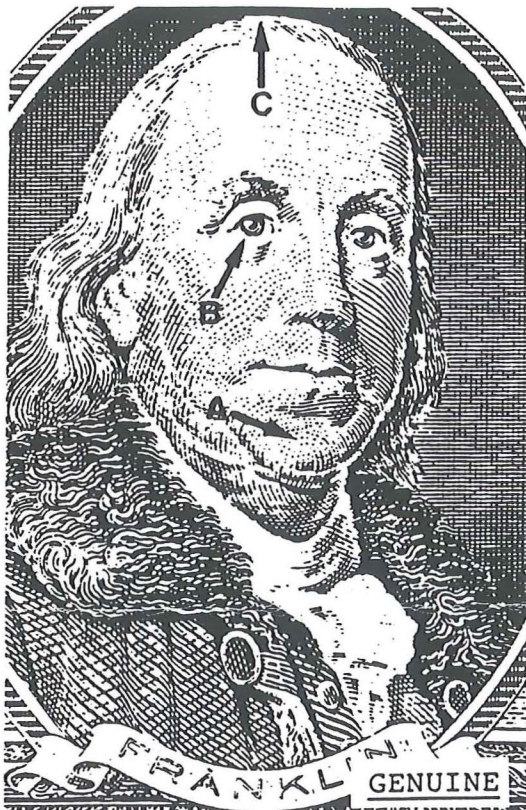


Figure 4. Comparison of the portrait of Benjamin Franklin from a genuine and forged U.S. \$100 bill.

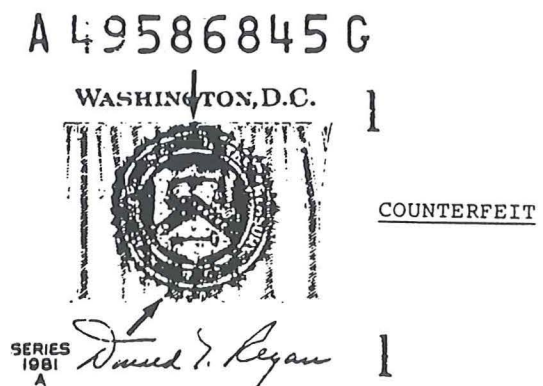
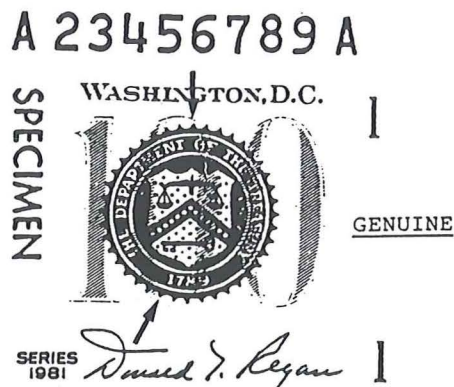


Figure 5. Comparison of the genuine and forged Treasury Department Seal.

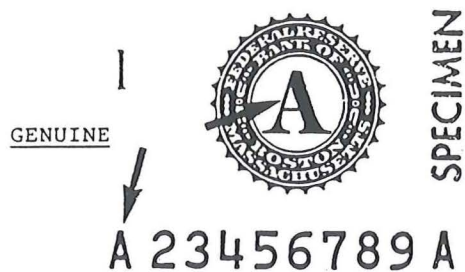


Figure 6. Comparison of the genuine and forged Federal Reserve Bank Seal.

Regina Coin Club

1996 Calendar

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	<u>8</u>	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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FEBRUARY						
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MARCH						
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31						

APRIL						
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MAY						
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JUNE						
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JULY						
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AUGUST						
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SEPTEMBER						
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29	30					

OCTOBER						
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NOVEMBER						
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DECEMBER						
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

KEY TO HIGHLIGHTED DATES

e.g. **11** - Public Holidays 12 - Executive Meetings **15** - Regular Meetings

4 5 6 - Show Dates (First date is set-up, 6:00 p.m. onwards)

REGINA COIN CLUB

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

P.O. Box 174, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, S4P 2Z6

(All information will be kept confidential and will be viewed by Executive only)

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:

(Apartment /Street #).....

(City/Town).....(Province/State).....

(Postal Code)..... (Telephone - Work) ().....

(Telephone - Home)().....

OCCUPATION:.....

COLLECTING INTERESTS:.....

.....

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP SOUGHT (tick category box):

☐ Junior (i.e. 16 years or younger on January 1st of year following year of application - annual dues \$5.00) AGE (if applying for junior membership):.....

☐ Ordinary (annual dues \$10.00)

☐ Family (annual dues \$15.00) NAMES OF SPOUSE & DEPENDANTS (if applying for family membership):.....

☐ Life (one-time only fee of \$150.00)

PREFERRED CLUB-SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (tick as many categories of Club activity in which you are prepared to become involved as you like):

☐ Serving on the Executive Committee

☐ Manning information tables

☐ Serving as Newsletter Editor

☐ Preparing displays for the Shows

☐ Attending Regular Meetings

☐ Helping at Shows

☐ Contributing to the Newsletter

☐ Speaking at the Regular Meetings

☐ Serving on the Social Committee

☐ Serving on the Show Committee

☐ CHEQUE ☐ MONEY ORDER FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES TOTALLING \$..... ATTACHED

SIGNATURE:.....

DATE:.....

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

March 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, March 15th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be *"The History of \$2 Notes and Coin"* by Roxanne Miller.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!

Members have until March 31st to renew their membership, but it will greatly assist the Treasurer if you all pay up as quickly as possible! Either send your cheque with the renewal form (attached to the Calendar mailed to you earlier in the year), or pay at the next Regular Meeting. Rates are as follows:

Family Membership - \$15

Single Membership - \$10

Junior Membership - \$5

If you have not yet paid your membership dues, your name will have been highlighted on the envelope for this newsletter. For those not paying by March 31st, this will be their last newsletter.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR TREASURER

The Club accounts are up to date and now audited and the balance sheet published in this Newsletter.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT - THE NEW TWO-DOLLAR COIN

Well, its here! The two-dollar coin is now part of our everyday life, having been released from the banks on Monday, February 19th. Available in \$50 rolls, the coin is now included in our order form for the 1997 issues. That form will be distributed in May. I am sure it won't be long before

someone spots a variety or two. Like many people, I wondered how the centre of the coin is fixed in? How had the Mint made it to stop people from poking the middle out? How did they stop the centre from turning around in the rim? How were the blanks made? It wasn't long before some of those questions were answered in the media. Articles in the Leader-Post of February 20th and 21st showed pictures of broken coins and reported cases where normal handling had caused the middles to fall out, or where rolls had contained blanks and defective coins. Within a short time, testing the coin to its limits had become something of a national sport. The Mint responded with tests of its own and a news conference at which it was reported that all was well, that any defects were within the limits of tolerance, and that there would be no withdrawal or delay in putting the coin into circulation. Since that initial flurry of activity, little has been heard - or seen; despite the fact that the two dollar bill is becoming scarcer, few of the new coins are being given as change. Hoarding? Already?

AROUND THE NEWSLETTERS

Saskatoon Coin Club (2205 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 1L6) Saskatoon (last report December 1995)

Edmonton Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 75024, Ritchie P.O. Edmonton, T6E 6K1) - February newsletter announces the official renaming of the Edmonton Coin Club the Edmonton Numismatic Society, which title now appears in the heading of the newsletter. Details are also given of the society's bid for the 1998 CNA Convention. The edition closes with an article on "How to Collect the Coins of Newfoundland" by Jerome Remick and a revised calendar of society events for 1996.

Calgary Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3) - January bulletin lists the nominations for the club's 1996 executive and also the past presidents since the club's foundation in 1950 with their dates of office. Plans are also outlined for a commemorative book to be published in the year 2000, when the club will celebrate its 50th anniversary. A call has been sent out for anyone with newspaper articles, medals, wooden nickels, correspondence, trophies, awards, photographs and anecdotes relating to the club and its history to contact Ian Hunter (President) and Neil Probert (First Vice-President) who will be preparing the book and also a slide presentation on the same topic.

The February bulletin carries details of the Donald D. Paterson Award, donated by and named after the designer of the 1975 Calgary silver dollar. The award is presented to the member of the club judged by the executive to have contributed the most to numismatics while a member of the club. The 1995 recipient was Ted Woods, who chaired the organizing committee of the 1995 CNA Convention and who over the years has given talks to the club, been an active member of the executive, or helped with the annual coin shows. An interesting article by Mr. Woods "2 Dollar Coin Not First in Canada" appears later in the bulletin.

Manitoba Coin Club Inc. (P.O. Box 321, Main P.O. Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 2H6) - February notice gives details of the February meeting and reports on the January meeting at which low attendance was attributed to severe weather and members' annual winter vacations. The notice concludes with an article on the 1/15 oz gold and platinum maple leaf bullion coins, now

raised to the rank of rarities by the Mint's decision to cease production of these fractionals, and with a catalogue listing of Canadian proof gold coins and provincial copper and silver issues.

Note that a copy of these newsletters can be consulted at our regular meetings. Regina Coin Club members are also reminded that our affiliation with the CNA and the ANA means that the Club receives the journals of both these associations regularly. They will also be available at all regular meetings and may be borrowed for short periods, on request.

WORLD WAR II REMEMBERED NUMISMATICALLY - by Dean Neald

(based on a talk given to the Regina Coin Club, November 1995)

Since the beginning of time, war has usually brought about a change in coinage. Whether it is from a new government, propaganda to advertize a victory (as in the case of the Romans), or a change due to interruption of normal supplies (e.g. siege money). All of these changes in circulating money tend to be drastic but short-lived.

World War II was no different in these respects, so this is an overview and look at some of those changes and how they were implemented. As 1995 marked the 50th Anniversary of the end of the war, I thought it only fitting that we take a look back into this part of history from a coin collector's point of view. I know that quite a few members of the Regina Coin Club have first hand knowledge and experience of these matters. Whether from direct experience in the armed forces, receiving numismatic souvenirs from previous generations, or remembering the days when you actually used that type of money.

As this subject is a vast one, I am only going to deal with the highlights - any one of which could be expanded into an article in its own right. World War II started in Europe with the German invasion of Poland on the 1st September 1939 and the ensuing declaration of war by Great Britain and France on September 3rd. German annexations however, had begun in 1936 with the occupation of the Rhineland, the *anschluss* against Austria in March 1938 and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. As more countries came under German domination, so noticeable changes in design and composition of their coins began to be introduced. Metals such as zinc and less commonly iron, steel and aluminium replaced silver. Zinc coins were particularly susceptible to oxidation and quickly turned a dull grey colour. Good money was withdrawn and diverted to German coffers to feed the war effort (either as bullion to pay for war materials, or as strategic metals such as copper and nickel), but was also hoarded by the citizens of these countries, possibly to thwart Germany or in the hope that at some future date liberation would restore former values. Even in Germany, silver was soon replaced by zinc alloy.

The issuing of replacement currency by Germany for the occupied territories ensured German control of the local economy and asserted German domination. In Holland, new designs with a Nordic Dutch flavour lack any overt German symbols, and show an attempt to curry favour with the populace (*Figure 1*). France was divided into two states; the industrial north centred on Paris under tight German control, and Vichy France consisting of the largely rural south, which adopted fascist rather than Nazi symbols (*Figure 2*). In the German homeland, the Swastika and Eagle predominated, as they had done since the Nazi Party came to power in 1933 (*Figure 3*). Some occupied countries, such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia lost their integrity, and were replaced by new 'puppet states'. Czechoslovakia was broken up into Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia



Figure 1. Netherlands occupation issues; 1941-43, 25 cents (Viking ship - zinc) and 10 cents (stylized tulips - zinc) and 1941-42, 2 1/2 cents (zinc)



Figure 2. 1943-44 Vichy France aluminum 2 francs and 1 franc featuring the double-headed axe, a fascist symbol.



Figure 3. Third Reich aluminum-bronze 10 pfennigs featuring the eagle and swastika and 1940-41 zinc 10 pfennigs showing large pierced swastika.



Figure 4. Bohemia-Moravia zinc 10, 20 and 50 Haleru and 1 Koruna showing the Czech lion rampant and traditional designs.

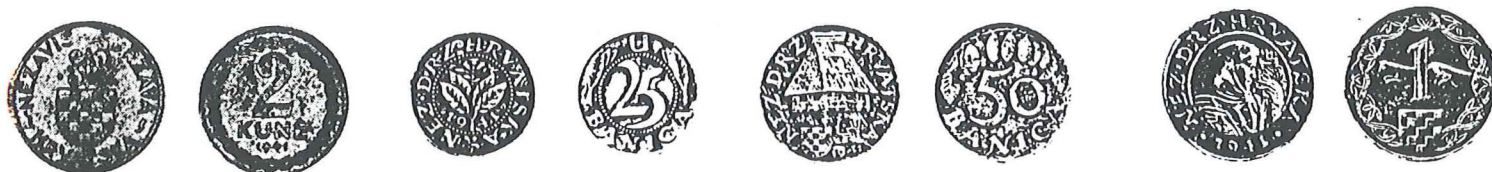
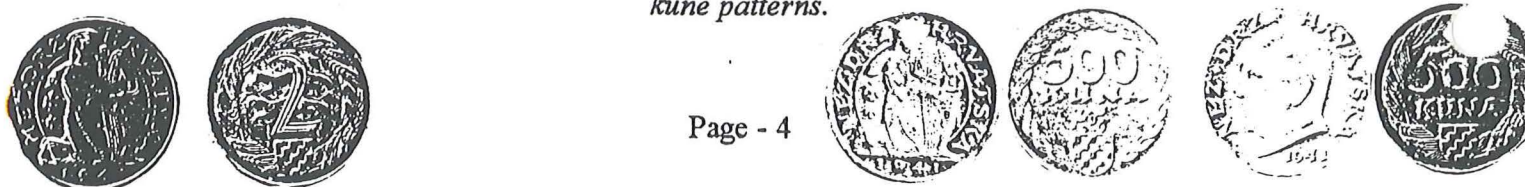


Figure 5. 1941 Croatian issues; 2 kune zinc; zinc 25 and 50 banica; aluminum 1, 2 and 500 kune patterns.



(*Figure 4*), while the German-speaking Sudetenland was absorbed into the Reich; Croatia was broken off from Yugoslavia and given to the nominal rule of an Italian prince (*Figure 5*). In the Channel Islands, the only part of Great Britain to fall under German rule, locally printed German notes began to circulate. The occupation design was used in 1995 on the reverse of an issue commemorating the liberation.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES COINAGE

The most dramatic change in Canada was the substitution in 1942 of tombac (an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc) for nickel in the 5 cent piece, which was then given 12 sides like the British threepence (*Figure 6*). In 1943 a new 'Victory' design by Thomas Shingles was introduced to boost public morale (*Figure 7*); the value was indicated by a large 'V' (the Roman five) and the denticles replaced by Morse code reading "We Win When We Work Willingly". In 1944 and 1945, nickel/chrome-plated steel replaced tombac as copper and zinc were themselves required for the war effort.

In the U.S.A. 1944-1946 pennies were made from spent brass shellcases (95% copper, 5% zinc) more for patriotic and propaganda reasons than economic ones. Steel replaced bronze in the pennies in 1943, and an alloy of silver (.350), copper (.560) and manganese (.090) replaced pure nickel in the 5 cent coin from 1942 to 1945 allowing valuable savings of these strategic metals. The silver nickel bears a large 'P' mintmark for Philadelphia (which normally doesn't use a mint mark). The steel blanks for the 1 cent coins were later used to strike Belgian 2 franc coins for use when Belgium was liberated (*Figure 7*).

In the neutral countries, shortages of traditional metals caused by isolation also forced substitution; in Switzerland zinc replaced silver, in Norway zinc replaced iron, bronze and copper-nickel (*Figure 8*); in Sweden iron was used instead of copper, and in the Free French colonies brass and aluminum-bronze issues appeared.

CHANGE OF COIN SUPPLIER

Because of the disruption of international trade routes and the over-running or isolation of the mother countries, some colonies and semi-independent members of colonial empires had their coinage struck in the United States. Australian and Netherlands West Indies and East Indies coins were made in the U.S. mint and bear U.S. mint marks. The Iceland 1940 and 1942 2 and 5 aurar (*Figure 9*) and other denominations were struck in London and Ottawa, as supplies from the mother country (Denmark) ceased with its occupation in 1940.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AND ASIA

Further changes in the Pacific and Asia came later as the tide of Japanese expansion swallowed large parts of the British, Dutch and French colonial empires and the United States Commonwealth of the Philippines. Here paper occupation issues predominate, achieving the same objectives of control and propaganda.

THE HAWAII OVERPRINT

One of the first moves made by the United States government after the attack on Pearl Harbour was to overprint all U.S. currency notes in the territory with the name 'HAWAII' in black (possibly also yellow) in large block letters on the back and small block letters on the front. This was done



Figure 6. 1942 Canadian tombac 'beaver' and 1943 tombac and 1944-45 chromium-plated steel 'Victory' 5 cent pieces.



Figure 7. 1944 Belgian 2 franc coin struck on U.S. 1 cent zinc-coated steel blanks.



World War II German Occupation

Figure 8. Norwegian Nazi occupation issues; note the use of traditional Norwegian heraldic symbols (the lion rampant with an axe) and the absence of any reference to the king, who was with the government-in-exile.



Figure 9. 1940 and 1942 Iceland 2 and 5 aurar were struck in London and Ottawa.

so that in the event of a Japanese invasion, all the overprinted money could be declared worthless and thus could not be used to fund the war effort against the United States. The Hawaiian issue is a good example of a threatened government re-asserting control over a situation by creating a special local issue. The overprinted notes could be declared void at the drop of a hat; no longer could it purchase material for use against America or buy the services of spies on the mainland.

PAYING SPIES ABROAD

How do you pay a spy working for you in an unoccupied enemy state? You don't have control over or access to the large sums of local currency necessary, and payment in other commodities such as gold, silver or diamonds would only serve to make the spy more obvious. The answer is to forge the needed currency. It costs very little, governments generally already have access to the best engravers and materials, and no expenditure of hard currency is involved. The forgeries if introduced in sufficient volume, also have the effect of undermining the value of the local currency by causing inflation. Germany forged large quantities of British five pound notes; Operation Bernhard involved German forgeries of the United States \$100 bills; the U.S. government forged Japanese Invasion Money (JIM) used in the Philippines.

'JIM' MONEY

As Japan overran various Asian countries, it introduced a standard type of Japanese Invasion Money (JIM). Printed prior to the invasion, it was denominated in units of the local currency (cents, rupees, dollars, gulden etc.,) The banknotes usually bear a two-letter serial number, the first letter designating the country of use, e.g. B=Burma, M=Malaya, P=Philippines. There are many combinations of style, denomination and serial number, and numerous varieties exist. Locally forgeries and propaganda overprints were spawned. Some propaganda efforts consisted of leaflets, one side printed to look like a banknote the other bearing the propaganda message. These were dropped in large quantities by the Allies over Japanese-held territory.

PHILIPPINES OVERSTAMPS

After the Japanese surrender, Philippine JIM notes were collected by the Japanese War Notes Claimants Association of the Philippines (JAPWANCAP) which tried first to make Japan, and then when unsuccessful there, the U.S. government, honour the money. The United States felt no obligation to honour notes issued by an enemy nation.

MILITARY AND ARMED FORCES MONEY

The central banks of countries at war were not the only authorities involved in circulating money. The armed forces issued and circulated their own money to troops both in military bases at home and at the front. The Allies did so partly to avoid disrupting the economies of those countries they had just liberated. The Japanese military money (Military Yen) was used in the occupied territories and identified as such by an overprint so that it could not return to Japan and disrupt the economy there. This same concept was used by the Allies. British Military Authority (BMA) regular denominations were used from 1943 onwards in Tripolitania (modern Libya) and Sicily. Overprints were produced for Bulgaria, France and Greece, but were never used, or used only on a limited experimental basis. Denominations were in local currency e.g. that for Libya was in lire.

ALLIED LIBERATION AND OCCUPATION MONEY

As the Allies liberated the various countries of Europe they introduced a common joint issue currency. Once again they were for specific countries and thus were in local denominations. Examples from different countries include:

- Italy: two issues, an earlier one with the value in numerals only, lacking the written denomination. With a simple alteration it was easily possible to increase the value of a note, so the second issue was quickly introduced bearing the value in words as well.

- France: the Free French Forces under De Gaulle (a stickler for what he considered proper procedure!) objected to the first issue on the grounds that they had not been consulted about it. It was quickly withdrawn.

- German Mark Notes: Some were produced by Russia using original (glass?) plates which featured a replacement note symbol (-) and a multi-digit serial number. As Russian equipment for numbering bank notes didn't go to 9 digits, they had to use two machines, one with three, the other with six numerals. These seldom lined up very well. Because of the massive amount of this emergency money issued by the Russians, the currency was devalued and ultimately had to be replaced.

CONCLUSION

As the war came to an end and life began to return to normal, so did the various currencies. Once again changes were made, this time to reflect the new peace-time settlement. Military money lingered on for use in canteens and bases for a number of years. This is in itself a whole collecting field, and a topic in its own right!

NEW COINS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

The British Royal Mint will issue three new circulating designs this year; a five pound piece (crown) commemorating the Queen's 70th birthday on April 21st, a two-pound coin for the tenth European Soccer Championship and the third in the annual regional pound coin designs, this one for Northern Ireland. The Crown, (*Figure 10*) made of cupro-nickel, will be the first to feature edge-lettering since the Coronation crown of 1953, the latin wording 'VIVAT REGINA ELIZABETHA' translating as 'Long Live Queen Elizabeth!' The two pound coin (*Figure 11*) is patterned like a modern soccer ball and dish-shaped to create the illusion of roundness; it lacks raised edge rim, beading or denticles, and is inscribed on the edge 'TENTH EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP'. The one pound coin (*Figure 12*) shows a Celtic cross entwined with a Celtic collar - the famous Broughter Collar found by a ploughman in County Londonderry in 1896 - with the Lough Neagh pimpernel in the centre, and inscribed on the edge 'DECUS ET TUTAMEN' - an ornament and a safeguard.

Figure 10. Crown obverse & reverse.



Figure 11. Two-pound

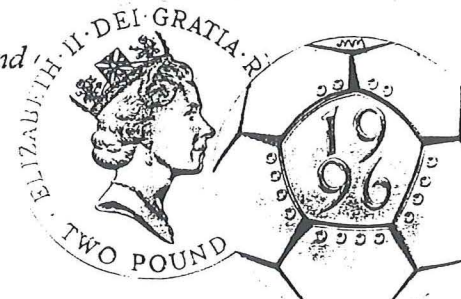


Figure 12. One pound obverse & reverse.



Regina Coin Club Newsletter - March 1996

AUDITOR'S REPORT

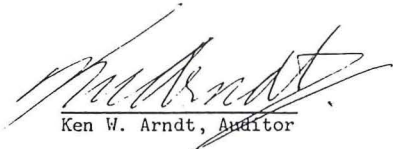
To the Members of the
Regina Coin Club.

I have examined the balance sheet of the Regina Coin Club as at November 30, 1995 and the statement of income and expenses for the year then ended.

In common with other associations, the Club derives some income from membership dues and these were verified by examining the receipts issued.

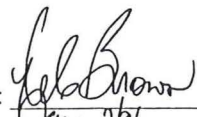
In my opinion, these financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly the financial position of the Club as at November 30, 1995 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended.

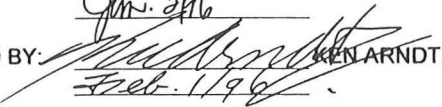
Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan
this 1st day of February 1996.


Ken W. Arndt, Auditor

REGINA COIN CLUB STATEMENT OF CASH ASSETS NOVEMBER 30, 1995

CHEQUING ACCOUNT BALANCE DEC. 1, 1994	7,298.81	
ADD: REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR	15,912.03	
LESS: EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR	(15,697.65)	
CHEQUING ACCOUNT BALANCE NOV. 30, 1995		7,513.19
UNSOLD 1995 COINS		250.00
SAVINGS ACCOUNT BALANCE NOV. 30, 1995		409.76
INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (1 YEAR TERM @ 5.25%)		15,930.51
TOTAL REGINA COIN CLUB CASH ASSETS NOV. 30, 1995		<u>24,103.46</u>
NOTE:		
TWENTY TWO POST DATED CHEQUES (FEB. 1/96)		
ARE HELD RE: 1996 COIN ORDER		<u>7,086.00</u>

PREPARED BY:  KEN G. BROWN, TREASURER
DATE: Jan. 29/96

AUDITED BY:  KEN ARNDT, AUDITOR
DATE: Feb. 1/96

**REGINA COIN CLUB
REVENUE AND EXPENSE STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD DEC. 1, 1994 TO NOV. 30, 1995**

REVENUE:	1995 COIN ORDER	9,375.00	
	INTEREST - CHEQUING ACCOUNT	42.95	
	MEMBERSHIP DUES	625.00	
	TRADE DOLLAR/40TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL SALES	(22.00)	
	1995 SPRING SHOW	1,472.60	
	1995 FALL SHOW	3,030.98	
	1996 SPRING SHOW	1,387.50	
	INTEREST - G.I.C.	866.20	
	TOTAL REVENUE		16,778.23
EXPENSES:	BANK CHARGES	(21.40)	
	1993 COIN ORDER	(9,969.73)	
	NEWSLETTER	(204.63)	
	ROOM RENTAL	(342.40)	
	TRAILER	(48.00)	
	1995 SPRING SHOW	(1,192.79)	
	1995 FALL SHOW	(2,888.27)	
	1996 SPRING SHOW	(300.00)	
	EXECUTIVE BREAKFAST	(81.54)	
	PRESIDENT EXPENSES - MISCELLANEOUS	(190.29)	
	TREASURER EXPENSES - MISCELLANEOUS	(209.09)	
	PO BOX RENTAL	(63.13)	
	CLUB PIN ENGRAVING	(59.40)	
	ANA MEMBERSHIP (TWO YEARS)	(86.98)	
	CNA MEMBERSHIP	(30.00)	
	NON-PRIFIT CORPORATION ANNUAL RETURN	(10.00)	
	TOTAL EXPENSES		(15,697.65)
NET INCOME (LOSS)			<u>1,080.58</u>

PREPARED BY: Ken G. Brown KEN G. BROWN, TREASURER

DATE: Jan. 2/96

AUDITED BY: Ken Arndt KEN ARNDT, AUDITOR

DATE: Feb. 1/96

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

April 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, May 17th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be "*Coins of the British Empire - Part VIII*" by Jim Smalley.

The March meeting was very well attended; twenty-nine people were present to hear Roxanne give a very detailed, interesting and humorous talk on the history of the two-dollar note and coin. This will be written up as a future article in the Newsletter.

SPRING COIN SHOW, APRIL 13TH & 14TH, SEVEN OAKS MOTEL, 777 ALBERT STREET NORTH

Distribution of posters advertizing the show was well underway by late March; thanks to all those who helped with this! Help from members will also be needed to set up the bourse area on Friday 12th from 6:00 p.m. onwards. In past years, many willing volunteers have turned out and the work has been completed in a couple of hours. After the show, we need help dismantling it all, and packing it up again, and generally it has been harder to find people at this time, many having spent two days at the show, some of it sitting at the admissions desk. However, the more that stay for that last couple of hours, the quicker the work gets done! Having mentioned the door-sitting duties, people are need for both Saturday and Sunday - phone either Roxanne at 789-0611 or Al at 543-6712 to volunteer an hour of your time.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT - PUTTING TOGETHER A DISPLAY

For those who decide to put together a display for the Spring Show, (and remember this *is* a coin show - the general public have the right to expect something besides coins for sale!) the *inside* dimensions of the larger type cases are as follows:

21.5" (55 cm) wide by 29.5" (75 cm) across by 2.25" (6 cm) deep

Phone Al to book a display space.

The easiest way to get the display organize is to make a board this size (out of corrugated cardboard) covered with cloth. Remember that red or purple show off gold coloured coins best and that blue contrasts best with silver coins. Toned bronze coins are best placed against a light background. Off-cuts large enough to cover one or two such boards can be bought quite cheaply at any fabric shop.

It's perhaps worth repeating what I wrote last year - a display need not be made up of complete sets or series, or of valuable or rare coins - it's the information that matters. Coins, wooden nickels, fantasy pieces, tokens, trade dollars, banknotes, medallions or medals are all equally acceptable material and can be mixed with each other and with other artifacts to achieve the desired effect. Remember, the purpose of any display is to hold someone's interest and tell them something they will find memorable. The ultimate goal is to encourage other collectors to display their material, or to interest someone in becoming a collector. Our collections are really of no use if they fail to teach either ourselves or others something about numismatics! Short of ideas? Even a single coin can tell an interesting story. What is it made of? How long has it been part of the coinage? How many changes has that particular denomination seen over the years? What are the main features of the coin? Who designed it? Are there any superstitions or legends associated with that denomination? And so on. You might not know the answers to many of these questions yourself at the outset, but armed with a catalogue you can quickly learn!

AROUND THE NEWSLETTERS

Saskatoon Coin Club (2205 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 1L6) Saskatoon (last report December 1995)

Edmonton Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 75024, Ritchie P.O. Edmonton, T6E 6K1) - March newsletter contains a report on their February meeting in the CompuSmart premises in west Edmonton. Here a demonstration of the Internet was given by Dan Gosling and members were shown what types of information are available to collectors at different 'Sites' on the 'Net', as well as a look at the Edmonton Numismatic Society 'Home Page'. The information obtainable at one site - a list of all the currencies of the world - will be printed in the Edmonton newsletter over the next six issues. The list from Afghanistan to Croatia appears in the March issue, which concludes with an article "A Topical Collection Makes an Interesting Secondary Collection" by Jerome Remick.

Calgary Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3) - March (not available at press time)

Manitoba Coin Club Inc. (P.O. Box 321, Main P.O. Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 2H6) - March (not available at press time)

Note that a copy of these newsletters can be consulted at our regular meetings. Regina Coin Club members are also reminded that our affiliation with the CNA and the ANA means that

the Club receives the journals of both these associations regularly. They will also be available at all regular meetings and may be borrowed for short periods, on request.

NEW COINS FROM GREAT BRITAIN - WHERE TO GET THEM

Several people asked where the coins mentioned in last month's article could be obtained. The address is:

British Royal Mint, Dundurn Postal Outlet, P.O. Box 33518, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8P 4X4

THE SHORT-LIVED COINAGE OF KATANGA - by Kelly Moens

(based on a talk given to the Regina Coin Club, February 1995)

Katanga was the southern province of what is now known as the "Shaba" region of Zaire. In 1885, King Leopold II of Belgium took control of the area now represented by Zaire, calling it 'The Congo Free State'. In 1908, pressured by international opinion, the Belgian government resumed control of the Congo Free State and named it the Belgian Congo. In 1960, without any attempt to prepare the population for self-government, Belgium gave the Congo its independence. Almost immediately, on July 11th of that year, the mineral-rich province of Katanga withdrew from the Congo and declared itself independent, plunging the country into bloody civil war. Katanga was considered the Congo's wealthiest province, copper being the most valuable resource, followed by cadmium, cobalt, gold, manganese, silver, tin, and zinc.

During its brief independence, Katanga produced only three coins; the 1 franc in bronze (Figure 1), and the 5 francs in both bronze and .900 gold (Figure 2). By August 1961, all rivals for power in the Congo had been eliminated by the central government. By January 1963 Katanga was isolated, and shortly afterwards invaded. Katanga's leaders capitulated on January 14th 1963, and the rebellious province was divided into three new provinces.



Figure 1. 1 franc bronze.
(obverse and reverse).



Figure 2. 5 francs bronze
(obverse and reverse).

CANADIAN CENTENNIAL MEDALS by Brian Thomson (361 Memorial Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 3Y4)

All across Canada, cities, towns, numismatic and fraternal societies and Provincial Governments celebrated Canada's 100th birthday with many projects, including issuing special medals.

A Centennial Commission was established to co-ordinate each and every project or event. At 12:01 a.m. New Year's Day, 1967, the Centennial Flame was lit on Parliament Hill, while simultaneously, in 10 provinces, similar flames were lit.

The Centennial symbol represents 11 equilateral triangles, representing the 10 provinces and the Canadian North, arranged to form a stylized maple leaf.

Collecting Centennial Medals proves to be an exciting and challenging numismatic hobby. Since these medals had no legal tender value as our currency, they were often later melted down or discarded. This makes the already low mintages even harder to find, thus giving the adventure of the hunt.

TRADE DOLLARS: one of the most popular forms of collecting Centennial medals, thus demanding higher value (*Figure 1*).

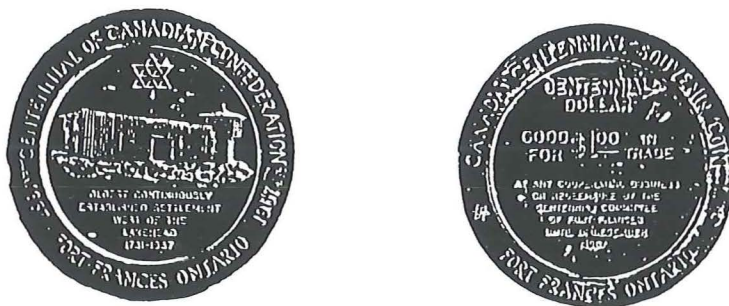


Figure 1. Obverse and reverse of the Fort Frances, Ontario Centennial trade dollar.

WOODEN TOKENS: although only 20 are listed in Jack Robert's book, there are actually 102 currently known to exist (*Figure 2*). An inexpensive area of collecting Centennial commemoratives (priced in the \$1.00 to \$8.00 range).

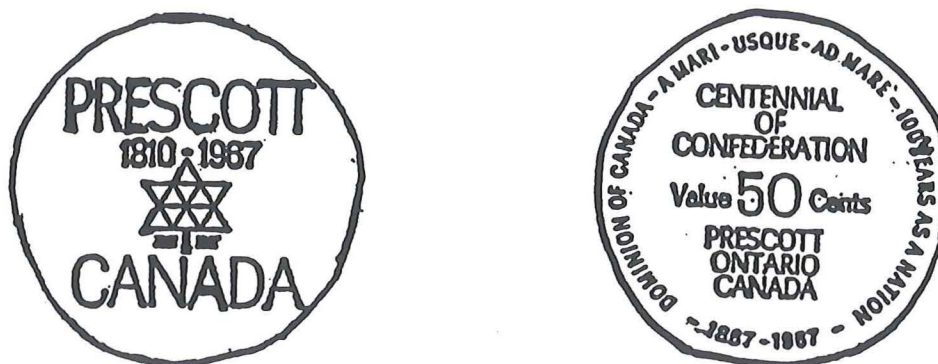


Figure 2. Obverse and reverse of the Prescott Centennial wooden nickel.

MEDALLIONS: come in numerous sizes and metal compositions. There are about 250 listed in Jack Robert's book, with the same number estimated to be unlisted. The wide spectrum of subjects on these medallions is beyond comprehension (*Figures 3 and 4*).



Figure 3. Obverse and reverse of the Ontario Hydro Club Centennial medal (cast bronze). The medal has a diameter of 66 mm, and weighs 1985 grains. Only 150 were made.



Figure 4. The original Confederation Medal, issued in 1867 in silver and gold. The medal is 75 mm in diameter. The silver medal, only 100 of which were minted, weighs 8 ounces. The gold medal, limited to 25 pieces, weighs 13 ounces.

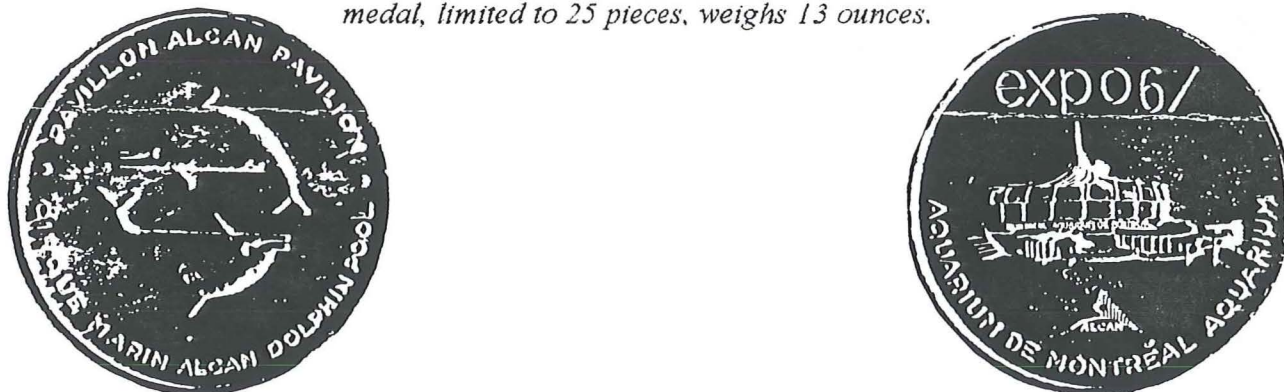


Figure 5. The Montreal Aquarium/Alcan Pavilion Expo '67 Medallion.

EXPO '67: numerous items were issued for this World Fair. Fifty million people attended to see exhibits from 70 nations. Each pavilion issued a medal or medals (*Figure 5*).

COIN CLUBS: several coin clubs from across Canada took advantage of this event and issued medals and woods. The Halifax Coin Club issue is limited to 500 medals in bronze and 100 in .999 silver (*Figure 6*). The value of those in bronze is between \$20 and \$25.



Figure 6. Obverse and reverse of the Halifax Coin Club Centennial Medal.

VARIETIES: there are usually several varieties of each piece in existence. Die cracks, re-strikes with variations, cracked rims, offset strikes and others such as this example with a spelling error (*Figure 7*) are known.

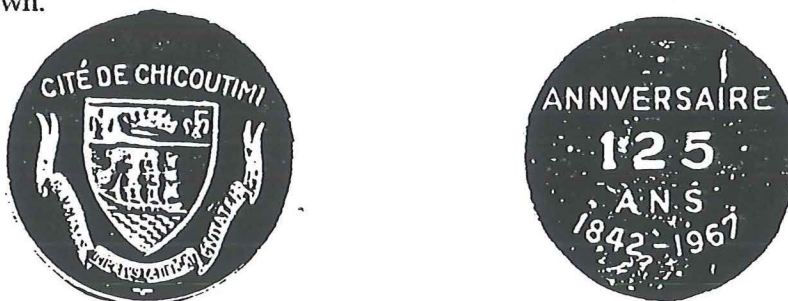


Figure 7. 'ANNVERSAIRE' spelling error on a medal commemorating the 125th anniversary of the founding of the City of Chicoutimi and the Centennial of Confederation.

UNDISCOVERED: there are unknown amounts of undiscovered pieces out there yet to be found, many of them unique. The two shown below are the only ones of their type known to exist amongst Centennial collectors (*Figures 8 and 9*).



Figure 8. Unique 'CANADA PATRIA NOSTRA' medal (obverse & reverse)

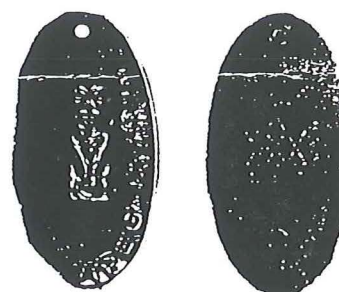
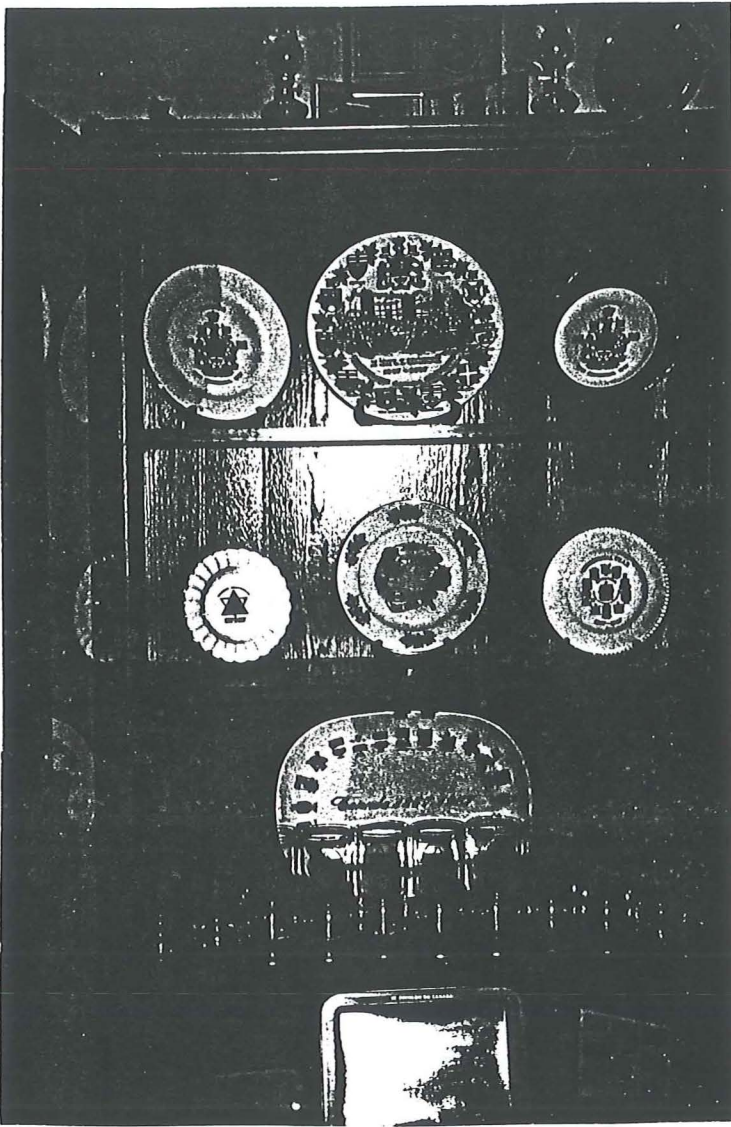


Figure 9. Winnipeg stretched cent with floral design



If you want to collect further, there are collector's plates, keychains, elongated cents, glasses, spoons, pins, and the list goes on...(Figure 9)

If you have any 1967 Centennial memorabilia that you don't want, let me know what you have. I hope that the seeds have been planted for others to start this speciality...

Figure 9. A dresser of plates, glasses and trays all with a Centennial theme.



1996 AND 1997 MINT ROLLS

Those members who ordered 1996 Mint rolls of uncirculated coins, your order is expected in any day now, and you will be notified about collection details. Anyone wishing to benefit from the privilege of ordering 1997 coins through the Club is reminded that they **must** be a fully paid up member of the Regina Coin Club, and that they must fill in and return the enclosed order form before September 30th 1996, accompanied by a cheque post-dated February 1st, 1997 for the full amount of the order. No late orders will be accepted! The limit is 10 rolls of each denomination per member. Starting with this years order, please note that you must add 3% of the subtotal for shipping, insurance and handling.

1996 ONA CONVENTION SPECIAL "HOST CLUB" DRAW



A special draw will be held at the 1996 ONA Convention Banquet
on April 20 at the Holiday Inn Yorkdale, North York, Ontario



YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

Fill in the stub(s) and turn them in at the ONA Convention before 6:00 p.m. on Saturday evening, April 20, 1996. Or mail it with a cheque for \$2 (3 for \$5) to the address appearing on the stub.

If a sufficient quantity of tickets are not available, either make photocopies or simply fill in one ticket and we will fill in the rest to make up the total payment you sent in.

- A plaster cast made by Dora de Pedery-Hunt from her original cast of the new Queen design appearing on all of Canada's current decimal coinage (\$275.00 selling price)
- A set of 6 numismatic reference works published by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation: Canadian Welcome Home Medals, Alberta Trade Tokens, Coins of New Brunswick, The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island, Yukon Numismatics and Aspects of the Numismatics of North America (\$190.95 retail value)
- A set of 2 books published by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation covering numismatics of Canada's east coast: Coins of New Brunswick and "The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island" (\$64.45 retail value)
- A copy of "Coins of the Modern Olympic Games (Volume 1) by Michele Menard, again donated by the Ferguson Foundation (\$57.00 retail value)
- A unique set of 2 original sketches that were submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint by award-winning coin designer Raymond Taylor for the 1980 \$1 "Arctic Territories" competition
- A unique original sketch submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint by Raymond Taylor for the Canada 125 competition in 1992 (25 cent "Nova Scotia")
- A unique set of 2 original sketches submitted to the RCM by coin designer Stewart Sherwood for the 1979 \$100 "Year of the Child" competition)
- A unique original sketch submitted to the RCM by award-winning coin designer David Craig for Canada 125 in 1992 (25 cent "Quebec")
- A unique original sketch submitted by David Craig for the same competition (25 cent "Alberta")
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the 1985 Dollar featuring the 200th Anniversary of Fredericton
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the Calgary Olympics in 1988 featuring children on a downhill sled
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for the Canada 125 Program featuring the 25 cent design for British Columbia
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor for one of the three Dollar themes called for 1986: the commemoration of Transpo 86 Vancouver
- A unique submission by Raymond Taylor made in 1988 to the Royal Canadian Mint for the 100 Dollar coin featuring Whaling
- A set of 6 different pogs produced by the Royal Canadian Mint for limited distribution at the unveiling of the new \$2 coin design at the Metro Toronto Zoo on September 21, 1995. The obverses show the "polar bear" design of the coin. Five of the reverses feature different background information on the polar bear, while the sixth piece is autographed by highly respected wildlife artist Brent Townsend, designer of the "polar bear" side of the \$2 coin
- One of 4 hardcover copies of "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of CANADIAN BANK NOTES," 2nd edition donated by William Cross, Publisher of The Charlton Press (\$75.00 each retail value)
- A lot of 50 Canadian trade dollars
- A lot of 50 wooden nickels donated by CAWMC
- One of 3 copies of the 353-page book "My 2 Cents Worth," donated by the author, numismatist Jack Veffer, a Past-President of the CNA
- One of 5 gift certificates "Good for 100 business cards"
- One of 2 gift certificates "Good for a set of 100 letterheads and envelopes"

The host organization, the Southern Ontario Chapter of CAWMC, has agreed to donate the proceeds from this draw to further ONA Club Services projects, with a portion also being donated to CAWMC

**FILL IN THIS STUB AND BRING TO THE CONVENTION, OR MAIL WITH \$2 (3 FOR \$5) TO:
1996 ONA, Box 77575, 592 Sheppard Ave. W., Downsview, Ont. M3H 6A7**

If a sufficient quantity of tickets are not available, fill in one ticket and we will fill in the rest to make up the total payment you sent in
DRAW TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ONA BANQUET ON APRIL 20, 1996. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

Name and Mailing Address: _____

UNIQUE ORIGINAL 8" COIN DESIGNERS SUBMISSIONS

INCLUDED IN THE 1996 ONA CONVENTION
"HOST CLUB" DRAW



STEWARD SHERWOOD
1979 \$100 "YEAR OF THE CHILD"



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1980 \$1 "ARCTIC TERRITORIES"



DAVID CRAIG
1992 25 CENT "ALBERTA"



DAVID CRAIG
1992 25 CENT "QUEBEC"



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1992 25 CENT "B.C."



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1992 25 CENT "NOVA SCOTIA"



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1988 "CALGARY OLYMPICS"
(DOWNHILL SLED)



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1986 \$1 TRANSPO 86



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1988 \$100 "WHALING"



RAYMOND TAYLOR
1985 \$1 "FREDERICTON"

ORDER FORM FOR 1997 MINT ROLLS

Name.....Address: (St/Apt #).....

(City).....(Province).....(Postal Code).....

Please reserve for me the following rolls of 1997 coin from the Royal Canadian Mint (LIMIT 10 ROLLS OF EACH DENOMINATION PER PERSON):

Number of Rolls	Denomination	Cost per Roll	Total Cost Denomination
	Two Dollar (\$2)	\$50.00	
	Dollar (\$1)	\$25.00	
	Fifty Cents (\$0.50)	\$12.50	
	Twenty-five Cents (\$0.25)	\$10.00	
	Ten Cents (\$0.10)	\$5.00	
	Five Cents (\$0.05)	\$2.00	
	One Cent (\$0.01)	\$0.50	

SUBTOTAL \$

SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND HANDLING CHARGES....+3% \$

TOTAL.....\$

I enclose the sum of \$..... in the form of a postdated (February 1st, 1997) cheque/ current money order, made payable to The Regina Coin Club. Please send your order to:

The Regina Coin Club,
P.O. Box 174,
Regina, Saskatchewan,
S4P 2Z6

before September 30th 1996. No late orders will be accepted!

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

May 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, May 17th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be "*Coins of the British Empire - Part VIII*" by Jim Smalley.

SPRING COIN SHOW, APRIL 13TH & 14TH

The annual coin show was a great success not only because of the large numbers of people who attended, but also because of the wide variety of displays that members contributed. Door prizes were given out on the hour throughout both days in both adult and junior categories. On behalf of the club I would like to thank the following dealers who donated prizes: John Bicher of Jon-Bee Collectibles of Lloydminster, Alberta, who donated a 1971 coin set for the Junior category, and Ken Arndt, who also donated a prize for the Junior category.

The Show Chairman, Paul will be reporting on the financial success of the show in a future newsletter.

The displays included:

(i) TWO DOLLAR GOLD COINS

This display showed the 1996 \$2 coin in two-tone gold, and pointed out that the Mint had had to introduce small lettering on the obverse around the lower part of the Queen's portrait stating the gold composition of the centre. This apparently was felt necessary in case unscrupulous people electroplated the circulating coin with gold and silver and then tried to pass it off as the (now rare) gold version. Also included in the display was the circulating \$2 coin and the 1888 \$2 Newfoundland gold piece.

(ii) WILDLIFE PRESERVED ON PRECIOUS METAL

The display covered a wide variety of animals both living and extinct: dinosaurs, horses (*the 1973 Canadian 'RCMP' Centennial dollar and 25 cent, the Regina 'Musical Ride' Trade Dollar, 1992 Canadian 'Kingston-York Stagecoach' Dollar, the 1973 RCMP Bronze Medallion, 1975 Calgary Stampede Dollar*), huskies (*1994 dollar*), moose (*1984 dollar*), wolf (*1967 50 cent*), mackerel (*1967 10 cent*), Canada goose (*1967 dollar*), polar bear (*1996 \$2*). The whole display was attractively set off by yellow signs against a black background.

(iii) RULE BRITANNIA!

A display showing the use of the allegorical figure 'Britannia' on British money since the days when Britain formed part of the Roman Empire. Included were facsimiles of early Roman coins, Bank of England notes and pictures of the gold bullion coin fittingly called 'The Britannia', a wide range of silver and copper coins, as well as large models of a Roman coin and British 'bun' penny - both of them salvaged from Christmas stocking chocolate coins!

(iv) THE BRITISH SILVER FLORIN

This display included an example of the first florin - the coin introduced in Britain in 1849 as a start towards decimalization - the beautiful Gothic florin that followed from 1851 to 1887, the 'Jubilee Head' issue of 1887 to 1892 and the 'Old Head' design that ran from 1893 to 1901.

(v) THE REGINA COIN CLUB DISPLAY

This showed examples of dies for the 1989 silver proof and nickel-bonded steel circulating trade dollars as well as the pattern dies used for punching the working dies, a selection of club wooden nickels, the complete range of silver trade dollars from 1984 to 1991, club badges and medals, and CNA medallions.

(vi) WHY WESTERN CANADA DIDN'T CARRY THE \$2 BILL

The display contained two examples (front and back shown) of \$2 bills showing portraits of Queen Mary (blue), King George VI (pink), Queen Elizabeth II (1st, 2nd and 3rd Series designs) and the \$2 coin, and gave a brief history of the denomination and an account of why the bill found no favour 'way out west'.

(vii) CANADA '96 - A YEAR OF CHANGE FROM THE MINT

The display included recent products from the Canadian Royal Mint: the \$2 coin/bill set, the sterling silver proof set, linen-finish circulating set, \$2 circulating version and proof, the linen-finish specimen set, all illustrating how inventive the Mint is becoming in its efforts to capture new collectors.

(viii) RCMP PINS and (ix) POLICE PINS contained a wealth of pins relating to the federal police force and to local police forces in western Canada.

(x) PROVINCIAL FLORAL MEDALLIONS showed some of the finest medallic art work depicting the floral emblems of the Canadian provinces and territories.

(xi) CANADA'S STAMPS IN SILVER AND BRONZE highlighted some of the classic designs seen on Canadian stamps, reproduced in silver and bronze foil.

(xii) THE CALGARY SOUVENIR \$1 centred on the trade dollars produced in Calgary for the annual stampede.

Altogether the range of subject matter and the variety of numismatic items on display was a credit to those who entered and to the Club in general, which rewarded all exhibitors with a circulating set of 1996 Canadian coins. Truly, this year's show was a show indeed!

THE HISTORY OF \$2 NOTES AND COIN by Roxanne Miller (*this article summarizes a talk that was given at the March 15th meeting of the Regina Coin Club and will appear in two parts*)

PART I - THE \$2 NOTE FROM 1818 TO 1937

The \$2 bill and coin has had quite a long and mostly honourable history (unless you live on the prairies!). It was used to a greater extent in the eastern part of the country. But first I will take you on a history tour of our paper money before the chartered banks came into existence.

The first Canadian paper issues were circulated in 1685, to supplement the mass of French and Spanish gold and silver. Unfortunately the paper issues did not always come from reputable sources.

From June 1685 to 1719 the paper issues were simply playing cards with the signature of the governor at that time and the denomination that they were worth written on them (*figure 1*). These acted more like promissory notes than anything else; they could be redeemed for supplies that would come in on the French ships that came over in the spring. Eventually the King of France decided that all the card money would be redeemable for only half of face value. This was to keep down the inflation that the colonies were facing. Strange though they are, none the less they are considered to be part of our paper issues.

After the Seven Years War (1756-63), the government gave out government promissory notes (*figure 2*) which caused grave problems after the war when the people went to redeem them. Inflation had made it next to impossible for the French to pay what they had said they would. Needless to say this failure to honour a promise caused a lot of mistrust in paper issues of money.

It wasn't until after the War of 1812 that British Army bills (*figure 3*) could be promptly redeemed. Up until the reign of the chartered banks each province had their own Provincial Treasury Notes or 'Prosperity Certificates'. The problem here was that some provinces used the pound, some the shilling and others the dollar as their unit of accounting.

Now, with the bank of Montreal becoming a chartered bank, they were able to issue paper in dollar sums equivalent to pounds sterling, a system found convenient as Britain was then a world power whose money circulated world-wide. Though the dollar amounts weren't uniform throughout the provinces at this stage, they would be redeemable in coin in various Canadian cities.

The Bank of Montreal issued its first \$2 bill in 1818, depicting a paddle steamer on the St. Lawrence River. In 1866 the British American Bank Note Company in Ottawa did the printing of



Figure 1. A 350 Livres playing card of 1714

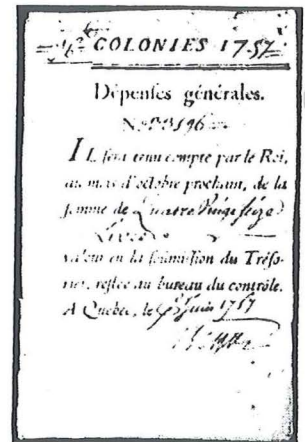
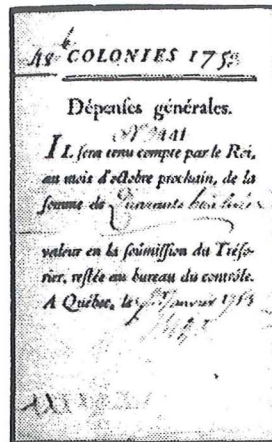
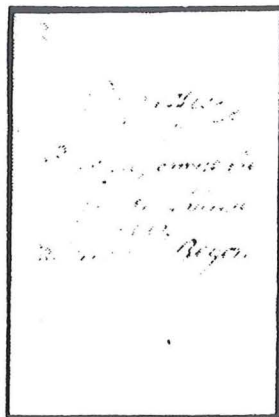


Figure 2. Examples of French promissory notes of 48 livres (1753) and 96 livres (1757)

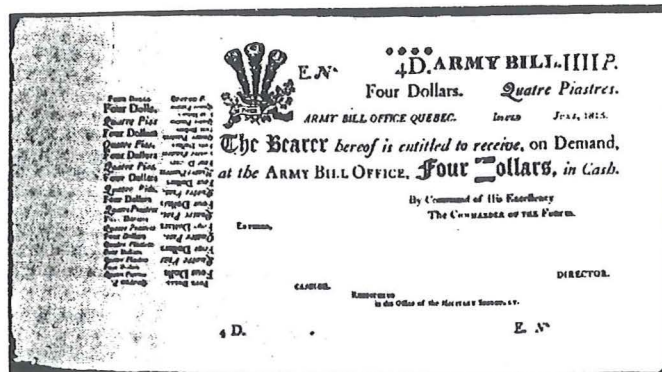


Figure 3. Example of a British Army Bill of the period 1813-1815 (reverse side blank)

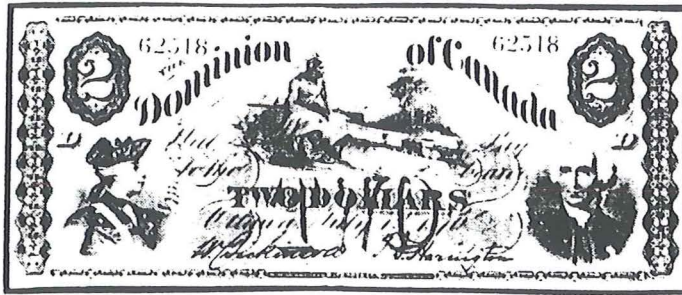


(a)



(b)

Figure 4. Issue of 1866 (a) face, (b) back



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 5. Issue of 1870 (a) face, (b) back, (c) Manitoba overstamp



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. Issue of 1878, (a) face, (b) back (c) genuine portrait, (d) counterfeit portrait



(c)



(d)

notes for the Government of Canada. All denominations were signed by the Deputy Receiver-General, T. D. Harrington on the right-hand side, and on the left was left a space for them to be signed by bank personnel at the Bank of Montreal. The face design of the \$2 bill (*figure 4*) shows on the left the standing figure of an Indian girl, and on the right a sailor holding a flag and resting his left hand on the mane of the British lion, while in the centre, an allegorical Britannia is seated with women and boys, and in the background a train passes over a trestle bridge. The reverse shows an excellent example of the mechanically produced geometric tracery known as 'lathework' that was one of the earliest attempts to make forgery difficult.

Dominion of Canada Notes

With the Provincial Note Act of 1866, Dominion notes began to replace Provincial notes. The government gradually eased out of its partnership with the Bank of Montreal between 1870 and 1871. From then on the government has been in sole charge of handling the printing of our paper money. Complete unification of currency for the provinces occurred in 1871 with the inclusion of Nova Scotia.

The 1870 \$2 notes (*figure 5*) had different coloured backs, the colour depending on which city they were redeemable in: Montreal and Victoria notes were blue, Toronto notes red, St. John (N.B.) and Halifax notes black. Dated July 1, 1870, they first reached circulation in 1871.

When Manitoba joined confederation the government stamped the word 'Manitoba' vertically on the Toronto and Montreal issues (*figure 5c*). The portraits of generals Wolfe and Montcalm appear on the left and right respectively, while in the centre sits an Indian chief on a bluff, watching a train passing below.

That in 1878 new issues were being put into circulation so soon after the old series was due to the extensive counterfeiting of the Toronto \$2 bills. Generally the new notes weren't released until the reserve stocks of old notes held had been used up. For the Toronto \$1 issue, there were more counterfeit notes in circulation than genuine ones! The easiest way of distinguishing the genuine bills is to look at the figure '1' - it is flat-topped in genuine notes and sloped in the forgeries.

The face of the 1878 \$2 note (*figure 6*) shows the Earl of Dufferin (Governor-General) in a central cameo, the whole design being enclosed within an oblong frame having scalloped borders. The back depicts the Great Seal of Canada, and the name of one or other of the four Canadian cities in which the note was redeemable; Toronto, Halifax, St. John or Montreal. The note is black with green tinting. Due to counterfeiting, the issue was replaced with the 1887 issue of similar colour (*figure 7*), showing the Marchioness and Marquis of Lansdowne (Governor-General) on the face, and a pattern of lathework and counters with the words 'Dominion of Canada'.

The removal of the British American Bank Note Company from New York to Ottawa prompted a change in the 1897 issues. The face of the new \$2 bill (*figure 8*) shows Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) on the left and a central design of six men hauling nets in a fishing boat. Again the colour is black with green tinting. The signatures are J. M. Courteney and T. C. Boville.

In the 1914 issue (*figure 9*), the portraits of TRH the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (Governor-General and consort) appear on the left and right on either side of a large '2'. On the back are the Coats-of-Arms of the individual Provinces of Canada around the British Royal Arms. Another change in the bills made at this time was that they were no longer payable in a certain city. Instead this wording was replaced with "WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND". Several varieties of this issue exist.

In 1923, there was another change in the \$2 bill, this time another Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) appeared on the face (*figure 10*). The photographer that took the original picture of the prince sued for infringement of copyright because it was used without accreditation. This was an oversight of the Canadian Bank Note Company, and the dispute was settled. The back shows the then newly granted Coat-of-Arms of the Dominion of Canada, still in use today.

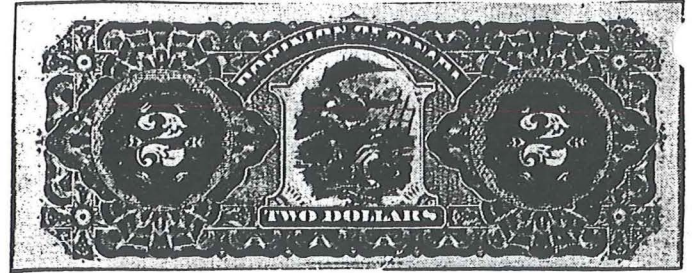
Bank of Canada

The 1923 issue was to be the last issue of the Dominion of Canada bank notes, as on September 5, 1933 the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency established the Bank of Canada, which is still effective today. They opened their doors for business on March 11, 1935 issuing denominations from \$1 to \$1000. They made the notes smaller than previous issues which saved money on ink and paper. The British American Banknote Company printed the \$2, \$5, and \$10 denominations under contract. The first issues were printed in 1935. The face design of the \$2 bill (*figure 11*) shows Queen Mary (consort of George V) and was in black with a blue tint (in keeping with the colour of her blood!). The back design shows Mercury (the messenger) with ships, trains and planes representing the theme of transportation and communication. Signatures are; on the left - J. A. C. Osborne; on the right G. F. Towers. Two versions of the note were circulated concurrently, one in French, one in English.

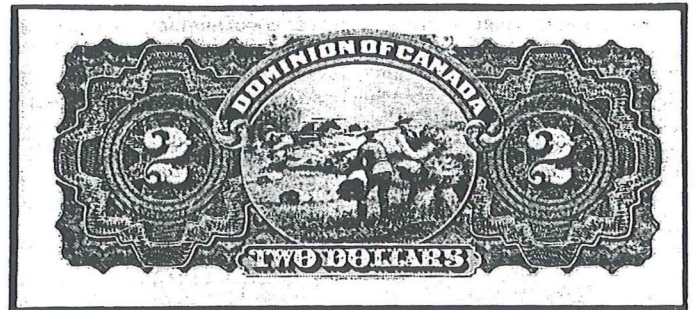
Due to the costs entailed in having two separate issues in each language, in the 1937 issue both languages were combined on the same design, English on the left, French on the right. The face design (*figure 12*) portrays King George VI and the back a seated allegorical female amidst the fruits of harvest. The note is in black with a red-brown tint, which was to be the type colour for the note during the rest of its existence. (*To be Continued*)

(Part II will cover the \$2 notes issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth II up until 1996, and the replacement \$2 coin)

Illustrations for this article are derived from the excellent book "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money" 4th Edition, 1991, published by W. K. Cross, The Charlton Press, 15 Birch Avenue, Toronto, M4V 1E1, price \$14.95. Readers are referred to this work for additional details of the notes described above, and for a wealth of information on Canadian paper money in general.



(a) (b)
Figure 7. Issue of 1887, (a) face, (b) back



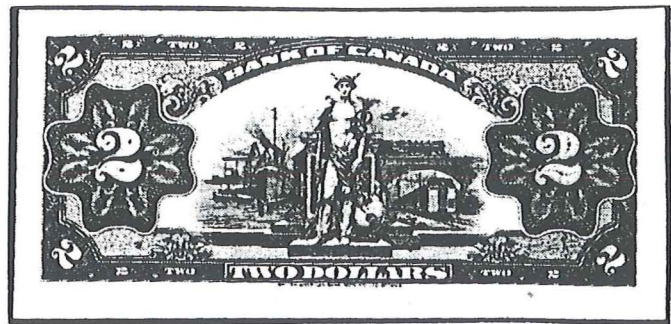
(a) (b)
Figure 8. Issue of 1897, (a) face, (b) back



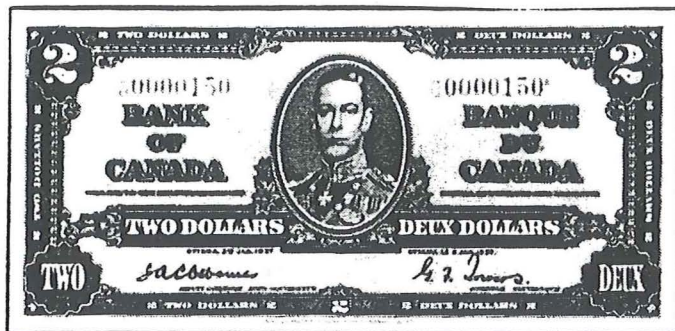
(a) (b)
Figure 9. Issue of 1914, (a) face, (b) back



(a) (b)
Figure 10. Issue of 1923, (a) face, (b) back



(a) (b)
Figure 11. Issue of 1935, (a) face, (b) back



(a) (b)
Figure 12. Issue of 1937, (a) face, (b) back

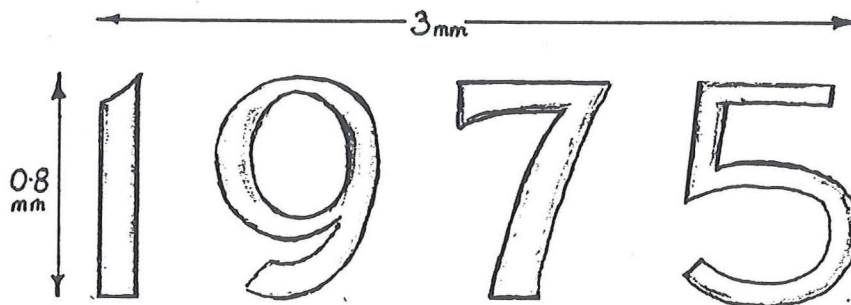


Figure 13. the small numerals used on dimes from 1969 to 1989

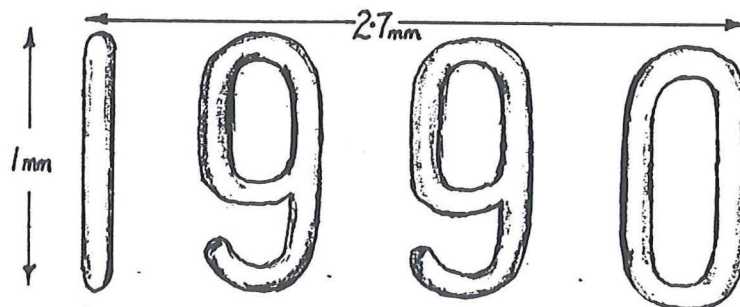


Figure 14. the large numerals used in dimes struck since 1990

COIN NICKNAMES

Using familiar names for coins is a long established tradition that probably goes back a lot further than we think. The latest debate on naming the Canadian \$2 coin occupies much space in the press - twoonie, dubloon, deuce being various candidates. Whether a name will stick is very much up to the public; 'loonie' is now very well entrenched in this country's vocabulary. But what of the past? As the Canadian Coin News points out in a recent article, most other Canadian coins don't have nicknames. The term 'penny' is commonly used for 1 cent coins, but this is a legitimate coin name carried over from the British pounds, shillings and pence. The term 'nickel' for the 5 cent coin is a kind of a nickname, referring to the metal that the coins were made of when first introduced in 1922. The name is even used anachronistically when referring to the silver 5 cent pieces as 'small nickels'. Since 1982 the coin hasn't even been made of nickel - it has been made instead of cupronickel, an alloy of 25% nickel and 75% copper. The 25 cent coin and 10 cent coin are often casually referred to by their American equivalent 'quarter' and 'dime' though those words have never appeared on the Canadian versions. The 25 cent is also referred to as 'two bits' deriving from the quarter of the old Spanish 8 real silver dollars or 'pieces of eight' of pirate fame. A quarter dollar was 2 reals or 'bits'. The \$5 note is infrequently called a 'fin' - again a carryover from the United States.

In pre-decimal Britain, nicknames for coins abounded. Pennies were 'coppers' from the days when they were originally made of pure copper, not bronze as in later years (1860-1967). The original George III penny and twopenny coins were called 'cartwheels'. The silver threepence was often called a 'Joey' - a transfer from the old fourpenny piece of the same size which was revived at the instigation of one Joseph Hume M.P. as a convenient one-coin payment of the standard cab fare. The sixpence was a 'tanner', the shilling a 'bob' and the halfcrown a 'halfdollar' from the days when indeed there were four dollars to the pound. The pound note enjoyed the names 'quid', 'sheet' or 'knicker', slang terms you often hear in the old British films of the 50's and 60's. Five pounds and ten pound notes are still called respectively 'fivers' and 'tenners'. The change to decimal coinage has extinguished all the lower denomination nicknames and none have yet sprung up for the new coins, perhaps because in the face inflation, none of them has any deep-rooted associations.

RETURN OF THE LARGE DATE DIME

Check your dimes - notice that the dates from 1990 to present have reverted to the 'large date' style of numerals, most noticeable in the shape of the nines. Figure 13 shows the style prevailing from 1969 to 1989, figure 14 that used from 1990 onwards. Why the change? Just part of the general revision that started when the new portrait was adopted. Does the chance exist of a 'small date' 1990 dime?

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

June 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, June 21st will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The program is not yet decided, there will either be a quiz, or a presentation by John J.

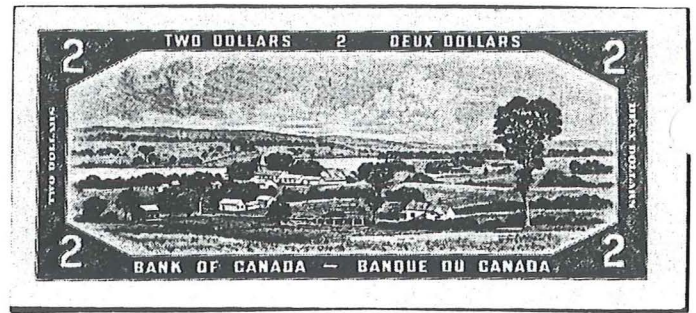
A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

This newsletter brings to an end the first half of the Regina Coin Club's program for 1996. Hopefully the editor will find time to issue a Summer Newsletter before the September Newsletter calls on members to attend the first meeting of the Fall Program on September 20th. I would like to thank all those who have attended the meetings of the past six months, and particularly those members who researched and presented talks to the club, and who provided notes to the editor that could be written up as articles. Thanks are also due to those who helped with the Spring Show, either by putting up posters, helping with the setting up or dismantling of the bourse, by sitting at the door, or by putting in a display. The tremendous effort put in by our Show Chairman, should not go unremarked either - thanks, Paul, for a very well organized and run Show! And last but not least, thanks to Al for organizing the displays and the overall distribution of posters.

THE HISTORY OF \$2 NOTES AND COIN by Roxanne Miller (*this is the second part of a two-part article summarizing a talk that was given at the March 15th meeting of the Regina Coin Club*)

PART I I - THE \$2 NOTE FROM 1954 TO 1996 AND THE \$2 COIN

After the death of King George VI in February 1952, new plates were engraved bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. On the earliest of these notes issued in 1954, it was apparent that the Queen was having an 'extremely bad hair day', as the face of the Devil appeared behind her ear (*figure 1*). Rumour has it that this was the work of an I.R.A. sympathizer working for the bank note company! Once the mistake was realized, they most promptly withdrew the issue in 1956, and the modified portrait replaced it (*figure 2*). The face design is of Queen Elizabeth II in



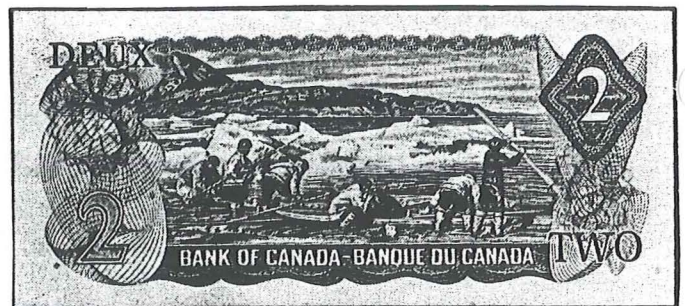
(a)

(b)

Figure 1. Issue of 1954, Devil's face; (a) face, (b) back



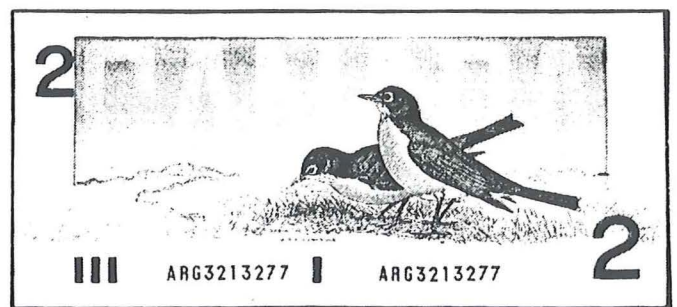
Figure 2. Issue of 1956, modified portrait of Queen Elizabeth



(a)

(b)

Figure 3. Issue of 1974, (a) face), (b) back



(a)

(b)

Figure 4. Issue of 1986, (a) face, (b) back

black with brown tinting, the back design shows a landscape from Upper Melbourne, Richmond, Quebec. Devil's face notes bear the signatures of Coyne/Towers and Beattie/Coyne. The modified face issues bear the signatures of Beattie/Coyne, Beattie/Rasminsky, Bouey/Rasminsky, and Lawson/Bouey.

The 1954 issue was replaced by the 1974 issue for several reasons:

- (i) They were running out of combination letter prefixes for the serial numbers,
- (ii) "WILL PAY TO BEARER ON DEMAND" was to be replaced with "THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER" - a good move as gold and silver had not been used to back up currency for many years. Now it was to be backed by our faith in the government(!). In a departure from tradition, the Queen no longer appeared on all the denominations, only the \$1, \$2, \$20 and \$1000.

The face design of the 1974 issue (*figure 3*) shows the Coat-of-Arms of Canada in full colour on the left, the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the right. The back design is a scene of Inuit hunting on Baffin Island. Signatures are Lawson/Bouey and Crow/Bouey.

What was to be the last \$2 issue came on March 14, 1986 (*figure 4*). The \$1 was replaced at this stage by the 'looney', so that it was only then that the western provinces started to use the \$2 bill. The face design shows a small one-colour coat of arms in the centre and Queen Elizabeth on the left. The back depicts two robins. Signatures are Crow/Bouey and Thiessen/Crow.

One reason given for the absence of the \$2 bill in western Canada up until recently is that at one point in time it was the price of a prostitute. Therefore no man cashing a cheque would accept a \$2 bill for fear if their wife found it they would they would jump to the wrong conclusion! Another reason was supposedly that in the days when north-south trading was important in the west, Americans (who also have, but don't use, a two) would not accept Canadian \$2 bills. Yet another reason is that the word 'deuce' - for 'two' is also synonymous with the Devil, which may have been the cause of the superstition that \$2 bills were unlucky (and on the Prairies there are a lot of superstitious people!).

THE \$2 COIN

Nevertheless, no issue of \$2 bills (with the exception of the 1954 Devil's Face) will create as much conversation as the introduction of the \$2 coin or 'toonie' for lack of a better name. The discussion about a two-dollar coin started in 1994 with various views being put forward on its size, weight, metal composition, colour, and who or what should be on the coin. Since its release on February 19, 1996 it has been criticized for its size, weight, metal composition, colour, and the fact that it's falling apart, the depiction of the polar bear, the cost of a roll (\$50) and that it's another coin in the pocket!

As with all new releases, everyone wants to see one, but no-one wants to admit liking them, and cashiers hesitate before offering them in change (probably having had to bear the brunt of some people's disliking it!). Personally, I like it and give encouragement to those offering change when they hesitate with an "It's alright, I don't mind the coin". Soon people will stop hoarding them as the Mint has stated there will be no recall. If the Mint is smart, they will keep issuing different

varieties of the \$2 coin, as they have done for the loonie, which in its eleven years of circulation has had five varieties (four different reverse designs and one new obverse design). The coin will save taxpayers an estimated \$250 million over twenty years, nonetheless there will still be those who complain!

The \$2 bill will always be part of our proud and long history and is sure to provide plenty of future research, as will the new coin. So, to the \$2 bill we say "Farewell and thank you for your years of service past". To the new \$2 coin, we say "Hello, welcome and thank you in advance for your years of service to come!"

Illustrations for this article are derived from the excellent book "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money" 4th Edition, 1991, published by W. K. Cross, The Charlton Press, 15 Birch Avenue, Toronto, M4V 1E1, price \$14.95. Readers are referred to this work for additional details of the notes described above, and for a wealth of information on Canadian paper money in general.

EXPANDING THE SEARCH FOR VARIETIES

The Northern Miner of 13th November 1995 (v81, No. 37, p5) carried an article entitled 'Canadian Mint announces new coin' - not an article about the \$2 as you might expect, but rather about changes to the lowly 1 cent or penny. The 1996 issue of this coin was to have been made of copper-plated steel or copper-plated zinc - a change aimed at saving Canadian taxpayer's between \$3 and \$5 million annually. The same announcement from the Mint last year also said that all the other circulating coins except the loonie were to change composition, to nickel-plated steel, changes that would save \$12 million a year, \$4.7 million of that savings on the 1 cent alone. However, these plans were eventually postponed until July 1st, 1997, although the Northern Miner claims that the penny will change on July 1st this year. The interesting part of the article goes on to say: "The Mint plans to take advantage of market fluctuations by switching between steel and zinc as prices dictate" (my italics - ed.). Now, that opens up all sorts of possibilities! Will two types of penny be issued with the same date? Will switching lead to scarce varieties? The two types of coin will be easily distinguished with a magnet as the steel-cored coins will be magnetic, but not by appearances. Once again, the coin will be round rather than 12-sided as it is apparently easier to plate rounded blanks. Of the other new coins, all except the 5 cent (which will once again be magnetic) will be impossible to distinguish from their predecessors except by density measurements.

The latest rumour is that the cent will be struck in the United States (as some of the Canadian 1968 ten cent coins were), where facilities for copper-plating zinc blanks exist. Which mint and whether the coins will bear a mint-mark (as coins struck for Australia during world War II) is not known. The 1968 ten cents were struck at the Philadelphia Mint and are distinguishable from their Ottawa counterparts by the shape of the milling on the edge.

Now - we all know the Mint is a factory churning out literally billions of coins a year and consequently is not immune from making mistakes. Clipped, chipped and otherwise damaged coins aside, some rare varieties have come about when metals or dies have been changed. The 1969 large date dime is one example of a visible variety. The potential exists that some 5 cent

coins will be struck from cupronickel blanks in 1997 just as the potential exists for nickel 1982 5 cents - a variety that very few people have probably thought of checking for. With the possible existence of two varieties of 1 cent (steel or zinc cored) and two varieties of 5 cent it might be worth getting a small magnet to check your 1997 issues and all the nickels between 1982 and 1996 - just in case!

AROUND THE NEWSLETTERS

Saskatoon Coin Club (2205 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 1L6) Saskatoon (last report December 1995)

Edmonton Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 75024, Ritchie P.O. Edmonton, T6E 6K1) - the April issue contains a very informative article by William Rodger on the advent of milled coinage in Britain *"When Britain Put the Hammer Down"* and another by Jerry Remick on the last issue of notes by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, *"Canada's Private Bank Note"*, as well as the more of the Internet listing of currencies of the world from Cuba to Oman.

The May issue concludes the listing with entries from Pakistan to Zimbabwe and contains well-illustrated articles by Jerry Remick *"A Type Collection of the Province of Canada Semi-Regal Tokens in the Sterling System Issued by the Three Banks"* and *"Why Not Undertake a Secondary Field of Numismatic Collectibles?"*.

The June issue contains an illustrated catalogue *"Bi- and Tri-metallic Coins (Type Set)"* by James Kindrake, a member of the Edmonton Society and a fully illustrated article by Jerry Remick *"A Type Collection of Canadian Government \$1.00 Banknotes"* which also gives details of how to obtain notes and price-lists through dealers and auctions, and through the Canadian Paper Money Society, as well as where to find suitable reference works.

Calgary Numismatic Society (P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3) - the March issue gives an account of the Honourary Life Members of the Society since the first award made in 1962 to the founder, Professor A. Reginald Prince. Also a notice appears of the theft of Ian Hunter's collection of trade dollars and personalized medallions. Anyone who hears of such material becoming available under suspicious circumstances, is asked to contact the R.C.M.P. or their local police force.

The April issue carries an account of the March meeting and presentation by Albert Kaiser on collecting type sets, and an article by Murray Briant on scanning coins onto computer, both as method of study, and as a record for insurance and in case of theft or loss.

The May bulletin gives advance notice of the Calgary Numismatic Society Show planned for October 18th to 20th, and lists information on the new Professional Coin Grading Service \$5,000 college scholarship. Details are also given of this year's CNA Convention in Montreal, July 24th to 28th, and there is a concluding article by Stan Clute *"Early Greek Coinage"*

Manitoba Coin Club Inc. (P.O. Box 321, Main P.O. Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 2H6) - March

newsletter gives an account of the March meeting at which Jim Bailie gave a talk on pre-1935 banknotes. The April newsletter contains an article by Jeff Fournier *"Hockey Legends Featured on Medals"*. The May newsletter reports on the talk given at the April meeting by Kyle Mutchter on Maundy Money.

A noticeable trend in the Manitoba Club is the introduction of guests at club meetings who then decide to become members - no less than four in three months! Obviously this is one good way to increase membership!

Note that a copy of these newsletters can be consulted at our regular meetings. Regina Coin Club members are also reminded that our affiliation with the CNA and the ANA means that the Club receives the journals of both these associations regularly. They will also be available at all regular meetings and may be borrowed for short periods, on request.

REGINA COIN CLUB SURVEY

It has come to the attention of the Executive of the Regina Coin Club that we are in need of information from our Club members. We need their views on what they require from the Club and ideas they may have on how to rejuvenate the organization at a time when longtime members tend to outnumber newer members at most meetings. Particularly, how can we interest younger members to participate?

The next mailing will contain a survey form which we hope all members will complete and return. To facilitate this, a pre-stamped and addressed envelope will be enclosed and to encourage participation, names of all respondents will be entered in a draw and prizes given for the first three entries drawn at the September 20th meeting. Hopefully, a good response to the survey will help us run the club more effectively and to keep our current members, as well as to attract new members.

If you have a family membership, two completed forms can be sent in and two entries will be put into the draw. Those of you with children may record their views on either of your forms.

The Executive would like to thank you in advance for your participation in helping our Club obtain the information that is needed to keep our members happy.

HENRY H., YOUR REGULAR NEWSLETTER DISPATCHER

Best wishes from the President, Executive and all Members to Henry H. for a speedy recovery from his recent heart surgery. Henry has for years been responsible for dispatching the Newsletter and has always ensured that it reaches the membership in good time (even when the editor only gets it to him at the last minute!). Since taking over from him in May, I fully appreciate the amount of work put in! Here's hoping to see you up and about again soon!

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

July - August 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, September 20th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be by Roy Miller, further details to be announced later.

SURVEY OF REGINA COIN CLUB MEMBERS VIEWS ON THE CLUB

As announced in the June Newsletter, a survey is being conducted to find out how the Coin Club can serve its members better. Family memberships may submit two completed forms, each of which will count as one entry in the draw that will take place at the September 20th meeting *provided that 15 or more entries are received*. Draw prizes will then be: 1st - Double Dollar 1996 Proof Set; 2nd - 1996 Specimen Set; 3rd - 1996 Uncirculated Set. Family members wishing to record the views of others covered by their membership should do so in the space provided. A pre-stamped and addressed envelope is provided for your convenience.

I would like to thank our Secretary, Roxanne Miller, for the time and effort she spent devising this very thorough survey. I hope that a large number of you will take the time to respond.

Note that all information will be treated with the strictest confidentiality, and will be retained by the Executive. An anonymous summary of the relevant results will be published in the Newsletter before year end.

VALOUR ROAD

Just a few kilometres into Winnipeg on the TransCanada Highway, just down the road from the Viscount Gort Hotel is an ordinary looking side street stretching away to the north, lined with typical suburban houses of turn-of-the-century vintage. At the west corner of its junction with Portage Avenue stands a rather ornate bronze-coloured lamp standard, bearing the street name 'Valour Road' and a plaque. The plaque records a circumstance unique in Canadian History and the annals of the British Empire: the award of the Commonwealth's highest military honour, the

famed Victoria Cross, to three young men who lived within a few doors of each other on the same block, and who served their country in the First World War. It reads as follows:

THIS STREET HAS BEEN RENAMED
VALOUR ROAD
TO PERPETUATE THE CONSPICUOUS
BRAVERY OF THREE MEN, WHO WON
THE VICTORIA CROSS IN THE
GREAT WAR, 1914-1919.

THEY LIVED IN ONE BLOCK IN THIS
STREET WHEN THEY ENLISTED IN THE
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

C.S.M. FREDERICK WILLIAM HALL V.C.
8TH BATTALION (W.R.)

L/SGT. LEO CLARKE, V.C.
2ND BATTALION

BOTH KILLED IN ACTION
AND CAPT. ROBERT SHANKLAND V.C.
43RD BATTALION (C.H. OF C.)

ERECTED BY
THE WOMENS CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG
1925

The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, at the end of the Crimean War, by Queen Victoria and is awarded in recognition of the most exceptional bravery in the face of the enemy. A Canadian, Alexander Roberts Dunn, was amongst the first to receive the VC for his heroism during the charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava. Ninety-three Canadians have received the award in all.

The original medals were made from the bronze of Russian cannons captured at the siege of Sebastopol. The medal consists of a plain cross pattée bearing the crest from the Royal Arms (a crowned lion facing left and forwards, standing on an Imperial crown) under which is draped a banner bearing laurel sprigs and the simple inscription 'FOR VALOUR'. The cross is suspended from a single link through the capital letter 'V' at the base of the bottom bar, which is decorated with a laurel wreath. The ribbon is dark crimson. In recent years, the Canadian cross has been changed to read 'PRO VALOR', the Latin phrase that avoids the need for a bilingual inscription.

SURVEY OF REGINA COIN CLUB MEMBERS VIEWS ON THE CLUB

A. Regular Meetings

1. Do you generally attend the Regina Coin Club Regular Meetings?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. If you answered 'NO' to question (1), what things would likely bring you out to meetings?

Meetings on different night of the week? ☐

Meetings at different location in town? ☐

Meetings starting at different time? ☐

Meetings with a different format? ☐

Other ☐

Comments _____

3. What kind of presentations would you like to see at the meetings?

Visiting speakers? ☐

Films? ☐

Slide/tape presentations? ☐

Other ☐

Comments _____

4. Is there anyone that you would like to have give a presentation? _____

5. Overall, have you found past Regina Coin Club presentations informative?

Not at all ☐ Fairly ☐ Very ☐ Extremely ☐

Survey of Regina Coin Club Members' Views on the Club

B. Newsletter

6. Do you find the Regina Coin Club Newsletter informative?

Not at all ☐ Fairly ☐ Very ☐ Extremely ☐

7. If you answer to the previous question was 'NOT AT ALL' explain what you don't like about the Newsletter, and what changes you would like to see made: _____

8. Is there any particular type of article you would like to see in the Newsletter? _____

C. Shows

9. Do you attend either the Spring or Fall Show?

Spring ☐ Fall ☐ Neither ☐

(if the answer is 'NEITHER' go straight to question #14)

10. Do you have ample knowledge of when the Coin Shows are to be held?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(if 'NO' please give ideas on what could be done to get the information to you in time) _____

11. How would you rate the shows?

Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Good ☐ Very Good ☐ Excellent ☐

12. Do you find the selection of dealers,

Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Good ☐ Very Good ☐ Excellent ☐

13. Are there any dealers that you know of that you would like to see at the shows?

D. General

14. Do you have any ideas on what could be done to bring new members, particularly Junior Members, to our Club? _____

15. What are your collecting interests?

Paper Money ☐ Canadian ☐ U.S. ☐ Foreign ☐ Other ☐

Coins ☐ Canadian ☐ U.S. ☐ Foreign ☐ Collector Mint Products ☐

Mint Rolls ☐ Other ☐

Stamps ☐ Mint ☐ Used ☐ Covers ☐ Canadian ☐ U.S. ☐ Foreign ☐
Other ☐

Tokens ☐ Canadian ☐ Provincial ☐ U.S. ☐ State ☐ World War I ☐
World War II ☐ Other ☐

Trade Dollars ☐

Sports Cards ☐ Football ☐ Baseball ☐ Basketball ☐ Hockey ☐
Other ☐

Other numismatic items ☐

16. Would you be willing to give the Executive of the Regina Coin Club your phone number so that we can contact you for help with Club activities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(if "YES" indicate which activities you would willingly undertake)

Door sitting at the Shows ☐

Setting up for the Shows on the Friday evening ☐

Tearing down after the Shows on Sunday evening ☐

Survey of Regina Coin Club Members' Views on the Club

Organizing Club activities ☐

Sitting on the Executive ☐

Putting displays in for the Coin Shows ☐

Making presentations on some aspect of Numismatics ☐

E. Club Social Events

17. Which of the following events would you most likely want the Club to hold?

Picnic/Bar-b-que ☐

Quiz Night after one of our Regular Meetings ☐

Trip to the Royal Canadian Mint ☐

Bowling Night ☐

Other ☐ (Specify) _____

F. General Comments (not covered by any of the above, including views of other family members)

Please return the completed survey form in the envelope provided before September 9th to qualify for the draw.

TICKET TO BE ENTERED IN THE DRAW

NAME:- _____ PHONE # _____

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

September 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, September 20th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be by Roy Miller.

SURVEY OF REGINA COIN CLUB MEMBERS VIEWS ON THE CLUB

The draw of ticket stubs from the returns from the recent survey (Survey of Coin Club Members' Views on the Club) will take place at the September 20th meeting. Thirty entries have been received at the time of going to press. It is not too late for you to fill in your reply and bring it (or send it with another member) to the September 20th Meeting.

Draw prizes will be:

- 1st - Double Dollar 1996 Proof Set
- 2nd - 1996 Specimen Set
- 3rd - 1996 Uncirculated Set.

The results will be collated and reported in a subsequent newsletter. Members' views will be reported anonymously. *Note that all information will be treated with the strictest confidentiality, and will be retained by the Executive.*

FALL SHOW, OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH, SEVEN OAKS MOTEL, 777 ALBERT STREET NORTH

Once again time is racing and the Fall Show approaches. Time to think seriously about getting that display ready! Posters will be distributed by Roxanne at the next meeting; all offers of help in putting them up around the town, or in outlying districts, will be gladly accepted. Help will be needed from members at the Seven Oaks on Friday, 4th October, from 6:00 p.m. onwards.

setting up for the Show. Volunteers for doorsitting at the show are also required; Roxanne will be collecting names at the meeting, and may phone to ask for your assistance. Anyone wishing to volunteer an hour of their time, phone either Roxanne (Fall Show Chairman) at 789-0611 or Al at 543-6712.

For those of you considering putting in a display, the inside dimensions of the larger type cases are as follows:

21.5" (55 cm) wide by 29.5" (75 cm) across by 2.25" (6 cm) deep

Phone Al at 543-6712 to reserve space and a case, or talk to him at the meeting. Refer to your April 1996 Newsletter for ideas and tips on displaying. Displayers this fall will receive either an uncirculated Northern Ireland pound coin, or United Kingdom two pound Soccer commemorative coin, for their efforts.

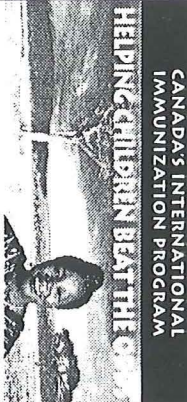
ADVERTISING IN THE NEWSLETTER

Starting this fall, the Regina Coin Club will offer five lines of free advertising per year in the Newsletter for each current membership (Family Memberships will count for one free advert). The year will be taken as running from September to June. Copy of the advertisement, in legible handwriting, or typewritten, should be sent to the Club at least three weeks prior to the next Regular Meeting, or handed to the Editor at the meeting prior to the next Newsletter. Quarter page advertisement may be purchased for \$5, half page advertisement for \$10. Charitable organizations and public service clubs may offer advertisement for inclusion in the newsletter. These will be inserted free of charge as space permits and at the discretion of the Editor.

FUTURE TALKS AND NEWS ARTICLES

In the early summer, I nearly caught up with typing up the backlog of articles submitted by members. These will appear in the newsletters between now and next spring. In the meantime members are asked to consider submitting short articles or quizzes of numismatic interest, for future publication. Also, now is the time to think of planning a presentation for the 1997 session!

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT



**CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL
IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM**


HELPING CHILDREN BEAT THE ODDS

THERESA BENJAMIN
[HEALTH PROFESSIONAL]

Yesterday, she travelled 8 miles on foot,
crossed 1 river by canoe,
provided health counselling
for 20 mothers,
met with 40 traditional birth attendants,
and immunized 100 children.
[It was an average day.]

Theresa lives in Freetown,
Sierra Leone, where she is part of
an international team of health
professionals working to rid
the world of six preventable child-
killing diseases. The odds can be
beaten... and you can help.

For more information on how you
can help support this program,
please contact:



Canadian Public Health Association
1565 Carling Avenue, Suite 400,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Z 8R1
Telephone: (613) 725-3769
Fax: (613) 725-9826
E-Mail: info@cpcha.ca

Canada's International Immunization
Program is financially supported by CIDA.

REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER

October - November 1996

Regina Coin Club, P. O. Box 174, Regina Saskatchewan, S4P 2Z6

Compiled by D. G. MacDougall

NEXT MEETING OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB

The next Regular Meeting on Friday, November 15th will be at the Embassy Restaurant, 2080 Albert Street (Albert & 13th Avenue), at 7:30 p.m. Entrance through the rear door. Parking is available at the back of the restaurant as usual.

The presentation will be by Dean Neald, entitled "*Australian Coinage - 30th Anniversary of Decimalization*".

SURVEY OF REGINA COIN CLUB MEMBERS VIEWS ON THE CLUB

The draw of ticket stubs from the returns from the recent survey (Survey of Coin Club Members' Views on the Club) took place as advertized, at the September 20th meeting. Thirty-four entries were received. Winners were:

- 1st - Double Dollar 1996 Proof Set - Ernie Cossette
- 2nd - 1996 Specimen Set - Morris Koshchuk
- 3rd - 1996 Uncirculated Set. - David Bishop

The results of the Survey will be collated and reported in a subsequent newsletter.

FALL SHOW, OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH, SEVEN OAKS MOTEL, 777 ALBERT STREET NORTH

Thanks to all the members who turned out on the Friday evening to help set up the Bourse, or who took turns sitting at the admissions desk, those who took the time to put together a display, and who came on Sunday evening to take down and pack away the cases and equipment. A special thankyou to those who rallied around and helped David J. bring the Coin Club trailer from the country, Paul D. being unfortunately indisposed with a broken leg, having fallen at work. Our best wishes to Paul on a speedy recovery! It is very gratifying to see such hard and willing work from so many members - a tribute indeed to the Club.

Saturday's attendance seemed to be down quite dramatically on previous years, but hopefully it picked up on the Sunday (I was not present to see the Show that day, having other family commitments). The Show Chairman, Roxanne M. will be providing a report at year's end.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH

Only a month away! Time for all of you to take serious thought about your involvement with the Club. Elections for the 1997 Executive will be held at this meeting, which will also be the Christmas get-together for the Membership. Nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and two of the four Director Positions will be accepted from now on by Ray Basaraba, who as Past President is Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Members are reminded that those nominated must be current fully paid up members of the Regina Coin Club and must give their consent to the nomination.

COIN CLUB QUIZ (HELD AT THE JUNE 21ST 1996 MEETING - QUESTION-MASTER, JOHN J. Answers to this quiz will appear in the next Newsletter).

QUESTION 1. When was the last Canadian silver 5 cent coin issued?

QUESTION 2. The 1942 Canadian tombac 5 cent piece is no longer legal tender: True or False?

QUESTION 3. The 1967 Canadian silver 50 cent piece was minted in .500 silver: True or False?

QUESTION 4. In 1953, the Devil's face appeared on Canadian paper currency: True or False?

QUESTION 5. In 1937, the Bank of Canada issued paper currency in both English and French: True or False?

QUESTION 6. In what year was a Canadian cased silver dollar issued to commemorate the City of Regina?

QUESTION 7. Without looking, what is your Regina Coin Club Membership Number?

QUESTION 8. When was the last CNA Convention held in Regina?

QUESTION 9. In what year was the Regina Coin Club established?

QUESTION 10. Name the monarch(s) that have appeared on circulating Canadian coinage.

QUESTION 11. In what year was there an official dot placed behind the date of all the coins of one denomination?

QUESTION 12. The 1952 No Shoulder Strap variety on circulating Canadian coins was a very interesting variety: True or False?

QUESTION 13. Which of the following two Canadian coins has the lowest mintage: 1991 twenty-five cent Caribou or 1992 twenty-five cent Caribou?

QUESTION 14. When was the last circulating nickel dollar minted?

QUESTION 15. How much is a single adult Regina Coin Club membership?

QUESTION 16. On what date was the Canadian two dollar coin released by the banks for circulation?

QUESTION 17. In what year did the Bank of Canada first issue smaller bank notes?

QUESTION 18. Whose signatures were on the first issue of smaller Bank of Canada notes?

QUESTION 19. What is the deadline for ordering your 1997 mint coinage through the Regina Coin Club?

QUESTION 20. In what years were the 'shin-plasters' issued?