



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

VOLUME 24

NOVEMBER 1985

PAGE 261

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents

R.R. Rekofski (1962-65)  
 L.T. Smith (1965-67)  
 W. English (1967-69)  
 D. Flick (1969-71)  
 C.B. Laister (1971-73)  
 W.E.P. Lambert (1973-75)\*  
 E. Jephson (1975-77)  
 Bruce R. Watt (1977-80)  
 F.C. Jewett (1980-83)  
 Stella Hodge (1983-85)  
 \* Deceased

### President

RCY HOLLINGSHEAD

### First Vice-President

KEN. WILMOT

### Second Vice-President

GARY OBLINSKY

### Secretary

THOMAS MASTERS

### Treasurer and Membership

BRUCE H. RASZMANN

### Mailing Address

Box 33, Waterloo, Ont. N2J 3Z6

## DIRECTORS

- 1a Tom. Kozstaluk
- 1b Stella Hodge
- 2 Chas Laister
- 3 Robt Voaden
- 4 Robt. Fletcher
- 5 Tom. Kennedy
- 6 Wes Ham
- 7 Wally Ciona
- 8 Ed. Keetch
- 9 Len Fletcher
- 10 R. Albert

## AD JUDGE

Elmer Workman  
 R.R. #2 Cannington,  
 Ontario, L0E 1E0

## Audio-Visual Service

Chas. B. Laister  
 No. 3 Highway  
 Tillsonburg, Ont. N4G 3J1

## Editor

Bruce R. Watt  
 1151 Northridge St.,  
 Oshawa, Ontario, L1C 3F3

## Librarian

Thomas Masters  
 823 Van Street,  
 London, Ontario N5Z 1M8



**Propaganda:  
 money at  
 war**

THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories :  
 Regular Membership \$10.00 annually. Husband and Wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership. Club Membership \$10.00.  
**Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6.**

Authorized second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.



## Paper money found a variety of uses before and during World War II. Sometimes it was even used as currency

By George M. Baude

So rapid was the advance in prices during the four-year inflationary period that wracked Weimar Republic Germany (1919-23) that daily and even hourly posting of increases became the norm. Every day was payday, with wives coming to get the money in order to spend it before it declined further in value. This, in turn, placed additional pressure upon the Reichsbank to supply even more money, cheapening the existing money further and further. Other sources had to share the money-printing burden, and soon banks, industrial firms, the German Railway System, and local governments were printing and issuing money.

These maverick notes were mainly issued with the intent of serving as emergency money (notgeld), but there is one variety that merely took the form of money. These were the fabric notes of some local communities that were never intended as anything other than fundraisers. The financial disaster received worldwide attention; tourists flocked to Germany, eagerly buying quality goods for very low prices, for the Germans were selling everything available — antiques, heirlooms, even their homes — in order to obtain American dollars

or English pounds, the only currencies that had stable value. These fundraisers were produced in leather, silk, linen, closely woven hemp cloth, and even in metallic foil, and made excellent souvenirs of this forlorn land where shabbily dressed people spent their money in the millions, billions and even trillions for the smallest purchase. These notes sold for well above their relatively low face values (usually 10,000 to 100,000 marks); the entrepreneurs who fabricated these artifacts realized they would not be simply folded, stuck in a wallet and spent when the novelty of possession had worn off. Colorful and attractive, these notes often bear a vitriolic propaganda message wherein Uncle Sam is depicted as a money-grubbing miser, France is represented as a brutalizing military bully and England is depicted on at least one note as holding a gun to the head of a helpless Germany while the Allies exult and Poland dances with glee.

The theme of these notes follows a similar pattern: the reparations were impossible to fulfill and would be resisted until more reasonable terms were negotiated. One of these notes states, "One country, one people, we stand like a block of granite in the face of plundering by the enemy, England, who is taking coal with a market price of

2 billion goldmarks and crediting us with but 700 million."

On the same note, made of silk and edged with lace, are words accusing France of killing and pillaging in its occupation of the Ruhr. On another note is a vignette showing starving Germans driven away while a Frenchman dines at an elegantly set table and two people catch a donkey's droppings. (The meaning of this scene is not readily apparent, but one possible interpretation is that the Allies were taking everything from Germany, even the droppings of their animals.)

At one time in the history of warfare, the gathering of enemy intelligence, especially the use of spies, was looked upon as a "dirty business" beneath a gentleman's dignity. Some armies and countries disdained it completely, for its use might reflect a lack of faith in the fighting ability of their forces and, even more, in the leadership of the officers. A similar attitude toward propaganda prevailed in some circles in World War I, and to some extent in the World War II. For example, Lt. Herbert Schwan, a German war correspondent, wrote of Allied propaganda, "testing and purification of the spirit produces a strength of character which enemy agitation cannot undermine. We are too clean to have any truck with such dirt."

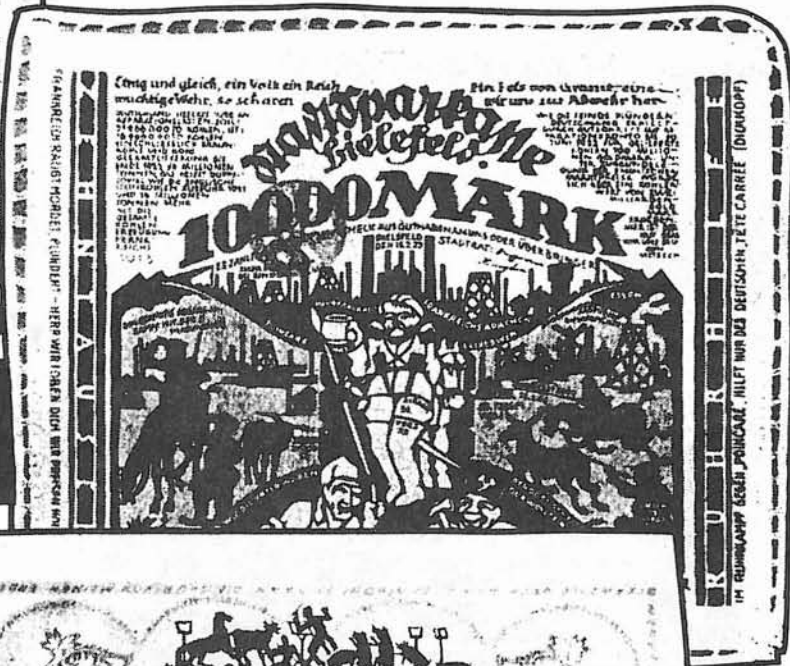
This pious attitude was largely sham and pretense, for both sides invested heavily in propaganda.

Prior to America's entry into World War II in 1941, many loyal Americans remarked, "England will fight to the

zwischen allerorten tanzen um die goldenen Kalbe,  
du hast am Ende doch nur Leben nur dich selber



Left and below: Beautiful but scathing, Bielefeld fundraising notgeld was perhaps the most vitriolic in postwar Germany.



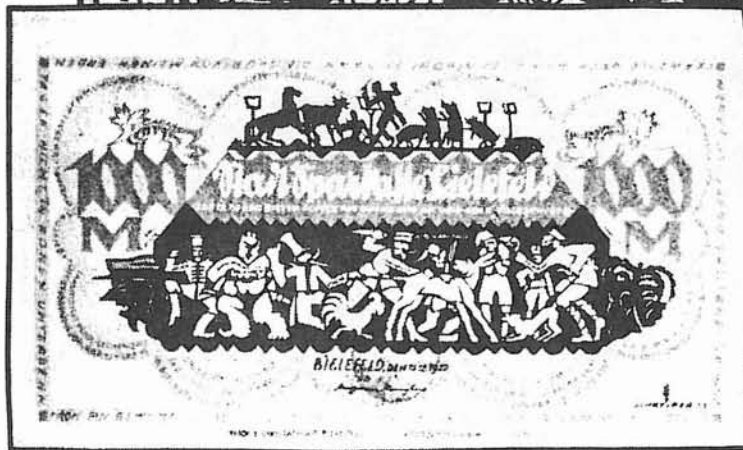
last French soldier and the last American dollar." This and similar phrases had their origin in the office of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the Third Reich's Minister for Propaganda. But not all the emanations from the Goebbels propaganda machine were so subtle and persuasively worded, nor were they always directed overseas.

In an appeal to French anti-Semitic attitudes, the German air force, in October 1943, dropped several million leaflets on Paris. These leaflets, in the form of an American \$1 bill, opened like a book to reveal a vitriolic hate message aimed at the Jews and America. The note said the American Treasury secretary, Henry Morgenthau, was a Jew in league with the international banking cabal, and reinforced that claim with a statement that "the American dollar contains several secret Jewish symbols: the eagle of Israel, the triangle, the Eye of Jehovah, the 13-letter motto (Annult Cohoptus), the 13 stars in the halo above the eagle's head, the 13 arrows and 13 leaves on the olive branch grasped by the eagle, and the 13 steps on the pyramid. In addition to these revelations, the leaflet further informs the French that:

*This dollar paid for the Jewish War. The only message that the Anglo-Americans are able to give us; will it suffice to compensate us for the catastrophes of the Jewish War? Money has no odor but the Jew does.*

This was the only anti-Semitic leaflet known to have been made by the Germans and used in a foreign country.

Another \$1 bill from Germany that was dropped over Italy and Sicily tells the Italians to:



*Beware of American promises that are worthless as this bill for they are skilled in the use of flattery and deception.*

A safe-conduct pass, made in fairly close imitation of the U.S. \$10 bill, was dropped on Yugoslavian partisan forces to encourage them to desert. The message in German and Cyrillic script states:

*Don't shoot - take this man to the nearest command post and treat him well.*

A safe-conduct pass may not be a propaganda vehicle in the strictest sense, but it does induce the enemy soldier into thinking about removing himself from the hostilities.

The German psychological warfare teams did not limit themselves to facsimiles of U.S. notes, but produced an imitation pound sterling for use in North Africa. The reverse of the note was left blank for an Arabic propaganda

message:

*Look at this note and remember the days when it was worth ten times its weight in gold. This was when this note was guaranteed by a mighty empire with its power and riches. Now its power is gone and its wealth has disappeared. What is the value of this note today? ...every battle löst lowers the value of the British pound and soon the day will come when even the beggars in the street will refuse to accept it as a gift. It is God's will that Britain is to disintegrate soon.*

The leaflet is a photoengraving of an original pound note, but is reproduced in such an off-color green that it is evident that German propagandists had no use in mind for it other than a means of conveying a message meant to undermine the Arabs' shaky confidence in the



Left, from top to bottom: The American "psywar version of the Japanese 10-yen note, urging consumption instead of saving; reclaimed Philippine/Japanese money at work, spreading the message to unliberated islands; and the "victory" series of Philippine Treasury Certificates.

*you need today or will need in the future. Supplies are running short and because of the bombings many shops are closed or are open only for a short time. In order to withstand these difficult times buy food, clothing and daily necessities. Money cannot save off hunger... savings bonds cannot comfort a crying child. If you are wise... buy goods.*

Four separate messages were devised by the American teams, all utilizing the 10-yen note. The leaflets bear the code numbers 2009, 2016, 2017, and 2034.

**W**hen American forces retook the Philippine Islands, large quantities of Japanese invasion money were seized at the Manila Treasury depository. The psywar teams pressed this material into service by overprinting the one-, five- and 10-peso notes with the words, THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE: WHAT IS IT WORTH? and dropping them over unliberated islands.

When U.S. forces landed on Leyte in October 1944, they carried a new series of Philippine Treasury Certificates on which the word VICTORY was boldly overprinted across the back, with the word appearing less conspicuously on the front.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of all efforts to subvert the enemy in this manner were made by the Chinese who, with few resources but their own ingenuity and dauntless courage, managed to convey several messages of hope to their people.

The Japanese employed Chinese engravers to produce the currencies of their puppet banks, principally the Central Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank. On the backs of three 50-cent notes of the C.R.B. issued in 1944 the engraver concealed in the scrollwork above and below the word RESERVE the letters CGWRS that have been interpreted to convey the meaning "Central Government Will Return Soon." These letters are easily found, but the same message in Chinese characters is cleverly concealed on the front. Two are in the bushes to the left of the stairs, a third can be found at the left of the facade below the roof, a fourth in the bead at the upper right of the con-

**PROPAGANDA**  
(From Page

British.

However, the German predilection for perfection may have worked against them in this case; the Lebanese translator of this message said the Arabic employed is so formal that only well-educated Arabs could read it.

It has been noted that the British forged notes of the puppet banks established by the Japanese in the occupied areas of China and overprinted a facsimile of the Japanese-occupation-issue \$10 bill in Malaya with a message of

hope and encouragement for the native population. However, there appears a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the British to participate fully in this activity. Perhaps it was out of fear of the snowball effect that might result if the operation became too extensive.

**T**he American "psywar" teams in the Pacific produced a good copy of the 10-yen bank note that was in circulation at that time. The reverse of the note was given over to a persuasive message to the Japanese people, asking them:

*To what use can bonds and money in the bank be put? Buy now the things*

(PROPAGANDA, Next Page)

## PROPAGANDA

(From Page 264)

version clause, with number five over the trees at the right of the building.

A note that we cannot be sure about accepting as a propaganda device is a 10-yuan note of the C.R.B. that has 10 turtles spaced around the border on the note's front. In the oriental culture the word "turtle" is said to be closely akin to the English "bastard," but as the Japanese do not seem to have taken any notice, and since the notes remained in circulation a long time with no action being taken, it is questionable that they were effective as propaganda.

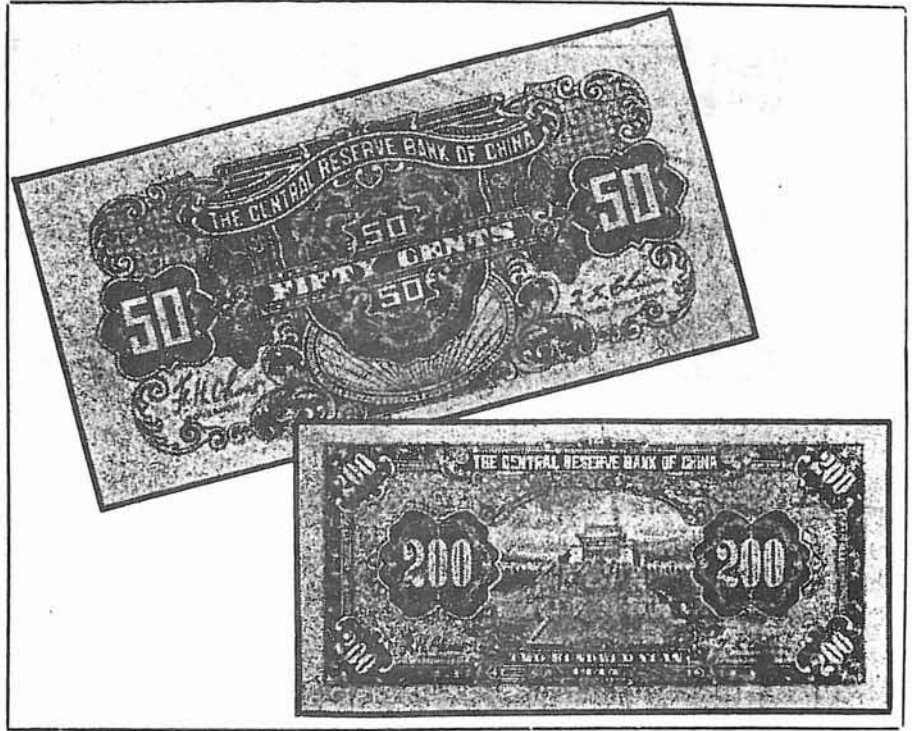
Several Federal Reserve Bank notes bear the picture of a bearded sage. The original picture shows the man with his hands clasped below his chin in a reverent attitude, but other notes show the same figure with the hands posed in a definite gesture of derision; these notes are known to numismatists as the "obscene gesture" notes. The Japanese failed to take notice of these, too, and they continued in circulation throughout the war, a development that defies understanding in view of the facts that it appears only on some of the notes and the gesture is one that is universally understood.

The Chinese engravers for the most part worked in anonymity, but one of these extraordinary heroes had his name preserved for historic recognition. Chang Chi Wei was a Shanghai engraver who, despite close supervision by the Japanese, managed to work into the delicate "lacework" of the 1944 200-yuan note of the C.R.B. the letters USAC, which the Chinese and the Japanese as well concluded to mean "United States Army Coming." The Japanese took vigorous action when the deception was discovered, ordering the plates and existing stocks of the bank notes destroyed. A considerable number must have escaped destruction, however, as the note is by no means scarce.

**B**efore leaving World War II, there are two interesting and controversial medals that have to be considered in our study.

Two men who held important positions in the pre-war Philippine government were Dr. Jose Laurel of the Philippine Supreme Court and Jorge Vargas, secretary to Philippines President Manuel Quezon. Not long after the surrender of Bataan, these two men were appointed to important positions in the Japanese-controlled puppet republic. Laurel became president and Vargas, the Mayor of Manila, later became the ambassador to Japan.

After the war they were arrested



along with other collaborators and charged with treason. In pleading their cases, they claimed their motives had been in the highest interests of their country; they had only seemed to be collaborating with the enemy, they said, but had in reality been double agents. They told an intriguing story of how President Quezon had called them two men in which he could repose the utmost trust and confidence, and, mindful of the dreadful atrocities committed by the Japanese in their previous conquests, asked them to undertake a particularly delicate and dangerous assignment. They were to vanish until the Japanese victory was complete, when they would surface and present themselves to the victors. They would then offer to form a government to function under the occupation force, and, by participating in this government, give as much protection to the people as possible. This defense won them an acquittal.

It is not for us to judge them further, but with minor variations, such as names and places, this was virtually the exact defense later presented by anyone tried for collaboration. All of this may have been so, but the Japanese counter-intelligence department must have been the most inept of all the warring powers to have allowed so many "spooks" to operate undetected for so long.

It might be noted also that President Quezon died before the Allies returned to the islands, so his testimony was unavailable, and General Douglas MacArthur exhibited a curious indifference to probe what might have been treasonous acts, instead ordering the release of many with whom he had been

**Top: Find the letters CGWRS in this 50-cent note. Above: Try and unravel USAC out of the scrollwork on this 200-yen note.**

on close personal terms during his long service in the Philippines.

On April 23, 1946, new elections were held and Manuel Roxas, with MacArthur's support, was elected president by a slim margin over Sergio Osmena, the president who wanted to punish the collaborators. President Roxas died two years later and was succeeded by his vice president, Elpidio Quirino, who was challenged in the next election by Dr. Jose Laurel, who, when he lost by a close margin, charged election fraud.

This is written with no thought of passing judgement; the facts are there, and each must come to his own conclusion. But the point to be observed is that Jose Laurel and Jorge Vargas, who might have in reality been double agents, were honored by the enemy by having their likenesses placed on medals distributed to the Philippine people with the purpose of legitimizing the Philippine/Japanese/Asiatic Republic. The slogan "Asia for Asiatics" had a strong pull in the islands. We cannot ascertain the effect these medals had on the populace, but they did show two of the country's leading citizens apparently accepting the change as irreversible and (perhaps) demonstrating that further opposition to the Japanese and aid to the resistance forces was counter-productive. We will never know, but it is doubtful that the Japanese struck these medals out of pure gratitude.

# NORTHERN IRELAND ISSUES OF THE BANK OF IRELAND

by Derek Young

The Bank of Ireland was established by Royal Charter on 10 May 1783 and opened for business in Mary's Abbey, Dublin, on the following 25 June, when it issued its first range of notes. In 1802 the redundant Irish Parliament House was acquired and the Bank moved its headquarters there in 1808.

By the 1840s the distinctive row of twenty-one Mercury heads had been incorporated into the design of Bank of Ireland notes and these were retained when the Northern Ireland issue appeared in 1929. Indeed, the only real change that was made for the new issue was the substitution of 'Belfast' for 'Dublin' on the notes.

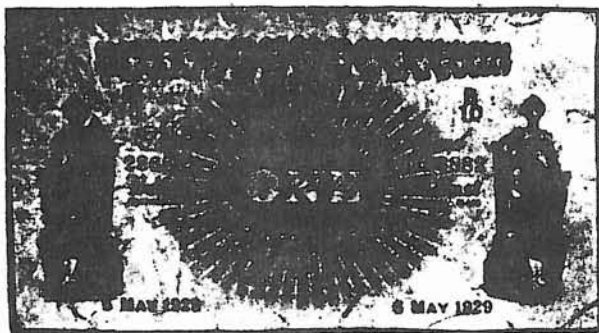
No major change in design was made until 1967 when a completely new range of £1, £5 and £10 notes was issued in conjunction with the opening of the Bank's new Donegall Place premises in Belfast. These notes also retained the distinctive Mercury heads but they were incorporated into a more modernistic design and the reverse of each denomination had a representation of the Donegall Place building. The notes were not dated and were of a reduced size.

The dimensions of the notes were further reduced in 1971 and a £100 note was added to the range in 1974.

To mark the Bank's bicentenary in 1983 a £20 note was issued with an appropriate overprint. The following year regular-issue £20 notes were added to the range of denominations.

In the catalogue which follows, the lowest and highest serial prefix and number are recorded taken from observation of actual notes or from information received. If readers have notes with serials falling outside the range it would be appreciated if they would contact the writer so that the catalogue may be made as comprehensive as possible.

## FIRST NORTHERN IRELAND ISSUE 1929. Printed signature of J. H. Craig.



### NBI-1. ONE POUND 1929.

- Face:**
- Row of twenty-one Mercury heads with female figure representing Hibernia standing at left and right.
  - "Bank of Ireland./I Promise to pay the bearer on

Demand/One Pound/For the Governor and Company of the/Bank of Ireland/signature" in six lines, overprinted on oval seal with "ONE" in centre and "ONE POUND" repeated four times around.

- "Belfast" on either side of inscription with "DONEGALL PLACE" in small capitals underneath.
- Serial prefix below Mercury heads at left and right; serial number at left and right above (c); date at left and right at bottom.

**Reverse:** Seated figure of Hibernia with BANK OF IRELAND. ONE POUND STERLING. around.

**Colour:** Grey-black print on white paper, green oval centre-piece with blue and green radiates, serials and date in red (Face); green round centre-piece surrounded by blue with blue and green radiates (Reverse).

**Dimensions:** 83 X 151 mm.

**Watermark:** BANK OF ONE ONE/IRELAND in three lines.

**Dates:** 1. 6 MAY 1929 B/10 000001-B/10 572851  
2. 8 MAY 1929 B/11 180533-B/11 389683



### NBI-2. FIVE POUNDS 1929.

- Face:**
- As NBI-1.
  - "Bank of Ireland./I Promise to pay the bearer on Demand/Five Pounds Five Pounds/For the Governor and Company of the/Bank of Ireland/signature" in six lines overprinted on round seal with Mercury head in centre, FIVE POUNDS above and below, numeral "5" on either side; radiates of small "FIVE POUNDS" repeated.
  - "Belfast" on either side and breaking inscription with "DONEGALL PLACE" in small capitals underneath.
  - Serial prefix and number below Mercury heads at left and right; date below (c) at left and right.

**Reverse:** Seated figure of Hibernia in roundel at centre of ornate design incorporating numeral "5" repeated, FIVE above, POUNDS below.

**Colour:** Grey-black print on white paper, red centre-piece with yellow tints, serials and date in black (Face); red and yellow reverse.

**Dimensions:** 95 X 176 mm.

**Watermark:** BANK OF IRELAND/FIVE POUNDS.

**Dates:** 1. 5 MAY 1929 S/10 018497-S/10 064230  
2. 6 MAY 1929 S/10  
3. 7 MAY 1929 S/11 010059-  
4. 15 MAY 1929 S/10 075425-S/10 096935

# IRISH NUMISMATICS

## NBI-3. TEN POUNDS 1929.

- Face:** (a) as NBI-1.  
 (b) "Bank of Ireland / I Promise to pay the bearer on Demand / Ten Pounds Ten Pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / Bank of Ireland / signature" in six lines overprinted on round seal with Mercury head in centre, BANK OF IRELAND above, TEN POUNDS below, numeral "10" on either side; radiates of small "TEN POUNDS" repeated.  
 (c) As NBI-2.  
 (d) As NBI-2.  
 (e) "TEN" on panel on either side at bottom below figure of Hibernia.
- Reverse:** Seated figure of Hibernia in roundel at centre of ornate design, BANK OF IRELAND above, TEN POUNDS below, numerals "10" on either side.
- Colour:** Grey-black print on white paper, blue centrepiece, serials and date in black (Face); blue reverse.
- Dimensions:** 107 X 200 mm.
- Watermark:** BANK OF IRELAND / TEN POUNDS.
- Dates:** 1. 14 MAY 1929 U/10 024546-U/10 047353

## NBI-4. TWENTY POUNDS 1929.

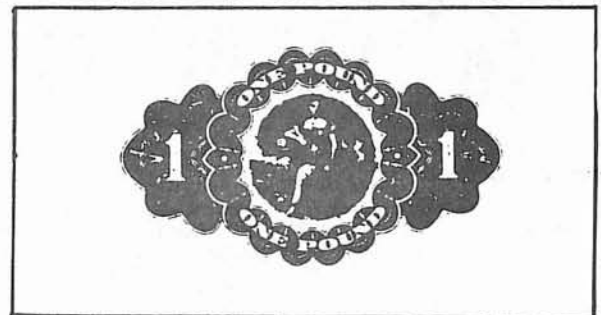
- Face:** (a) As NBI-1.  
 (b) "Bank of Ireland / I Promise to pay the bearer on Demand / Twenty Pounds Twenty Pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / Bank of Ireland / signature" in six lines overprinted on round seal with Mercury head in centre, BANK OF IRELAND above TWENTY POUNDS below, numeral "20" on either side.  
 (c) As NBI-2.  
 (d) As NBI-2.  
 (e) "TWENTY" on panel on either side at bottom below figure of Hibernia.
- Reverse:** Seated figure of Hibernia in roundel at centre of ornate design, BANK OF IRELAND above, TWENTY POUNDS below, numeral "20" on either side.
- Colour:** Grey-black print on white paper, orange-yellow centrepiece on pale green backing, serials and date in black (Face); orange-yellow on pale green reverse.
- Dimensions:** 120 X 204 mm.
- Watermark:** ?
- Dates:** 1. 9 MAY 1929 X/10 000965-X/10 002336

## FIRST NORTHERN IRELAND ISSUE 1933-1940. Printed signature of George W. Frazer.



NBI-5. ONE POUND 1933-1936.

- Face:** As NBI-1 apart from signature.  
**Reverse:** As NBI-1.  
**Colour:** As NBI-1.  
**Dimensions:** As NBI-1.  
**Watermark:** As NBI-1.  
**Dates:** 1. 3 APRIL 1933 B/12 126180-B/12 911056  
 2. 9 MARCH 1936 B/13 025432-B/13 488929\*  
 \*Change of colour and reverse midway through date.



## NBI-6. ONE POUND 1936-1940.

- Face:** (a) As NBI-1.  
 (b) "Bank of Ireland. / I Promise to pay the bearer on Demand / One Pound One Pound / For the Governor and Company of the / Bank of Ireland / signature" in six lines, overprinted on blue centrepiece with Mercury head in centre, "ONE POUND" above and below, "1" on either side.  
 (c) As NBI-1.  
 (d) As NBI-1.
- Reverse:** Seated figure of Hibernia with "ONE POUND" above and below, "1" on either side.
- Colour:** Grey-black print on white paper, blue centrepiece, serials and date in red (Face); Hibernia in grey-black print in centre of blue centrepiece with pale green tints (Reverse).
- Dimensions:** As NBI-1.  
**Watermark:** As NBI-1.  
**Dates:** 1. 9 MARCH 1936 B/13 546875-B/13 958057  
 2. 3 JUNE 1937 B/14 090038-B/14 544189  
 3. 5 JANUARY 1939 B/15 147696-B/15 938599  
 4. 6 MAY 1940- B/16 239879-  
 5. 2 SEP. 1940 B/16 759772-B/16 942991  
 6. 1 NOV. 1940 B/17 113609-B/17 437165



NBI-7. FIVE POUNDS 1935-1940.

# IRISH NUMISMATICS

**Face:** As NBI-2 apart from signature.  
**Reverse:** As NBI-2.  
**Colour:** As NBI-2.  
**Dimensions:** As NBI-2.  
**Watermark:** As NBI-2.  
**Dates:**

1. 15 AUG. 1935	S/12 012206-S/12 090200
2. 6 SEPT. 1935	S/13 037243-S/13 073674
3. 4 NOV. 1940	S/14 035526-S/14 094558
4. 2 DEC. 1940	S/15 001747-S/15 042645

No record of other denominations being issued with the "Frazer" signature.

## FIRST NORTHERN IRELAND ISSUE 1942-1943. Printed signature of H. J. Adams.



## NBI-8. ONE POUND 1942-1943.

**Dates:** All details as NBI-6 apart from signature.  
 1. 23 FEB. 1942 B/18 036189-B/18 874235  
 2. 24 AUG. 1942 B/19 155384-B/19 988281  
 3. 14 JULY 1943 B/20 045422-B/20 846666  
 4. 1 NOV. 1943 B/21 527517-  
 5. 15 NOV. 1943 B/21 073318-B/21 654344



## NBI-10. TEN POUNDS 1942-1943.

**Dates:** All details as NBI-3 apart from signature.  
 1. 26 JAN. 1942 U/11 031198-U/11 096910  
 2. 19 JAN. 1943 U/12 002819-

## FIRST NORTHERN IRELAND ISSUE 1958. Printed signature of S. G. Skuce.



## NBI-11. FIVE POUNDS 1958.

**Dates:** All details as NBI-2 apart from signature.  
 1. 1 SEP. 1958 S/24 023696-S/24 093716  
 2. 1 OCT. 1958 S/25 007863-S/25 250941  
 3. 10 OCT. 1958 S/28\*  
 \*Listed on David Keable List 1/78 but not otherwise confirmed. If this does exist the prefix would point to two other dates between 1 OCT. and 10 OCT.

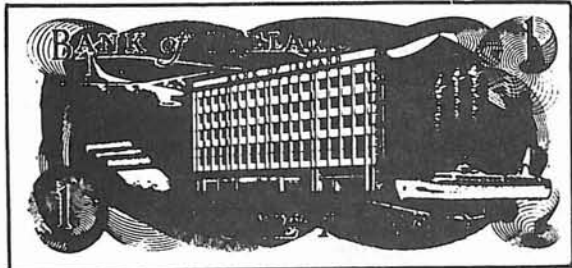


## NBI-9. FIVE POUNDS 1942-1943.

**Dates:** All details as NBI-2 apart from signature.  
 1. 16 FEB. 1942 S/16 063946-S/16 088151  
 2. 16 MAR. 1942 S/17 029409-S/17 081684  
 3. 16 SEP. 1942 S/18 061973-S/18 088440  
 4. 16 OCT. 1942 S/19 023909-S/19 066959  
 5. 20 APR. 1943 S/20 003375-S/20 079777  
 6. 18 MAY 1943 S/21 003544-S/21 043295  
 7. 22 NOV. 1943 S/22 003422-S/22 092976  
 8. 20 DEC. 1943 S/23 025203-S/23 081780

# IRISH NUMISMATICS

**NEW SERIES N.D. (1967–1972).** Printed signature of W. E. Guthrie (Agent). Issued in October 1967 to mark the opening of the Bank's new headquarters in Donegall Place, Belfast.



## NBI-12. ONE POUND N.D. (1967–1972).

- Face:**
- Row of twenty-one Mercury heads below "BANK OF IRELAND" with female figure representing Hibernia standing at right; larger Mercury head to left.
  - "I Promise to pay the bearer on demand / ONE / pound / For the Governor and Company of the / BANK OF IRELAND / (signature)" followed by "Agent", all in six lines.
  - Numeral "1" in top right and bottom left-hand corners.
  - "BELFAST / DONEGALL PLACE" in two lines below Mercury head at left.
  - Serial letter and number at left and at bottom right.
- Reverse:**
- A representation of the Donegall Place building surrounded by an aeroplane, a ship and linen-making equipment.
  - "BANK of IRELAND" above, "ONE POUND" below, numeral "1" in top right-hand and bottom left-hand corners.
- Colour:** Geometric designs in dark blue, pale green, brown and pink; serials in red (Face); similar on reverse.
- Dimensions:** 72 X 151 mm.
- Watermark:** "BANK OF IRELAND" repeated.

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A 000001– | Issued 16 Oct 1967–10 Dec 1968  |
| A 999999     |                                 |
| B 000001–    | Issued 18 Dec 1968–24 Mar 1971  |
| B 999999     |                                 |
| C 000001–    | Issued 2 Aug 1971–28 Nov 1972   |
| C 999999     |                                 |
| R1. Z        | replacement.                    |
| S1. A 000000 | Specimen <i>Ulster Museum</i> . |

## NBI-13. FIVE POUNDS N.D. (1967–1968).

- Face:**
- As NBI-12.
  - "I Promise to pay the bearer on demand / FIVE / pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / BANK of IRELAND / (signature)" followed by "Agent", all in six lines.
  - Numeral "5" in top right and bottom left-hand corners.
  - As NBI-12.
  - As NBI-12.
- Reverse:**
- As NBI-12.
  - "BANK of IRELAND" above, "FIVE POUNDS" below, numeral "5" in top right-hand and bottom left-hand corners.
- Colour:** Geometric designs in blue, green, pink and mauve; serials in red (Face); similar on reverse.
- Dimensions:** 84 X 140 mm.

**Watermark:** "BANK OF IRELAND" repeated.

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. M 000001– | Issued 16 Oct 1967–7 Nov 1968   |
| M 256165     |                                 |
| S1. M 000000 | Specimen <i>Ulster Museum</i> . |

## NBI-14. TEN POUNDS N.D. (1967–1971).

- Face:**
- As NBI-12.
  - "I Promise to pay the bearer on demand / TEN / pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / BANK of IRELAND / (signature)" followed by "Agent", all in six lines.
  - Numerals "10" in top right and bottom left-hand corners.
  - BELFAST / DONEGALL PLACE in two lines below Mercury head at left.
  - As NBI-12.
- Reverse:**
- As NBI-12.
  - "BANK OF IRELAND" above, "TEN POUNDS" below, numerals "10", in top right-hand and bottom left-hand corners.
- Colour:** Geometric designs in mauve, pale green, light brown, pink, serials in red (Face); similar on reverse.
- Dimensions:** ?
- Watermark:** As NBI-12.
- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. T 005106– | Issued 16 Oct 1967–3 Mar 1971   |
| T 007853     |                                 |
| S1. T 000000 | Specimen <i>Ulster Museum</i> . |

**NEW SERIES N.D. (1968–1971).** Printed signature of H. H. M. Chestnutt (Agent). Reduced size.



## NBI-15. FIVE POUNDS N.D. (1968–1971).

- Face:** All details as NBI-13 apart from signature.
- Reverse:** As NBI-13.
- Colour:** As NBI-13.
- Dimensions:** 84 X 140 mm.
- Watermark:** As NBI-13.
- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. M 000001– | Issued 10 Dec 1968–17 May 1971. |
| M 999999     |                                 |

**NEW SERIES N.D. (1971–1981).** Printed signature of H. H. M. Chestnutt (Manager).



## NBI-16. ONE POUND N.D. (1972–1976).

- Face:** All details as NBI-12 apart from (b) where "Manager" is substituted for "Agent".
- Reverse:** As NBI-12.
- Colour:** As NBI-12.
- Dimensions:** 66 X 134 mm.
- Watermark:** As NBI-12.
- |               |                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. D 000001–  | Issued 29 Dec 1972–14 Nov 1975. |
| D 999999      |                                 |
| E 000001–     | Issued 20 Nov 1975–14 Dec 1976. |
| E 499732      |                                 |
| R1. Z 015274– | Replacement.                    |
| Z 016402      |                                 |

# IRISH NUMISMATICS



### NBI-17 FIVE POUNDS N.D. (1971-1981).

- Face:** All details as NBI-13 apart from (b) where "Manager" is substituted for "Agent".
- Reverse:** As NBI-13.
- Colour:** As NBI-13.
- Dimensions:** 78 X 146 mm.
- Watermark:** As NBI-13.
1. N 000001- Issued 14 Jul 1971-27 Apr 1977.  
N 999999
- P 000001- Issued 27 Apr 1977-20 May 1981.  
P 999999



### NBI-18. TEN POUNDS N.D. (1971-1977).

- Face:** All details as NBI-14 apart from (b) where "Manager" is substituted for "Agent".
- Reverse:** As NBI-14.
- Colour:** As NBI-14.
- Dimensions:** 84 X 152 mm.
- Watermark:** As NBI-12.
1. U 087041- Issued 14 Jul 1971-21 Dec 1977.  
U 183932

### NBI-19. ONE HUNDRED POUNDS N.D. (1974-1978).

- Face:**
- (a) As NBI-12.
- (b) "I Promise to pay the bearer on demand / ONE / HUNDRED / Pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / BANK OF IRELAND / (signature)" followed by "Manager", all in seven lines.
- (c) "100" in top right and bottom left-hand corners.
- (d) As NBI-12.
- (e) As NBI-12.
- Reverse:**
- (a) As NBI-12.
- (b) "BANK OF IRELAND" above, "ONE HUNDRED POUNDS" below, "100" in top right-hand and bottom left-hand corners.
- Colour:** Geometric designs predominantly in red with multi-colour shades; serials in black (Face); all red on reverse.
- Dimensions:** 90 X 160 mm.
- Watermark:** As NBI-12.
1. A 005510- Issued 7 Aug 1974-25 Jan 1978  
A 008843

NEW SERIES N.D. (1977- ). Printed signature of A. S. J. O'Neill (Manager).



### NBI-20. ONE POUND N.D. (1977- ).

- Similar to NBI-16.
1. E 573306- Issued 19 Jan 1977-28 Mar 1979  
E 989074
- F 000019- Issued 28 Mar 1979-  
F 041616
- G 000001-  
R1. Z 052990- Replacement.  
SP1. X000001- Franklin Mint Specimen issue.  
X011009

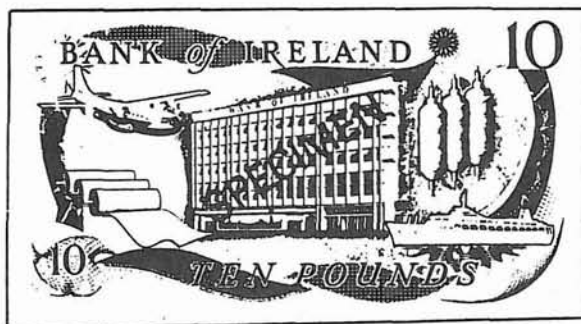


### NBI-21. FIVE POUNDS N.D. (1981- ).

- Similar to NBI-17.
1. Q 000001- Issued 21 May 1981-7 Sep 1982.  
Q 999999
- R 000001- Issued 7 Sep 1982-  
R 999999
- SP1. X000001- Franklin Mint Specimen issue.  
X011009



# IRISH NUMISMATICS



## NBI-22. TEN POUNDS N.D. (1977-).

Similar to NBI-18.

- |               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. U 382084-  | Issued 21 Dec 1977-13 Sep 1982 |
| U 999999      |                                |
| V 000001-     | Issued 13 Sep 1982-            |
| R1. Z 012245- | Replacement.                   |
| SP1. X000001- | Franklin Mint Specimen issue.  |
| X011009       |                                |

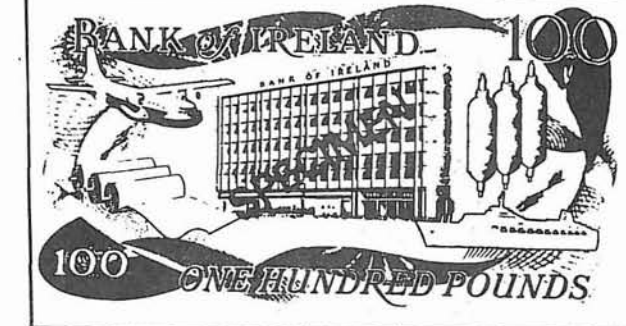
## NBI-23. TWENTY POUNDS N.D. (1983).

Special issue to mark bicentenary of Bank. Similar in design to other notes in the series but with overprint "BANK OF IRELAND BICENTENARY/TWO CENTURIES SERVING PROGRESS" divided by an eight-spoked wheel; 1783 on one side, 1983 on the other.

## NBI-24. TWENTY POUNDS N.D. (1984).

Similar design to others in the series.

**Colour:** Geometric designs predominantly in dark green with multicolour shades (face); dark green on reverse.



## NBI-25. ONE HUNDRED POUNDS N.D. (1978-).

Similar to NBI-19.

- |               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A 011357-  | Issued 14 Feb 1978-           |
| A 016366      |                               |
| SP1. X000001- | Franklin Mint Specimen issue. |
| X011009       |                               |

\*\*\*\*\*

## CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB

At the August 26th meeting there were 25 persons in attendance. The door prize was won by Graham Neale.

Some interest was aroused by the idea of creating a pamphlet to make people aware of the C.O.C.C which could be distributed through coin dealers and shopping centres. The Secretary, N. Brownlee and C. McEvoy will prepare a proposal for the format, content and other aspects. The pamphlet will be directed at the general public.

Maple Leaf Gold Coin: G. Schneider complained of the purchasing difficulties because of exchange rate (bullion price in U.S. dollars), taxes (when applicable), handling charge, delivery cost, etc., all of which raise the acquisition cost considerably.

Coin Party: Those attending Paul's Coin Party (a good turnout) agreed that it was a successful and enjoyable event.

Several members recently attended the A.N.A. Convention in Baltimore.

Adjournment by McEvoy/Johnston)

\*\*\*\*\*

## INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

The September 16 meeting was called to order by President Tom Masters at 8:10 P.M. with a welcome to all.

Treasurer, Len Cole reported a balance of \$2307.53 as of September 1st, 85.

For Disable Children total donation for the past 3 months is \$31.30.

Roy Hollingshead asked that the C.N.A. Convention report be left to a future meeting because his report was incomplete at this time.

Share the Wealth for \$13.75 was won by Velma MacGinnis.

A 15 minute break was called, and refreshments was served.

A successful 40 lot auction was held to conclude the evening.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

The September meeting "On Time Attendance Draw" was won by Frank Gallant, but not being in attendance lost out on the \$10.00.

Draw Prize winners were: Ron Zelk, Ted Boxall, Glen Williams, Howard Richardson, Bill VanLaethem, Jean Orr, Norm Belsten, Eliza Beatty and John Regitko.

Donations for the draw and the library were from Wally Ciona, Harvey Farrow and Terry O'Brien.

The speaker for the evening was Gregory Prossar, the Art Director from the British America Bank Note Co. of Ottawa. With his 36 years of knowledge and experience in life drawing, painting, film assembly and finally with bank note designing first with the Canadian Bank Note Co. and now with the British American Bank Note Co.

President Harvey Farrow read a paragraph of the minutes of the recent executive meeting of the club where they had been approached by the executive of the O.N.A. to host the 25th Anniversary Convention of the O.N.A. in the Spring of 1987.

Since the executive had agreed in principal to hold this event and since there was no objections from the floor at this meeting the executive will proceed into the matter.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The September meeting was held with 27 members and guests present. Tom Masters spoke on the compliments that the club received from the O.N.A., President Rcy Hollingshead of the O.N.A. outlined all the committees needed to run a Coin Show Convention come this April 19-20-86 that the club will host.

There still a few 25th Anniversary Coin Sets available at \$25.00.

\*\*\*\*\*



## world coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

### AUSTRALIA



**NEW TYPES:** 1 cent 1985 KM-78, bronze, 17.5mm, 2.6 grams, edge: plain. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 10 cents. Obverse: new Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and legend. Reverse: same as Y-41.

2 cents 1985 KM-79, bronze, 21.6mm, 5.2 grams, edge: plain. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 10 cents. Obverse same as KM-78. Reverse same as Y-42.

5 cents 1985 KM-80, copper-nickel, 19.4mm, 2.83 grams, edge: reeded. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 20 cents. Obverse: same as KM-78. Reverse: same as Y-43.

10 cents 1985 KM-81, copper-nickel, 23.6mm, 5.65 grams, edge: reeded. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 25 cents. Obverse same as KM-78. Reverse same as Y-44.

20 cents 1985 KM-82, copper-nickel, 28.5mm, 11.3 grams, edge: reeded. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 30 cents. Obverse: same as KM-78. Reverse: same as Y-45.

50 cents 1985 KM-83, copper-nickel, twelve sided, 31.5mm, 15.55 grams, edge: reeded. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 50 cents. Obverse same as KM-78. Reverse same as Y-47.



1 dollar 1985 KM-84, aluminum-bronze, 25mm, 9 grams, edge alternating plain and reeded sections. Royal Australian Mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value \$1. Obverse same as KM-78. Reverse same as KM-77.

Mint sets containing KM-78 through KM-84 have been issued. (Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

### BAHAMAS

**NEW DATES:** 1985 proof sets contain the following types. One cent Y-33. Five cents Y-34. Ten cents Y-35. Fifteen cents Y-36. Twenty-five cents Y-37. Fifty cents Y-38. One dollar Y-76. Two dollars Y-77. Five dollars KM-107 new type. Franklin Mint, mintage limit 7500 sets. Issue price \$72. (Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pennsylvania)



**NEW TYPE:** 5 dollars 1985 KM-107, silver .500 fine, 36mm, edge reeded. This coin will be unusually thick and heavier, statistics pending. Franklin Mint, mintage limit 7500 proofs. Theme: Christopher Columbus. Obverse: coat of arms, legend and date. Reverse: portrait of Columbus left, denomination at top.

### BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

**NEW TYPE:** "The Treasure Coins of the Carribean" a set of twenty-five coins. Each 1985 dated coin has a 20 dollar denomination and the following characteristics: silver .925 fine, 38mm, average weight 19.09 grams, reeded edge, Franklin Mint, proof only issue price \$26. per coin (\$650 per set.)



Common obverse design the new Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II right. Reverse designs as follow:



KM-48 crossed cannons.



KM-49 porcelain cup.



KM-50 sextant.



KM-51 emerald and gold ring.



KM-52 gold doubloon of 1702.

KM-53 anchor.

KM-54 brass nocturnal.



KM-55 sword guillon.

KM-56 gold bar.

KM-57 obverse and reverse of gold escudo coin of 1733.

KM-58 ivory sundial.

KM-59 gold monstrance.

KM-60 teapot.

KM-61 brass religious medallion.

KM-62 astrolable.

KM-63 bell.

KM-64 porcelain bottle.

KM-65 Dutch cannon.

KM-66 gold Inca figurine.

KM-67 gold locket-tentative design.

KM-68 clay pipe bowls-tentative design.

KM-69 gold cross.

KM-70 perfume bottle

KM-71 pocket watch.

KM-72 gold bracelet and button.

(Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, PA 19091)



## world coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

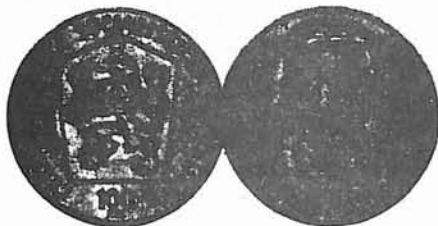
### AUSTRIA



**NEW TYPE:** 500 schilling 1985 Y-187, silver .925 fine, 37mm, 24 grams, edge lettered. Vienna mint, mintage 500,000 total. Theme forty years of peace in Austria. Estimated value \$35 in unc. Obverse legend and circle of coats of arms around denomination. Reverse female figure holding palm with Austrian map in background.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein and Schoeller & Co., Vienna, Austria)

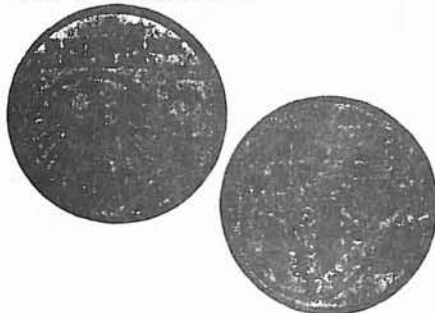
### CZECHOSLOVAKIA



**NEW TYPE:** 100 korun 1985, Y-118, silver .500 fine, 29mm, 9 grams, edge reeded. Kremintz mint. Theme: Martin Kukucin. Estimated value: \$10. Obverse: state emblem above denomination and within legend. Reverse: frontal portrait with a quill in background. Dates at left, name below.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz Liechtenstein)

### WEST GERMANY



**NEW TYPE:** 5 mark 1985, Y-162, copper-nickel clad nickel, 29mm, 10 grams, edge lettered. Stuttgart mint. Theme: European Year of Music. Estimated value in unc. \$2. Obverse: eagle in circle at left, denomination at right, legend at top. Reverse: stylized musical design. Legend at top.

(Courtesy Courtney L. Coffing, Iola, Wis.)

### HUTT RIVER PROVINCE



**NEW TYPE:** 25 dollars 1985, silver .999 fine, 38.8mm, 31.25 grams, edge inscribed ".999 fine silver" with remaining area reeded. Johnson Matthey mint, mintage limit 5,000 proofs. Theme: President and Mrs. Reagan. Issue price \$37.50. Obverse vertical legend above ornamental design at left. Denomination at right. Reverse overlapping portraits of President and Mrs. Reagan right.

(Courtesy Philip Wing, P.O. Box 38351, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238)

### ISLE OF MAN



**NEW TYPE:** 1/4 angel 1985, KM-152, gold .9167 fine, 22mm, 8.53 grams, edge reeded. Pobjoy Mint, mintage in proof and unc. Theme: bullion. Obverse new portrait of queen right and legend. Reverse: Archangel Michael spearing dragon.

(Courtesy Keog-Rulau Galleries, P.O. Box 12688, Dallas, Texas)

### LIBERIA



**NEW TYPE:** 100 dollars 1985, KM-50, gold .900 fine, 26.16mm, 10.93 grams, edge reeded. Franklin Mint. Theme: fifth anniversary of the current government. Issue price: proof \$328. Obverse: leopard on tree limb. Country name above. Reverse: coat of arms and legend.

(Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, PA)

### MONGOLIA

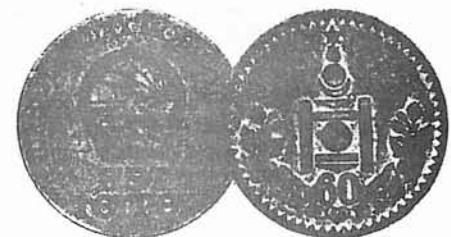
**NEW TYPES:** 1 tukhrik 1981, KM-42, aluminum-bronze, 32mm, 14.52 grams, edge plain. Theme: joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight. Estimated value \$5. Obverse: state



emblem and legend. Reverse: two astronauts above swirling flags and date. Stars at left, legend above.



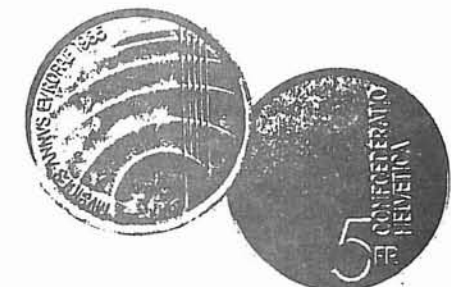
1 tukhrik 1984 (on edge), KM-43, aluminum-bronze, 32mm, 14.55 grams, edge lettered. Theme: 60th anniversary of the revolution. Estimated value \$5. Obverse: state emblem and legend. Reverse: national symbol above number 60 and floral wreath.



1 turhrik 1984, KM-44, aluminum-bronze, 32mm, 14.81 grams, edge plain. Theme: 60th anniversary of the State Bank. Estimated value \$5. Obverse state emblem. Reverse large number 60, legend and floral wreath.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

### SWITZERLAND



**NEW TYPE:** 5 francs 1985, Y-71, copper-nickel, 31mm, 13.2 grams, edge lettered. Bern mint, mintage 1,150,000 uncs and 85,000 proofs. Theme: European Year of Music. Issue prices: unc \$1.85 and proof \$6.85. Obverse denomination and vertical legend. Reverse sound waves emanating from a musical note.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)



World coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

EAST GERMANY



**NEW TYPE:** 10 mark 1985, KM-106, copper-nickel-zinc, 31mm, 12 grams, edge lettered, Berlin mint, mintages: 5,000 proofs, 745,000 unc. Theme 40th anniversary of Germany's liberation from fascism. Obverse state emblem and legend. Reverse statue of a Russian soldier holding a rescued German child. (Courtesy Lauren Benson, Davenport, Iowa, and the Deutsche Handelsbank, East Berlin, East Germany)

LIBERIA



**PATTERNS:** 100 dollars 1976, KM-33a, bronze, 21mm, edge reeded. British Royal Mint. Theme: Presidential inauguration. Estimated value \$240 in proof. Obverse: frontal portrait and legend. Reverse: gym-nasts forming a human pyramid. Legend: "TOTAL INVOLVEMENT FOR HIGH HEIGHTS."



**200 dollars 1976, KM-34a, bronze, 24mm, edge reeded. British Royal Mint. Theme: Presidential inauguration. Estimated value \$240 in proof. Obverse: same as KM-33a. Reverse: President blowing a horn. Legend: "RALLY TIME NOW-ALWAYS."**

**400 dollars 1976, KM-35a, bronze, 29mm, edge reeded. British Royal Mint. Theme: Presidential inauguration. Estimated value \$240 in proof. Obverse: same as KM-33a. Reverse: map of Liberia. Legend: "SELF-RELIANCE NOW-ALWAYS."** (Courtesy Forman, Birmingham, England)

ORDER OF MALTA



**NEW TYPES:** 10 grani 1985, KM-M94, bronze, 30mm, 8 grams, edge reeded. Obverse portrait left, legend. Reverse Maltese cross within circle and legend.

**9 tari 1985, KM-M95, silver, 900 fine, 30mm, 9 grams, edge reeded. Obverse same as M94. Reverse head of St. John on a salver, legend.**

**1 scudo 1985, KM-M96, silver, 986 fine, 33mm, 12 grams, edge reeded. Obverse same as M94. Reverse crowned arms on Maltese cross and within the collar chain of an order.**

**2 scudi 1985, KM-M97, silver, 986 fine, 40mm, 24 grams, edge reeded. Obverse same as M94. Reverse baptismal scene, legend.**



**5 scudi 1985, KM-M98, gold, 900 fine, 20mm, 4 grams, edge reeded. Obverse: same as M94. Reverse: commander of the order kneeling before St. John the Baptist.**

POLAND

**10 scudi 1985, KM-M99, gold, 900 fine, 25mm, 8 grams, edge reeded. Obverse: same as M94. Reverse: Maltese cross above clasped hands, date and denomination below. Issue prices: set containing M94 and M95, \$15. Set containing M96 and M97, \$40. Set containing M96-M99, \$240. (Courtesy Alan Herbert, Wangerrooge, West Germany)**

**NEW TYPES:** 500 zlotych 1984, Y-154, silver, 625 fine, 32mm, 16.5 grams, edge plain. Warsaw mint, mintage 10,000 proof. Theme: saw mint, Polish Eagle, denomination and legend. Reverse: female swan with her two cygnets and legend.



**PROBA: 1000 zlotych 1984, silver, 625 fine, 32mm, 16.5 grams, edge plain. Warsaw mint, mintage 2000 proofs. Theme: same as Y-154. Estimated value \$40. Obverse similar to Y-154. Reverse swan swimming to left. (Courtesy Narodowy Bank Polski, Warsaw, Poland)**

\* During the latter part of the 13th Century, silver bracteates, denarii and pennies were current in Europe. But as trade increased in volume, a coin of large size and enhanced value became necessary. This need spawned the "nummi grossi" of Bohemia, the groschen of Germany, the groat of Britain, the grosso of Italy and the gros of France.

Perhaps the most widely accepted and influential coin of this Renaissance period was the French "gros Tournois" ("large coin of Tours"). It was initially issued by Louis IX between 1266 and 1270 in Tours but was widely copied thereafter. It used the basic design of the French denier, with an additional band which increased its diameter by approximately 50%, and its weight by about 125%. An example is shown at right, courtesy of Terry Frost.

One face (obverse?) features the "châtel tournois", a conventional and highly stylized representation of an ecclesiastical building supposed to have been the Abbey at Tours. This is said to have evolved from early Roman coin portrayals of porticos. The Châtel is surrounded by the Latin legend: † TVRONVS CIVI(TA)S ("City of Tours"), which is in turn banded by a border design of twelve fleurs-de-lys. The value of the gros is reported as 12 deniers, which explains (by Gresham's Law) why it popularly ousted earlier smaller coinage.



Rev (?)



Obv (?)

The other face (reverse?) has the traditional central cross, banded by the legend: † LVDOVICVS REX ("King Louis"), and an additional border band with an abbreviated Latin religious motto. Omitted letters have been restored in parentheses here, but are indicated by the barring of adjacent letters on the coin. The motto reads: † B(E)N(E)DICTV(M) : SIT : NOME(N) : D(OMI)NI : N(OST)RI : DEI : IH(S)V(I) : XP(IST)I ("Blessed be the name of the Lord our God Jesus Christ")

Identification of a monarch by title legend and bust or head often appeared on the coin face opposite to the cross on mediaeval pennies, hence was named the obverse. The reverse usually bore the cross and the mint of origin. On the gros tournois the monarch's identity is on the cross face, and the mint is on the other face, so that the assignment used here, although traditional, is somewhat questionable. Attempts at definition of these terms are semantically futile, according to those who have tried.

The large book, "COINS", an illustrated survey from 650 B.C. to the present time, edited by Martin Jessop Price, and published in association with British Museums Publications Limited, shows enlarged illustrations of both the denier (#675) and the gros tournois (#756) of France. Seen in contrast to preceding, and even to many contemporary coins, these pieces deserve the rating, "magnifique!".

\* Ian MacLeod, Ottawa Citizen staff writer, produced an article on August 3, on "Crimebusters in the lab", which described the forensic scientific approach to crime detection and criminal apprehension. It illustrated the contrast between genuine and fraudulent Canadian \$20 bills when viewed under ultraviolet light.

This prompted the question again about the legality of illustration of Canadian banknotes. I have read the documents turned over to me on this topic and have found them to be incomplete. I, therefore have held off reporting on this subject until I have more information. One point was mentioned that I had not considered; restriction on illustration of currency is not so much to hinder counterfeiters as it is to prevent our national currency from being treated trivially, hence possibly undermining confidence in it. (Could this be worse than its reducing purchasing power, and its low value relative to the U.S. equivalent?).

\* In N&C 85-51 I mentioned one of the main unforeseen variables in market supply of silver - China's estimated vast stores derived from former Sycees and "Dollars Mex" obtained in foreign trade. To this I can add an unforeseen industrial market demand that occurred a few decades ago.

Howard Morland, in his book, "The Secret That Exploded", reported that the electromagnets that drove the cyclotrons, used for separating Uranium 235 from U-238 for application in the primary fission trigger of the U.S. Hydrogen Fusion Bomb, were wired with silver conductors. This use of the best metal electrical conductor (at room temperatures:  $68^{\circ}\text{F}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) provides almost 8% decrease in resistivity over annealed copper, or approximately 10% improvement over hard-drawn copper wire.

(The only previous use of silver wire that I have heard about was the "rig" of the former amateur radio operator, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately as former VO3M in St. Anthony, Newfoundland, I did not have an opportunity to work him.)

At Oak Ridge in Tennessee, 2300 of the "Big Machine" magnets used 14,700 tons of U.S. Treasury silver! This one item of demand alone exceeds even the present day total annual world's production of silver by over 15%, and is over 12 times the present U.S. annual production (which is reported in Troy ounces) !!

This, and such other factors as the Hunt brothers' attempt to corner the market, the commercial salvage of silver deposits from X-ray plates, the shift to chromium-steel for cutlery, magnetic succeeding chemical image recording, drastic reduction of silver coinage, mining labour disputes, etc., cause severe deviations in statistical data on silver activities and prices. The problems of adjusting for outlier data in statistical trend analysis, so as to produce reliable projections of silver supply, production and demand, and its possible future price, are well-nigh insoluble.

\* In army "penny-ante" poker games (illegal, of course), there would invariably be one player who would keep an exuberant bumper honest by calling to see his hand. This also carries over to civvy-street by the asking of questions when bluffing is suspected. I have been called on two points: (1) Pope Gregory XIII's dates, and (2) the use of different Chinese characters for "river" in my article on the names of Chinese provinces. Here are elaborations:

(1) The dates shown for Gregory XIII are those of his papal rule (1572-85), during which he corrected the calendar, and not the span of his life (1502-85)

(2) There are two main Chinese characters for river, viz:

- (i) 江 JIANG is used for a large river, and in particular was used for what was formerly called the YANG TZE river 揚子江 ("spreading child river" - because of its unruly flooding) but which is now known by its more common name, 長江 CHANG JIANG ("Long river" - 5525 Km.).
- (ii) 河 HE is also used for a good sized river; for example the Yellow River, 黃河 HUANG HE (4845 Km.), which has the highest silt content of any river in the world (100 grams/litre avg.). It deposits loess silt at its delta at the rate of approximately 6 Km. per year. In former times this would obstruct its flow so that it would alter its course and mouth into the Yellow Sea by as much as 800 Km! However it has not altered its present course for over 130 years.

A Chinese atlas would have to be consulted to see which of the world's rivers are JIANG and which are HE.

P.S. I should have mentioned that I had only presented extracts of M. Yvon Marquis' C.N.A. Journal article about the A.F.N.C. Perhaps we should offer to exchange Journals with this new association. What say?

\* For the benefit of those members who were not present at the August meeting, or did not find it in an alternative conference room, here is the program of 20 questions produced by Al Davies entitled, "The Great Canadian Coin & Token Trivia Quiz (Part II)". A score of 19-20 places you in a Chief Curator Class, along with Graham Esler; 10 or better might be considered to be a pass; less than 10 indicates a need to explore the alphabetical information in Canadian catalogues.

1. The obverse die used on the 1936 silver \$1 was used previously. For what?
2. On various coins & tokens, the initials "L.C.W." appear. What is the name of their owner? (L & W only, to make it easier)
3. What does the 1939 dollar commemorate? (Hint: It is not the building of the Parliament Bldgs.)
4. In the last quiz, I asked for the name of the ship on the 1949 silver dollar. Now, who sailed that ship?
5. While we are in the water, what kind of fish appears on the 1867 10¢ piece?
6. On the Hudson's Bay tokens issued in about 1854, the initials "NB" appear. What was unusual about this?
7. Without cheating by examining your change, how many maple leaves are on the 1¢ piece, from 1937 to date?
8. What year saw the Charlottetown-Quebec conferences (Re: Confederation) held?
9. In which two cities were 1968 nickel 10¢ pieces minted?
10. What are the two main varieties of the 1874 5¢ silvers?
11. What was the denomination of the coin (token) from Anticosti Island?
12. What animal is suspended from a ribbon on the "Rutherford" tokens of Newfoundland?
13. What two years saw the Province of New Brunswick issue silver coinage?
14. What Canadian coins were only issued during the years 1908-1919?
15. What type of flower appears on the 1970 nickel \$1 commemorating the Manitoba Centenary?
16. What motto appears in the ribbon of the coat of arms used on the Canadian 50¢ pieces since 1959? (Either language accepted)
17. Which Canadian coin had its entire issue struck with a "dot"?
18. When were the first bilingual Canada bank notes issued?
19. What lady's picture appears on the shiplasters?
20. And finally, when is the coin show held at the Nepean Sportsplex each month?  
(answers will be provided next month, in case you cannot find them)

\* A strong attachment to money or goods makes the soul of the owner hover around the house in the form of HITODAMA 人霊球 (human soul ball of glistening blue-white light of one who dies), to watch over his possessions, according to the legends presented in "Things Japanese" by Mock Joya.

\* It is convenient for computers to get blamed for the errors, oversights, omissions and illogical commands of their human programmers. The machine is so obedient that it does exactly what it is told to do - regardless. In Ripley's Believe it or not "Book of Chance" it tells of Anna Lindstrom getting 12 dunning letters asking for payment of a balance of \$0.00. Finally, in desperation, she sent off a check for \$0.00. She got a thank-you letter.

\* Here are some more entries for the 1985 Chronogram contest:

28. INTRODUCING THE CITY OF OTTAWA COIN COLLECTORS: EXCITING LOVERS OF ART HISTORY ON INTERESTING SILVER OR GOLD CANVASES.
29. INCIDENTALLY, SIX EXAMPLES OF COIN CASES EXIST.
30. MODESTY IS A VIRTUE OF EXCELLENCE, VICE A SIN OF LAXITY.
31. EXCESSIVE VIM, VIGOUR AND VITALITY CAUSES CONCERN.
32. F.D.C. IS THE VERY HIGHEST COIN GRADING EVER EXTANT IN FRANCE. IT IS AN ABBREVIATION FOR "FLEUR DE COIN".
33. WE REQUIRE VARYING QUANTITIES OF VITAL CALCIUM CHLORIDE TO EXIST WITH VIGOUR.
34. EVERY COLLECTOR'S PREDICAMENT IS: VARIETY OR VALUE, VIRTUE OR EXHAUSTION.
35. TO EXERCISE CAUTION DURING CIVILIAN VISITS IS GOOD ADVICE.
36. S.I. CONVERSION OF POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS TO KILOS OCCASIONALLY INVOLVES FIVE-FIGURE CALCULATIONS OR REFERENCE TO TABLES.
37. "WHOSO PULLETH THIS SWORD OF THIS STONE AND ANVIL IS RIGHTWISE KING BORN OF ALL ENGLAND" - EXCALIBUR FOR KING ARTHUR TO UNFIX.
38. THE FIRST CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB CHRONOGRAM CONTEST IS AN EXCELLENT BUT TAXING CHALLENGE FOR EXPERTS.

Now that we have a series of entries, how best should they be judged? - by some form of vote by the members attending the next meeting, by a panel of judges, or what? No real guidelines have been set, other than that they must total 1985, so any judging system must be arbitrary. I welcome suggestions ...  
Oops! Here are two late additions:

39. THIS IS AN EXPRESSIVE LATIN INSCRIPTION IN AVALON: HIC IACET ARTHVRVS REX QVONDAM REXQVE FVTVRVS.
40. A CERTAIN VIEW EXISTS THAT CURRENCY IS THE HERITAGE REFLECTING SOCIETY'S SOCIAL & ECONOMIC STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE.

\* Albert Pick, world renowned paper money authority, and author of the standard reference book on banknotes, is retiring from his position as curator of the paper money collection of the Hypo Bank in Munich, West Germany. He was born in 1922 in Cologne, and started collecting paper money at the age of eight. In 1964 he sold his entire collection to the Bank and became the Bank's curator. He enlarged the collection over the subsequent 20 years until it now comprises over 280,000 notes. It now is possibly the largest and most comprehensive collection in the world. The new curator is Herr Gunther Tolet. (I.B.N.S.#2 1985)

\* The same International Bank Note Society Journal has a cover illustration of a 25 øre note issued by the Royal Danish Ministry of War, for use by troops stationed in Germany. They were later used by Danish troops in other parts of the world from 1947-1958. The notes were printed in denominations of 5,10,25 øre and 1,5,10 Kroner. Their inscription reads as follows (with my translation):

Den Danske Brigade

The Danish Brigade

Denne Seddel maa kun bruges som Betalingsmiddel indenfor den danske Brigades etablissemelser efter de herfor givne Bestemmelser.

This note must only be used as a means of payment within the Danish Brigade's military establishments according to assigned definitions.

Udstedt af  
Det Kongelige Danske Krigsministerium

Issued by  
The Royal Danish War Ministry

- \* Howard Linecar, editor of Spink Numismatic Circular in Britain, for over 30 years, and author of many fine books on numismatics, died on 13 June 1985.
- \* I have come across another reference to Chinese "coin swords". Dr. T.D. Yih, in an article on the monetary system of China, in the Spink Numismatic Circular of July/Aug 1985, stated: "Such swords consisting of stringed cash were placed above cradles in order to ward off the spirits of women who had died without bearing children."
- \* While I was on vacation, I managed to locate and renew acquaintanceship with a former active numismatic researcher - Wayne Jacobs - and to meet his charming wife, Marie. Wayne formerly had worked for the Montreal-based "Collectors' Research" for several years, and assisted in the production of their booklets, "It's Fun to Collect Foreign Coins" and "Numismatic Fish and Ships". He also wrote a serialized booklet on "Chinese Coins" after handling the extensive Van Halle Collection of Chinese bronze coins. The Bank of Canada's Currency Collection holds a set of his painted plaster casts of the 正統 HSIEN FENG multiple-cash coins from that collection. The actual coins now form part of my own collection, as does the 龍紐星 LUNG NIU HSING "Coiled Dragon and Stars" piece illustrated on page 517 of Arthur Bradden Coole's 5th volume of his Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins, which gives reference to Wayne. Wayne was also an avid bibliophile. So, with news to update from 1969, coins, books and biorhythms to discuss, we spent a most enjoyable evening together.
- \* 1985 Uncirculated Coin sets are now available from the U.S. Mint. Packaged in soft plastic, these sets contain coins of the denominations - 1,5,10,25,50¢ - from the two mints (Denver & Philadelphia). They cost \$7 U.S. which includes shipping costs. Address: U.S. Mint, Uncirculated Coin Set Program, P.O. Box 7743, San Francisco CA 94120-7743. This offer is unconfirmed for foreign orders.
- \* In the July 24 issue of Coin World, the R.C. Mint received a bouquet from John Busanovich of Philadelphia for the personal attention he received regarding a price enquiry. Things are looking up!
- \* South Africa is stepping up its Krugerrand advertisements to offset its weakening currency, as a result of international reaction to its apartheid policy and the racial violence there. The R.C. Mint is hoping to catch some of the rebound by sales of the "Maple Leaf". I have not confirmed it, but it appears that there is some inconvenience to Canadian purchasers of this American-priced Canadian item.
- \* In an effort to discourage the private issue of copper tokens in 17th Century England, a patent was given to a Lord Harrington, by which he was authorized to issue farthings in the King's (Chas I) name. However, Lord Harrington died in the year the patent was granted. His widow sold the patent to the Duke of Lennox, but the poorly struck farthings that resulted are often referred to as Harrington farthings. In Ripley's "Book of Chance" I ran across a reference to Sir James Harrington (1511-1591) of Exton, England. It stated that he married off his 18 children so well that within a century of his death, his direct descendents were distributed over a large segment of English nobility, and included 8 dukes, 3 marquises, 27 viscounts, 36 barons and 70 earls. No doubt it was one of his offspring who was granted the farthing rights.
- \* Many of the holes in early North American coinage were created by merchants so that the coins could be sorted onto pins or strings, for filing. This was before the advent of paper rolls or cash register drawers. In Turkey, and some Asian & African countries the reason for the holes was different. It was to allow them to be strung or hung upon the owners' wives bodies (headdress, neck or bodice) as a visual display of their possessions and wealth.

- \* It is no surprise that a numismatic Trivia game has been produced (other than Al Davies'). Coin World has introduced such a game with nearly 2600 questions in six categories - U.S. Coins, World Coins, Paper Money, Mint Lore, Numismatic Collectibles & Numismatic History - for novices and experts. It is priced at \$17.95 U.S. postpaid, and is available from "Coin World Trivia", 911 Vandemark Rd., Sidney, Ohio 45365. It was a 25th Anniversary Project of Coin World. Sometime I should develop a quiz on all the trivia (some call it lore) that I have been reporting on for the last couple of years or so. It might let me know whether readers are getting any of the information that I am passing along. Wot say?
- \* Argentina is introducing a new currency - the "Austral" - valued at U.S. \$1.25, with good intentions to hold it to that relationship. The austral ("southern") will be exchanged at a rate of 1 per 1000 former pesos.
- \* An offer available in the U.S. only (if you have connections there) of 4-, 16-, or 32-- note: uncut series 1981A \$1 currency sheets, bearing the signatures of Treasury Secretary, Donald T. Regan, and U.S. Treasurer, Katherine Davalos Ortega, are available for \$9.50, \$28, and \$47 by mail to points in the U.S., or for \$5.50, \$20.25 and \$28 at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing visitor centre. U.S. orders can be placed with: B.E.P. Uncut Currency Sales Program, 14th & "C" Streets S.W., Washington D.C. 20228. The U.S. is following the Israeli example.
- \* Russian customs officials are reported to cut out pages 151 - 154 of Krause & Misshler's "Standard Catalog of World Coins" (The telephone book) which gave data and information about coins of the "Baltic Regions". Apparently they object to the phrase, "The former free state of Estonia ...". No doubt this wording will be changed in future issues. It was only after insistent and persistent representations by Baltic cultural elements in the U.S. that K & M finally relocated the coinage information of these peoples from their former place behind the U.S.S.R. They just can't win, or keep everyone happy.
- \* Peter VanWissen recently presented a cheque for \$1000 to the Kingsom Flagships Foundation, a charitable organization, for use to aid the needy in Ethiopia. This was derived from a special package to collectors from which a tithe (10%) was deducted by Silver Dollar Reg'd for this relief effort. Good Show, Peter!
- \* The Royal Canadian Mint has announced that the ten coins in the 1988 Olympic Program will be priced at \$37 a piece which appears to be a reasonable mark-up from their \$25 currency value, when the care and die costs are considered. Now, as long as their artwork is not as ugly as many modern hallucinations are, we should have an attractive addition to Canadian coins. The topics decided for the ten coins are: downhill skiing, speed skating, hockey, biathlon, cross-country skiing, free-style skiing, figure skating, curling, ski-jumping and bobsledding.
- \* World Hobbies, P.O. Box 4481, Vallejo CA 94590, lists the following abbreviations used in advertisements to describe the condition, other than grading, of banknotes:
 

PH Pinhole	TR Tape repaired	SP Specimen
CM Corner missing	W Writing	CL Clipped
D Dirty	CN Cancelled	WH Worm hole
FE Frayed edge	T Tear	** Hinged back
FX Foxing	H Hole	* Hinged front
SN Short snorter	S Stain	

Would anyone like to assemble a comparable list of terms for coin condition? e.g. pitted, holed, die break, flaked flan, pored, off-centre strike, clipped, etc. Probably more things can happen to metal than to paper; they have a longer life.

- \* With money, a dragon; without, a worm - Chinese proverb.

- \* The July 1985 issue of the A.N.A. Numismatist announced the publication of a new book entitled, "Money and Exchange in Canada to 1900", by the 1983 winner of the C.N.R.S. award for numismatic research, A.B. McCullough, in collaboration with Parks Canada. This hardbound volume has 288 pages, 97 photographs, 43 tables, 6 appendices, and is priced at \$29.95. It is available from: Dundurn Press, P.O. Box 245 Station F, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2L5.

The anomaly of an unrelated government department becoming involved in the numismatic area, both by the production of literature, and by the preempting of national historical events in the commemorative designs of coinage, begs an explanation. This probably will be hard to credit. Will someone please answer? Then again, this question should really be posed to our government, or is Parks Canada another uncontrolled Crown Corporation?

These questions are not intended to impugn the effort or product of a fellow researcher, Mr. McCullough. We can use more examples like him. It is just that it is difficult for the uninformed to comprehend the relationships and divisions of responsibility among such groups as Parks Canada, The Royal Canadian Mint, The Bank of Canada and our elected government representatives, particularly regarding numismatics. Can anyone provide enlightenment?

- \* The recently elected officers of the Canadian Numismatic Association are:

President:	Stan Clute	Toronto:	Paul Johnston
Past Pres:	Geoff Bell	Manitoba:	Nick Gerbinski
1st V.P.:	Al Bliman	Saskatchewan:	Dennis Naphin
2nd V.P.:	Scoop Lewry	Alberta:	Garry Braunschworth
N.S./Nfld:	Bernie Kline	B.C./Yukon:	Ralph Burry
N.B./P.E.I.:	Tim Henderson	W/U.S.A.:	Chuck Moore
Quebec	Yvon Marquis	C/U.S.A.:	George Beach
Montreal	Barry Uman	E/U.S.A.:	Richard Becker
Ontario	Don Robb		

- \* The prolific, informative and well-written articles by Paul Nadin-Davis continue to appear in a variety of numismatic publications. They generally present a knowledgeable appraisal of the market place, which he gauges from his attendance at most major conventions throughout the world, from the extensive mail order business that he conducts, and from his experience as perennial auctioneer at the Toronto International Coin Fairs.

A recent illustrated article of his, that should be of interest to Canadian Token collectors, was on "Breton Tokens". It appeared in the Special A.N.A. Convention issue of World Coin News (August 20). No doubt we will see him produce an up-to-date price guide of these tokens, some day, similar to the one that he has already published on LeRoux Tokens. His seemingly boundless energy is a great stimulus to the field of numismatics, for which he is to be complimented. His business address is: P.O. Box 95 Sta. A, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8V1.

- \* LIU-HAI 劉海 was often represented fishing for the three-footed toad<sup>##</sup> which is supposed to live in the moon. Because this god carried a string of cash coins he was invoked for the success of commercial operations. His picture was often pasted on the two leaves of a door, one facing the other. LIU was one of the eight Immortals. (Dictionary of Chinese Mythology, by E.T.C. Werner).

- \* Parks Canada has at least one taker for one of its new coins. Colin Bruce II, Box 106, Iola WI 54945, U.S.A., editor of the "Telephone Book", is advertising that he wants Moosebilias - tokens, medals, pins, etc., depicting a moose, the word moose, or I.O.O.M. That's a new name for the Parks' bucks!

# Palindrome page! ## SHAN 山

- \* Britain has entered the bullion market with 1-ounce and 1/10-ounce gold pieces which depict Archangel Michael slaying a dragon; designer, Leslie Lindsay. They are available from Pobjoy Mint Ltd., Canadian Division, P.O. Box 37, One St. Paul, St. Catherines, Ontario, L2R 6R4, at \$595 U.S. and \$65 U.S. respectively. They are 11/12 gold & 1/12 copper; 32.69 and 16.50 mm. The marketing pitch used is "Soar With Angels". If these cut into our own market for gold we could have an annoyed "Red Fall of Maple Leaves".
- \* The earlier liaison between the China Mint Company and the American Numismatic Association has already resulted in a spate of proof Chinese coins, of which the Panda bullion series competes for gold investment dollars. For the recent A.N.A. Convention in Baltimore, the Chinese Mint Company also produced Cameo proof silver medallions to commemorate the event.

These medallions showed the lighted lamp symbol of the A.N.A. on one face, with a Chinese legend above, and the dates 1891-1985 below. This legend has several modern simplified Chinese characters, which translates as:

Legend: 美国钱币协会第 94 届年会

Old: 美國錢幣協會第 94 屆年會

Wade-Giles: MEI KUÓ CH'ÏEN PÌ HSIÉH HUI TÌ 94 CHIAI NIÉN HUI

Literal: Beautiful country, money coin, united meeting, number 94, term year, meeting.

Free: American Numismatic Association 94th Annual Convention

The other face featured the traditional view of the Great Wall of China (near Peking), with the sealscript symbols 長城 (長城) CH'ANG CH'ENG, Long wall (Great Wall). Then there was an inscription that demonstrated that the Chinese have not lost their natural sense of humour in spite of all that has happened to them in modern times - LLAW TAERG EHT !! It also proved to be an excellent sales gimmick.

- \* A.B.C. Pesos - In 1934, General Murado Machado was overthrown as dictator of Cuba. Leading the revolt was a secret society that bore the initials, A.B.C. The new pesos issued after his ousting were quickly named after this group. These pesos were issued from 1934-1939, with a stated fineness of 900 M, and a weight of 26.7295 G. An example of the last issue is shown at right. (World Coin News, Aug 20, 1985)

Cuban A.B.C. Peso (Y16)



- \* The "Blakesley Effect" (named after Blakesley of California) explains how genuine "clips" can be authenticated by the flattened and weakly struck area of the rim of a coin directly opposite the clipped area on many coins. "Clips" are coins which have been struck on incomplete planchets, i.e., those which have a portion removed from their edge by the cutting of an adjacent planchet during the production of coin blanks from roll strips of metal.

A new "English Effect" is reported by Bill English, which he displayed at Errorama '85. In this, the opposite edge is normal, but the edges of the clipped area have a strong and sharp design. All that we need now is some machinist or engineer to explain the reasons for these aberrations.

- \* Quiz - Why is there no coinage listed for the Republic of Zembla?

## Pound coin catches on

More than three times as many British £1 coins are in circulation as at this time last year, according to figures released in the British Royal Mint's annual report.

The number of circulating £1 coins was set at 560 million. This represents 96 percent of the £1 notes in circulation prior to their replacement by the quarter-sized coins.

The mint posted an increase in total sales from £58.6 million to £47.5 million, which it attributed to a 50 percent gain in non-British sales of circulating coins and blanks.

In all, the mint issued coins for 67

countries.

However, competition kept margins low, and total profits decreased to £5.6 million in 1984, compared to £7 million in 1983.

**The one-pound coin: More than 560 million circulate.**

Collector-coin sales were strong, particularly in the United States, where the £5 brilliant uncirculated gold coin sold very well.

Mint spokesmen said they anticipate a similar strong reaction to the £2 Commonwealth Games commemorative.

The Royal Mint's Chief Executive Officer, Jeremy Gerhard, said he was particularly pleased with the 10-year trend that shows a 24.4 percent return on capital and 60 percent of sales for



export.

In 1986, the mint will celebrate 11 centuries in minting, dating back to Alfred the Great's conquest of London in A.D. 886.

## Canada to keep bust through '88

Canada will continue to use the Machin effigy of Queen Elizabeth II until a suitable Canadian replacement can be found, the Royal Canadian Mint's vice president for marketing told a press briefing Sept. 13.

Robert Huot said the effigy will be used at least until 1988 and perhaps longer.

In addition, Huot said the mint does not plan to issue further circulating commemorative dollar coins.

He said the last two, the Confederation and Cartier commemoratives, were

popular with collectors, but did not circulate.

On another subject, Huot added, "We're not comfortable with trade dollars. We're taking a hard look at our production of trade dollars."

Huot said the mint produces numismatic coins despite its ranking low on the mint's priority list.

"We had a decision: Either close Ottawa entirely or go offshore and keep both mints running," Huot said. "We decided to make a business out of our numismatic operations."

"We could do without this."

## Florida

### Coin club meetings

**Clearwater Coin Club**, second and fourth Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Women's Garden Club, N Fort Harrison Avenue and Seminole Street, Clearwater.

**Gulfport Coin Club of St. Petersburg Inc.**, fourth Friday, 7:30 p.m., Christ Lutheran Church, 3451 30th Ave. N.

**Largo Coin Club**, third Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., Freedom Savings and Loan Building, E Bay Drive at Keene Plaza, Largo.

**St. Petersburg Coin Club**, second Friday, 6 p.m., Christ Lutheran Church, 3451 30th Ave. N.

**Sarasota Coin Club**, third Monday, 7 p.m., United Federal Savings and Loan Building, 3550 South Trail, Sarasota.

**Tampa Bay AINA Coin Club**, third Monday, 7 p.m., Jewish Community Center, 2808 Horatio St., Tampa.

**Tampa Coin Club**, second Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Community Room of Tampa Bay Center, W Buffalo Avenue, Tampa.

**West Pasco Coin Club**, second Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Elfers Senior Center, corner Hill and Oak streets, Elfers.

## Long Beach gets special 1/10 Angel

A specially marked 1/10 Angel legal-tender gold-bullion coin will be sold Oct. 3-6 at the Long Beach, Calif., Coin and Stamp Exposition.

Pobjoy Mint Master Derek Pobjoy said between 500 to 1,000 of the bullion version of the coins will carry a capital letter "L," for Long Beach, within the curl of the dragon's tail on the reverse.

This will be the second time an American coin convention has been commemorated by an Isle of Man-issued bullion coin.

During August an "A"-marked tenth Angel (for American Numismatic Association) was issued during the ANA Baltimore convention; the full 1,000 pieces sold out in just two days.

The ANA coin, designated 1985-A to distinguish it from the regular 1985 bullion piece, was sold on the bourse floor at Baltimore at the same price as the regular 1985 gold piece — \$45-\$50, depending on the prevailing gold price.



Look for the "L" in the curl of the dragon's tail on Long Beach 1/10 Angels.

A spokesman for the Pobjoy Mint's U.S. agency, Russell Rulau, said the exact number of pieces struck and available for sale at Long Beach may not be known until the show starts.

He added that the success of the Baltimore version paved the way for a special Long Beach Angel.

The coins will be sold at the Pobjoy Mint booth at Long Beach at normal prices for the bullion 1/10 Angel. Both 1985 and 1985-L coins will be available.

Rulau said he expects a sellout.