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JUNE - 2015

THE SHORELINE

Official Publication Of The North Shore Numismatic Society

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JUNE . 16TH. PROGRAM

Mike Souza

A power point presentation

Guess The Country Quiz #7

In addition, being the last meeting before we break for the summer, we will have our usual

"Pizza Night".

DOORS OPEN AT 7:00
EVERYONE WELCOME

Next Coin Show
Sept. 12th (Sat.)

See back page for more info.

THE CELTIC HORSE

by JULIAN TICEHURST



Horses have always played an important role in civilization whether they were used for agriculture, war, transportation or show. Their beauty and noble bearing makes them the perfect subjects for the most widespread of artistic mediums – coins...

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THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

WE ARE A NON-PROFIT SOCIETY
WORKING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF NUMISMATICA AT ALL LEVELS

MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO ALL
INTERESTED PARTIES

**Meetings are held the
Third Tuesday
of each month at:**

**Bonsor Recreation Centre
6550 Bonsor Ave.
(Behind Metrotown)
FREE Parking**

Meetings start at 7:00 pm

**Most Meetings Include:
A Numismatic Presentation
Show & Tell**

**PLUS... A Numismatic Auction
& Free Refreshments**

**Non-Member Drop-Ins
Welcome**

For more information contact:

msouza1866@gmail.com

simgenles@shaw.ca

(Club website)

northshoreniumismaticsociety.org

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE:

Tom Deeth had cataract surgery on Thursday morning, I am sure you will all join me in wishing him a speedy recovery. Take care Tom.

A big welcome to our newest member **Courtney Pearson**. We are delighted that you have joined us and trust that the benefits of membership will be rewarding.

During the past couple of months, our new executive member, Julian Ticehurst, has been working with our webmaster Alex Carmel to revitalize our club website and they have done a tremendous job. If you haven't been there lately, have a look. They have introduced Facebook with numerous coin articles, and they have added new tabs entitled "Other Collectable Shows" and "Friendly Dealers". So, thank you to Julian and Alex for continuing to upgrade our website, a work in progress.

As your President, I've approached other hobby clubs around town, namely the Vancouver Postcard Club, the BC Philatelic Society and the Pacific Pin Club to mutually promote each other's meetings and upcoming shows on our respective websites. It is my hope that this would increase the awareness of hobby clubs in the Lower Mainland and encourage attendance at shows and memberships in our respective clubs. It's a win-win situation for everyone.

To diversify the collectables at our shows, the club is offering new dealers a one-time introductory bourse fee of \$35 per table. This is a discount of \$15 from our regular rate of \$50 per table. To this end, Lynn Balmer and I attended the Kerrisdale Antique Fair on April 18th to hand out flyers and talk to the dealers. I will do the same at the Vancouver Postcard Show coming up on May 31st.

We have also approached coin and stamp dealers to advertise their businesses for free on our website. In exchange, they can help promote our club and our shows at their locations by distributing our show flyers to their customers and promoting the club on their websites.

If you have anything (coin articles, ideas, etc.) you would like to share, please email me at msouza1866@gmail.com.

Thank You
Michael Souza

MINUTES OF THE JUNE 2ND EXECUTIVE MEETING:

Meeting Date: June 2, 2015 held at the Burnaby Library from 7:00pm to 8:18pm.

Members Present: Mike Souza, Lynn Balmer, Gordon Smith, Bob Gildert, Stan Chin, Sam Leung, Julian Ticehurst, and Owen Wright.

Regrets: Gene Simms, Tom Deeth, and Al Tebworth

Chairman: Mike Souza

Minutes: The was no executive meeting in May.

Review of May 30th Show:

- First item of discussion was reviewing the results of the canvassing of show attendees.

-Results showed that for the \$395 paid to Glacier Media brought in only 3 attendees. We have agreed to continue monitoring the advertising for the next 2

shows (September and November) before making a final decision.

-Mike brought up the fact that several attendees saw our ads in their ethnic newspapers, namely, two Chinese publications and one Russian. Apparently, these newspapers are scanning the free websites, copying our ads and translating them into Chinese and Russian respectively. Other sites where our show is discussed are the Chinese Community Forum and the Coin Community Forum. We don't advertise in any of these outlets, so this is a bonus for us at no cost.

-Julian to look into Google Ads for the show. Possible cost is around \$100.

-The reduced rate for the 1st time dealers of \$35 brought in six new dealers. We decided to keep the reduced rate for 1st time dealers in the shows.

-Renting cases to dealers? This show had us bringing six cases for three dealers. We discussed if we wanted to continue doing this because of the transportation issues, it was decided that we will continue to monitor the number of requests for cases and decide in what direction to proceed - rent or sell.

NEW MEMBER:

-We approved the membership for **Courtney Pearson**.

On that note, Mike presented an updated Membership Application that was approved for use by the executive.

Thanks to Owen Wright for taking minutes during the meeting

CLUB AUCTION:

At the last meeting one of the newer members asked how to place items in the auction. Here is a refresher.

If you wish to place a item or items in the auction and have your entry appear in the Shoreline email Lynn Balmer at balmoralnu@shaw.ca

Auction floor submission items can be submitted by members at the meeting. All submissions are FREE of charge. A limit of 5 items per member is requested.

JUNE MEETING REMINDER:

The next North Shore Numismatic Society meeting is Tuesday, June 16th. The meeting is held at the Bonsor Recreation Centre, in Multipurpose Room #2. Doors open at 7pm and the meeting starts at 7:30 pm.

The Program will be A power point presentation by Mike Souza, **"Guess The Country - Quiz #7"**

In addition, this being the last meeting before we break for the summer, we will have our usual **"Pizza Night"**. We hope to see you all there.

THE CELTIC HORSE - A brief History.

<http://symboldictionary.net/?p=937>

The horse has a long history with the Celtic people, and at times was a deity unto itself-perhaps even the first Celtic deity. Horses were associated by the Gauls with several gods and goddesses, and were emblems of the sun. The horse was a tremendously important animal to the Celtic tribes, and its domestication transformed the Celtic culture. Horses were used for meat and milk and provided labor for farming and transportation, making for huge advances in hunting and war-making. The horse was so important to the Celts it was associated with the sun god, who often appeared as a horse with a human face.



**The Father-God
Teutates**

The horse is also linked to a number of ancient war goddesses. Perhaps the best-known horse deity of the Celts was the Goddess Epona (Gaulish, "mare"), the horse-mother, a favorite goddess of warriors who was so popular, she had the singular honor of becoming the only Celtic goddess worshipped within the borders of Rome.

The father-god Teutates often appears in art as a bearded horse, and one of the names of Im Dagda, "Eochaid," means horse or horse-father. The triple war goddesses associated with sovereignty and kingship were closely associated with horses (as well as ravens), and the divinatory king-making ritual of the Druids involved a prophetic sleep sewn inside the skin of a sacrificial mare.

The tragic goddess Macha had shapeshifting ability, and one of her three aspects appears to have been a horse. The wife of Other world god Midir is Etain, whose aspect was originally equine. The Welsh worshipped a goddess similar to Epona, called Rhiannon, who could appear as a horse, and is the mother of Peredur, who became a legendary rider in Welsh tales (and later, a knight of the Round table.)

Horses also figure in Irish and Scottish fairy lore. Most notable is the Puka or Pooka horse, a dangerous fairy-creature who lures unwary travelers to their death. Another is the water-horse, a sort of mer-creature associated with the sea god Manannan Mac Lir. ■

A CELTIC HORSE - BY JULIAN TICEHURST

When I was a young boy I had my face pressed up against the glass of a cabinet in Ipswich Museum (in East Anglia). I saw my first celtic coin. I started to hear stories about Britain before the Romans even came. Many of those stories, I've found out much later, are told in those same coins. The Ear of Corn. The Green Man. The Lincolnshire Boar. The Norfolk Wolf and Norfolk Gods. The Crescent. The Star. The Canterbury Dragon. And always the Horse.

A Celtic Horse stands out from a Gold Stater. She is a lithe, sinuous, moving horse. Her lines and spirit conveyed in arc, dot, swirl and geometric cipher.



(1) *Middle Whaddon Chase. Big Wheel Type. c.55-45 BC. Gold stater. 16mm. 5.51g. Crossed-wreath design with two back-to-back crescent in centre, ornaments in angles./ Naturalistic horse r, beaded mane, wing and large pellets above, six-spoked*

wheel below, spiral sun in front. ABC 2442, VA 1487, BMC 331-35, S 32. VF/Good VF, pale golden gold, well centred horse, big wheel. Ex John Lumley collection. Scarce

This well balanced gold stater with its superb horse fully revealed, no body parts absent, could well have been struck by Cassivellaunos, the British freedom fighter who surrendered to Caesar in 54 BC.

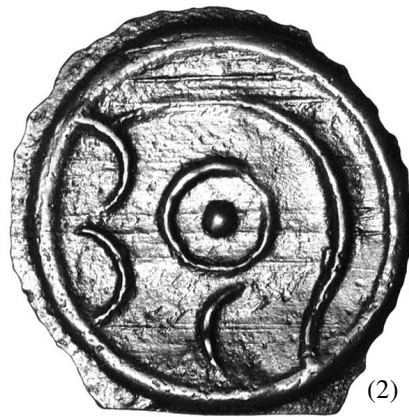
IRON AGE BRITAIN

Iron Age Britain is often called "Celtic Britain" but really the earliest name for the people of Britain is the "Pritani". It's what the British called themselves long ago. Some say it meant "painted people" because of the tattoos, and the name survives today in the Welsh word for Britain - "Prydain".

In 330 BC Pytheas of the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles) set sail and voyaged northwards from the Pillars Of Hercules and then entirely around the British Isles. "Prettanike" he wrote down in his account. The land of the "Pritani" became well known - she was engaged in a web of profitable sea and land trade routes. Greek and Carthaginian ships called regularly for cornish tin, welsh gold and coastal amber.

So the British, in turn, knew of the faraway Middle Sea. Coins from Greek Massalia had also traveled along

European river systems to cross the channel and exchange hands. And then these coins were copied and actively minted in Kent, from as early as 120 BC. These are the first "Ancient British Coins".



(2) *Cantiacan cast copper potin. The striations were caused by wood used to smooth the clay mould.*

The Iron Age cross-channel trade routes blossomed, wealth grew and the great tribal groupings of South-Eastern Britain were soon all using coins. Beautiful gold and silver coins celebrating the natural world around with sacred symbol, hidden messages and smiley faces. Beautiful coins of pecuniary propaganda; just like the Greeks.



(3)

I like coins with a "delightful big-eyed horse". (3)



(4)

(4) *Addedomaros Crescent Cross. c.45-25 BC. AV stater. 18mm. 5.57g. Crossed-wreath pattern with two central crescents back-to-back./ Well-formed horse r, corded mane, [AD] DIIDOM above, pellets and ringed pellets around, wheel below. ABC 2514, VA 1605, BMC 2390-94, S 200.*

EF, scintillating rose gold with lustrous unblemished surfaces, bonny horse. A stunning piece. Rare

Note: This is a spectacular specimen of the Addedomaros Crescent Cross gold stater with flawless surfaces, a crisp cruciform wreath design (you can clearly see all

the 'eyelashes' within the central crescents), a delightful big-eyed horse and a large part of the king's name legible. They rarely come out of the earth looking as lovely as this one does. Both obverse and reverse of the Addedomaros Crescent Cross gold stater were clearly derived from the Big Wheel Type Whaddon Chase gold stater (ABC 2442). The Addedomaros Crescent Cross stater obviously provided the inspiration for two excessively rare staters of the Iceni: the Talbot Type (ABC 1453) and Eyelash Crescents (ABC 1456).

ROMANS, ROMANS

Eventually the Romans came, calling the people "Britanni" from that greek word "Pritani" Then it became all about the Romans.

Julius Caesar was first, with or without Elephants in 55 BC - a reconnaissance some call it. He came back with more legions the following year and after some difficult engagements with the expected fierce Britons he duly defeated the local King Cassivellaunus. Julius installed some puppets but he couldn't stay - he had other things to do - a Rubicon to cross. The Iron Age tribes who had helped Caesar did prosper. Others didn't do so well. It's the coins which give us clues. Sometimes our only knowledge of a British Iron Age King comes from the coin he issued. A few lines on a single half-corroded coin.

Certainly the Gallic Wars of Julius Caesar had brought much coinage into Britain. And the coins of powerful southern British rulers were becoming Romanized and even included latin letters. These were the times of Kings like Tincomarus the-great-fish, Tasciovanos the-badger-killer, Dubnovellaunos ruler-of-the-world, Addedomaros great-in-chariots and Cunobelinus - Shakespeare's King Cymbeline of legend.



5

(5) **Andoco Crescent Wreath.** c.20-1BC. AV quarter stater. 11mm. 1.28g. Crossed-wreath motif, ANDO in angles.



6

(6) *Full-bodied horse l, with beaded mane, phallic bucranium above, spoked wheel with axle below.*

The Gallic War Uniface is a gold coin minted in Northern Gaul to finance the war against Caesar's legions. They were also imported from Gaul to pay mercenaries in Britain.



7

(7) **Gallic War Uniface.** Sills 1b Bold. Ambiani. c.56-55 BC. Gold stater. 16mm. 6.28g. Plain obverse./ M-shaped horse r, 'coffee bean' in front and behind, charioteer's arms above. ABC 16 var., LT 8710 var., DT 238, VA 52-1, S 11. Brilliant EF, immaculate surfaces of golden gold. Ex Buxton with Lammas Treasure hoard, Norfolk, 1991-93.

A MYTHIC HORSE

The mythic Horse, pulling the Sun across the mythic Sky, was already a masterpiece the Iceni themselves had copied from a thousand other celtic coins stretching across the celtic continent. The horse goes all the way back to the world of Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.



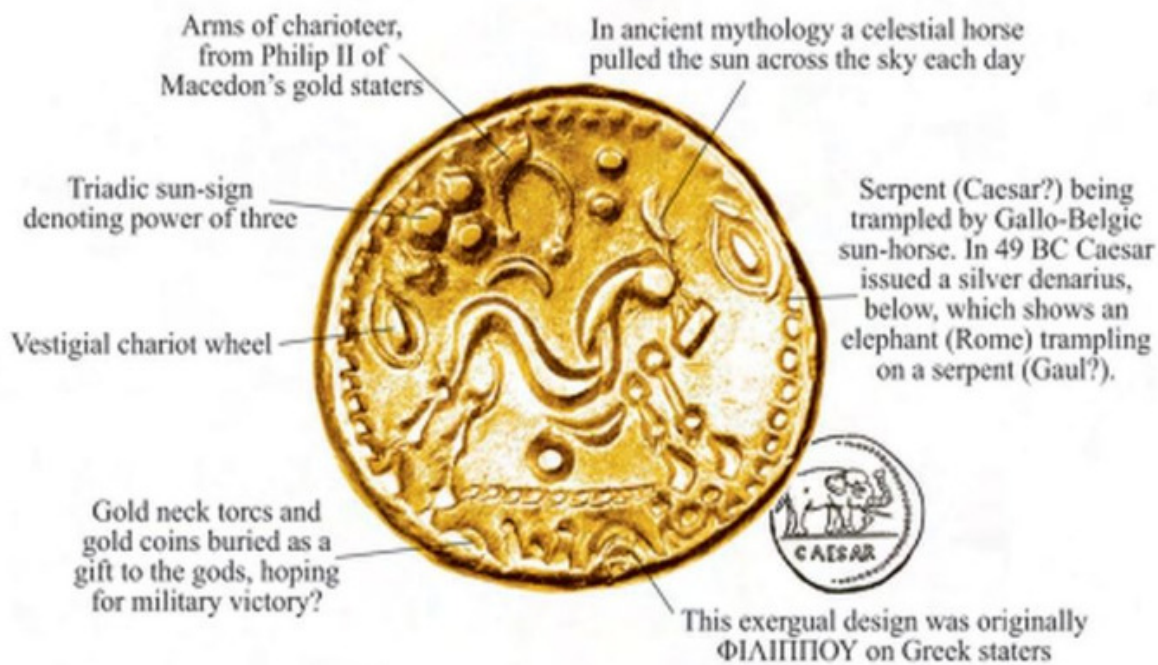
8

(8) **Kingdom of Macedonia. Philip II, 359-336 BC. Gold Stater (8.58 g) minted posthumously at Pella, c. 323-315 BC. Laureate head right of Apollo. Reverse: Charioteer driving biga right; in right field under horses, bucranium. Le Rider**

Pella III, plates 69-70. Lustrous, Extremely Fine.

Philip II, at war, had issued gold staters and silver tetradrachms to Celt mercenaries. The Celts copied the coins at once. They had their own sources of gold and silver and with full artistic licence the imitative coins soon began to be used up and down the Danube and as far as the mountains of Transylvania. The Celts of Northern Italy and Gaul struck coinage too and the designs continued to change and transmogrify.

You can still see the traces of the original symbolism in the Gallic War uniface: (9)



1. Anatomy of a Gallic War Uniface gold stater (ABC 16) Sills class 3, struck by the Ambiani c.56-55 BC, during Caesar's first invasion of Britain.

9

A MYTHIC WOLF

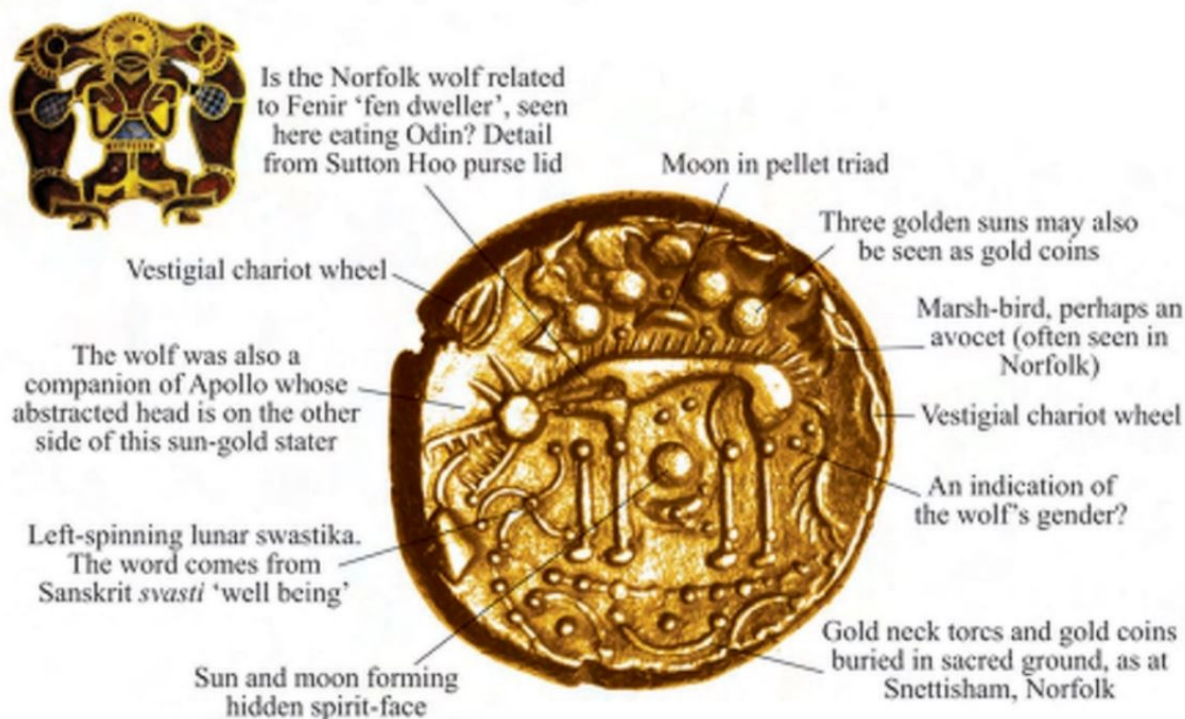
In East Anglia the Icenii interpretation of Celtic motifs had always been particularly free and artistic. A fierce mythic wolf appeared - wolves were known in Norfolk and known well to the Scandinavian tribes across the North Sea.

(10) **Norfolk Wolf. Right Type. c.60-54 BC. AV stater. 17mm. 6.10g. Icenian wreath motif with upward-facing leaves./ Wolf standing r, with bristly back, open jaws, teeth visible, bird perched on rump, large pellets above, large pellet below, exergual line with decoration below. ABC 1393, VA 610-1, BMC**

The symbolism still has a few lines of Apollo but the pagan gods of the North Sea are present:



10



11

2. Anatomy of a Norfolk Wolf Left gold stater (ABC 1396), struck by the Iceni c.50-40 BC, found by metdet Scott Lacombe, near Lowestoft, Suffolk, 2011.

We are so lucky that beautiful celtic coins continue to be found in Britain, Metal-detectors dig them out of the earth every single day. We have much to learn.

Julian Ticehurst grew up in East Anglia, UK and now lives in Vancouver, BC.

Thanks very much Liz Cottam and Chris Rudd for their knowledge, images and friendly help.

See www.celticcoins.com All images copyright Chris Rudd. ■

The Coins Of Lundy - www.joelscoins.com

Lundy is a small island off the coast of England, inhabited by about 30 residents as well as puffins and numerous other birds. It has been inhabited since Neolithic times by various groups including Vikings, the Knights Templar, a Sheriff who used the island to house convicts that he was supposed to deport to Virginia, and numerous pirates, including Barbary Pirates from North Africa. Today it is owned by the National Trust for the British people and is a popular destination for tourists. It is considered to be one of Britain's greatest natural wonders. The island was purchased in 1924 by British merchant Martin Coles Harman, who proclaimed himself "king" of the island. He issued postage stamps, and in 1929 issued two coins, a bronze 1/2 Puffin and 1 Puffin, which were equivalent to the British 1/2 Penny and Penny. The coins had limited circulation on the island and were often brought home by tourists as a souvenir. The issue probably would have been forgotten if the British government had not brought Mr. Harman into court in 1930 for the "unauthorized minting of money". He was eventually fined £5 plus court costs, and the coins became an instant hit with collectors. In 1965 a second issue of the coins was made. The coins had the same designs but were struck in different metals and dated 1965. The British government wisely chose to ignore the coins. In 2011 a series of five Lundy coins was released. All the coins bear the portrait of Martin Coles Harman as it appeared on the earlier Lundy issues. Like the 1929 issues, the 1/2 Puffin portrays the head of a puffin on the reverse and the 1 Puffin portrays puffin standing on a rock. Both are struck in copper-plated zinc. The brass 2 Puffins pictures two puffins in flight. The brass 4 Puffins depicts four puffins flying around the Old Light House which was built in 1787. The 38mm copper-nickel-zinc 6 Puffins pictures six puffins flying over the Marisco Castle, which was built by Henry III. Like the original 1929 issues, the 2011 1/2, 1, 2 and 4 Puffins bear the edge inscription "Lundy Lights and Leads", which is a reference to the islands two lighthouses. They are fun coins from a tiny but beautiful and historic island.■



What Does It Take to Design a Banknote?

This article was reprinted from: <http://www.banknotenews.com>

When it comes to designing a new banknote, aesthetics are just one aspect to be considered. The challenge goes well beyond the initial concept — it is to innovate and compose all the visual elements in perfect harmony while incorporating a selection of complex security features. Banknote designer Carlos Almenar walks us through the process, which at times can be a maze and requires thinking at multiple levels.

What is the role of concept design in today's banknote industry?

A banknote designer is a person capable of interpreting the culture and identity of a nation, to then translate these semantic concepts into the specific techniques required to build a banknote.

The banknote designer is also an architect who works with a team of specialists in the banknote industry. Their thoughts and reflections must focus on the designs, substrates, security features and printing techniques.

The banknote designer advises central banks regarding the architecture and manufacturing of a banknote – its aesthetics, colours, sizes, security features, substrates, etc. They guarantee that the banknote design will go beyond the aesthetic concept – as a true work of art, the design will be adapted to the complex techniques involved in banknote manufacturing.

In my opinion, today's banknote designer must adapt and transform the design techniques and concepts to a new dimension of our present and future.

Should it be a concept or an actual illustration of the final note?

A banknote design or concept must be conceptualized with manufacturing in mind. The banknote designer sits between their central bank customer and the manufacturing industry. The design concepts that are created and presented to the central bank must correspond exactly to each step of the manufacturing process. For this reason, there must be fluid and open lines of communication between the banknote designer and all the key groups responsible for the security features.

How much detail should the concept contain?

The banknote designer must consider many different details, especially since a design cannot just be “beautiful”. The design must go beyond the aesthetic so it can become a truly functional feature that adapts perfectly to the expectations of the central bank. And above all, the banknote design must be fully compatible with the substrate manufacturing and printing techniques.

How much freedom is there to change the concept as the project progresses?

Freedom to introduce changes in a concept design will always be present, although the problem is not its freedom but the time it takes to complete these changes in the design. When a design project is at a late stage in its development and the need to change it arises, time plays a very important role. If the proposed changes are based on subjective reasons, work can continue for hours on end and it may never reach any conclusions. However, if the reasons are objective and based on sound logic, a positive outcome can be reached in a short time.



Having worked across the banknote industry, Carlos Almenar knows what makes for a great design.

How do you cater for the different expectations of various stakeholders?

For me it is important to listen to the divergent views and opinions that participate in the design process towards the creation of a banknote, especially since banknotes are normally made using very complex systems and every note has its own identity and specific security codes. But the most important part is to listen and understand the needs of the central bank. Each country has its own economy and specific needs regarding cash management. It is very important to understand that banknotes are different in each nation or issuing authority of circulating currency.



From abstract to concrete: Carlos Almenar's interpretation of the invisible comes alive.

In your experience, are there many differences between designing a concept banknote in polymer versus designing for paper?

The basics of banknote design are simple; however today there is a diversity of substrate technologies propelling the evolution of design into more complex effects.

Paper substrates have existed for centuries and evolved, not in the raw materials, but in the development of watermarks, security threads and durability. Today there are other substrates such as polymer, and this specially has made banknote designs a lot more dynamic and complex due to its wide array of alternatives in transparency and opacity integrated in highly detailed security features and printing.

Today polymer has evolved in an incredible manner and the creation of a design has evolved accordingly. The security features and composition of the many design layers that form a polymer substrate inspire the designer to focus their activity in the synchronization of polymer and the associated security features. But beyond this, all these elements must be adapted to the printing systems and therefore an integrated concept design can be achieved: substrate, design architecture, security features and printing. This enables the design to offer a variety of products adapted to new technologies that whilst highly-secure, pose greater challenges for would-be counterfeiters.

How do you deal with these differences yourself?

I have had the privilege of designing banknotes on both paper and polymer, which includes working at the Central Bank of Venezuela Print Works, Oberthur Fiduciaire, and now as Banknote Designer at Innovia Security. These experiences have enabled me to understand and appreciate the differences between the processes used to create a banknote in paper or polymer.

Currently, my work involves an increased use of technology and therefore I must integrate the concepts developed for the substrate and interact in more detail with the experts in polymer substrate design, as well as with the scientists behind the complex security features. Personally, I think this harmony enables me to create true works of art using leading-edge technology.

This is my biggest challenge: to achieve distinct dimensions of effects, transparency and opacity

that can be understood by the central bank and accepted by the public. Users must be able to quickly authenticate the note, and banknote accepting machines must also be able to decode security features immediately.■

TOKEN TALK by Duff Malkin

ADVERTISING NOTES / FACSIMILE CURRENCY

Would you throw away something that might be real paper money?

Of course not, and that was the secret to the success of one of the most unusual advertising mediums ever invented, ads that look like real bank notes.

Before the Internet, before the Sunday paper, before radio, TV and billboard advertising, enterprising merchants developed a unique way to grab the attention of their customers. From the 1830's through the early 1900's, these merchants created and distributed advertisements printed on pieces of paper that were the same size and shape as currency circulating in America. These "ad notes", "look-alikes", or "advertising scrip" were widely distributed, mainly by hand. Some appeared as newspaper ads, some were dropped in the streets. People picked them up, and read them carefully, thinking that they just might be real bank notes. They were reluctant to throw them away.

The earliest advertising notes promoted patent medicines. Later, ad notes promoted shoes, furniture, clothing, baseball teams, books, pens, dentists, entertainers, and just about every other product or service under the sun.

The issuers circulated notes that employed prose, poetry, extravagant claims, and skillful exaggeration to sell their products. (1)

The note featured here is a common front, The Bank of The United States, and can be found with multiple backs.

The American Vocational Association held its convention in Boston from December 6th to December 10th,

1969. The VIDMAR company, of 11 Grammes Road, Allentown, PA. had booths number 524 and 525 at it.

In the 1940's a Swiss manufacturer A&R Weidmar introduced the first modular-drawer cabinet. In 1958 John, Kleinoder, a Brooklyn-based tool and die maker, arranged to manufacture Weidmar cabinets in the United States under the name "VIDMAR". In 1962 Vidmar cabinets became part of the first photocopiers made by the Haloid Corporation, which later became

the Xerox Corporation. In 1962, Xerox asked Vidmar to open a plant in Allentown, PA. In 1966 Kleinoder sold the company to The Stanley Works of New Britain Connecticut, officially becoming Stanley Vidmar.

The logo seen on this advertising piece was filed for trademark registration at the US Patent and Trademark Office on November 2nd, 1967 and registered on March 25th, 1969. It was first used in commerce on November 4th, 1958.

This text explains something about the advertising text seen on this imitation 1,000 dollar promissory note or bond of the Bank of the United States dated December 15th, 1840.

Real banknotes of this type are apparently only worth \$125.00. This 8894 serially numbered reproduction is a well known item.

The real item was issued six years after the Federal bank charter for the Bank of the United States (which was the second "Bank of the United States") lapsed (1834). At the time the bank was chartered in the state of Pennsylvania. The building seen on the note still exists and is located at 420 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, PA. The bank closed in 1841, after suspending payment in 1839.

A person accepting one of the real promissory notes may have been out of some serious money. ■



Facsimile of Bank of United States \$1000 Note by Vidmar, A Stanley subsidiary advertising a new storage system on back.

POLISH MINT GOES GLOBAL WITH GROUNDBREAKING COIN SHAPE

New spherical coin struck for Niue Island ups ante of minting technology.

By Jeff Starck , Coin World - Published : 02/23/15

New coinage production techniques developed by the Mint of Poland make striking the world possible.

The Mint of Poland has unveiled new technology allowing for the creation of spherical (globe-shaped) coins. The technology was announced in a presentation Jan. 29 during the technical forum preceding the World Money Fair in Berlin

Siemowit Kalukiewicz, the chief operating officer of the Mint of Poland, unveiled the 2015 Seven New Wonders of the World 7-ounce .999 fine silver \$7 coin during the forum.

This commemorative coin was struck by the Mint of Poland, which issued it in the name of Niue Island, a territory of New Zealand.

The coin features a design based on the 1638 hand-drawn world map *Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula* created by eminent Dutch cartographer Willem Janszoon Blaeu. The map is in the collection of the Boston Public Library.

At different positions on the design's historical map are seven Swarovski crystals, one for each of the Seven New Wonders of the World. The "wonders" were announced July 7, 2007, after a global contest to select them.

The list features Chichen Itza (Mexico), Christ the Redeemer statue (Brazil), the Great Wall of China, Machu Picchu (Peru), the ancient city of Petra (Jordan), the Taj Mahal (India), and the Roman Colosseum (Italy).

New technology

To create a spherical coin, the Mint of Poland first prepared and evaluated a three-dimensional-model of the coin using Delcam's modelling software ArtCAM. To assure the coin's ideal spherical shape and map the images, engineers created a special six-piece die setup, with hammer (top) and anvil (bottom) dies joined with four collar dies on the sides.

According to Kalukiewicz, mint technicians first used blank dies to strike test examples in copper. Then technicians struck copper and silver test strikes with dies bearing designs, learning that perfectly round blanks would not result in perfectly round coins.

The planchets were given a slightly raised, ridged area at the upper pole. This was necessary so the globular shape remained intact when the hammer die struck the planchet. It allowed the metal to flow just where the mint technicians needed it, to produce the spherical shape of the final product.

Kalukiewicz said it required 13 hours to laser-engrave each of the four pieces of the collar (for a total of 52 hours) used in striking this revolutionary new coin, and dozens of hours were needed to laser-engrave the hammer and anvil dies.

Two strikes from the press were needed, the first strike using 600 kilonewtons of force and the second strike using 650 kilonewtons of force.

Coin specifications The coin has a diameter of 34 millimeters and weighs 217.7 grams.

The mintage limit is 1,007 pieces.

Both antique or oxidized and standard silver versions were created, but the Mint of Poland has not confirmed whether each version has a mintage of 1,007 pieces or if that limit will be distributed through both versions.■



Canadian numismatics suffers great loss with death of Charles “Chuck” Moore

By Jesse - June 11, 2015 (Reprinted from the Canadian Coin News website)

Trajan Publishing has learned esteemed numismatist Charles “Chuck” Moore, president of Moore Numismatic Auctions, died this morning in Walnut Creek, Calif.

A funeral is being planned for sometime next week in California, but a memorial will be held in Canada later this fall.

“It is a sad day when a Canadian icon passes,” said Steven Bromberg, president and CEO of Canadian Coin and Currency and longtime friend of Moore. “Chuck Moore has been a dominant figure in numismatics since before I started collecting in the early 1970s, and he has been a mentor and role model to me over the past 30 years.”

Moore was a Fellow and 38-year life member of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA). For 27 years, he sat on its board of directors. He would eventually serve one term as vice-president and two consecutive terms as president, from 2003 to 2007.

Moore was also a 34-year life member, a 30-year board member and had served as both vice-president and president (2003-2005) of the Canadian Paper Money Society. What’s more, he was a founding charter member of the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers (CAND), serving terms as both vice-president and president.

Bromberg added: “Chuck combined exceptional professional knowledge with an affable personality and made many friends along the way. I have been honoured to have Chuck as a friend as well as a colleague and business partner in our Canadian Legacy Sales. Chuck will leave an everlasting legacy on both the numismatic community and on the many people who have come to know him.”

In 2010, Moore was awarded the J. D. Ferguson Award – Canadian numismatics’ highest honour – for his numerous contributions to the hobby.

At the time of his death, he was a chairman of the Canadian Association for Numismatic Education (CAFNE), which provides grants for numismatic education.

Former Canadian Coin News editor and current RCNA President Bret Evans knew Moore as both a friend and a colleague in the hobby and will greatly miss his presence.

“It’s a shame for Canadian numismatics,” said Evans, who is also a director with CAFNE. “Chuck has been a prominent part of the hobby for decades and was also a supporter of the RCNA. He gave generously of his time and his resources for the betterment of the hobby. It leaves a gaping hole in the hobby.”

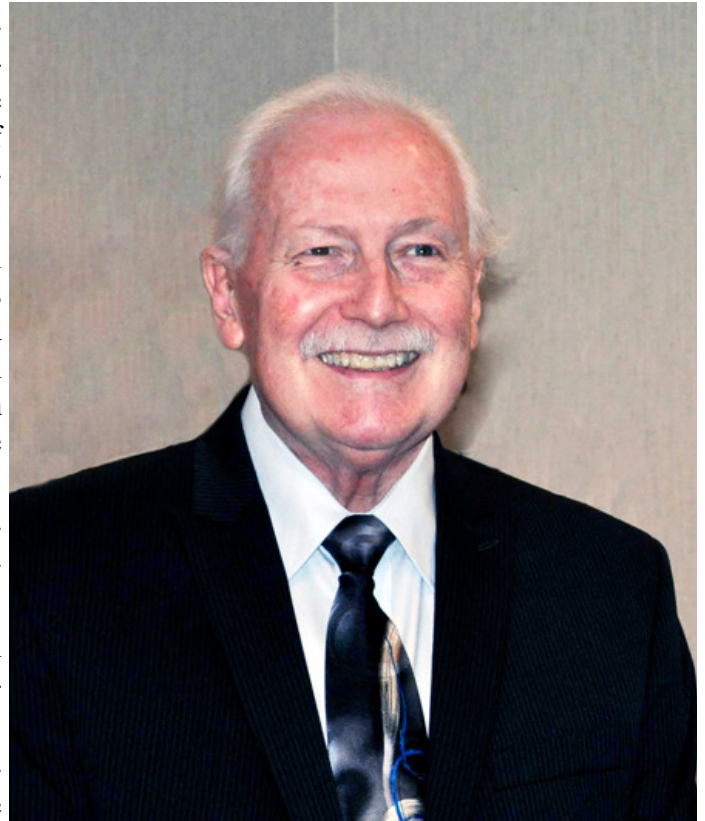
However, Evans said, Moore’s influence on and accomplishments in numismatics would be felt for years to come.

“I had the pleasure of working with Chuck for many years at Canadian Coin News, and he was a professional in all of his dealings,” he said, adding Moore also provided excellent company in social settings.

Moore Numismatic Auctions – or Moore’s – opened for business in Toronto in July 1969. Moore’s first public auction was held in April 1977 at the Ontario Numismatic Association’s (ONA) annual convention.

Since 1977, Moore’s has held about 130 auctions, with two major auctions in Canada nearly every year. Altogether, more than \$100 million-worth of coins, tokens and banknotes have crossed the auction block, reaching more than 25,000 collectors around the world.

Moore’s highlight auctions include three sales for the Bank of Canada, which saw him auction off one of the most valuable collections ever to be offered in Canada.



Over the decades, Moore's has set numerous world price records for Canadian coins and banknotes, including in 2010, when a 1910 Bank of Vancouver \$5 note, with a serial number showing 000001, realized \$150,000.

Altogether, the esteemed auction house has conducted many sales for the RCNA, ONA, CAND, Toronto International Coin Fair, and Torex, Canada's oldest commercial coin show, as well as many other numismatic clubs and associations.

"I worked with Chuck Moore for many years, dating back to the 1980s, when we were on the RCNA executive together," said Paul Johnson, secretary of both the RCNA and CAFNE. "He had a very high reputation, and it'll be a big loss for the hobby to know that he's gone."

Johnson said Moore was one of the hobby's foremost auctioneers.

"Some of the collections he brought together for auction were unparalleled over the last number of years. He's been doing auctions since the 1970s."

Over the past few years, as Moore and Johnson became more involved with CAFNE, the two began working together a lot, something Johnson looks back on fondly.

"We worked really well together and I always enjoyed my dealings with him both professionally and personally," Johnson said.

"He was genuinely a great person to spend time with and had a lot of interests outside of numismatics," said Evans, adding Moore was working on his PhD in genetics before his death. "Some of my fondest memories were of talking about things other than numismatics. He was very widely read and we'd talk about everything from philosophy and human nature right through to economics and politics."

Check back for more details on Moore's life and death, and watch for updates and full coverage in the next issue of Canadian Coin News.

This was a last minute addition to the Shoreline. It was with shock and sadness when I read the above article from Mike this morning, June 15/2015.

Chuck was a familiar and welcome face at many of our own NSNS shows and will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Our condolences go out to his family.

JUNE, 16TH 2015 NSNS AUCTION

Our auction organizer is on vacation.
This month the auction will be members' floor submissions only. Please don't forget to bring a few extra items for the auction.

Don't forget to purchase your Door Prize Tickets:

DOOR PRIZES:

- Canada 1977 Double Dollar Set \$25
- Oh! Canada 2001 Uncirculated Coin Set \$20
- Canada 1972 - Canoe Silver Dollar - Toned \$15
- Morocco AH 1285 (1868) 4 Falus \$10
- British India 1934 1 Anna \$10
- Two Lawson-Bouey \$1 *AA and *FA Replacement Notes \$9
- Japan 1964 100 Yen Olympic Silver Coin \$7
- Malaya & British Borneo 1954 50 Cents \$5

FAMOUS COIN COLLECTORS:

Coin collecting may be a popular hobby drawing millions of people worldwide to this alluring pastime. But have you ever wondered which famous people are coin collectors?

You might be surprised to learn what well-known figures you share coin collecting with.

Paul McCartney

The Beatle's legend Paul McCartney started his coin collecting career in a rather unusual way. In the early days of the Beatles the band performed in a little village near Stroud when the audience started throwing pennies at the group. But instead of canceling the gig, the Beatles started picking up the money from the stage. Thus the people stopped that practice fairly quickly and Paul McCartney found his passion for collecting coins.



NSNS 2015 SHOW SCHEDULE

**NEW LOCATION - NEW DATES
COME CHECK IT OUT**

**THE NORTH SHORE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

**COINS, STAMPS
& COLLECTABLES FAIR**

**NIKKEI CENTRE
100-6688 SOUTHOAKS CRES. BURNABY**

BUY - SELL - FREE APPRAISALS

**COINS - STAMPS - BANK NOTES
TOKENS - MEDALS - POST CARDS & COLLECTABLE**

REMAINING 2015 SHOWS

**NEXT SHOW
SEPT. 12TH. (SAT.)**

NOV. 28TH. (SAT) (LAST SHOW OF THE YEAR)

(SHOW HOURS - 9AM - 3:30PM)

ADMISSION \$2

(16 & UNDER FREE WITH ACCOMPANYING ADULT ADMISSION)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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(Club website) www.northshorenumismaticsociety.org

