



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

VOLUME 24

JANUARY 1985

PAGE 1

1983-1985

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents:

R.R. Rekofski (1962-65)  
I.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)  
B.R. Watt (1977-81)  
F.C. Jewett (1981-83)

### \*Deceased

### PRESIDENT

Stella Hodge

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

R. Hollingshead

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

K. Wilmot

### SECRETARY

T. Masters

### TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP

Bruce H. Rasmann

### MAILING ADDRESS

Box 33, Waterloo,  
Ontario, N2J 3Z6

### DIRECTORS

AREA 1a H. Whitfield  
1b T. Kosztaluk  
2 C.B. Laister  
3 R. Voaden  
4 B. Fletcher  
5a Wm. Gordon  
5b Tom Kennedy  
6 W. Ham  
7 W. Ciona  
8 E. Keetch  
9 I.B. Fletcher  
10 R. Albert

### HEAD JUDGE

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

### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

C.B. Laister  
No 3 Highway  
Tillsonburg,  
Ontario, N4G 3J1

### EDITOR

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### LIBRARIAN

T. Masters  
823 Van Street,  
London, Ontario,  
N5Z 1M8

## COVER STORY

# Inaugural machine gears up

Big and small  
businesses  
share bonanza

By John Hanchette  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Marilyn Mueller of Annapolis, Md., is making 100 little Republican elephants of Belgian chocolate from a 10-inch-high pastry

mold ordered from the Netherlands.

The owner of Grand Finale Chocolate and Pastries also has orders from restaurants and caterers for four- to six-dozen large, oval boxes made of chocolate that will hold fruit, truffles or other foods. Each box costs \$40.

Mueller's hoped-for \$3,000 take is a small part of the \$40 million in revenue the presidential inauguration is expected to generate. More than 50,000 out-of-towners are expected for the four-day celebration, and the average guest is likely to spend \$600 to \$850 on everything from postcards to posh hotel suites. It's a quadrennial bonanza for businesses and entrepreneurs.

"It's a business shark-feed in Washington," says Jeffrey

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

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. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,  
P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.



# Pieces of history



By Tim Dillon

**PRESIDENTIAL MEMORABILIA:** Official status adds value, says antiques dealer Joe Levine.

## Inaugural mementos age well

Selling souvenirs is big business during presidential inaugurations, and the souvenirs' value rises dramatically with age. Here are some inaugural souvenirs and their current value. Some were not sold but were gifts from inaugural committee members.

Souvenir	Year	Original price	Current value
George Washington vest button	1789	Less than 50¢	\$350-\$1,000
Souvenir buttons	1897	Less than 50¢	\$10-\$300
Taft/Sherman medal	1909	Gift	\$32,000*
Hoover medal	1929	Gift	\$1,250
Tickets to inauguration	1933	\$5/couple	\$20
Stamp covers	1933	3¢	\$151.50
Roosevelt medal	1937	\$2.50	\$400-\$5,500
Police badges	1937	Gift	\$500
Silver dinner plates	1977	\$225	\$300

\* record price for an Inaugural medal, last sold in 1979.

Source: Joe Levine, author of *Collectors Guide to Presidential Inaugural Medals and Memorabilia*



# \$1 million just for limos

Continued from 1

Ellis, president of Ridgewell's Caterers, which will handle 74 parties on Jan. 21. "Usually in January you get a couple of weddings, if that. But this is staggering."

Inaugural Monday "will be the biggest day in our history," says Ellis, who expects to gross nearly \$250,000 inaugural weekend. He started planning six months ago to double his fleet of trucks to 60 and to increase his staff 40% to 1,200.

All but a handful of the area's 40,000 hotel rooms are reserved — some since summer. Many limousine and formal-wear rental services are bringing in extra supplies.

The inaugural touches a wide spectrum of private enterprises:

■ To Robin Weir, who often does the first lady's hair, the event means perhaps \$8,000 in new business but much more in publicity. His Washington, D.C., salon does about 120 coiffures on a normal business day, but he expects 40 or 50 extra each day of inaugural weekend. His shop will stay open on that Sunday to meet the demand.

■ Jay Goozh runs Capsco Inc., the largest supplier of souvenir items to street vendors in the Washington area. Despite appearances, the street hustle and bustle means only about \$300 or \$400 net to each of 250 vendors, he says, and that's if it doesn't snow. "It's a little shot in the arm for a few days," he says. "That's all. The big boost is that it's the worst part of the year, with no tourists." Baseball hats and buttons with photos of President Reagan, Vice President George Bush and their wives will move best, Goozh predicts. It's too cold for T-shirts.

■ The Washington A La Carte tour service is offering a four-day, two-person package for just a nickel under \$5,000. Among the amenities: hotel, limousine, yacht party, museum tours and caviar — but no tickets to inaugural events. Four packages have been sold so far, says President Marjorie Matthews.

■ The local limousine fleet of about 250 cars usually doubles for an inaugural and turns \$1 million-plus in rentals. Dav-El Livery Inc., for instance, rents vehicles at \$35 an hour, for a minimum of four 10-hour days, plus 20% tip for the chauffeur. Proprietor John Goldberg brings in extra cars and drivers from Eastern cities.

George Coupe of Admiral Limousine Service has 50 stretch limos and 30 regular Cadillac Broughams, and in 1981 he had to bring in 160 extra vehicles and drivers from New York City. He expects to do the same this year at a four-day flat rate of \$2,400 per car, before tip.

■ For the two dozen formal-wear rental stores in the capital area, the inaugural may mean about \$400,000 in added business, with the bigger stores renting as

many as 300 outfits, compared with 75 for New Year's Eve. But another \$250,000 or so in rentals went a-glimmering when the White House announced that business suits were OK for the swearing-in instead of the formal morning coats required in 1981.

"We were a bit disappointed," reflects Dan Frederick, manager of M. Stein and Co., "but we expected it. In this business, we notice presidents usually do the white tie and tails only on the first time around because they don't know if they'll get another chance."

■ Ed Chambers, proprietor of Big Ed's Novelties Unlimited, an area button-maker, won't sell too many inaugural knickknacks. "Novelties and buttons go best before the elections," he says.

The Presidential Inaugural Committee expects to cover about 20% of its expenses — which could reach \$12 million — through mail-order sales of 30 items ranging from the Nancy Reagan American Hybrid Tea Rose in porcelain (\$475) to jellybean jars (\$9.50), says marketing director Douglas Blaser.

One item — the official inaugural medallion — traditionally has been used to defray inaugural costs. This year's, containing about \$40 worth of silver, sells for \$195. Joseph Levine, owner of Presidential Coin and Antiques in Alexandria, Va., says the "official status" of the inaugural piece enhances its value as a collectible.

The U.S. Mint put out an unofficial inaugural medal of Calvin Coolidge in 1925 for \$6 apiece; today, it's worth \$15. But the official Coolidge bronze medallion, issued for \$6.95 by Medallic Art Co. of Danbury, Conn., the same firm that struck this year's medal of Reagan and Bush, is worth about \$4,000.

Other firms sell "first-day covers" (stamped and mailed envelopes postmarked from the site of historical significance on the day of the event) as remembrances of the inaugural. Unicover Corp. of Cheyenne, Wyo., was so successful marketing about 5,000 inaugural first-day covers in 1981 that it's repeating the offer this year. Envelopes with formal portrait cachets of Reagan and Bush, postmarked in Washington, plus informal portraits on envelopes canceled in their respective birthplaces of Tampico, Ill., and Milton, Mass., are available at \$18 a set.

The most-popular official souvenir so far, based on returns from the half million direct mailings of the inaugural committee catalog, says Blaser, is the special inaugural license plate made by inmates at the District of Columbia's prison.

The plates cost \$30 for numbers or \$50 for personalizations and may be used in any state on vehicles until March 15. The committee expects to sell about 20,000.

These, too, seem to have residual value. The first inaugural license plates, issued at Franklin Roosevelt's 1933 swearing-in, are worth about \$1,000.



## History of Coinage and Coin Collecting

Can you imagine a day without coins?

Or paper money, plastic cards, checks, electronic fund transfers or travelers' checks?

But Mankind has not always enjoyed the use of coins and He has survived.

Before coins there was barter, work exchanged for a pelt; two pelts traded for food; salt and fish offered for a deer. Not as sophisticated as our monetary exchanges today, that system usually did meet the demands of its day.

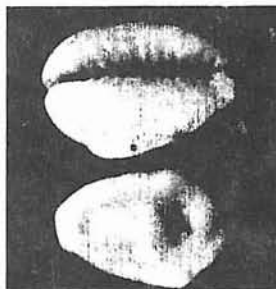
Anything of value could usually be traded for something else of value, from a bride to dog's teeth. Salt was plentiful near the seacoast, of little value, but worth more perhaps 100 miles inland, where it was needed for animals, cooking and preserving meat.

Throughout the Old Testament metal weights are mentioned, shekels and talents, for instance. To identify the source of a piece of silver with a town, as a matter of local pride and advertising, stamps peculiar to the city were applied to hot lumps of silver, giving birth to coins as we know them.

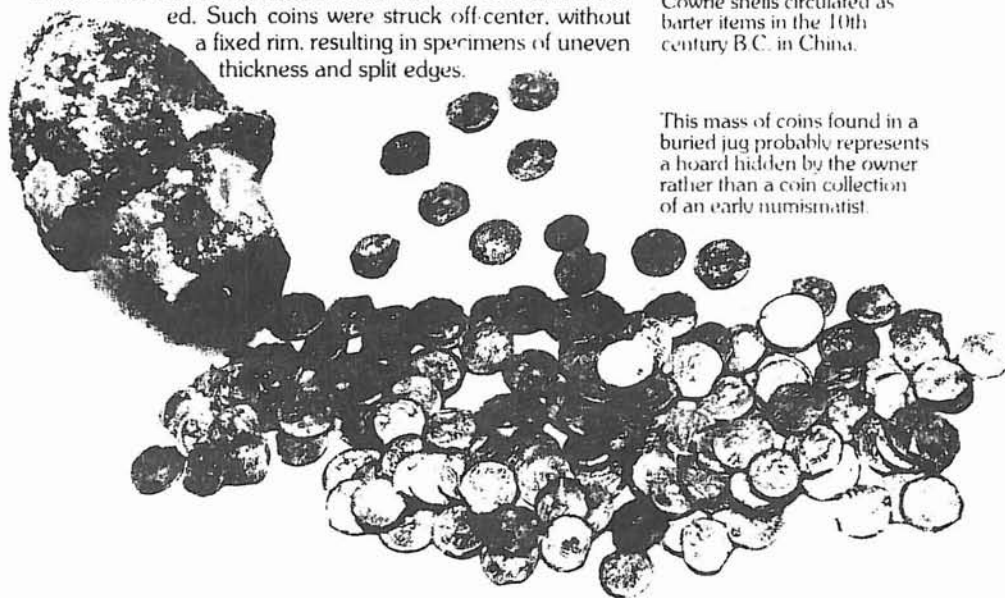
The first coins are believed to have been struck in silver in Lydia, Asia Minor, about the seventh century A.D. But coins were known in China as early, or perhaps even earlier. Cowrie shells circulated as barter items in the 10th century B.C. in China; later these were replaced by lead imitations of cowrie shells. By the time of Christ, copper had been cast in many forms to represent money for several centuries.

The first coins were struck hot pellets, struck with a punch to create a design. Later designs were engraved into molds, allowing for cast coins.

By the time of the ancient Romans, a pair of hinged dies had been engraved. A red-hot piece of metal was placed between the dies, a hammer hit was made, and a coin created. Such coins were struck off-center, without a fixed rim, resulting in specimens of uneven thickness and split edges.



Cowrie shells circulated as barter items in the 10th century B.C. in China.



This mass of coins found in a buried jug probably represents a hoard hidden by the owner rather than a coin collection of an early numismatist.



Later improvements on this coin manufacture included rollers in the Mint of Hall, Tirol, Austria, where coin impressions were engraved around each roller, and a strip of metal passed between the two rollers. Coin impressions were conveyed to the metal strip passed between the rollers, then cut to make individual coins.

James Watts' steam engine was part of advancing technology which improved coin manufacture early in the Industrial Revolution. The result was higher production, more efficiency and better coin impressions.

One might like to think that with the first coin was born the first coin collector. Specialists in ancient coins deny this, finding no evidence in hoards that there were early collections. Some writers have inferred that Greek Classical interest in art and aesthetics, however, may have spilled over to encompass coinage and others contend some Roman emperors may have done likewise.

The minting of a coin was strictly a manual affair in the beginning, as the strip was beaten and planchets cut out by hand, and coins struck between two dies by a man wielding a hammer.





But by the later Middle Ages, as riches came to be amassed, wealthy merchants and rulers started assembling collections of coins, often contained in magnificent wooden cabinets. They even compiled coin catalogs to describe them and numismatic books began appearing after 1533.

The earliest definite evidence we have of coin collections points to the early 14th century and the collection of Pope Boniface VIII, 1235-1303, who was a buyer of all the antiquities on which he could lay his hands. Later, Oliviero Forza was also a heavy buyer.

Francesco Petrarca, 1304-1374, the Florentine humanist leader, was the first critical collector, an ancient coin specialist. In his circle of friends were Cola de Rienzi, 1313-1354, and Niccolo Niccoli, regarded by Christopher Blunt of England as the initiators of the study of numismatics.

Formal cabinets were to be found in the possession of 15th century individuals including Leonello D'Este, Cosimo di Medici, 1389-1464, Piero Bargo, later Pope Paul II from 1464 to 1471, the Gonzagas at Mantua and Alfonso V of Aragon, 1416-1458, King of Sicily and Naples.

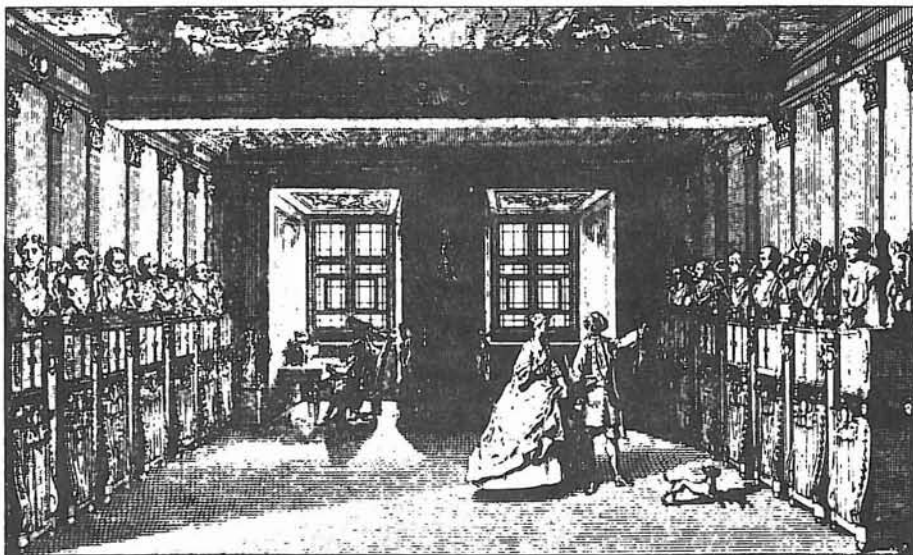
Collectors in France who left a numismatic heritage include Jean, Duc de Berry, the brother of Charles V and author of *Tres riches heures du Duc De Berry*.

Later in the century other collectors were Emperor Maximilian I, 1493-1519, and several artists, including Gentile Bellini, Guercino, Giulio Romano and Michelangelo.

These early collectors were particularly enthusiastic about portrait coins, and used the ancient Roman coins to pierce the veils of history.

We are told that Alfonso of Aragon ransacked Italy seeking coins of Julius Caesar and other famous emperors. He kept his collection in an ivory cabinet as though they were sacred relics.

Sixteenth century coin collectors were generally of royal blood, as these wooden royal coin cabinets show. Only the most wealthy could afford to collect coins rather than spend them on the basics of life.





The story is related that Alfonso said that since other portraits of these famous men had perished he could at least rejoice his heart with these, and was often stimulated by them to virtue and famous deeds.

Blunt observes, "A similar approach is indicated by Petrarch who tells us that he purchased medals brought to him by the peasants and deciphered with emotion the names of the Emperors that he found on them."

These early collectors found coins but an adjunct to their collections of classical sculpture, bronzes, vases, cameos and intaglios.

The experience of gathering portraits of Roman emperors led these early numismatists to collecting ancient Greek coins. Venetian and Genoese traders soon learned they could return from trading expeditions to Asia Minor with varieties of coins and turn a good profit, thus becoming the first coin dealers.

Grunau's *Prussian Chronicle* relates that Bishop Stephan of Kulen, 1480-1495, would sit all day in his castle at Lobau, working with his collection comprising coins of every country.

The chronicler added that it was sheer stupidity that had caused him to amass such pieces, since he was far too old a man to travel and spend them, perhaps a comment that could be shared by the modern coin collector's patient spouse!

Few of these early coins can be traced to the 14th and 15th century collections, save those accumulated by the Este family. To provide identification and prove ownership, the count had a small eagle counterstamped on each coin in his collection. Today, many of these counterstamped coins are to be found in public collections.

Perhaps the first great numismatic tour was undertaken by Hubert Goltzius, 1526-1583, who returned to his native Bruges at Christmas, 1560, after visiting more than 950 coin cabinets in a two-year period. He tallied 200 in the Low Countries, 200 in France, 175 in Germany, and 380 in Italy.

He wrote a five-volume description of Roman coins. He related that he saw coin cabinets of Emperor Charles V and his son Philip; William Prince of Orange and other ruling princes, and cabinets owned by the following women: Eleanor of Austria, widow of Francis I; Mary, widow of the king of Hungary; the Duchess of Milan; and Christina of Denmark.

Goltzius devoted his travels to the continent. Blunt observes that had he visited England, doubtless he would have learned of the collections of Edward Beaumont of Christ Church.



This piece dates from the fourth century B.C.

This silver tetradrachm was struck in Athens, Greece, in the fifth century B.C. The goddess Athena appears on the obverse, the symbol of wisdom, an owl, on the reverse.





Oxford, who willed a coin collection in 1552; John Barcham, who gave his collection to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1600; and the gift to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by Andrew Perne, master of St. Peter's College, in 1589.

The first record of a coin sold at auction dates to 1599 when Mamix de St. Aldegonde's collection was sold at Leyden.

Other interesting collections include that of Abraham van Goorle, purchased by James I of England in 1609 for his son Henry, who passed it on to his brother, who became Charles I of England. Queen Christina of Sweden had a collection that went to Pope Innocent XI.

Another famous collection was owned by blind Joseph Pellerin of France, who was active as a publisher at age 95. The collection of William Hunter went to form the Hunterian Collection in Glasgow, Scotland.

A tribute was made to coin collectors recently when it was observed that the majority of great coin collections in museums were originally formed by individual collectors.

The method of striking coins of the Medieval period, by a die engraved in the end of a hammer, hitting a planchet without a collar, was to gradually give way to the screw press and machinery. Experiments were carried out in the mechanical striking of coins in Italy by Leonardo da Vinci.

In England, French moneyer Eloye Mestrell conducted experiments in several denominations. This machinery was to be resisted by workers, especially in London and Paris, since it was seen by Mint workers as a means of eliminating their jobs.

A new dimension was given to the appearance of coinage in the Renaissance period when artists such as Bellini, Pisanello, Antonio Marescotti and Constanzo da Ferrara expanded their creative genius from canvas and walls to medallic engraving.

Padua in northern Italy was a center of art medals, many commissioned by wealthy families as a painting would be commissioned. These techniques of engraving and manufacture spilled over into beautiful coinage, and many coins were designed by these same medallists.

The discovery and mining of silver, coupled with improvements in refining methods, led to new, larger coins in the later Middle Ages. In the Harz Mountains of Germany, at the Hall Mint in the Austrian Tyrol and at Kremnica and Joachimsthal in Bohemia, larger silver coins were to establish a monetary standard or unit for many countries.



Christ was a common figure on Byzantine coins in Europe.



The Maria Theresa taler, still struck today, was among the earliest of the popular trade silver trade coins.



At Joachimsthal, Bohemia, the silver mines provided the Counts of Schlick new broad coins named for the valley where the mines were located, Joachimsthal, literally Joachim's Valley. The coins struck in the valley were nicknamed *Joachimsthalers*, later reduced to thaler or taler; and in other languages, daler and eventually dollar.

While the first voyage of Columbus to the New World barely found financing, discoveries of gold and silver in Mexico and on the northwest coast of South America, present-day Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, produced riches incomprehensible to most Europeans of the day.

Spanish galleons plied the Manila-Acapulco route across the Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean - Spain route over the Atlantic Ocean. The metal treasure disgorged by the vessels had a dramatic impact on commerce in Europe. Wars and poor management in Spain were responsible for much of the new found treasures passing on through Spain to pay debts in other countries, but much of the treasure became coinage in Europe.

Other countries helped themselves to the cargo vessels, further enriching themselves, and then there were always the victims of storms. Even today the Florida, Texas and California coasts yield an occasional coin from these wrecks of treasure ships, or entire vessels may be found with much of their cargo intact.

The vast silver and gold riches of the New World and this "piece of eight" or eight reales of Spain, had major impact on the economy of Europe (right).

Advanced technology allowed three men using a weighted press to strike a greater number of higher quality coins than one man with a hammer (bottom).





DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Roit. Asst. Editor Stratford Coin Club

Most of us like silver. We search clouds for silver linings, lend an ear to silver-tongued orators and find silver hair distinguished. Ancient Egyptians called silver "white gold." The two metals were used in the earliest coins. Only silver rivals gold's ability to bend and stretch. A smith can draw one grain of silver - about .002 of a troy ounce - into 120 metres of wire, or beat it into leaf nearly 150 times thinner than this page. And, like gold, silver is enduring wealth and security in the hand.

Silver has still more advantages. Nothing else reflects light so well and uniformly. Even the thinnest sheet will reflect 95 percent of the light striking it. Silver concentrates the sun's rays on solar collectors, backs the best mirrors and protects the heat-reflecting gold films on office windows.

Silver will activate oxygen to kill bacteria. Hospitals purify their drinking water with silver-treated carbon filters; surgeons disinfect burns with silver cream and mend bones using cement containing anti-bacterial silver salts.

No metal - not even copper - conducts heat and electricity so efficiently. Silver-oxide batteries power hearing aids and calculators, submarines and satellites. Hardened with tungsten carbide or molybdenum, miniature disks of silver switch current from wire to wire in cars, lights, telephones and computers.

Silver can be prepared as crystals of silver iodide and seeded into clouds to produce rainfall. Crystalline silver salts produce photographs. A gram of silver packs enough image-making power to manufacture 200 color pictures.

In the past 5000 years we have mined more than 860,000 tonnes of silver, three fourths of it in the Western Hemisphere - Canada, the United States, Mexico and the Andes. Yet if all that silver were divided equally among the world's people, we would each receive less than 200 grams, barely enough to make a six-piece place setting of sterling silverware.

In an actual division, our shares would be even smaller because we've lost some silver back to the earth. Think of sunken Spanish silver fleets. Or missing money. In the first 50 years of this century people fumbled and lost an estimated 100,000 tonnes of silver coins. Not exactly small change.

We put other silver out of reach deliberately. X-ray films carry comparatively large amounts of silver to lessen patient radiation exposure, and about 40 percent remains behind in the film processing. Filed for years in hospitals, clinics and doctors' offices, used X-rays hold perhaps 3000 tonnes of silver. A like amount and more lies in bedrock vaults in New York, Chicago and London, the deposits of bullion dealers and investors who buy and sell silver on the world's three great metal exchanges.







MGTACUDOLLAROELEK  
 NNMUPMAWOESFYTAB S  
 TIUIEPISVDMOIOAEA  
 SLBONDUA AKPOUNDR I  
 EROFNTEWTRACKHISN  
 CEEVYIEBNOMNYENWF  
 UTENCTBUENGUINEAL  
 RSHEKELCCEUTUONGA  
 RFPOR TUKNHATELCYT  
 ESITSLTHEEAGLEEOI  
 NTEGGUNNMLYNUNRBO  
 COSTCCNICVEGOUUN  
 YDCIBREADERSAEPCL  
 RIRNF EEDINARMLEKE  
 ANATR ASDUTGPROEEW  
 LETEA EHAIROLLMVEE  
 ARCRNLLIBTLLLIWBX  
 SOHECAKKAEDRLSQTC  
 OPESORHXOLNDUIUPH  
 PMATANWEHGUODRAEA  
 ALLMACOUMTFOEYRBN  
 FDDORUNAOLGEPHTWG  
 DNE DIVIDNPF OUELE  
 DADSLWCHEQUESEREO  
 TRRAOLL LYS DSILVER  
 OGTEWRFRECU TTELYE

CURRENCY EVENTS:

All About Money.

Get all 70 words listed, then read the remaining letters as they appear in the puzzle, from top to bottom, row 1 then 2 all the way down.

Have Fun.

BAIL  
 BANK  
 BILL  
 BOND  
 BREAD  
 BUCK  
 CASH  
 CENT  
 CENTAVO  
 CHANGE  
 CHEQUE  
 COIN  
 COST  
 CREDIT  
 CURRENCY  
 DEPOSIT  
 DINAR  
 DIME  
 DINERO  
 DIVIDEND  
 DOLLAR  
 DOUGH  
 DUCAT  
 EAGLE  
 EXCHANGE

FEE  
 FIN  
 FRANC  
 FUND  
 GOLD  
 GRAND  
 GUINEA  
 INFLATION  
 INTEREST  
 KRONE  
 LEK  
 LETTUCE  
 LIRA  
 LOAN  
 LUCRE  
 MARK  
 MINT  
 MONEY  
 NOTE  
 NUGGET  
 ORE  
 PAY  
 PELF  
 PENNY  
 PESO

POT  
 POUND  
 QUARTER  
 ROLL  
 RUPEE  
 SALARY  
 SAWBUCK  
 SCRATCH  
 SHEKEL  
 SILVER  
 SIMOLEON  
 SOU  
 SPECIE  
 STERLING  
 SWAG  
 TAX  
 WAD  
 WAMPUM  
 WILL  
 YEN



# Ontario Numismatic Association



## 23rd Annual Convention & Coin Show

The Victorian Inn, Romeo Street  
Stratford

### APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985

25 DOOR PRIZES

- Bourse
- Displays
- Auction
- Delegates Meeting
- Free Tours
- Banquet

---

**Day Admission \$1.00 — Pre-Registration \$10.00**

---

*Stratford*  
*"Return to  
Hospitality"*



For information, write:  
**Stratford Coin Club**  
**Box 262**  
**Stratford, Ontario**  
**N5A 6T1**



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
CONVENTION "85"  
APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985  
"RETURN TO HOSPITALITY"

---

Stratford Coin Club are pleased to have been chosen to host the 1985 annual Convention of coin collectors. This Convention brings together the novice and advanced numismatists from Canada and neighboring areas of the United States.

In 1975 Stratford hosted what was acclaimed to be one of the friendliest gatherings of collectors in the "King of Hobbies". The convention this year, as was then, will be held in the VICTORIAN INN in Stratford. The Victorian Inn is known to many of the Shakespearian Festival Guests for its fine accommodation and amenities.

The theme for the 1975 Convention was "Where Hospitality Began" and the Club Members gave an all out effort to show our visitors that Stratford was truly a friendly city. This year's theme "Return to Hospitality" was a natural!

Special Convention Rates have been obtained at the Victorian Inn of \$42.00 single, \$52.00 double. These rates are available by request through the Stratford Coin Club at the address shown below.

A Pre-registration Kit is being prepared which will contain

- (1) Unlimited admission to the Show
- (2) An Official Convention Medallion
- (3) Wine and Cheese Party Fri. April 19, 1985
- (4) One set of Souvenir Wood Flats
- (5) Free admission to any tours arranged
- (6) Convention Ribbon
- (7) Convention Programme
- (8) A "Host" of other Goodies

The Pre-registration Kit will only cost \$10.00 and requests should be forwarded to -

Stratford Coin Club,  
O.N.A. Convention "85",  
P.O. Box 262,  
STRATFORD, Ontario.  
N5A 6T1

Cont'd ...

---

POST OFFICE BOX 262 / STRATFORD / ONTARIO / N5A 6T1

To ensure you will be kept informed, kindly request to be placed on our mailing list of information releases.

The Stratford Coin Club looks forward to another exceptionally successful event and hope that all attending truly feel that it is a "Return to Hospitality".

\*\*\*\*\*

Ontario Numismatic Association  
Unveils 1985 Convention Medallion

The 1985 Ontario Numismatic Convention which is being hosted by the Stratford Coin Club will have as their official medallion, one of the most attractive pieces struck to date. The medallions struck on 38 mm blanks (1½") feature the famous Stratford Shakespearean Festival Building. Likeness for the striking was taken from an official picture supplied from Stratford Festival Theatre. Lettered around the top is "1960 - Stratford Coin Club-1985" which is a tribute to the Host Club's 25th anniversary. Below the building, in the field are the Convention Dates "April 19-21, 1985" flanked to the bottom by "23rd O.N.A. Convention."

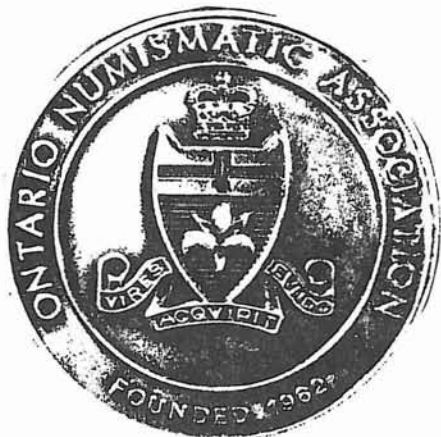
The obverse of the Medallion shows the official Ontario Numismatic Association crest with founding year of 1962 at the bottom.

These attractive pieces have been struck in .999 fine Silver, Antique Bronze, Antique Gold Plate and Antique Silver Plate. The price structure for this minting will be -

Bronze, Silver Plate, Gold Plate - \$5.00 each or  
set of 3 for \$12.50.

.999 Fine Silver - \$30.00 each.

To be added to the order is \$2.50 for each set or fine silver medallion ordered. This is to cover shipping, handling, and postage. Registration will be paid for all precious metal medallions.



It should be noted that the medallions will be available on a first ordered basis at the prices shown. In the event that orders exceed the quantity available, additional may be struck but due to increased minting costs, they will be surcharged \$7.50 per set of 3 and/or \$5.00 for each fine silver medallion ordered. Availability is 25 of the fine silver and 80 sets of the other medallions.

Orders will be accepted by sending a cheque or money order to -

O.N.A. Convention "85",  
Medallions,  
P.O. Box 262,  
Stratford, Ontario.  
N5A 6T1

Please include the \$2.50 for shipping and handling for each set or silver medallion ordered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY  
WRITING ABOVE ADDRESS.



October 10, 1984

Dear Bourse Dealers:

I have the privilege of acting as the Bourse Chairman for the 1985 Ontario Numismatic Association's 23rd Annual Convention being held in Stratford, Ontario. The dates of the Convention are from April 19 - 21, 1985. It will be held at the Victorian Inn, 10 Romeo St. North, Stratford, Ontario. This is the same location as the 13th O.N.A. Convention which was also held in Stratford in 1975.

The Bourse Table Fee for this Convention will be \$225.00 per table. Included in your Bourse Package are two (2) tickets to the Wine and Cheese, one set of Wooden Money, two sets of ribbons, eight (8) feet of Bourse Table space, one Pre-registration kit and two Convention programs. If a second table is required, the cost is \$200.00. With a second table, only ribbons are supplied.

A deposit of \$125.00 is required with application for a Bourse Table with the balance payable 45 days before the start of the Convention. A deposit will be fully refunded if I am notified 45 days prior to the start of the Convention. If I am notified less than 45 days prior to the start of the Convention, a refund of 50% of the fee already paid will be refunded if the table can be sold to another dealer.

The Bourse floor will be available for set up on Friday, April 19th, after 10:00 a.m. The Bourse floor will open to the public at 12:00 p.m., noon on Friday and will close at 7:00 p.m. On Saturday, the Bourse floor will open at 10:00 a.m. and will close at 7:00 p.m. On Sunday, the Bourse floor will open at 10:00 a.m. and will be open until 5:00 p.m. at the close of the Convention.

There is a limited amount of floor space available for the Bourse and it is felt we can accommodate only 35 tables. The tables will be allocated in order of receipt of deposit returned with the Application Form.

Enclosed is a floor plan and we request that you make your choices known in order of preference. If you have any questions, please write to the address below and mark on the envelope "Bourse".

Numismatically,

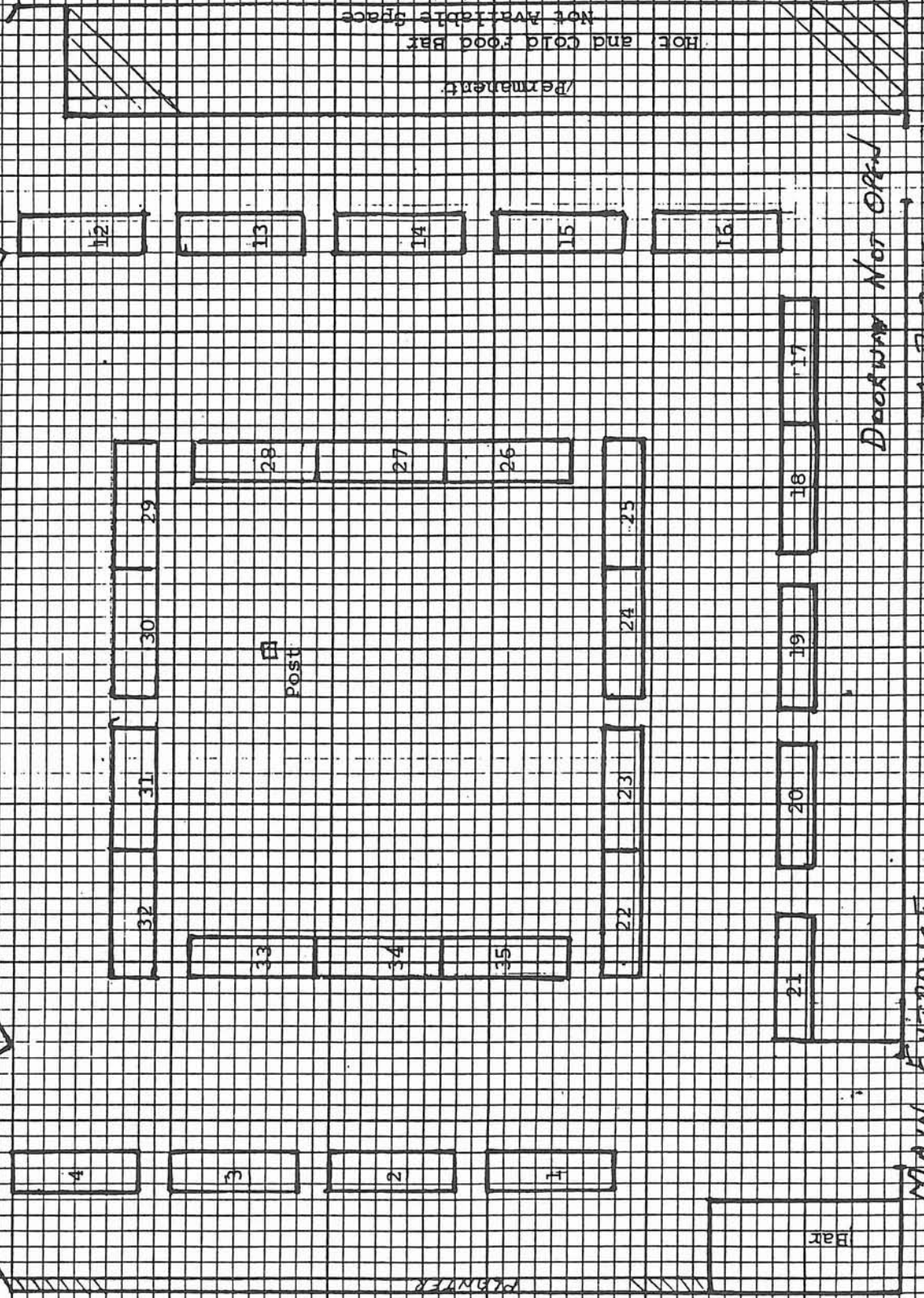
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Kennedy".

Tom Kennedy,  
Bourse Chairman.

Bourse Layout E. M.  
O.N.A. CONVENTION 1985

Fire Exit

Fire Exit



Doorway Not Open  
TO PUBLIC.

MAIN ENTRANCE

Bar

SCALE  
1" = 10'

PLANNED





BOURSE APPLICATION FORM

O.N.A. CONVENTION "85"

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ Bourse Table (s) for the 1985 O.N.A. Convention  
April 19 - 21, 1985 in Stratford, Ontario.

I agree to all the terms stated in the Bourse Application Letter and agree  
to adhere to them.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Enclosed is my cheque for \$125.00 for one table  
or  
\$225.00 for two tables.

MAILING ADDRESS

CHOICE OF TABLE LOCATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
NAME  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1st \_\_\_\_\_  
2nd \_\_\_\_\_  
3rd \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone

Please make cheques payable to O.N.A. Convention "85".

Return this form completed with you cheque.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
SOUVENIER BOOKLET

---

Please be advised that I would like to place an advertisement in the Souvenir Booklet being produced for the Ontario Numismatic Association for their Annual Convention to be held in Stratford, April 19th to April 21st, 1985.

I understand that a minimum of 1,000 Booklets will be produced. These are to be distributed free to all persons registering for the show, and in addition to all members of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

Secondary distribution will be to the Coin Clubs throughout Ontario and general public.

I agree to pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_ page advertisement within 30 days of receipt of invoice and a copy of the booklet.

Advertisement copy will be as shown below or on the reverse of this agreement. As printing will be done by the offset method, please provide any graphic work to be included in the advertisement, ie. Logos, pictures, etc.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Firm \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rates are as follows:

Full Page	-	\$125.00
Half Page	-	65.00
1/3 Page	-	50.00
1/4 Page	-	35.00
1/8 Page	-	20.00
1/16 Page	-	10.00

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION APRIL 19th - 21st, 1985

VICTORIAN INN - STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Hosted by the Stratford Coin Club

## EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORM

NAME OF EXHIBITOR .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

I wish to enter a competitive exhibit in the following category

.....

My exhibit will occupy ..... cases

Junior or Juvenile exhibitors please state age ..... years

I hereby agree to abide by the rules, regulations, categories, exhibit rules which are being published in the February 1985 issue of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Numismatist. If any or part of my exhibit is damaged, or lost or stolen at the O.N.A.'s 23rd Annual Convention in Stratford, Ontario, I will not hold the Stratford Coin Club, the O.N.A., their Executives, the Convention Committee, or the Victorian Inn, Stratford, responsible.

Signature .....

O.N.A. Number if Member .....

COMPLETE EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN NO LATER THAN APRIL 10th, 1985.

Send completed forms or inquiries to -

O.N.A. CONVENTION "85"  
P.O. Box 262,  
Stratford, Ontario.  
N5A 6T1

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
AUCTIONEER ANNOUNCED

The O.N.A. are pleased to have one of the Premiere Numismatic Auctioneers conducting the Convention Auction.

R. Paul Nadin-Davis Numismatic Service have been awarded the 1985 Convention Auction which is being held on Saturday, April 20th at the Victorian Inn in Stratford.

Nadin-Davis has over the past several years, emerged as the most popular auction house in Ontario. He has recently been engaged by the Toronto International Coin Fair, the Ottawa City Coin Club, the Ontario Numismatic Association and several commercial auctions. Quality items and conservative grading give credence to the high esteem that he is held in the Numismatic field.

An auction catalogue will be available to anyone requesting same from O.N.A. Convention 85, P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ontario N5A 6T1. (Please note O.N.A. members will be receiving one directly) or directly from Paul Nadine-Davis, Box 95, Station "A", Ottawa K1N 8V1.

1984 AWARD OF MERIT

NOMINATION

I would like to submit the following Numismatist for the most coveted "Award of Merit, of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

NAME.....  
CITY.....  
ONTARIO.

The following are some of the reasons for my Nomination. (List achievements, special services, writing research, advancement of Numismatics.) .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Please use separate sheet if necessary)

- RULES: Nomination:           1 Resident of Ontario  
  2 Summary to be included  
  3 Closing date, March 30th, 1985

MARK ENVELOPE: 'AWARD OF MERIT" and mail to Award of Merit Chairman, ROY HOLLINGSHEAD, c/o 823 Van Street, London, Ontario, N5Z 1M8.

IMPORTANT: Make sure you sign your nomination form. Members not wishing to mutilate their copies of the NUMISMATIST, may take the necessary information down on plain paper and mail to Roy Hollingshead, but make sure you sign it.

NAME..... O.N.A. ....  
ADDRESS.....  
SIGNATURE.....



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

VOLUME 24

FEBRUARY 1985

PAGE 24

## THE DESIGNERS OF English Milled Coinage

### 1983-1985 O.N.A. OFFICERS

#### Past Presidents:

R.R. Rekofski (1962-65)  
I.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)  
B.R. Watt (1977-81)  
F.C. Jewett (1981-83)

\*Deceased

#### PRESIDENT

Stella Hodge

#### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

R. Hollingshead

#### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

K. Wilmot

#### SECRETARY

T. Masters

#### TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP

Bruce H. Rasmann

#### MAILING ADDRESS

Box 33, Waterloo,  
Ontario, N2J 3Z6

#### DIRECTORS

AREA 1a H. Whitfield  
1b I. Kosztaluk  
2 C.B. Laister  
3 R. Voaden  
4 B. Fletcher  
5a Wm. Gordon  
5b Tom Kennedy  
6 W. Ham  
7 W. Ciona  
8 E. Keetch  
9 I.B. Fletcher  
10 R. Albert

#### HEAD JUDGE

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

#### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

C.B. Laister  
No 3 Highway  
Tillsonburg,  
Ontario, N4G 3J1

#### EDITOR

Bruce R. Watt  
1153 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

#### LIBRARIAN

T. Masters  
823 Van Street,  
London, Ontario,  
N5Z 1M8

The new silver goad  
introduced in  
1836 at the suggestion  
of Joseph Hume



Halfcrown of  
William IV with  
crowned shield  
reverse



The ill-fated double florin  
struck only between 1887  
and 1890

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. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,  
P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.

# THE DESIGNERS OF English Milled Coinage by H W A LINECAR

On the design and engraving side the Wyons were now firmly in the saddle, even though Pistrucci's St George continued to be used from time to time down to the present reign. A little explanation as to who was who in the family is now needed.

Thomas (I) Wyon (1767-1830) has been appointed Chief Engraver of HM Seals on 30 September 1816. His son Thomas (II) (1792-1817) was apprenticed to him but he also received training from Marchant. In 1811 he was appointed Probationer Engraver at the Mint and on 13 October 1815, age 23, he was appointed Chief Engraver, unfortunately he developed consumption and died in September 1817.

On Thomas' death the post of Chief Engraver was left vacant which left the way clear for his cousin, William Wyon (1795-1851), who had been appointed Assistant Engraver in 1815 and for Pistrucci who held the same position.

When Pistrucci was created Chief Medallist in 1828, William Wyon was appointed Chief Engraver. He was succeeded by his son, Leonard Charles Wyon (1826-1891), who was actually born in one

of the houses in the Mint. In 1844 he had been appointed Second Engraver when Merlen retired and when his father, William, died in 1851 he at age 24, was given the title of Modeller and Engraver.

The various titles under which the designers and engravers worked will have been noted, but to all intents and purposes L C Wyon was Chief Engraver. He and his father before him had a more profound effect on the coinage than any other engravers and, including the work they did for the colonial coinage, then getting into its stride, their output was tremendous.

## **Crowned shield**

The coinage of William IV (1830-1837) needs little comment. The obverses were all by Chantrey/William Wyon and the reverses by Merlen, that of the gold bearing a crowned shield. The half-sovereign was struck on a slightly smaller flan in 1834 while those of 1836 had a slightly larger head, being struck from the die for the sixpence. A 2 pound piece is known, struck as a Proof only in 1831 with its reverse the same as the halfcrown.



*Halfcrown of William IV with crowned shield reverse*

That piece had a crowned shield, heavily mantled, superimposed on the Collar of the Order of the Garter, with the St George pendant incorrectly facing left. The shilling and sixpence state their value in words within a crowned wreath. This type of reverse was used, both here and in the next reign, to prevent the pieces being gilded and passed as sovereigns or half-sovereigns, which happened when either had arms.

What is said by some to be a pattern for a 5 pounds was struck in gold in 1831. In fact it was really a pattern crown, struck at the request of a private individual. Some pattern crowns were also struck in silver, in one case in lead, all these having the halfcrown type reverse and on an undated silver example Merlen seems to have noticed that the pendant St George had been facing in the wrong direction, and has turned him to face right.

William Wyon and soon became known as a 'Joey'.

The reign of Victoria (1837-1901), the longest in British history, saw a great deal of interesting work at the Mint, which itself went through a reform. The machinery installed in 1810 and later was out of date by 1870 and subject to breakdowns. New presses began to be installed in 1872 and on 1 February 1882 work was stopped for ten months while the remaining old machinery was removed and the whole place refitted. Electrically driven machinery increased after the setting up of a generating station within the Mint and electric lighting followed.

After a great deal of discussion the administration was changed in 1870, the Chancellor of the Exchequer became titular Master and the Mint was run by the Deputy Master. The position is the same today.

*The new silver groat introduced in 1836 at the suggestion of Joseph Hume*



A new silver coin, the groat or fourpence, with a seated Britannia on the reverse appeared in 1836 and 1837 at the suggestion of Joseph Hume, who is said to have been angry at giving a cabman a half-sovereign tip on a dark night in mistake for a sixpence. The new piece was entirely by

Queen Victoria came to the throne on 20 June 1837 and, by what must have been a considerable effort at the Mint and by William Wyon, the sovereign, half-sovereign, shilling, sixpence, Britannia groat and a threepence additional to, but of the same design as the Maundy coin, had all

appeared by 1838. The halfcrown followed in 1839 and the crown in 1844.

The obverses were designed and engraved by William Wyon, whose portrait of the Queen received considerable approbation, while all the reverses were designed by Merlen and engraved either by William or L C Wyon. The crowns and halfcrowns had a crowned shield of arms and a wreath with rose, thistle and shamrock below. The shillings and sixpences stated their value within a crowned

lettered and plain edges in 1847, a Proof in gold with plain edge in 1847 and patterns with lettered and plain edges in 1853.

These details are given since the coins have always aroused speculation as to whether they were ever intended for circulation. Rayner and L&S hope that the question has now been settled, pieces of both 1847 and 1853 which have circulated have certainly been seen.

The reason for striking these crowns has never been made clear. Forrer says 8,000

*The Young Head portrait of Victoria designed and engraved by William Wyon*



wreath. The Britannia groat was entirely by William Wyon, as was the threepence, though the obverse was engraved by Merlen.

All this series are known to collectors as the Young Head type and take us up to 1887. There were however two exceptions, the Gothic crowns of 1847 and 1853 and the Godless and Gothic florins of 1849-1887, and of these a short account is necessary.

The Gothic crown, so called because of its mediaeval style, was struck for circulation in 1847 and 1853. There was a pattern with plain edge in 1846, Proofs with

were struck by Royal Command for distribution to London bankers. The writer has often wondered whether they commemorate the fact that the House of Lords moved into its new chamber on 15 April 1847 and the Commons into theirs on 4 November 1852. The whole structure of the New Palace of Westminster is Victorian sham Gothic by Sir Charles Barry (1795-1860).

William Wyon designed and engraved the obverse which had a bust of the Queen, wearing a crown and a lace edged dress. The reverse was designed by William Dyce



*The Gothic crown, so called because of its mediaeval style*

and engraved by Wyon and the four crowned shields of arms with rose, thistle and shamrock in the angles and the Star of the Garter in the centre was revived with lettering in the Gothic style. How Dyce (1806-1864) came into the picture is not known. This account differs slightly from that in the writer's book on the same subject, where he had misread Rayner's table of production.

### **Decimal experiment**

There had long been an agitation or a decimal coinage and as an experiment a florin, one tenth of a pound (two shillings), was struck in 1849 and from 1851 until 1887. The issue of halfcrowns was suspended from 1851 until 1874. All the new coins carried the florin/one tenth of a pound legend and copied the Gothic crown style of design.

The 1849 issue omitted DEI GRATIA from the Queen's titles. It became known as the Godless Florin, hardly a welcoming title for a new coin which, on this account, might well have suffered abortion as did the florin of Edward III (1327-1377) from which it apparently took its name.

By 1851 it had been redesigned on a slightly larger flan and D.G. was included in the legend. There are numerous minor varieties, some coins carry die numbers, said to be included to check the life of dies as did the shillings and sixpences of about the same period.

The designer/engraver arrangement was as for the Gothic crown and although Wyon died in 1851, his design, carrying his w.w. initials, was continued until 1877, during which year the initials disappeared.

There were numerous patterns and Proofs for the florin design, numerous artists seem to have had a field day, but a considerable collection of their work was, unfortunately, dispersed before it could be recorded.

In 1887 the Queen's fifty year Golden Jubilee was marked by a complete redesign

of the coinage. The Silver Jubilee of 1862 passed without numismatic comment. The obverse of the Jubilee coins showed the Queen in 'widow's weeds' as they were sometimes called, since Albert, Prince Consort had died in 1861. Perched apparently precariously on top of her head was a small dress crown. The design was by Sir Joseph Boehm, RA and as it was from a live sitting the Queen must have approved of it. The public did not however, and a storm of disapproval resulted in a redesigned coinage in 1893.

The sovereign had the St George reverse revived for it, (the previous issue had a shield, crowned and wreathed until 1871-1874) while the half-sovereign continued with the shield. The elaborate halfcrown reverse had its crowned shield enclosed in the Garter and the Collar.

The florin lost its Gothic reverse, which was replaced by four crowned shields, sceptres in saltire and the Star of the Garter in the centre, a redesign of the pre-reform gold reverse. The shillings and sixpences also had the crowned shield within the Garter.

These were soon gilded and passed off as Young Head sovereigns and half-sovereigns so by late 1887 the sixpence had been changed to state its value. Apart from the use of the St George and Boehm's design the real work of engraving and design was carried out by L C Wyon, with Merlen's reverse for the second type sixpence.

### **Often mistaken**

A new coin, the double florin appeared, value four shillings, struck only between 1887 and 1890. By design it was an enlarged version of the florin, but being nearly the size of the crown, then in more general use and for which it was often mistaken, its striking was discontinued.

This being the height of the opulent reign of Victoria a 5 and 2 pound piece, Proof and ordinary, was struck in 1887 only, each

The ill-fated double florin struck only between 1887 and 1890



Sir Thomas Brock RA designed the obverse introduced in 1893

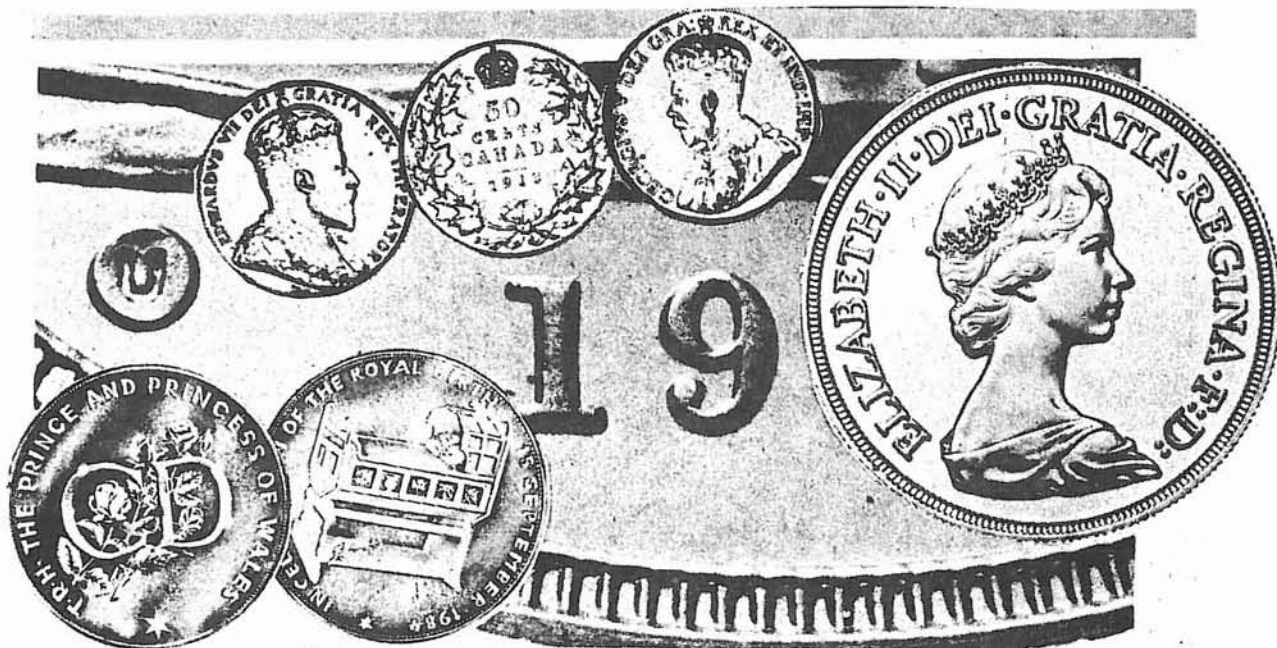
with Boehm's obverse and the St George reverse. The real production work was by L C Wyon. Though legal tender, as any British coin issued under Royal Proclamation by the Mint must be, neither non-Proof piece saw much circulation. Both were struck from gold specially purchased by the Mint, as opposed to the normal supply from the Bank of England and really the pieces were commemorative, intended to keep the tradition of two large gold coins alive.

Sir Thomas Brock, RA (1847-1921) designed the 1893 obverse which showed the Queen still wearing her head covering but with a tiara. It was used on all denominations until the end of the reign. Reverses of the gold had the St George and 5 and 2 pound pieces appeared in 1893 only, under the same conditions as for 1887.

The reverse of the crown also had the St George, while the halfcrown had a pointed crowned shield of arms, superimposed on the Collar of the Garter. The florin had three shields, crown above, two sceptres behind them and rose, thistle and shamrock in the angles, all superimposed on the Garter. The shillings were similar but with no sceptres, each shield having its own crown, with the Garter as background.

Allowing for Brock's portrait and the St George the coinage was produced by George William de Saulles (1862-1903), L C Wyon having died in 1891. The reverses of the florin and shilling were designed by Sir Edward Poynter. The six pence and threepence reverses used in the 1887 and 1893 designs (the threepence used from 1845) were a carry-over from the work of Merlen.

\*\*\*\*\*



## A few key terms in numismatics

**ACCOLATED, CONJOINED, JUGATE:** Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.

**ADJUSTMENT:** Filing down the face of an overweight planchet. Such filing marks often survive the coining process. This is common on 18th century coins.

**AE:** Abbreviation for copper, brass, or bronze in coinage. (aes)

**AG:** Abbreviation for silver.

**ALLOY:** Mixture of more than one metal, usually preceded by the name of the most predominant or most important metal in the mix, such as nickel alloy.

**ANNEAL:** To soften dies, planchets or metal by heat treatment.

**AR:** Abbreviation for silver. (Argentum, obsolete.)

**ASSAY:** The analytical test to determine the purity and weight of metal.

**AU:** (1) Abbreviation for gold (aureus). (2) About uncirculated.

**AUTHENTICATION:** Authoritative determination of the genuineness of a numismatic item.

**BAG MARKS:** Slight scratches and nicks acquired by coins in contact with others in a mint bag. Most common on large and heavy silver and gold coins.

**BILLION:** A low-grade alloy used for some minor coin issues consisting usually of a mixture of silver and copper, and sometimes coated with a silver wash.

**BLANKS:** Flat, round metal discs or planchets from which the coins are made.

**BROCKAGE:** A coin with the same design raised on one side and incuse on the other, caused by a previously struck coin sticking in the die and striking another blank.

**BULLION:** Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots and plates. Bullion value is a term used in reference to value of metal content in common and mutilated gold and silver coins.

**BUSINESS STRIKE:** Any coin struck with the intention of circulating.

**CABINET FRICTION:** The friction on uncirculated coins attributed to their storage in a collection.

**CAMEO-EFFECT:** A description of the appearance of certain gold and silver proof coins which have frost devices on highly polished fields.

**CARAT:** The degree of fineness of gold. Pure gold is 24 carats and most gold coins have a fineness of 22 carats.

**CHOP MARK (SHROFF MARK):** A small punched impression applied by Chinese (chop) or Indian (shroff) banks or change offices to attest to the full weight and metallic content of coin.

**CLASHED DIES:** Damaged dies caused by the absence of a planchet at the time of striking. Each die retains a portion of its opposite's design, in addition to its own. The resulting coins show a partial impression of the reverse design on the obverse and/or vice versa. Such marks will be referred to as clash marks.

**CLEANED:** A general term referring to cleaning a coin by any method. This often reduces the value and is not recommended.

**CLIPPED PLANCHET (CLOSE PLANCHET):** A planchet less than fully round due to the adjacent planchet having been punched too closely, or having been punched too closely to the edge of the metal sheet.

**COIN:** A piece of metal with a distinctive design, a fixed value, a specific weight and diameter, which was issued by a government as money.

**COLLAR:** The part of the die which affixes to the edge of the planchet to prevent movement during striking. Reeded edge coins are made by having the collar grooved: 12-sided five-cent nickels are made by having regular round blanks struck in a 12-sided collar.

**COMMEMORATIVE:** A coin issued to commemorate a special event or honour an outstanding person.

**COUNTERMARK (COUNTERSTAMP):** A punch mark officially applied to a coin or to a segment of a coin to change its value and/or to revalidate it where issued or elsewhere; or privately applied usually as an advertisement, a spoof or a fraud.

**DEBASEMENT:** Debasement of a coin takes place when the issuing authority reduces the purity of the metal, lowering the intrinsic value of the coin but circulating it at par with the previous coins of the original purity. This happened in Canada in 1968 when the silver content of coins for circulation was replaced entirely with nickel.

**DENTICLES:** The device used around the periphery of a coin to discourage counterfeiter.

**DEVICE:** Any design feature appearing on the obverse, reverse or edge of a coin.

**DIASEMED:** A coin where the portrait head has a headband of fillet as a sign of royalty.

**DIE:** Engraved metal pieces used to impress the design of a coin on a blank planchet.

**DIE BULGE:** A roundish, raised area on a coin caused by the swelling of a die.

**DIE CRACK:** A raised line appearing on a coin reflecting a stress crack which developed on the die.

**DIE STRIATION:** A series of fine, raised and nearly parallel lines resulting from extreme pressure used in the striking of a coin. Occasionally seen on well struck gem business strikes.

**ELONGATED COIN:** An oval medalet produced by a roller die using a coin, token or medal as a planchet — usually a cent.

**ERROR:** A coin, token, medal or paper money item evidencing a mistake made in its manufacture.

**ESSAI:** A trial piece from dies already accepted for regular coinage. It may bear a date or mint mark other than on the coins issued for circulation or it may be a different metal.

**EXERGUE:** The lower part of a coin or medal which is usually divided from the "field" by a line under which is contained the date, place of minting or engraver's initials.

**EXONUMIA:** Numismatic items not of government issue; e.g., tokens, medals and scrip.

**F**  
**FACE:** The surface of a coin or token; referred to as either the obverse or the reverse.

**FDC:** Mint bloom; uncirculated. Derived from the French term, Fleur de Coin, having the same meaning.

**FIELD:** The open areas on either side of a coin not occupied by the portrait, design or inscription.

**FIRST-STRIKE:** A coin struck from new dies. Usually fully struck and frequently proof-like.

**FLAN:** The blank metal cut to shape but before receiving the die impression. Also called a planchet.

**FULLY STRUCK:** Refers to a coin on which all of the intended design is in evidence.

**G**  
**GEM:** A relatively flawless piece of superlative quality.

**H**  
**HAIRLINES:** Minute lines or scratches sometimes visible on a coin, caused by cleaning or polishing.

**HAMMERED COIN:** A coin produced by one or more hammer blows against the stem of an upper die, acting on a planchet set on an anvil die. Most ancient and medieval coins were produced by one variant or another of this process.

**HIGH POINTS:** The highest points on the design of a coin. The first points to show wear.

**I**  
**IMPAIRED PROOF:** A coin struck as a proof but no longer in mint state.

**INCUSE:** Coins with either obverse or reverse design sunk below the coin's surface. A design raised above the surface is in relief.

**INGOT:** A piece of precious metal shaped in a mould. Much of the gold reserves of various nations are stored as ingots and bars.

**INTRINSIC:** The intrinsic value of a coin is the actual metal value of the coin. Canadian silver coins before 1968 are worth more intrinsically than the face value, while the nickel 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1 coins from 1968 to date are worth less intrinsically than the face value.

**IRIDESCENT:** A multi-coloured blending or toning, frequently found in older uncirculated coins.

**L**  
**LAMINATED PLANCHET:** A "peeling off" of a top layer of the metal of a planchet.

**LEGEND:** The principal inscription on a coin.

**M**  
**MAJOR VARIETY:** A coin of the same date, mint mark and denomination as another, but struck from another pair of dies and having at least the major device added, removed or redesigned.

**MATTE PROOF:** A proof coin for which the planchet is treated in a manner other than polishing. A dull and grainy finish is achieved.

**MAVERICK:** An unidentifiable specimen.

**MEDAL:** A commemorative metal piece in honour of a person or event. Not money.

**MEDALLET:** A small medal.

**MILLED EDGE:** Prior to use of collar dies the edge design was milled onto the edge of the planchet before the minting process. After the introduction of collar dies milling of edges was introduced to thicken the circumferential border of a planchet so that the border ridge or design will be adequately raised when striking takes place (upsetting).

**MINOR VARIETY:** A coin of the same date, mint mark and denomination as another, but struck from another pair of dies and having at least the major device added, removed or redesigned.

**MINT ERROR:** An incorrectly struck or defective coin produced by a Mint.

**MINT LUSTER:** The sheen or bloom on the surface of an uncirculated numismatic object resulting from the centrifugal flow of metal caused by striking with dies. Mint luster or bloom is somewhat frosty in appearance as opposed to the mirror-like smoothness of the field of a Proof.

**MINT MARK:** Letter designation for a branch mint product.

**MOTTO:** A phrase exemplifying an ideal or principle of a nation.

**MULE:** A coin struck from dies not designed to be used together.

**N**  
**NICKEL:** (1) A nearly silver-white hard malleable metallic element commonly used in combination with other metals for coinage. (2) United States and Canadian five-cent pieces.

**NUMISMATICS:** The science, study or collecting of coins, tokens, medals, orders and decorations, paper money and similar objects.

**O**  
**OBVERSE:** The "face-up" side of the coin, regarded as more important than the reverse side and usually bearing the portrait of the monarch.

**OVERDATE:** The date made by an engraver at the mint punching one or more numbers on a previously dated die.

**OVERSTRIKE:** A coin where part of the design, particularly the date, appears over another design or date.

—Insight

**P**  
**PATINA:** A green or brown surface film frequently found on ancient copper and bronze coins caused by oxidation over a long period of time. Also by moisture and certain soils.

**PATTERN:** A proposed coin, prepared officially by the Mint or by the authorized agent of a coin-issuing authority or prepared unofficially by an outside entrepreneur usually for submission to a coin-issuing authority. A pattern may be struck in a variety of metals on a normal or thicker than normal planchet and may bear, either in the die or by counter-mark, some indication of its character, such as the word ESSAI or PROVA. Some patterns, particularly modern ones with the differentiating words referred to, are struck in considerable numbers for presentation or propaganda purposes or with a view to accommodating or exploiting coin collectors.

**PIEFORT:** A piece struck on a planchet twice or more the normal thickness.

**PLANCHET:** The disc of metal or other material on which the dies of the coin, token or medal are impressed; also called blank, disc, flan.

**PROOF:** (1) A piece produced by a technique involving specially prepared dies and planchets and usually special striking, resulting in particular sharpness of detail and a virtually flawless surface. Official U.S. Treasury department language in describing Proof coins is: "...pieces made from carefully selected coin blanks that have been highly polished before being fed to the presses. The dies made solely for this purpose are also highly polished, and are buffed during use. In order to minimize the scratches and abrasions, the coins are hand-fed to a slow-moving press. The slower action assures sharper, more even impressions and makes the design much more distinct. Each coin is struck twice. The finished coins have an almost mirror surface."  
 (2) A bank note or other form of paper money specially printed as a sample or specimen but not intended for circulation. It is often printed on paper other than that used for regularly issued notes.

**R**  
**REDEDGED EDGE:** The result of a minting process which creates vertical serrations on the edge of a coin. This process is performed by a collar die simultaneously with the striking of the faces of the coin.

**RELIEF:** A relief design is one where the lettering and design are raised above the surface of the coin.

**RESTRIKE:** Any coin struck later than the date appearing on the coin.

**REVERSE:** Opposite from obverse. The back or "tails" side of a coin.

**ROTATED DIE:** Dies are positioned and locked on a coining press by means of a key. When these keys come loose, rotation can occur resulting in the next coin being struck with the obverse and reverse dies rotated. Coins struck from rotated dies are errors.

**S**  
**SHIN PLASTER:** A term applied to Continental currency, U.S. fractional currency and sometimes to low denominations of American obsolete paper money, when referring to currency of little or no value.

**SOUVENIR COIN:** A token of a commemorative or promotional character which may purport to have some limited exchange value.

**SPECIMEN:** (1) A coin or bank note prepared often with special care as an example of a given issue. Sometimes, particularly with bank notes, surcharged with "SPECIMEN" or a similar word. (2) A synonym for a numismatic item, e.g., a very rare specimen.

**SPURIOUS:** A false piece made to deceive, often an original creation rather than a copy of a known item. Not genuine; counterfeit, false.

**T**  
**TOKEN:** Usually a piece of durable material appropriately marked and unofficially issued for monetary, advertising, services or other purposes.

**TRADE DOLLAR:** A token used by a municipality primarily as a tourism promotion, and redeemable in most stores in the issuing municipality.

**V**  
**VIGNETTE:** A pictorial element of a bank note design that shades off gradually into the surrounding unprinted paper or background rather than having sharp outlines or a frame.

**W**  
**WIRE EDGE:** Slight flange on coins or medals caused by heavy striking pressure, often characteristic on Proof coins (also KNIFE EDGE). The metal is squeezed up the side of the die faces by the collar die.

**WOODEN NICKELS:** Substitute for coins first used in the 1931-35 depression, having originated in Tenino, Washington. Issued in round or rectangular form and in many denominations. Currently used for advertising and souvenir purposes.

**WORKING DIE:** Die used to strike coins directly as distinguished from a master die or developmental hubs.

**MARCH TORONTO INTERNATIONAL AUCTION HIGHLIGHTS DECIMAL,  
GOLD, PAPER AND ANCIENTS**

The March Toronto International Coin Fair Auction will once again be conducted by Nadin-Davis Auctions of PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1. The catalog, just released, contains over 1200 lots covering the entire numismatic spectrum. Highlights include fine collections of gold coinage, Canadian paper money, historical medals, Roman Republican silver and world coinage.

The auction takes place at the T.I.C.F. in two sessions: Friday, March 22nd at 7:00 p.m., and Saturday March 23rd at 1:30 p.m.

**RARE TOKENS, MEDALS, DECIMAL IN EARLY LOTS**

Session 1 commences with a brief offering of the popular "Canadian trade dollars" and related items. Among rarities in this section are a pair of custom-struck presentation trade dollars with wreath reverses from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, several rare off-metal strikings and a few rare or unique specimen pieces. These are immediately followed by a selection of medals relating to Toronto, the venue of the sale, including the scarce "Toronto Zoo Medal" by celebrated Ontario medallist Dora de Pedery Hunt. Several Numismatic Convention medals, including the rare presentation strikes of several years' C.N.A. Conventions, are included.

**DECIMAL RARITIES ABOUND**

The auction bristles with decimal coins, with over 400 pieces included. While estimates on some lots are as low as \$8, every portion of the numismatic spectrum is catered to. The following highlights are included: 50¢ 1908 and 1911 (both toned specimens), expected to bring \$2600 and 3500 respectively; the first \$1 1949 struck from the new dies by the engraver Thomas Shingles; 5¢ 1921, VG+ (estimate \$2200) and 1925, Choice BU, among the finest known (est. \$1600); 10¢ 1893 Round Top 3, thought to be the finest presently on the market (Abt. EF, est. \$3700), 1-¢ 1875H UNC (est. \$3900), 25¢ 1905 toned UNC (est. \$1250), \$1 1948 Choice BU (est. \$1500-2000), the rare 1965 Specimen set, Newfoundland 1¢ 1872H, Specimen, and 20¢ 1882H, BU.

**GOLD OPENS SESSION 2**

Session two of the auction, on Saturday March 23rd at 1:30 p.m., commences with ancient and modern world gold. Three Roman aurei are followed by British hammered and struck gold, and a miscellany from around the world. Canadian coins return to the spotlight as several groups of five, ten, twenty and one hundred dollar pieces are offered: highlighting this section are an Uncirculated 1914-C sovereign and an uncirculated \$5 1914. A complete set of Newfoundland gold coinage could be bought at this one sale, with several high grade pieces offered, most notably the \$2 1880, notoriously rare, in AU condition (est. \$5000). After a brief offering of British gold several U.S. gold coins are to be sold, including an uncirculated 1893 \$2½, an AU 1910 Indian Head \$10, and a sensational MS-65 \$10 gold (estimate \$5,000). These superb lots precede and should set the scene nicely for the sale of the H Stuart Lowerison paper money collection.

**THE BANKNOTE COLLECTION**

The name of H Stuart Lowerison ("Stu" to his many friends and associates in the syngraphic world) is well-known throughout Canada and particularly in the Maritime Provinces. The death of this fine collector has brought onto the market his exquisite collection of Canadian banknotes, not to mention a superb accumulation of Canadian gold coinage and many related numismatic items.

Mr Lowerison's collection displays fascination with three aspects of banking history: banking in the Maritimes, the sea and ships, and "quality". His collection is remarkable for the consistent high grade of its contents, as for the beautiful vignettes of ships and shipping displayed on so many of the notes chosen to swell its ranks. Particular attention was paid, not only because the owner lived in Fredericton but also in light of their particular concentration on shipping themes, to the Maritime banking institutions.

The auction offerings commence with 12 items from the British Colonial period in Newfoundland (there are further notes from this period cataloged with the chartered banks, mentioned later). Several Newfoundland government cash notes, including a 1906 \$1 in Very Fine, are followed by five examples of the Government of Newfoundland issue of 1912, all of which are better than VF and one of which, the \$1 1920, is uncirculated!

Canadian national issues were collected, most sensibly, largely by major type, with the result that there is no over-burdening of the offerings with minor varieties. However, a few duplicates do enter the listings. An EF 1870 25¢ note starts off the Dominion section, of which the highlights include the following: \$2 1923, purple-brown seal in AU; \$1 1911, Green line, UNC; two examples of the \$4 1902, including one in VF condition; \$4 1900, Very Fine and quite rare, estimated to bring \$1200. Among the Bank of Canada issues are some interesting sets of matched serial numbers up to the \$100 face denomination, and an uncirculated 1935 English \$20 and EF \$25.

Rarities contained in the Chartered section of the collection are too numerous to mention all. Early note of all the "big four" Canadian banks of today are represented a-plenty, as are items from the Bank of British North America, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Merchants Bank of Canada, Merchants Bank of Halifax (\$5 1892 in good VF, exceedingly rare), Molsons Bank, The Bank of P.E.I. (no less than seven notes), La Banque Provinciale du Canada, The Bank of Toronto, the very rare Traders Bank of Canada, the Union Bank of Canada and the Union Bank of Newfoundland. A real highlight will be made of these latter notes, which include an uncirculated \$2 1882 (estimate \$1600), an AU \$10 1889, and an EF \$20 1889 (estimates \$2500 and \$2000 respectively).

The final real thrills of the banknote offerings are issues of the Royal Bank of Canada for Georgetown, a \$20 1938 in VF-EF condition, ex. Spink, and for Port-of-Spain, Trinidad - a \$5 1938, VF-EF. A vignette pull for the earlier of these two notes is offered a little later in the auction, alongside the small cut "sealing" found on the Union Bank of Newfoundland \$10 1889.

While the H Stuart Lowerison collection is not the only great Canadian banknote collection, it is one of the most significant to come onto the market for some years and ranks as one of the most important accumulations in private hands. No doubt many collectors and dealers will be fascinated to watch the results of this trend-setting sale.

#### **NEXT: CANADIAN HISTORICAL MEDALS**

The "Sherbrooke Collection" of Canadian historical medals is

next to cross the auction block, with some 200 lots including fine Governor General Medals, probably the finest collection of medals of the Lieutenant Governors in private hands, medals listed by Jos. LeRoux, and a good assortment of older and recent Canadian medals. Highlights include a rare early silver service medal of the Hudson's Bay Company, a rejected pattern Quebec Lieutenant Governor's medal (6 known), and no less than four Lieutenant Governor medals of New Brunswick, four from British Columbia, three from Ontario and one from the North West Territories.

#### **SUPERB ANCIENTS**

Superb ancient coins are included in the next portion of the sale. A near Mint State tetradrachm of herakleia in Ionia leads off the offerings, with a nice selection of high grade and common Greek, Egyptian and Roman coins being included in the sale. Highlights include a mint state denarius of Pupienus (est. \$2600), and a lovely and diverse collection of Republican denarii, some 50 pieces in all.

#### **SMALL MILITARY SECTION**

The military section of this auction is uncharacteristically small, though the quality of the few items offered is high. A superb group of six medals to an unknown Nazi recipient includes issues from the Reich and from Austria; followed by a specimen striking of the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a superb Queen's South Africa medal to a man wounded at Potgieter's Drift.

#### **WORLD SECTION ROUNDS OUT**

The auction is rounded out by two nice consignments of world coins, as diverse as any, but including of note selections from the "Sands" collection of high-grade early British coinage. VF-EF and better examples of hammered pence of Redwulf, Eanred, Burgred, St Eadmund, Siefred, Cnut, Alfred the Great, Edward the Elder, Eadred, Auehelred, Harold I, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and many later monarchs are included in this section, bound to draw specialists from across the continent. Also of note are a superb Commonwealth Crown and Gothic Crown, and later a most unusual selection of Scottish medals (four in all). The sale ends with a mail bid only section of extremely large and bulky lots, which include jewellery items, ancient, Canadian and world coins, Canadian mint products, tokens and medals and the like.

#### **CATALOGS AVAILABLE**

Catalogs of the magnificent March TICF Sale are available from Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1. The cost is \$3 each, or clients may prefer to subscribe to one year's catalogs at the low price of just \$10 for the remainder of 1985. The next Nadin-Davis auction will be conducted in April in conjunction with the Ontario Numismatic Association's annual convention in Stratford, Ontario.

# Grading coins

Excerpted from the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, the most widely accepted guide to Canadian numismatics.

Early standards for grading Canadian coins that appeared in the first Charlton catalogue in 1952 used terms such as Very Good and Extremely Fine to describe different grades or states of preservation. Since that time grading standards for Canadian coins have been considerably refined.

Following the introduction in 1977 by the American Numismatic Association of a numerical grading system for United States coins, since 1979 the Charlton Standard Catalogue has utilized a similar numerical grading system for Canadian coins listed in this catalogue.

Uncirculated coins can be divided into three major categories:

**MS-70 (Perfect Uncirculated).** MS-70 or Perfect Uncirculated is the finest quality available. Such a coin under 4x magnification will show no bag marks, lines or other evidence of handling or contact with other coins.

A brilliant coin may be described as "MS-70, Brilliant" or "Perfect Brilliant Uncirculated." A lightly toned nickel or silver coin may be described as "MS-70, toned" or "Perfect Toned Uncirculated." Or, in the case of particularly attractive or unusual toning, additional adjectives may be in order such as "Perfect Uncirculated with attractive iridescent toning around the borders."

**Copper and bronze coins:** To qualify as MS-70 or Perfect Uncirculated, a copper or bronze coin must have its full lustre and natural surface colour, and may not be toned brown, olive or any other colour. (Coins with toned surfaces which are otherwise perfect should be described MS-65 as the following text indicates).

**MS-65 (Choice Uncirculated).** This refers to an above average Uncirculated coin which may be brilliant or toned (and described accordingly) and which has fewer bag marks than usual — scattered occasional bag marks on the surface or perhaps one or two very light rim marks.

**MS-60 (Uncirculated).** MS-60 or Uncirculated (typical Uncirculated without any adjectives) refers to a coin which has a moderate number of bag marks on its surface. Also present may be a few minor edge nicks and marks, although not of a serious nature. Unusually deep bag marks, nicks and the like must be described separately. A coin may be either brilliant or toned.

## CIRCULATED COINS

Once a coin enters circulation it begins to show signs of wear. As time goes on the coin becomes

more and more worn until, after a period of many decades, only a few features may be left.

Dr. William H. Sheldon devised a numerical scale to indicate degrees of wear. According to this scale, a coin in condition 1 of "Basal State" is barely recognizable. At the opposite end, a coin touched by even the slightest trace of wear (below MS-60) cannot be called Uncirculated.

While numbers from 1 to 59 are continuous, it has been found practical to designate specific intermediate numbers to define grades. Hence, this text uses the following descriptions and their numerical equivalents:

**Choice About Uncirculated-55.** Abbreviation: AU-55. Only a small trace of wear is visible on the highest points of the coin. As is the case with the other grades here, specific information is listed in the following text under the various types, for wear often occurs in different spots on different designs.

**About Uncirculated-50.** Abbreviation: AU-50. With traces of wear on nearly all of the highest areas. At least half of the original mint lustre is present.

**Choice Extremely Fine-45.** Abbreviation: EF-45. With light overall wear on the coin's highest points. All design details are very sharp. Mint lustre is usually seen only in protected areas of the coin's surface.

**Extremely Fine-40.** Abbreviation: EF-40. With only slight wear but more extensive than the preceding, still with excellent overall sharpness. Traces of mint lustre may still show.

**Choice Very Fine-30.** Abbreviation: VF-30. With light even wear on the surface; design details on the highest points lightly worn, but with all lettering and major features sharp.

**Very Fine-20.** Abbreviation: VF-20. As preceding but with moderate wear on highest parts.

**Fine-12.** Abbreviation: F-12. Moderate to considerable even wear. Entire design is bold. All lettering visible, but with some weaknesses.

**Very Good-8.** Abbreviation: VG-8. Well worn. Most fine details such as hair strands, leaf details, and so on are worn nearly smooth.

**Good-4.** Abbreviation: G-4. Heavily worn. Major designs visible, but with faintness in areas. Other major features visible in outline form without centre detail.

**About Good-3.** Abbreviation: AG-3. Very heavily worn with portions of the lettering, date and legends being worn smooth. The date is barely readable.

While the above general definitions of grades are quite useful for many series, each particular series is best graded by referring to grading details specifically dealing with it. A new grading text is nearing completion. In the meantime it is suggested that the reader use the following brief descriptions of the obverses of the various Canadian series. At the end of these the reader will find details of both obverse and reverse in the grading of the 50-cent series.

TORONTO  
INTERNATIONAL  
COIN FAIR

*Toronto's prestigious coin show.*

January 28, 1985

TO: ALL NUMISMATISTS

I am pleased to invite you to enter a competitive exhibit at the upcoming Spring 1985 TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR.

Attached are the total rules governing the competitive exhibits at the Show to be held at the Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd. West, Toronto, Ontario on March 22 to 24, 1985. Basically, THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS so as to allow you the freedom to put your talent and ideas to the test.

Note that in addition to an attractive participation certificate for ALL exhibitors, special rosettes will be awarded to the best exhibits accompanied by SIZABLE CASH AWARDS!

I look forward to receiving your exhibitor application.

Numismatically yours,



Walter Ciona  
Exhibit Chairman



## EXHIBITOR RULES & REGULATIONS

1. There are no restrictions as to exhibiting rules whatsoever. These include a) the size of cases if exhibitor-supplied, b) the number of cases per entry, c) the number of entries per exhibitor and d) presentation of material (i.e. props such as signs, maps, charts or flags may be placed outside of the exhibit case if the exhibitor assumes responsibility for them). So as to allow you to give vent to your creative ideas, we repeat: **THERE ARE NO EXHIBITING RESTRICTIONS WHATSOEVER!**
2. Set-up time is between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Thursday and between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Friday of the Show weekend.
3. There will be no category system for the judging. All entries are judged against each other for the awarding of cash prizes and plaques.
4. ALL exhibitors will receive an Appreciation Certificate.
5. Judging will be on the basis of the following point system:
 

Eye Appeal	15%
Neatness and Originality	15%
Information conveyed to the viewer	25%
Numismatic material (condition, rarity and completeness)	15%
People's Choice	30%
	100%
6. Judges representing the numismatic hobby and the graphics industry as well as convention-goers will judge exhibits on the following basis:
 

Graphics Representative:	
Eye Appeal	15%
Neatness and Originality	15%
Numismatic Representative:	
Numismatic Information	25%
Numismatic Material (condition, completeness, rarity)	15%
People's Choice	
Judged on the basis of 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Exhibit with the most votes of the general public participating in the judging will be allocated 30%. Runners-up will receive a percentage proportionate to the number of votes received.	30%
	100%
7. Prizes will be awarded as follows:
 

Best exhibit:	\$100.00 in cash plus rosette
First runner-up:	50.00 in cash plus rosette
Second runner-up:	25.00 in cash plus rosette
8. Decision of the judges is final. (The names of the judges will be announced in the numismatic press prior to the Show and in the T.I.C.F. Programme.)
9. Winners will be announced at the Banquet on Saturday evening.
10. Teardown of exhibits will commence at approximately 4:30 p.m. on Sunday.



EXHIBIT APPLICATION

TO: WALTER CIONA
EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN
P.O. BOX 973, STATION "B"
WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO
M2K 2T6

SPACE: [ ] I will need space for \_\_\_ cases total for all my entries. (I understand there are no restrictions as to the number of cases I may enter, in one or more entries.)

CASES: [ ] I am supplying my own display cases. Each case is \_\_\_ " wide x \_\_\_ " deep outside.

[ ] I will need T.I.C.F. to supply \_\_\_ standard size cases (28-1/2" x 16-3/4" inside clear dimensions).

LOCATION: [ ] Because of my ideas in exhibiting, I will definitely need wall space for \_\_\_ cases.

SET-UP: [ ] I expect to set up my displays between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Thursday.

[ ] I expect to set up my displays between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Friday.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: [ ] I confirm that I will be on hand at the Banquet on Saturday evening to accept my cash award and rosette if one of my exhibits is judged in the top three. (It is not compulsory to be present when winners are announced at the Banquet. Rosettes will be placed on the winning exhibits on Sunday.)

SECURITY: [x] Reasonable security measures will be provided throughout the convention. Exhibitors are warned that the presence of security personnel and systems does not guarantee against loss, a policy of insurance or a promise to indemnify in the event of loss by fire, theft or otherwise.

PLEASE PRINT: NAME \_\_\_\_\_
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

## TWO SHOWS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION SET 1985 SCHEDULES

Collectors living in or near Ottawa, or visiting Canada's national capital region, will have plenty of opportunity to visit local coin shows throughout 1985.

The Central Ottawa Coin Show, held at the Hotel Roxborough downtown at the intersection of Metcalfe and Laurier Streets, will be held once each month on the last Sunday of each calendar month. Dates so far confirmed are thus January 27, February 24, March 31, April 28, May 26 and June 30 for the first half of the year. The bourse features dealers specializing in everything from Canadian coins to world type and ancient coins. A limited amount of bourse space is available for some dates: interested dealers may contact Paul Nadin-Davis, the show's organizer, at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1.

The Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association will be holding their monthly show at the Nepean Sportsplex in the town of Nepean, which borders on the City of Ottawa to the West. This show will be held on the second Sunday of each month, and features stamp as well as coin dealers.

Opening hours to the general public are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for both shows, and out-of-town guests can always expect a special welcome from show organizers. The City of Ottawa Coin Club meets the fourth Monday of each month at the National Archives Building on Wellington Street, commencing at 7:30 p.m. Again, visitors are always very welcome.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Association News:

### MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will appear in the MARCH 1985 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST.

1245 BENJAMIN MATTHEWS, 24 ADMIRAL RD., KITCHENER, ONT., N2M 1R1

1246 ANDRE FECTEAU, 694 DES MELEZES, STE-FOY, P.Q., G1X 3C7

BRUCE RASZMANN  
Membership Chairman

RESULTS OF THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVES OFFICES of the  
ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION for the years of 1985 - 1987.

PRESIDENT..... ROY HOLLINGSHEAD  
1st VICE..... KEN WILMOT  
2nd VICE..... Vacant  
SECRETARY..... TOM MASTERS  
TREASURER..... BRUCE RASZMANN  
DIRECTORS.....AREA.. 1a T.KOSZTALUK  
                                  1b STELLA HODGE  
  
                                  2 CHAS LAISTER  
  
                                  3 B. VOADEN  
  
                                  4 B. FLETCHER  
  
                                  5 T. KENNEDY  
  
                                  6 WES HAM  
  
                                  7 WALLY CIONA  
  
                                  8 EDWIN KEETCH  
  
                                  9 LEN FLETCHER  
  
                                  10 R. ALBERT

Presented by H. Burke, Nomination Chairman for 1985-87 Executive  
of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

# Old stocks may be worth thousands

A 66-year-old Toronto woman received a rather pleasant surprise when she learned that some old Marconi Wireless Telegraph of Canada stock certificates she thought were worthless were in fact worth \$11,500.

"They were bought by her grandfather about 1914 and left to her by her father," says Micheline Masse, founder-president of the Stock Market Information Service Inc. of Montreal. "She contacted me wanting to know their worth and was delightfully surprised."

The woman was one of many who often lose track of their holdings' values.

For example, Marconi Wireless Telegraph changed its name in 1925 to Canadian Marconi. Every year, more than 6,000 companies change name either through mergers, takeovers or amalgamations, Masse says. Shareholders, unaware of what happened, find it next to impossible to trace their securities.

In other instances, when companies go out of business or declare bankruptcy, there often are liquidation funds left available to the unsuspecting security holders.

Furthermore, certificates can have value as collectibles because of the popularity of scripophily (the art of collecting old certificates) as a hobby.



**STASIA EVASUK**

**Age of reason**

"Who knows how many old stock certificates are lying fallow in the Toronto area?" Masse wonders.

A University of Montreal graduate, Masse began collecting old stock certificates in 1964 for their design and beautiful engraving, with the intention of papering a wall in her living room.

"Out of curiosity," she says, "I decided to research a few of them and see if they were indeed worthless. One stock certificate had a value of \$5,000."

Ever since, she has been a "stock sleuth."

What started as a hobby turned into a full-time responsibility. Twenty years later, Masse is the head of an established company with a staff of analysts, researchers, secretarial personnel and an office equipped with the latest computers. One wall of her office is papered with old worthless stocks and bonds, although some

are worth money as collectors' items.

Extensive travel has helped Masse form a world-wide network of researchers. And knowledge of five languages — English, French, Spanish, Italian, German — allows her to research companies almost anywhere in the world.

"Musty old stocks found in grandpa's attic or in aunt Millie's tin box often reveal themselves to be stores of unsuspected treasures," Masse says. "Our job is to determine their worth."

Her love of old stocks grew through the years and influenced her in co-founding the Canadian Chapter of the Bond and Share Society, a club for collectors of old stock certificates.

Masse can be contacted by writing to the Stock Market Information Service Inc., P.O. Box 120, Station "K", Montreal, Que., H1N 3K9, 514-256-9487.



**Michelle Masse:** Founder of Montreal stock information service helps trace old stocks and find their true value. One woman learned that stocks she thought were valueless were worth \$11,500.

# SHOW AND BOURSE

## CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

Roxborough Hotel,  
Downtown Ottawa, Ontario  
10 a.m to 4 p.m.

information....

R. Paul-Nadin-Davis  
Box 95, Stn. "A",  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
K1N 8V1 (613-235-1916.

FEBRUARY 24, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

MARCH 31, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

APRIL 28, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

MAY 26, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

JUNE 30, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

MARCH 9, 1985  
NORTH YORK CCIN CLUB  
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW

North York Community Hall  
Yonge Street, North York, Ont.  
9:300 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

APRIL 13, 1985  
HAMILTON COIN CLUB

Firestone War Veterans Hall  
67 Kenilworth Ave. N.,  
Hamilton, Ontario  
see enclose notice.

APRIL 19-21, 1985

## THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



LOOKING AHEAD TO 1985

HOST CLUB  
O. N. A. CONVENTION 1975  
"Where Hospitality Began"

HOST CLUB - O.N.A. CONVENTION - 1985  
OUR SILVER ANNIVERSARY

"HOW SWEET IT IS"

We hope to see you then.

MAY 4, 1985  
OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB  
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW  
OSHAWA CENTRE

SEPTEMBER 28, 1985  
OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB  
25th ANNIVERSARY COIN SHOW

For information...  
Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario,  
L1H 7L1

# WORLD COIN WEEK

APRIL 21 - 28, 1985

"Numismatics: Open the Door With Books"  
General Co-ordinator: Mayor L.H. Scoop Lewry, P.O. Box 1982,  
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Canada S6H 7N7

# Ontario Numismatic Association

## 23rd Annual

# Convention & Coin Show



The Victorian Inn, Romeo Street  
Stratford

## APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985

25 DOOR PRIZES

- Bourse
- Displays
- Auction
- Delegates Meeting
- Free Tours
- Banquet

---

**Day Admission \$1.00      —      Pre-Registration \$10.00**

---

*Stratford*  
*"Return to  
Hospitality"*



For information, write:  
**Stratford Coin Club**  
**Box 262**  
**Stratford, Ontario**  
**N5A 6T1**

# METRO TORONTO COIN EXHIBITION



Featuring:

\*\*\*\*\* 25 MAJOR ONTARIO DEALERS \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* FREE \*\*\*\*\*

AUTHENTICATION, GRADING,  
AND EVALUATION SERVICES

\*\*\*\*\* SPECIAL SEMINARS \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* DOWNTOWN LOCATION \*\*\*\*\*

to be held at:

Bond Place Hotel

65 Dundas St. E

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 24

SUNDAY APRIL 28

SUNDAY JUNE 23

SUNDAY JULY 28

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 22

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 10:00am to 4:30pm

For further information, please contact Ingrid K. Smith: (416)920-6461  
P.O. Box 865 Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K1

METROPOLITAN TORONTO  
COIN EXHIBITIONS

at the  
BOND PLACE HOTEL in Downtown Toronto  
65 Dundas Street East ( at Bond St.)  
Off Yonge St. at the Dundas TTC Subway

Sunday February 24      Sunday April 28      Sunday June 23

Sunday July 28                      Sunday September 22

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC    10:00am to 4:30pm

Finally...at last...a monthly coin show in Toronto and one with a difference! Visit us. You will be impressed. A show designed with the collector's interests in mind.

Presenting a comprehensive exhibition staffed by professionals and operated in an informal and friendly surrounding. You can buy or sell. If you wish to do neither, then visit our EXPERTS BOOTH. Get some numismatic opinions, answers to your questions, or tell us what's on your numismatic mind.

Admission Adults - \$1.00 and all children under 12 and senior citizens are free.  
Admission refundable against any numismatic purchase over \$10.00.

Exhibits Twenty-five booths featuring Canadian coins and banknotes, tokens, trade dollars, US coins and banknotes, foreign coins, ancients, and militaria.  
Professionals on hand include:

LONDON COIN CENTRE, M.K. FINDLAY, K.L. COINS, RANDY WEIR, ACTION COINS, ALPINE STAMP & COINS, BOB ARMSTRONG COINS, SILVER DOLLARS REG'D, SARNIA COIN MART, PROOF POSITIVE, ROSS D. KING, SIMCOE NUMISMATICS, J&D COIN SHOP, WM.S. GRANT COINS, CHRISTINA & INGRID SMITH, LONDINIUM.

Experts Booth Visit this unique booth and learn from the experts. Qualified staff will offer the following services at no charge during Show hours:

- coin grading
- authentication of coins
- coin attribution
- coin evaluations
- browse through our extensive literature display
- learn how to store and protect your coins
- find out what coins are good long term investments

Meet the Press In attendance will be:

BOB AARON - coin columnist for the Toronto Star and Canadian Coin News.  
BRIAN CORNWELL - grading and rare coin columnist for the Canadian Coin News  
and Price Trends Editor for the Canadian Coin News.

Special Seminars Review our plans to hold seminars in Toronto on GRADING, COIN INVESTMENT, and COIN AUTHENTICATION.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THESE ACTIVITIES: Write Ingrid Smith, Box 865, Adelaide Street P.O., Toronto Ontario M5C 2K1 or call (416) 920-6461.

COME VISIT US!!

MARCH 30th., 1985  
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S  
ANNUAL SHOW  
Peterborough Square  
(Downtown Peterborough)  
360 Geerge Street, North.  
Admission Free = Free Parking

ADDL. INFO.... DAVE CALL  
Upr 219 Simcoe Street,  
Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 2H6  
Telephone... 705-748-3625

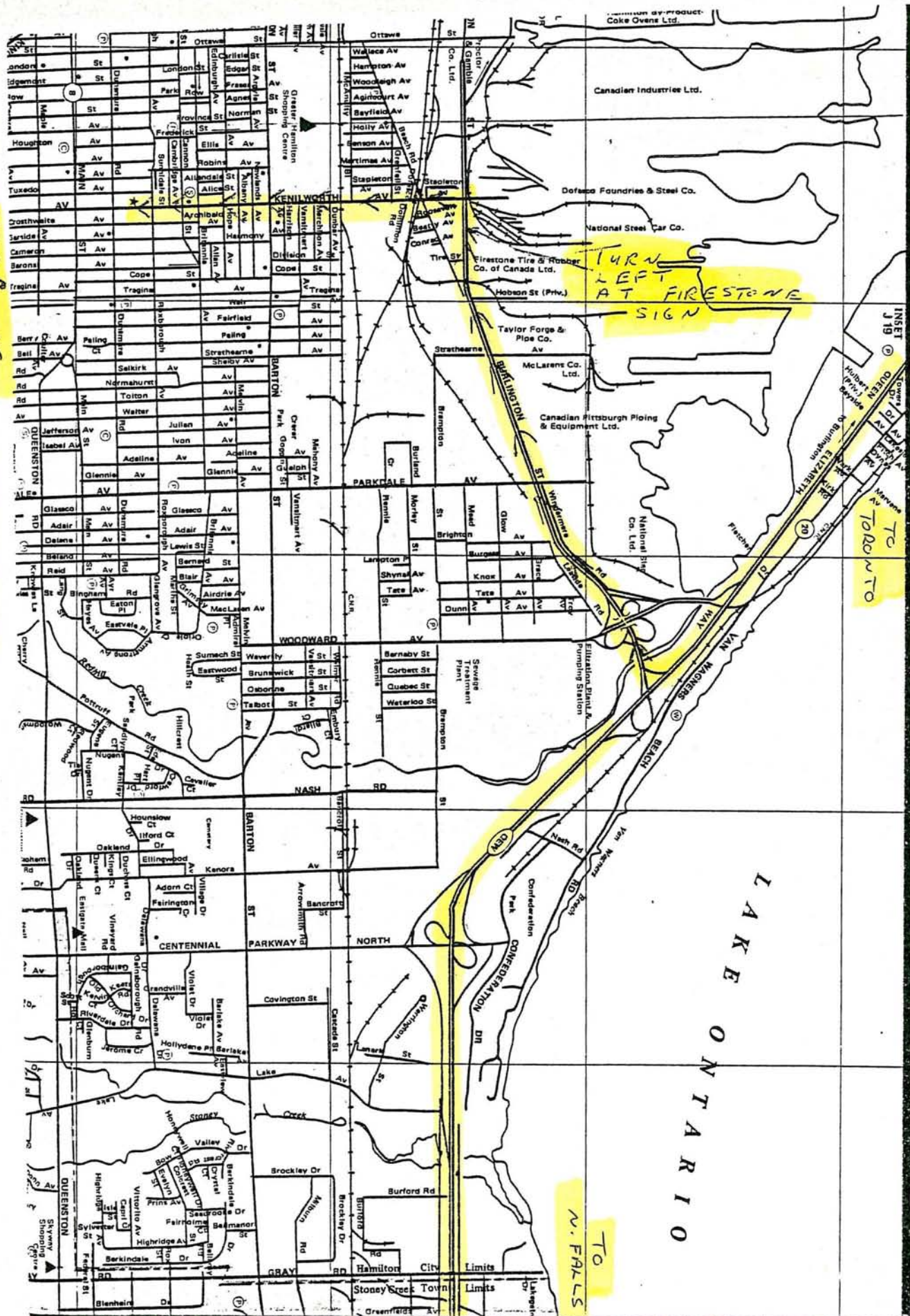
\*\*\*\*\*

MAY 4th, 1985  
REXDALE, ONTARIO.

THISTLETOWN COIN & STAMP CLUB'S  
ANNUAL COIN & STAMP SHOW  
Albion Public Library  
1515 Albion Road.  
INFO... Bob Porter  
P.O. Box 1143, Sta "B",  
Westcn, Ontario, M9L 2R8.

\*\*\*\*\*

STAIR IS  
67 KENILWORTH AVE N.



11  
12  
13  
14  
15



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

VOLUME 24

MARCH 1985

PAGE 46

1983-1985

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents:

R.R. Rekofski (1962-65)  
I.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)  
B.R. Watt (1977-81)  
F.C. Jewett (1981-83)

\*Deceased

### PRESIDENT

Stella Hodge

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

R. Hollingshead

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

K. Wilmot

### SECRETARY

T. Masters

### TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP

Bruce H. Raszmann

### MAILING ADDRESS

Box 33, Waterloo,  
Ontario, N2J 3Z6

### DIRECTORS

AREA 1a H. Whitfield  
1b I. Kosztaluk  
2 C.B. Laister  
3 R. Voaden  
4 B. Fletcher  
5a Wm. Gordon  
5b Tom Kennedy  
6 W. Ham  
7 W. Ciona  
8 E. Keetch  
9 I.B. Fletcher  
10 R. Albert

### HEAD JUDGE

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

### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

C.B. Laister  
No 3 Highway  
Tillsonburg,  
Ontario, N4G 3J1

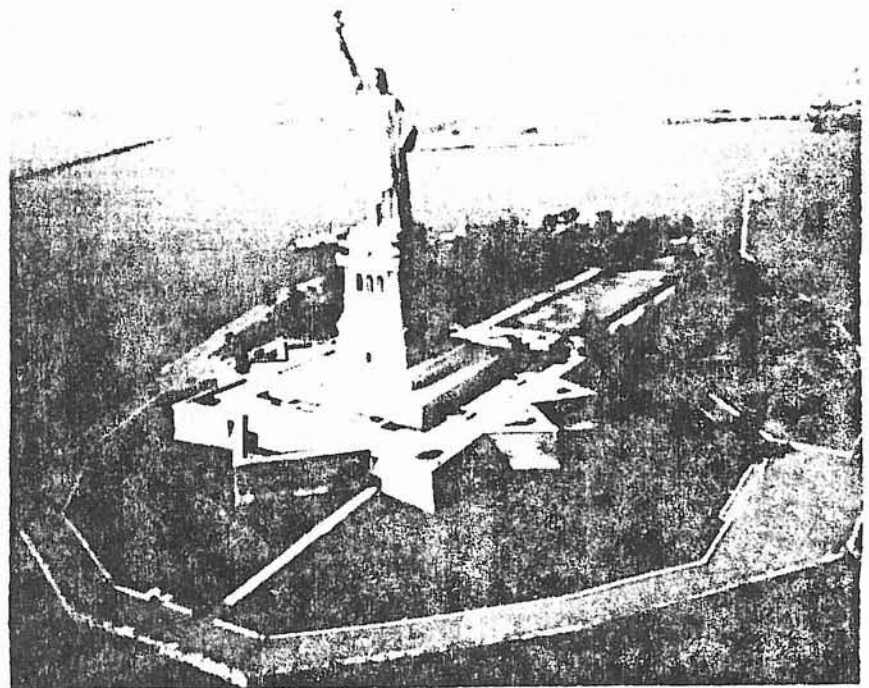
### EDITOR

Bruce R. Watt  
1153 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### LIBRARIAN

T. Masters  
823 Van Street,  
London, Ontario,  
N5Z 1M8

## SUBJECT OF THE NEXT U.S. COMMEMORATIVE COIN



story inside

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. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,  
P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.

STATUE OF LIBERTY COMMEMORATIVE COIN

Legislation authorizing the minting and sale of coins in commemoration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty was introduced by Chairman Frank Annunzio (D-IL.), of the House Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee.

The sale of gold, silver and copper-nickel coins will raise up to \$137.5 million to help pay for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

"The Statue of Liberty symbolizes the promise of America," said Annunzio. "It holds the promise of a new life: to the oppressed, freedom; to the tired, comfort; to the homeless, shelter. America's wealth is its rich ethnic diversity. America is composed of many small communities, each distinguished from the other by language, religion and nationality. Despite the great diversity, there are common values: a love for freedom, a sense of justice, and a passionate regard for liberty. The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island symbolize these virtues."

Both the Statue of Liberty and the immigration facilities on Ellis Island are in dire need of repair. The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation has planned to spend \$230 million for the restoration of these two symbols of America.

Sale of the coins could raise up to \$137.5 million. Three different coins are authorized by the bill. Up to one half million gold coins containing a quarter ounce of gold; ten million traditional silver dollars containing over three-quarter ounces of silver; and up to 25 million copper-nickel half dollars can be minted.

The gold coins would commemorate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty in 1986. The silver dollars would be emblematic of the use of Ellis Island as a gateway for immigrants to America. The half dollar would honor the contributions of immigrants to America.

At current market prices, the gold should cost purchasers under \$150; the silver coins about \$20; and the half dollars about \$6. These prices include a surcharge of \$35 on each gold coin; \$7 on each silver coin; and \$2 on each half dollar; with the funds going to restoration and renovation of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, and to establish an endowment to assure the continued upkeep and maintenance of these historic monuments.

The coins would be sold directly to the public by the United States Mint and would also be available through Federally-insured banks, savings and loans and credit unions that wished to carry them for sale.

"The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island will stand for generations as testament to the American immigration story. Children and grandchildren will be able to go and literally walk in the footsteps of their ancestors. When President Grover Cleveland accepted the Statue of Liberty, he made the following promise: 'we will not forget that liberty has here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected.' With this legislation we will keep that promise," concluded Annunzio.



A college professor appeared before his class one day with his face badly cut and patched here and there with adhesive tape.

"What on earth happened to you?" inquired a student.

"I was shaved today," explained the professor, "by a man who was graduated summa cum laude from Harvard, speaks several languages and is an outstanding authority on French history."

"Good grief!" the student exclaimed. "If he's so highly educated, how come he's a barber?"

"He isn't," sighed the professor. "I shaved myself."

G. MAASS, J.P.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN BANKS AND BANK NOTES:

During January 1950 the 10 Canadian chartered banks paid over to the Bank of Canada the balances outstanding in their note circulation accounts as at December 31st, 1949 and from then on the Bank of Canada became liable for all notes of the chartered banks still in the hands of the public, amounting to \$ 13,302,046.60.

That brought to a close the chapter of private bank notes in Canada. It had started with the first notes of the Canada Bank on August 10th, 1792 and the last issue by the Royal Bank of Canada on January 2nd, 1943, which was quickly withdrawn from circulation, as all private bank notes were supposed to have been stopped by December 31st, 1942. The January 2nd, 1943 was just a printing error as all previous issues, with exception of the 1933 issue, were always issued on January 2nd.

By January 1960 36% of the outstanding notes were redeemed leaving a total of \$ 8,518,722.-- and in the next seven years only a further 2½% were redeemed and only very few notes since then. So appr. \$ 8,100,000.-- nominal value of private chartered bank notes are officially in collections like the Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection, other collections or with coin dealers, or in some forgotten safety deposit boxes, which is very unlikely.

Let us figure this out. The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money lists altogether 1.533 different chartered bank notes, which have a nom. value of \$ 30,696.--. That means the average nom Value per note is appr. \$20.--. Now a stack of 100 new \$ 20.-- at a Value of \$ 2.000.-- is appr. 1" thick. Used bills would take more space. \$ 8,100,000.-- in \$ 20.-- new bills would have a height of appr. 337 feet or appr. 1/2 the height of the Place Ville Marie. The Bank of Canada made a good deal. It is generally agreed upon that less than 10% of the \$ 8,100,000.-- nom. Value chartered bank bills are still in existence. The greatest part were destroyed in fires; demolitions of buildings, where cash had been hidden and don't let us forget the involvement in two world wars and other catastrophies.

Considering all these facts and especially the realization that i.e. a \$ 20.-- bill around 1900, or still more before that date, had a tremendous purchasing power at that time and is also reflected in the high numismatic value being paid for these bills by collectors to-day.

The history of Canadian Banks is extremely interesting and let us forget to-day all the spurious and fraudulent undertakings, merchant issues etc and just stick to officially chartered banks and their officially issued notes, which are for most of them the only reminder, that they have ever existed.

The history of banking has been divided generally into 8 categories according to the economic conditions in Canada:

- 1) Prior to 1800 - Arrival of the United Empire Loyalists.
- 2) 1800 to 1825 - Beginning of English & Scottish immigration, particularly after the Napoleonic wars because of the industrial depression in England.  
Commencement of Canal building and heavy settlement in Upper Canada.  
Beginning of the timber export trade.
- 3) 1826 to 1850 - Immigration of the Irish to North America.  
The Union of Upper & Lower Canada 1841.
- 4) 1851 to 1867 - The first important railway building.  
General prosperity through trade with Britain in timber stimulated by needs of the Crimean War.  
Reciprocity with the U.S.A. carried on into the civil war.  
A golden age of Canada's prosperity. Confederation.
- 5) 1868 to 1900 - Post Confederation period. Building of the C.P.R. and settlement of the west.
- 6) 1901 to 1914 - Building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways. European immigration; opening of western provinces. Outbreak of WW 1.
- 7) 1914 to 1942 - Canada's growth stimulated by two world wars.  
Different banking policy.
- 8) Since 1943 - All notes only issued by Bank of Canada.

In the first group only "The Canada Banking Company" made its appearance, only proof is a 5/- note in the Bank of Commerce collection, now I believe in the Bank of Canada collection. This Bank did not exist for any length of time and there are notes from 1792 under the name of "CANADA BANK" by it, however, no records about this bank beyond 1792.

In Group 2, the Montreal Bank established in 1817 issued notes and then on July 22, 1822 changed into the Bank of Montreal.  
The Quebec Bank, Quebec. 1818  
The Bank of Canada, Montreal - 1818  
The "Pretended" Bank of Upper Canada, KINGSTON -1819 folded 1822.  
The Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.-1820  
The Bank of Upper Canada, York - 1821  
The Halifax Banking Company, HALIFAX - 1825  
The Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews N.B. - 1825

These nine Banks were the so called pioneers in Banking in Canada.

Let us understand what had happened in Canada from 1790 to 1825. As example we take Upper Canada where the population was 10.000 in 1790 and 150.000 by 1825 and 450.000 by 1840.

Consequently in Group 3 for the period 1826 to 1850 a great boom in banking developed.

19 new banks were created, and 750,000 immigrants arrived half of them Irish.

The competition in banking became earnest. In 1831 "The Bank of Canada" (no connection with the present Bank of Canada) closed, and its business was taken over by its rival the Bank of Montreal. However, The Bank of Montreal did not accept the obligations of the former Bank of Canada and the notes are therefore non-redeemable to-day.

A similar situation had existed with the "Pretended" Bank of Upper Canada in Kingston, which could not compete with its rival "The Bank of Upper Canada" in York and had folded in 1822. However, banking was urgently needed in Kingston, and a new bank "The Commercial Bank of the Midland District" was opened in 1832. Allow me to forget the time periods for a few moments and see what happened to this bank. It changed its name to "The Commercial Bank of Canada" in 1856, amalgamated with "The Merchant Bank of Canada" in 1868 and was bought by "The Bank of Montreal" in 1922. All the bank notes, starting with "The Commercial Bank of the Midland District" to "The Bank of Montreal" are redeemable to-day by the Bank of Canada, they all issued notes, and the total of all the outstanding notes were declared by "The Bank of Montreal" with the payment in Jan. 1950.

Similar situations followed with all the major chartered banks, as we know them to-day. Time does not allow me to list them all.

It should be mentioned here for the bank note collectors that in the period 1826 to 1850 i.e. mainly between 1837 and 1839 the so called spurious banks domiciled in Lower and Upper Canada appeared and vanished. They were mainly operated from the U.S. and issued worthless Canadian notes, similar in appearance to the chartered bank notes, and left considerable quantities of worthless paper in the hands of the final holders - funny, as it appears - chiefly by American citizens.

In the 4th period 1851 - 1867, 33 new banks were created. A time of prosperity, but just before Confederation the failure of "The Bank of Upper Canada" in 1866 was a real disaster. The bank notes were worthless and are non-redeemable to-day. That failure brought new banking laws, fully enforced since 1881 and no note-holder has suffered one dollar's loss by failure of a Canadian chartered bank since.

In the 5th period 1868 - 1900, 25 new banks were created and in the 6th period 1901 - 1914, 11, all issued notes above the nom. value of \$ 4.--, as required by law, with guaranteed secured deposits.

In the 7th period 1914 - 1942 only 1 new chartered bank was created.

Compared with other countries in the world Canada has been blessed with a very secure bank note system. Until 1881 the Canadian Bankers Association estimates the total loss to the public at \$ 300,000.-- prior to 1867 and \$ 300,000.-- from 1867 to 1881, and if any of these notes should suddenly still reappear they will have a tremendous numismatic value, and all government issued bills are still valid. Very few countries in the world can boast about such a record.

Come on and let us find part of the missing 300 feet high stack of bills still unaccounted for.

CHARTERED BANKS IN OPERATION AT THE EVE OF CONFEDERATION: 1867PROVINCE OF CANADA:

Bank of Montreal	Montreal
Quebec Bank	Quebec
The Commercial Bank of Canada	Kingston
The City Bank	Montreal
The Gore Bank	Hamilton
Bank of British North America	Montreal
La Banque du Peuple	Montreal
The Niagara District Bank	St. Catherines
The Molsons Bank	Montreal
The Bank of Toronto	Toronto
The Ontario Bank	Boumanville
The Eastern Township Bank	Sherbrooke
La Banque Nationale	Montreal
La Banque Jacques Cartier	Montreal
The Merchants Bank	Montreal
The Royal Canadian Bank	Toronto
Union Bank of Lower Canada	Quebec
The Mechanics Bank	Montreal
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	Toronto

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Bank of New Brunswick	Saint John
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	Saint John
The St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen
People's Bank of New Brunswick	Fredericton

NOVA SCOTIA:

The Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth
The People's Bank of Halifax	Halifax
Union Bank of Halifax	Halifax
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax

In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, territories which did not enter Confederation along with the Provinces mentioned above, chartered banking was also being carried on at that time: in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island by a few banks operating under local charters, and in British Columbia by the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia, both operating under charters by the United Kingdom.

<u>CANADIAN CHARTERED BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING:</u>		<u>MAY, 1974</u>
THE BANK OF MONTREAL		\$ 1,560,702.--
The Bank of British North America		215,212.--
The Commercial Bank of Canada		9,133.--
The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth		1,099.--
The Merchants Bank of Canada		328,502.--
The Molsons Bank		129,103.--
The Peoples Bank of Halifax		1,123.--
The Peoples Bank of New Brunswick		10,509.--
		<u>\$ 2,255,383</u>
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE		
The Canadian Bank of Commerce		1,425,323.50
The Imperial Bank of Canada		450,615.--
The Bank of British Columbia		48,797.--
The Bank of Hamilton		125,737.--
Barclays Bank (Canada)		18,605.--
The Eastern Townships Bank		38,660.--
The Halifax Banking Company		4,597.18
The Merchants Bank of P.E.I.		8,764.--
The St. Lawrence Bank		945.--
The Standard Bank of Canada		121,065.--
The Sterling Bank of Canada		18,825.--
The Western Bank of Canada		7,505.--
The Weyburn Security Bank		15,435.--
		<u>\$ 2,284,873</u>
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA		
The Commercial Bank of Windsor		1,314,028.--
The Crown Bank of Canada		3,324.07
The Merchants Bank of Halifax		3,325.--
The Northern Bank		10,596.65
The Northern Crown Bank		3,755.--
The Quebec Bank		37,307.25
The Traders Bank of Canada		57,394.--
The Union Bank of Canada		39,219.25
The Union Bank of Halifax		261,520.50
United Empire Bank of Canada		17,421.52
		1,170.--
		<u>\$ 1,749,061</u>
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA		
La Banque Jacques Cartier		130,087.50
		4,108.--
		<u>\$ 134,195</u>
THE TORONTO DOMINION BANK		
The Bank of Toronto		376,841.--
The Dominion Bank		253,691.50
		<u>\$ 630,532</u>
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE		
Banque d'Hochelaga		195,970.--
La Banque Nationale		99,062.50
		73,064.50
		<u>\$ ( 295,032</u>
		<u>\$ 73,064</u>
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA		
The Bank of New Brunswick		569,097.42
The Bank of Ottawa		32,180.--
The Metropolitan Bank		94,645.50
The Summerside Bank		10,535.--
The Union Bank of P.E.I.		43.--
		8,969.76
		<u>\$ 715,470</u>
Redeemable by the Bank of Canada:		<u>\$ 8,137,613</u>
		=====

CANADIAN CHARTERED BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING: MAY. 1974

DEFUNCT BANKS:

La Banque du Peuple	\$ 7,944.--
La Banque St. Jean	1,847.23
La Banque de St. Hyacinthe	4,401.--
The Bank of Vancouver	3,376.54
La Banque Ville Marie	5,808.82
The Bank of Yarmouth	787.82
The Commercial Bank of Manitoba	5,897.20
The Farmers Bank of Canada	1,883.54
The Home Bank of Canada	35,027.46
Banque Internationale du Canada	1,449.35
The St. Stephen's Bank	11,066.67
The Sovereign Bank of Canada	8,664.44
	<u>\$ 88,154.07</u>

Also redeemable by the Bank of Canada: \$ 88,154.07  
=====

The Ontario Bank (as of Dec.31st,1959) \$ 62,545.--  
 Redeemable by the Royal Trust Company: \$ 62,545.--  
=====

\*\*\*\*\*

## Canada plans 11 coins for '88 Olympics

The first Canadian coin to commemorate the 1988 Winter Olympic Games in Calgary is scheduled for September, although the Canadian Senate has not yet approved the bill authorizing 10 issues of different \$20 silver coins.

In addition the annual issue of the \$100 22-karat gold coin will feature an Olympic theme in 1987.

Olympic Winter Games coin program will be very successful and will generate substantial revenues to support athletes worldwide.

Designs for Canadian coins are selected by a committee of persons familiar with coin designs who select choices from designs solicited from all over Canada.

RCM officials said plans for the 1988 Olympic coin program have been based on the results of extensive research conducted in Canada, the United States, Europe, and the Far East. They noted that more than 15,000 people were surveyed, including coin collectors and non-collectors alike. Participants were asked numerous questions to determine their interest in the 1988 Winter Olympics, their views on the appropriateness of supporting the Games through coin revenues, and their buying interests based on a full description of the proposed issues.

SOMETHING FOR OUR STAMP COLLECTORS

GARFIELD



## DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Roit, Assistant Editor, Stratford Coin Club

This month let us compare the two-dollar bank notes of Canada and the United States.

CANADA:

Issued by the Bank of Canada, the two-dollar banknote bears a likeness of Queen Elizabeth II on the right and the national coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada on the left. This shield signifies its citizens' loyalty to the countries of their ancestors, while also including Canada's national symbol, the red maple leaf, in a cluster in the lowest portion. The gold lion, Union Flag and the silver unicorn holding the flag of Old France acknowledge Canada's dual political and linguistic heritage. The arms also include the inscription A Mari Usque Ad Mare (From Sea to Sea).

The note's reverse depicts Eskimos fishing. Canada is a leading source of fish and fish-related products. The banknote is without watermarks and is inscribed in both English and French.

The world's second largest country, Canada is so extensive that there are seven time zones within its borders. Most Canadians live in the south, leaving about 39 percent of the country unsettled. Canada leads the world in the value of her mineral exports and is the fourth largest exporter of agricultural products. Forests cover much of the country, making Canada a leading exporter of wood products and the world's largest exporter of newsprint.

UNITED STATES:

The two-dollar banknote was issued by the United States in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of American independence. The portrait of Thomas Jefferson which appears on the obverse is thought to have been inspired by a work painted in the early 19th century by the great American artist Gilbert Stuart. Jefferson, the third President of the United States, was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The reverse design bears John Trumbull's famous painting "The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia." The painting depicts the signing of the document which gave birth to a new nation.

The two-dollar denomination, originally created by the Second Continental Congress, was revived as part of the United States Bicentennial celebration. The large number "2," displayed in each corner of the banknote, served as an appropriate and constant reminder of two centuries of American independence.

On June 11, 1776 the Second Continental Congress appointed Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston to prepare a document proclaiming American Independence. Jefferson wrote the document which was adopted by Congress on July 4. The original copy of the Declaration is on display at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

# NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

## POLISH AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

### MINUTES OF THE P.A.N.A. MEETING OF Dec.13,1984.

The meeting was called to order by President Arthur Marquart at 7:50 PM. with 19 members in attendance. Minutes of the November 8, 1984 meeting were read by Secretary Chester Schafer. Motioned by Ted Sokolowski, seconded by Albert Szabat that they be accepted as read.

**CORRESPONDENCE:** President Marquart stated that we received many letters with Christmas greetings. He singled out Dr. Andrzej Szlachcic of Buffalo University. A reply was received from numismatist R. Blochowicz of Lowicz, Poland, regarding what parts he needs for his wheelchair. As these parts are quite costly and PANA is not in a position to purchase them, the matter will be turned over to the Polish American Congress or other agencies that provide this sort of help. Napoleon Zbyszewski will take care of this matter and he will give us a report in the near future.

**ENGINEERS' BANQUET:** PANA participated in the Polish American Engineers 50-th Anniversary Banquet on December 2, 1984, honoring our member Lou Koncza and Francis Wolosewick. Many PANA members attended the banquet and our best wishes were extended in their souvenir program book.

**P.A.N.A. BULLETIN:** Vice President Bob Grant recently purchased a computer and he offered to make up our labels to use in the future bulletin mailings.

Treasurer Jack Gumowski reported that the Christmas Cards printed by PANA were completely sold out (it was 20 sets for \$4.00 each). This way we cover the price of printing of 500 Christmas Cards and some mailing cost.

**The Chopin medal,** designed by Leon Kawecki, will be minted by Medallic Arts, Danbury, Conn. They will start production in February or March of 85. The silver .999, dia:2 and 3/4 of an inch, in the presentation case will cost about \$185.00, and bronze \$35.00. Pre-Sale to members at reduced prices might be available.

President Marquart requested that at our January meeting members attending should bring material for sale or exchange. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Tadeusz Melobradek, member of the Polish Parachute Brigade Association in Chicago, who spoke on the Polish Parashutist Brigade's remarkable participation in World War II. In a very interesting discussion, which followed, other guests added their comments.

Our member Stanley Naj spoke then on numismatic information he obtained from old programs of Chicago's Polonia.

As there was no other business brought forth, motioned by Danuta Szymulanski and seconded by Edward Blicharski that we adjourn.

### MINUTES OF THE P.A.N.A. MEETING OF Jan,10,1985.

The meeting was called to order by President Arthur Marquart at 7:50 PM. The President dispensed with the reading of the minutes from the December 13, 1984 meeting as they were published in the January PANA Bulletin.

The Secretary read applications for membership from Dr. L.V. KOSINSKI of Aiken, SC.; Paul POLANSKI of Chula Vista, CA.; and Stanislaw KUPOLSKI of London, Ontario, Canada. Motioned by Rudolf Dettlaff and seconded by Leon Wlodarski that they be accepted as members.

**CORRESPONDENCE:** A letter was read from Mr. Don Pearlman, Coordinator and the Chairman of the Chicago International Coin Fair, March 15, 16, 17, 1985 (Friday, Saturday and Sunday), at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago. He extended an invitation to us to have our meeting on Saturday, March 16th at 2:00 P.M. in a large meeting room as last year.

The president stated that we could use greater publicity for this event. Bob Grant suggested we have more numismatic display and a flea market.

A letter was read from Rev. H. Marcinkiewicz, Curator of the Jasna Gora Archives in Czestochowa, Poland regarding the receipt of 40 color slides taken at a treasurer exhibition of the Pope John Paul II in Art Institute in Chicago last year.

Another letter from Mr. Anaszewicz of the American Numismatic Junior Club requesting for the exchange of speakers at the future meetings. The president will reply regarding some future arrangements.

**POPPEX 85:** Chester Schafer informed the members that the Polpex Annual Stamp & Coin Exhibition will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 23-24 at the Polish Highlanders Hall, 4808 S. Archer Ave. in Chicago.

P.A.N.A. is invited to provide the numismatic display. The stage area in the hall will be devoted to this display. As P.A.N.A. does not have an annual exhibition, Mr. Schafer urged that more members participate by preparing showcases of their own. The theme of the Polpex is the 75-th Anniversary of Polish Scouting. Scouts will help in setting up the frames and easels, and by exhibiting in a special Scout section.

The Beeba Banquet will be held Saturday, March 23rd at 7 P.M. A three-course family style dinner with champagne is to be served. After dinner, an award presentation program will be held with entertainment provided by the Scout folk dancers, "Lechici", and by Scout folk singers "Zuchy".

Tickets, at \$10.00 per person, are available from Polonus Philatelic Society, Box 56148, Chicago, IL. 60656.

Since we had a program schedule for that evening the President asked for adjournment. It was motioned by Stanley Naj, seconded by Charles Gibbs that we adjourn.

Stanley Naj brought some old Polish Scout Manuals printed by the Polish National Alliance, P.R.C.U., and other groups and spoke on this subject.

Bob Grant then took over and with the help of Mr. Marquart put on a slide presentation of early American half pennies, two-cents pieces, three-cent pieces, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Submitted by Chester Schafer, Sec'y.



## ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13

The St. Catharines Coin Club had 38 members and guests in attendance at their 253rd meeting, which took the form of a Christmas party.

President Nielsen asked members if they ever came across any Paper money pertaining to St. Catharines, it would be appreciated if they would donate it to the archives.

Nominating Chairman Glen Waite presented his slate of Officers for 1985. President - Jan Nielsen; Vice President - Connie Radick; Secretary - R.N. Voaden; Treasurer - W. Steinhoff. President Nielsen then called on Past President Vic Snell to install the 1985 Executive. Vic said that Fred Barley was stepping down as Treasurer but will stay on the Directorate. The President will announce the other committee appointments and directors for 1985 at the January meeting.

A few members brought some numismatic items to the meeting they talked a few minutes about. Willie Nielsen spoke on 4 coins on a ribbon which were from Denmark. These were dated April 4, 1940, the Danish people wore these coins around their neck on a ribbon in a silent protest while the country was being occupied during the Second World War. Bill Panko spoke about a portugese coin in the shape of a horseshoecalled miniialla. Gary Oblinsky gave a short talk on the Zimmerman Bank Note, Suspension Bridge bank note, Banks of St. Lawrence bank note. Howard Hill spoke on the Corporation of Merritton 1874 gold medallion, these were presented to servicemen from Merritton returning after the first world war. Howard also mentioned the Thorold merchants tokens issued by Lampmans. Howard also mentioned the A. Bain token as well as the Lakeside Park Bathing Beach token, numbered from 1 to 700, all numbered tokens have disappeared. President Nielsen said that we would do this at every meeting, three of four people telling of a particular interest.

Gary Oblinsky thanked Karl Kamlar for the donation of a book to the library.

Draw winners were Smoky Milojevic the chicken; duck, W. Nielsen; turkey, Joe Hubner; consolation prize, Frank Szic.

President Nielsen thanked Karl Kamlar and Joe Hubner for their contributions over the last year.

The auction was conducted by L. Dorsey assisted by H. Siemens and L. Shepard.

R.N. Voaden  
Secretary

## CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19

Minutes of the December 18th meeting

The 199th meeting of the C.O.C.C. took place at the National Archives Building, Wellington St. on Tuesday December 18th, 1984. The minutes of the November meeting were adopted on motion by G. Schneider/Al Davies. Twenty-six members and three guests, including Canadian decimal dealer Bob Armstrong, were in attendance. The door prize was won by C. MacEvoy and the 50/50 draw went to Franco Antelmi.

The results of the competitive displays at the Nepean Coin and Stamp show (December 9th) were announced. Winners were as follows:

Ancient & Medieval	F. Fesco	Paper Money	W. King
Canadian decimal	A. Joly	Single Coin	L. Fletcher
General	R. Cheek	Topical	J. Belzile
Gold	T. McFerran	World Coins	G. Schneider
Medals	G. Schneider		

The "Best of Show" award went to Frank Fesco.

The President thanked the three judges Graham Esler, Hillel Kaslove and Bob Graham for their time and the exhibitors for their displays. Graham Esler commented on the displays and gave competitors a few suggestions to improve future displays.

The president informed members of the closing of the Ottawa branch of Silver Dollars Reg'd, which has been operated by Peter van Wissen, a club member who has been voted local dealer of the year by the club in the past. It was decided that the club should send Peter a card wishing him all the best for his move to Toronto as well as thanking him for his gift of several CN journals which were donated to the club for auction.

The club's trophies are to be moved from Silver Dollars to Capital City Coin, on the understanding that a picture be taken of each trophy for club records; Capital City Coin will take all reasonable measures to protect the trophies but it will not accept liability in the event of their loss.

Norman Brownlee volunteered to arrange an exhibit on coin collecting at Carleton University for Coin Week Canada 1985; anyone interested in helping out should contact Norman soon.

Paul Nadin-Davis announced that in addition to his monthly COINS shows held at the Hotel Roxborough, a coin auction will be held on Saturday February 16th at the Roxborough. Viewing of lots will be from 10.00am and the auction will commence at 3.00pm.

The nominating committee ( Ed Burt and Ron Cheek) proposed the following slate of officers for 1985:

President	Stanley Shiff
1st Vice-president	Terry Frost
2nd Vice-president	Al Davies
Secretary	Jacques Belzile
Treasurer	Bob Prevost

Further nominations were invited from the floor; since none was forthcoming a motion to close the nominations was carried ( Paul Nadin-Davis/ C. MacEvoy).

A motion to adjourn the business section of the meeting was carried (T. Frost/N. Brownlee).

Following the business meeting, Paul Nadin-Davis conducted an impromptu donation auction. The CN journals provided by Peter van Wissen raised \$66 and a donation by Graham Neale raised \$2. Thanks to both of you. The rest of the evening was spent in trading, buying and selling numismatic items and consuming beverages and Christmas cake.

### Minutes of the January 28th Meeting

The 200th meeting of our C.O.C.C. took place at the National Archives Building on Monday January 18th, 1984. What a success it was! The crowd of members, older members, friends and relatives really filled the room. Two long-standing members were in attendance, MM. Beatty and Muir. In excess of forty members and about ten guests were present. The minutes were adopted on motion (G. Schneider/J. Johnston). The door prize was won by Bill Cuff and three other prizes were won by J. Johnston, Chris McEvoy and Bob Smith.

A good wishes card to Peter van Wissen was circulated for everybody to sign. A discussion of the Club's subscriptions to various numismatic associations (CNA, ONA, etc.) took place and a motion was adopted to maintain the same memberships (A. Davies/P. Nadin-Davis).

The finding of the missing trophy was reported and the replacement which had been scheduled will be used to institute a new award for Numismatic Literature Achievement. It is further proposed to name it for Peter van Wissen and to award it to Frank Fesco for 1984. (P. Nadin-Davis/S. Shiff). A card was received from member Al Cockrem; it is suggested by P. Nadin-Davis to make him an Honorary Life Member. It is reminded that such a move should be considered at an executive meeting and proposed to the membership, in accordance to our Club's By-Laws.

Presentations were made by outgoing executive members and responsibilities were transferred:

- Presidency: from Sue Nadin-Davis to Stanley Shiff
- Auction List: from A. Davies to Graham Neale
- Education: from S. Shiff to Terry Frost
- Treasurer: from R. Cheek to Bob Prevost
- Secretary: retained by Jacques Belzile

The outgoing president praised the contribution of Frank Fesco to our Bulletin, thanks to his monthly column, News and Comments.

The new president, Stanley Shiff commented on how well things went in 1984 and formulated his hopes for 1985.

On motion, it is adopted that cheque signing authority be transferred (R. Cheek/L. Fletcher).

Norman Brownlee will be in charge of Coin Week Canada next April for the Club and will set a presentation at Carleton University.

Meeting is adjourned (C. McEvoy/R. Cheek).

A number of presentations followed as the special education program of this 200th meeting of the COCC.

- ° Ray Desjardins draws the evolution of the Capital Dollar since 1981. He reports that 82,000 pieces were minted by the Royal Canadian Mint and the redemption rate was only 14%.
- ° Ed Burt tells of the problems encountered in the elaboration of a "wood" celebrating an older member of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce constituents.
- ° Jacques Belzile retraced the history of the first modern decimal coinage, in Russia in 1700.
- ° Graham Esler made a very lively presentation on the matrimonial tribulations of Henry VIII with respect to numismatics.
- ° Graham Neale: on military buttons both as collectibles and tools of history.
- ° Frank Fesco: a talk on fortune-telling or "future" coins, on how decisions are made by the toss of a coin, with finally turning to chinese Fan-Tang and Cash coins. Predictions used to be made with trigrams, hexagrams and cash coins and interpretations with the I Ching Book of Predictions.

This very well attended meeting was followed by our regular auction and the assembly left late in the evening.

#### BRANFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY C15

The January meeting had only 16 members attending, because of the bad weather the members stayed home or could'nt get out on the roads.

Walter Griggs was the speaker, He presented a well document program on Brantford Medals. Exhibits highlighted the evening talk with displays of various Joseph Brant's 1886 medals and trail pieces, photos, etc.

A. Conrod was appointed as a Acting Director and Coin Show Assistant Chairman. The 25th Anniversary dies are in the trail testing process.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C78

The January Meeting was held in the Central United Church, Wellington Street, St. Thomas at 8:00 P.M. on the 14th.

There was a talk presented on precious stones of Australia also a display of few opals in the rough.

There was a 23 Coin Auction held at the conclusion of the meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74

The January Meeting was held on January 22nd, at 8:00 P.M. in the Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Yonge street, Willowdale.

The "On Time Attendance Draw" the name of Frank Gallant was pulled and not been at the meeting the prize for February Meeting will be \$4.00.

The speaker for for the evening was Len Buth who gave a talk on the various Canadian error and die variety coins that escape the eyes of the inspectors at the Royal Canadian Mint. He displayed several cases of the different errors to illustrate his talk.

5 original 1960 members of the club were granted Honorary Life Memberships into the club namely: John Curtis, Ken & May Bunnett, Harvey Farrow and Jean Orr. They will receive a certificate of this honour at the 25th Banquet on March 9th., 1985.

The Door Prize winners were the followings: Costas Adamopoulos, John Curtis, Jack Murton, Ted Boxall, Stan Salter, Paul Johnson, Terry O'Brien, Marvin Kay, Len Buth, Cedric Cyr, Gertrud Weise, Basil Latham and Daniel Saraga.

\*\*\*\*\*

## INGERSOLL COIN CLUB C59

The January Meeting was canceled by President Tom Masters due to the weather conditions.

The January program and Auction will be the features for the February Meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB C 21

The December meeting was the Christmas Meeting. Everyone that attended the meeting stated it was one of the best meeting the club has had in a long time. Santa Claus came and distributed gifts. The food for the party was superb. There were over seventy pieces on the Auction Table.

Following a short business meeting a film was shown.

\*\*\*\*\*

## HAMILTON COIN CLUB C62.

The Hamilton Coin Club meets the second Sunday of each month at the Hamilton Public Library, 55 York Street, Hamilton, 1P.M. - \$:30.

The April 13th Coin Show will have 15 Bourse Tables. The show will be held at the Firestone War Vet's Association Hall, 67 Kennilworth Ave, N., 9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

Display prizes will be ... 1st.. \$15.00  
 2nd.. \$10.00  
 3rd.. \$ 5.00

BEST of SHOW.... EUGENE CLUP TROPHY

For information contact Terry MacHugh  
 P.O. Box 9271,  
 Stoney Creek, Ontario,  
 L8G 3X9

\*\*\*\*\*

## HURIONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17

The January meeting was well attended. A slide series on Torex Tokens and the history of the organization was given by Al Bliman. A Torex Token Display was from the collection of Albert Kasman.

The Old Coin Box was won by Mac Porter, who in turn, donated the coins to the club's donation auction. Bill Gage won the Attendance Draw, the first time in 29 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

## LAKESHORE COIN CLUB C81

The January meeting was held at the Stewart Hall, 176 Lakeshore Road, Pte Claire, Quebec, 8:00 P.M. on 15th.

The program featured two members. Mick Carter spoke on Tokens of England and Bob Pallen spoke on some Royal Proclamations appointing Masters of the King's Mint and other documents relating to currency changes and a proposal by Sir Christopher Wren

continue next page

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD JANUARY 15th, 1985

- 1) The meeting was called to order at 8:13 p.m.
- 2) Next meeting's topic will be paper money, this dissertation will be given by Richard Gross.
- 3) Jim Hay announced the upcoming display for coin week at Pointe Claire's Central Library. All members are urged to participate. The display will take place on April 20th, 1985.
- 4) The membership congratulated Barry Uman on his recent marriage.
- 5) Bob Pallen discussed Royal Proclamations concerning the minting and usage of coins. These ranged from Edward I, Charles II, Elizabeth II and a proposal that included a change to decimal coinage.
- 6) Mick Carter gave the first in a series of talks on British lead tokens, this was a general introduction of the subject. The tokens ranged from c.a. 1200 to recent times and were displayed for the members.
- 7) The meeting was adjourned at 9:21 p.m.

J. TREPANIER  
SECRETARY

\*\*\*\*\*



**St. Thomas token: Jumbo, the circus elephant, meets his match.**

Canada's most famous elephant is the subject of a trade dollar just issued by the city of St. Thomas, Ont. The legendary Jumbo, which travelled with the Barnum & Bailey circus throughout North America from 1882 to 1885, died in St. Thomas after being struck by a freight train. This year is the centennial of the accident.

The obverse of the trade dollar shows Jumbo on the railway track facing the Grand Trunk freight locomotive that struck him. Above in circus-type letters is the word Jumbo, and below is the legend 1885/100 Years/1985. The trade dollar is valid at participating merchants in St. Thomas until Sept. 30, 1985.

The reverse side carries the crest of the City of St. Thomas.

The Sherritt Mint struck an initial order of 25,000 nickel-bonded-steel specimens, along with small quantities of gold-plated, bronze-plated, rhodium-plated and sterling silver specimens.

Copies are available from the City of St. Thomas, Box 520, St. Thomas, Ont. N5P 3V7. Post-paid prices are \$2 for nickel-bonded-steel, \$10 for gold plate or rhodium plate, \$8.50 for bronze plate, \$30 for pure silver and \$600 for pure gold.

Mayor Douglas J. Tarry of St. Thomas reports that 24,000 of the trade dollar tokens were sold within one week, and he has ordered a further 10,000 from Sherritt. This appears to be the fastest sell-out of any issue of trade dollars, particularly significant since St. Thomas has a population of only 28,000.

63

# Ontario Numismatic Association



## 23rd Annual Convention & Coin Show

The Victorian Inn, Romeo Street  
Stratford

### APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985

25 DOOR PRIZES

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| ↳ Bourse   | ↳ Delegates Meeting |
| ↳ Displays | ↳ Free Tours        |
| ↳ Auction  | ↳ Banquet           |

---

**Day Admission \$1.00      —      Pre-Registration \$10.00**

---

*Stratford*  
*"Return to  
Hospitality"*



For information, write:  
**Stratford Coin Club**  
**Box 262**  
**Stratford, Ontario**  
**N5A 6T1**

CHAS. B. LAISTER TROPHY

The "Chas. B. Laister Trophy" donated to the Ontario Numismatic Association for Annual Competition of O.N.A. Member Club Displays.

This trophy will be up for competition at the 23rd; Annual O.N.A. Convention, hosted by the Stratford Coin Club, April 19, 20 & 21, 1985, at the Victorian Inn, Romec Street, Stratford, Ontario.

The trophy will be awarded for the best display from any O.N.A. Member Club in Ontario that is in good standing at Convention time. This display can be put in as a club project, or by a member of an Ontario Club, but only in the name of the Club he or she are a member of.

Only one display will be allowed from each member club. The space or area allowed will be that of one, two or three display cases. The category will be of any category that the club wish to enter.

But all displays in this competition will be competitive and none of these displays will be allowed to compete in any other O.N.A. Display Categories.

The Club that has the best display will get the Laister Trophy till the next O.N.A. Convention. At that time the Trophy has to be returned to the O.N.A. Annual Convention Committee for the competition for that upcoming Convention.



A WINNER

\*\*\*\*\*


New Issue of Stratford Wooden Money


The Stratford Coin Club are issuing a three piece set of Wooden Flats in denominations of 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00.

The issue will be limited to 500 sets of serial numbered pieces which are unusual in several ways. They have been declared legal tender in Stratford by City Council and will be honoured by the Canada Trust Company and selected businesses in Stratford. Being serial numbered and recognized with legal status this limited issue will be highly sought by Wooden Money Collectors and the Numismatic fraternity. The issue will form companion pieces with the set issued by the Stratford Lions Club for the Coronation Pageant, May 12-13, 1937. Very few of these sets exist and one in mint state would realize over \$100.00 today.

The Wooden Money issue is unique as it commemorates the 25th Anniversary of the Stratford Coin Club, the 100th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the City of Stratford and is issued in conjunction with the Ontario Numismatic Association's 23rd annual Convention. Sets of the "Flats" will be included with the Convention Preregistration Package or can be ordered through the Stratford Coin Club, Box 262, Stratford, Ontario. N5A 6T1. Cost for each set will be \$2.00 plus 50¢ for postage and handling.

It is expected that the issue will be fully subscribed and persons wishing a set are advised to place their order early. The approved design is shown below and it is hoped to have the sets available at the T.I.C.F. show in Toronto on March 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

<b>Ontario Numismatic Association</b> <b>23rd Annual Convention</b>		
<b>1 DOLLAR</b>  Host: Stratford Coin Club		<b>1 DOLLAR</b>
<b>April 19-21, 1985</b>		

<b>1885 - 1985</b> <b>100th Anniversary of the Incorporation</b> <b>of the City of Stratford</b>	
<b>1 DOLLAR</b>	
<b>Legal tender in</b> <b>Stratford until</b> <b>April 30, 1985</b>	



ON THE PARK  
10 ROMEO STREET N.  
STRATFORD, CANADA N5A 5M7

RESERVATION REQUEST

Telephone: (519) 271-4650

Arrival:

Departure:

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Type Accom.  
No. Persons

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: Rate: \$42.00 Single  
\$52.00 Double



SEND ROOM REQUEST TO.....

O.N.A. Convention "85",  
P.O. Box 262,  
STRATFORD, Ontario.  
N5A 6T1

The minister asked a group of children in a Sunday School class, "Why do you love God?"  
He got a variety of answers, but the one he liked best was from a boy who said, "I don't know, sir. I guess it just runs in our family."

## **Association News:**

### MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will appear in the APRIL 1985 issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

1247 Thomas W. Platt, Box 41, Grand Valley, Ont., LON 1G0

1248 Jhon Whittle, Box 46, Cameron, Ont., KOM 1G0

1249 Walter A. Loudon, 11150 Parc George, Montreal, North, PQ.,

H1H 4Z1

The following Members have recently transferred from Regular Membership to Life Membership.

LM79 Don Killen, Bracebridge, Ontario.

LM80 Douglas Fairbairn, Winona, Ontario.

LM81 Daniel T. Bowyer, Toronto, Ontario,

LM82 Paul R. Johnson, Scarborough, Ontario.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Have you used your O. N. A. Library lately?

IF NOT, CONTACT.....

TOM MASTERS  
823 VAN STREET,  
LONDON, ONTARIO,  
N5Z 1M6

FOR UP TO DATE LIBRARY LIST.

LAITERIE W. NOEL & FILS DAIRYby Robert Benoit

The dairy made its debut around 1883 on the farm of Mr. Célile Noel, situated on Cote de Liesse in St. Laurent, Que. which was a main supplier of milk and feed in the area. Prior to 1920 only bulk deliveries were done, but in 1920, Wilfrid, Célile's son, started bottling for home delivery. In 1926, pasteurization was enforced by law and the necessary equipment was purchased. At the dairy, milk was kept cool by means of running water provided from a nearby well. Wilfrid had five sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Gerard, started his first delivery route in 1924 at the age of 17. In 1929, the grocery store nearby had a special on Fridays and Saturdays, one quart of milk and one loaf of bread for 11 cents. During the week one quart of milk was 7 cents. In 1940, the dairy was destroyed by a fire. It took two years to rebuild on the same site. During that time the bottling of milk was done at the A. St. Aubin Dairy in St. Laurent. In 1950, the conversion to square bottles from rounded ones was completed. The year 1959 was the last for the dairy on Cote de Liesse. The building was later demolished to construct the railway yards for CN & CP Rail. That same year, milk was bottled under the name of W. Noel & Fils at Borden's plant on Blvd. Lebeau. Lucien, the youngest of Wilfrid's sons, operated the dairy from his home and car until an office was provided at Borden's. Lucien was supplying four milkmen, which increased to 15 by the 1980's. In 1976, glass containers were still in use.

The dairies, W. Noel & Fils & Borden's, were the last to convert to plastic containers. The dairy was sold to Quebon on May 2, 1984.

Lucien mentioned that tokens were not used by the dairy, but tickets were sold. The earlier bottles were embossed in block letters and later in script.

Special thanks is given to Lucien Noel for his information on the historical background of this Company.

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK

332-6094  
**W. Noël & Fils**  
 UNE PINTE DE LAIT  
 ONE QUART OF MILK



# SHOW AND BOURSE

APRIL 13th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

HAMILTON COIN CLUB'S COIN SHOW  
Firestone War Vet's Association Hall  
67 Kennilworth Ave., N.,  
9:00 A.M. 4:30 P.M

for information....

Terry MacHugh  
P.O. Box 9271  
Stoney Creek, Ontario,  
L8G 3X9

APRIL 19-21, 1985

Stratford, Ontario

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
Hosted by the STRATFORD COIN CLUB  
Victorian Inn, Stratford, Ontario.

for Information

Ken Wilmott  
Box 262, Stratford, Ontario,  
N5A 6T1

MAY 4th. 1985

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB  
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW  
BOURSE CHAIRMAN.. Henry Burke

for information

Oshawa & District Coin Club  
Box 212, Oshawa. Ontario,  
L1H 7L1

JUNE 16th 1985

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S  
25th Anniversary Coin Show  
Woodman Community Centre

MAY 5, 1985  
 REXDALE, ONTARIO.

THISTLETOWN COIN & STAMP CLUB'S  
 ANNUAL COIN & STAMP SHOW  
 Albion Public Library  
 1515 Albion Road.  
 INFO... Bob Porter  
 P.O. Box 1143, Sta "B",  
 Weston, Ontario, M9L 2R8.

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM USA TODAY'S NATIONAL NEWS NETWORK

## Miss Liberty coin to raise millions

The U.S. Mint will start taking orders in mid-April for Statue of Liberty commemorative coins expected to raise \$137 million for statue restoration costs and \$113 million for the government. "I foresee a complete sellout," said Curt Prins, aide to Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., who introduced legislation authorizing the coin sale. The bill was unanimously approved Wednesday by the House and Senate banking committees and full congressional approval is expected in early March. Last year's Olympic coin raised about \$100 million.

A man rang a couple's doorbell and said he was collecting money for a poor lady on the block. He said she was to be evicted because she owed three months' rent.

"How nice of you to be interested in this poor woman," they said. "Are you her pastor?"

"No," he replied. "I'm her landlord."

\*

Sunday School teacher: What must we do to gain forgiveness?

Little Girl: Sin.

Sign seen in store:  
 USE OUR NEW BUYING PLAN:  
 The Whole Price Down and  
 — THINK OF IT —  
 NOTHING A WEEK FOR THE REST OF  
 YOUR LIFE!

NEWS & COMMENTS

\* The climax to the C.O.C.C. 1984 season was the array of numismatic displays at the Coin Show in the Nepean Sportsplex on Sunday, December 9th. It was naturally gratifying for me to win the Best of Show award, but it was even a greater pleasure to view the variety and excellence of the displays, and to see so many newer members entering this area of numismatic effort. No doubt, winners of trophies will be given official recognition in the Club's minutes. For those who missed the show a brief description of the displays themselves, in random order of layout, is provided.

- Twenty medals commemorating the astronomical Apollo flights.
- A complete set of 1921 German notgeld 50-pfennig notes from Berlin which depicted the 20 wards of the city.
- Sixteen coins and medals from nine countries which supported the topic of maps and cartographers.
- Twenty-two coins and medals from sixteen countries which showed equestrian figures.
- A nine-coin set (1¢ to \$5) of coins of the Bahamas.
- More than twenty representative banknotes, from \$1 to \$100, of the Montreal Bank and the Bank of Montreal (19th & 20th centuries).
- A historic representation of the Kruger coinage of South Africa, and its British counterparts in the Boer conflict.
- Small Change - over 100 world coins smaller than the Canadian 5-cent piece. (N/C)\*
- The only Canadian coin which uses a Roman numeral - the W.W.II V-style 5-cent coin.
- Twenty-seven Arabic dirhams showing the caliphs, mints and legends involved on these 8th century Umayyad silver coins.
- Fourteen beautiful top-grade gold coins from ten foreign countries.
- A representative type set of Canadian coins of the last five monarchs.
- More than forty representative coins of the United States of Mexico.
- Distinctive former banknotes, tokens and coins of Greenland (18 items) (N/C)\*

These words do not describe the amount of information provided in the displays, the amount of effort involved in developing them, nor the personal satisfaction that competitors must have derived in the process - a reward unrelated to trophies. May your New Year's resolve be to continue the good work, and to produce at least one such project a year.

\* The caption of a Coin World cartoon that shows a coin store dealer saying to a naïve customer - "That's not rust, young man, that's toning!".

\* In an article in the Coin World International of Nov 28/84 entitled: "Trains have few Tracks on World Coins", author Zolonek Versely included the following coins related to railways:

Austria	Y3	Double Thaler	1857
Belgium	Y48	50 Francs	1935
Brazil	Y46	200 Reis	1936
Canada	Y112	Silver Dollar	1981
Czechoslovakia	Y53/54	10/25 Korun	1954
Bavaria	C184	1 Thaler	1835
Mexico	KM466	5 Pesos	1950
Isle of Man	Xmas	50 Pence	1984
Czechoslovakia	Y122	100 Korun	1982

Mr Versely wisely omitted the monstrous representation of the Gotthard Railway on Swiss 5-Franc coin of 1982 (Y66).

There are probably many more railway tokens and medals than coins. An example of an EE 1895, AD 1903, bronze medal from Ethiopia is shown by the rubbing at right. It bears the bust of Menelik II and an old locomotive. It probably commemorates the establishment of the 486 mile line between Jibuti and Addis Ababa.



NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* The Amherst Trade Dollar Committee of P.O. Box 686, Amherst, Nova Scotia, B4H 4R5, has issued a 1985 token showing two locomotives side-by-side on parallel tracks, pulling a ship across the Chigneto Isthmus - thereby reducing the voyage from Montreal to St. John by 500 miles. Prices range from \$1.75 upward, depending upon the metal desired. Profits are intended to support the Cumberland County Museum. The Scots' natural talents in mathematics and engineering served them well.

I heard of a similar situation from a cousin of mine who was Chief Engineer on a Lake Boat which was cut up and shipped overland from Lake Michigan to the upper Mississippi River to avoid the much longer round trip. Unfortunately there is no medal that I know of, to commemorate this unusual event.

- \* Some more books to reward the curious:

"Coins of Canada" 6th Edition, 1985 (\$3.95) is advertised as being completely reset.

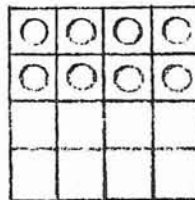
"Striking Impressions", the Royal Canadian Mint publication by Dr. James A. Haxby, which was given advanced publicity some time ago, is now stated to be available from the R.C. Mint, P.O. Box 459, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 8V5, for \$19.95 + \$3.50 handling and postage.

"The Greeks in Bactria and India" 3rd Edition by W.W. Tarn; 561 pp, soft cover, 1 plate, \$20 U.S., from: Aris Publishers Inc., of Chicago, 7020 North Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60645.

"Coin World Almanac" 4th Edition, 734 pp, \$14.95 U.S., softcover, \$25 U.S. hardcover, from: 911 Vandemark Road, Box 150, Sidney, Ohio, 45365.

- \* The Nov 28/84 Coin World column of Colonel Bill Murray was entitled "How much is it worth?" - a question comparable to "How much do you want to bet?" by one breed of chess challengers. Murray's military rank reminded me of a demonstration of the operation and effectiveness of the U.S. infantry heavy recoilless weapons, shortly after arrival in Pusan, Korea in 1951. Each weapon, each projectile, each related tool was introduced by name, function, characteristics and cost, before its use and impact was demonstrated. What were they worth? The answer to this type of question appears to be - to whom, where and when?!
- \* The University of Toronto has received a numismatic donation from Bob Aaron - the library of coin books of the late Frank Rose - which Bob went out of his way to obtain. ... a fine and useful deed!

- \* Puzzle: 8 coins are placed on a 4 x 4 board as shown at right. Can you move 4 coins so that there will be either 2 or 0 on each row, column or diagonal? There can be only one coin per square, and no coins can be removed from the grid.



Question:

What are your preferences in puzzles, or should I omit them entirely?

- \* Still another one for the railway buffs: British Rail will be striking a commemorative medal on the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway in 1985; to be produced by the Royal Mint. It will be struck in three metals: 63 mm bronze, 0.500 silver and 9-carat gold. Prices will no doubt be adjusted to the changing value of the pound on the international market. The medal features the famous Firefly locomotive, the world's first production line engine. Queen Victoria made her first journey behind one in 1842. Enquiries can be made to British Rail, (G.W. Medal) 125 House, Swindon, Wiltshire.
- \* The basic design of mediaeval English coins is the cross. There was an old saying that if you were hard up, you didn't have a cross in your pocket to keep the devil from dancing therein.

NEWS & COMMENTS

\* Before the spirit of the Christmas season fades into the past, I must say how pleased I was to see the book revue by Al Cockrem in our last bulletin. His indomitable spirit and love of numismatics, combined with the convenience of a home computer has kept him actively engrossed, in spite of his handicaps. I'm sure taped records of our club activities would be of great interest to him. Keep up the good work Al, we're all pulling for you!

Another appreciated Christmas gift that I received was a telephone call from one of our senior club members congratulating me upon my efforts to keep the spirit of numismatics alive by these News & Comments. It gave me the impetus that I needed to try to keep them up for another year. Please accept my sincere thanks!

Still another, and I must admit, unexpected gift was an AFF (A Frank Fesco) \$1 banknote that had been autographed by the Governor and former Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada,-- that is, in addition to their regular printed signatures. This is, without doubt, my most outstanding and treasured paper money item. Again, my heartfelt thanks!

Finally, I must mention a young lad whom I introduced to the fun of collecting a birthyear series (in duplicate so that he could someday display his collection completely), and who now adds to my collection with auric gifts! - my son! I have indeed been blessed, and am most honored by friends such as these!

\* The TAMS (Token and Medal Society) Journal of October 1984 features an article by Frederick J. Schumacher entitled "Luther's Greatness Reflected in Numismatic Art". In it, 18 different pieces are illustrated - coins from a 1617 Eisleben thaler to a 1983 German Democratic Republican silver 20 Mark coin, and medals from 1521 to 1983 (1983 was the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther).

In this article, the 1796 writings of a Jesuit priest, Gretser, were quoted, viz: "There are many ways to bring things to the people and they have done this by medals and coins, so welcomed by everyone. In this manner these heretics of our times have used not only books, paintings, and statues to make fun of our Bishops, Cardinals, priests, monks and nuns, but our spiritual life as well, through the miserable use of coins."

Gretser, in another place, illustrates this by describing a 1543 medal he holds in his hand which shows the Pope, but that when rotated 180 degrees, the Pope becomes a devil. The reverse shows a Cardinal, who, when rotated, becomes a court jester. A rubbing of this medal is shown at right, and one translation of the latin legends is as follows:



Obverse



Reverse

ECCLESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEM DIABOLI - A wicked church takes the form of the devil. (O)  
STULTI ALIQUANDO SAPIENTES - Fools are wise, at times. (R)

Schumacher quotes a German book by Hugo Schnell entitled "Martin L  ther und die Reformation auf M  nzen und Medaillen" (Klinkhardt und Biermann 1983)

\* It is with regret that Ottawa has lost one of its outstanding dealers, Peter Van Wissen, with the closing of his Silver Dollar coin store on Dalhousie Street. Peter had been voted Ottawa's Dealer of the Year by the C.O.C.C. for the past few years, and well deserved the honour for his friendly, fair and understanding service to the collector fraternity. He has moved to his affiliated Silver Dollar store in Toronto. Our good wishes go with you, Peter.

- \* Just as one store closes, another opens. The founder of Capital City Coins, who sold out to our 1st V.P., Terry Frost, has returned from haunts in centretown to open another jewellery (& coins) store in the Rideau/Chapel Street building. Welcome back, Garry Cerna.
- \* Question: Why are 1982 5-cent coins worth almost a hundred dollars? ...
- \* The Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada was closed for two weeks near the end of 1984, so that minor adjustments could be made. It is open again, and now displays an excellent cast bronze replica of an ancient Mycenaean talent, one of the largest types of currency. In Gallery 8 (The Collectors' Corner) the latest Canadian coins have been added, as well as many new pieces to the representative 20th century foreign coin trays.

This is one of the most popular, convenient, well served and attended museums in the Capital. In addition to its regular historical presentation of currency, it has a periodically changing set of special displays and activities during the year, designed for all age groups from schoolchildren to senior citizens. A New Year's resolve to pay a visit is guaranteed to be both informative and enjoyable.

- \* The Citizen newspaper of Ottawa does not have a regular coin column. This does not mean that it does not publish news related to currency; quite the contrary. Alexandre Joly and I kept clippings from the last couple of months, and here is a summary of what we found:

7 Nov - The new government is seriously considering minting a new \$1 coin for mass circulation, according to a spokesman for Supply and Services Minister, Harvie André. O.C. Transpo is a strong advocate. (Will the media fan the flames of controversy on this issue also?)

8 Nov - Japan is changing to a new series of smaller banknotes. Among the reasons stated are: to save printing costs, to assist the blind, to facilitate handling, and to foil counterfeiters. (They have created their own monster by the development of color photocopying machines)

13 Nov - The British "quid" (£1 note) is being retired after 70 years service; as is the 704-year old ha'penny. (A Nostalgic farewell)

13 Nov - Israeli authorities have given warning that they will be cracking down on illicit trading in foreign currencies upon the Black Market. (I have yet to see any authority capable of overriding the trading laws of supply and demand)

15 Nov - One million marks (approx. \$338,000) worth of gold, silver and bronze coins were discovered by an electrician during renovation of the basement of a 16th century in West Germany. (No doubt this hoard will be duly recorded)

22 Nov - Veteran deep sea diver, Harvey Harrington, has successfully located the wreck of the British Man-of-war, De Braak, sunk in the Atlantic ocean on 10 June 1798. He has salvaged many escudos, doblas and Pieces-of-Eight.

22 Nov - Fifty-five Regular and Reserve Force members were honoured by Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé with insignia of membership into the Order of Military Merit. (The print size used this time was much more legible, and respectful)

28 Nov - The Bank of Nova Scotia, trader in gold coins, will no longer purchase Krugerrand gold coins from South Africa. (Are anti-apartheid embargos effective?)

28 Nov - Dissolved copper in effluent from gold refining operations of the R.C. Mint are diluted below pollution toleration limits, according to an independent consultant's report. (The fertilizer industry would welcome this waste. They lost out in their bid for retired Australian 1/2d & 1d coins to a Canadian dealer)

NEWS & COMMENTS

\* Continued from N & C 85-4

2 Dec - A union election handbill by Leo Belair of a bottling plant in London, Ontario was found to be able to operate dollar bill changing machines. The handbills were destroyed, and bill changer mechanism tolerances tightened, rather than create a buy-a-vote situation. (Leo deserved to win)

4 Dec - Another seizure of bogus \$20 bills was carried out, this time in Etobicoke; \$2.4 million of them. Distinguishing features: serial numbers may not be in line, and the printing appears to be flat. (More specimens for the Treasury collection)

5 Dec - The oldest underwater wreck ever excavated has been located off Cape Ulu Burun, near the town of Kas. It is estimated to have been sunk around 1400 B.C. An invaluable cache of Bronze Age artifacts have been salvaged, among which is a two-handled Mycenaean Greek pottery cup. There is no word of any "talents" yet. (Has anyone a good enough atlas to locate this find?)

12 Dec - From Dear Abby; France is a country where the money falls apart but you can't tear the toilet paper. (Shades of W.W. II "C" ration issues)

20 Dec - Marie Heffernan, an Australian woman from Sydney, is reported to have recovered her voice after 12 years of being mute. A thrupenny bit from a Xmas pudding which had lodged in her larynx was finally coughed up. (We used Ag 5¢)

20 Dec - Five gold coins were dropped into a Salvation Army kettle for the third year in a row, in Crystal Lake, Illinois. (A generous gesture to a fine group)

This is just a sample of what crops up in the non-numismatic press. Space will not always permit such a summary. Besides, you probably all read the newspapers. By the way, did you notice a recent Wizard of Id cartoon strip which had the following conversation between two peasants?:

1st Peasant: You know the worst thing about retirement?

2nd Peasant: What's that?

1st Peasant: You never get a day off! (How true!)

\* The Coin World issue of September 26/84 contained an article on the "Short Snorter". Perhaps you have seen these strips of foreign banknotes stuck together end-to-end with the former messy Scotch Tape which eventually stained, shrank, and lost adhesion. This, in addition to scrawled autographs and much handling usually lower their value to most collectors of paper money, who often take them apart to salvage the better items.

It was reported in C.W. that they were started by Jack Ashcroft, of the Gates Flying Circus, in Syracuse N.Y., in August 1925, and the original one still exists. He started the custom among flyers to enrol new members by having them provide two bills, one for the new member and the other for the enroller, each autographed. If caught without his Short Snorter, the culprit had to buy a round of drinks.

With the expansion and distribution of the various Air Forces in the Second World War, many of these Short Snorters were created, which now are coming to light as the veterans are fading away. The one which once draped the walls of Peter Van Wissen's shop, comprised 34 bills from many European and African countries, as well as the U.S.A. and Canada. It represents the many battle sites in which the airmen receive no medals, but perhaps of which they have their happiest memories. To capture stories of these battles before they are lost would be the ultimate in Short Snorter reporting, in my view.

\* Did you hear what the student said when the teacher gave him an "F" on his vocabulary test? ..... "Words fail me!"

# Ontario Numismatic Association

## 23rd Annual Convention & Coin Show



The Victorian Inn, Romeo Street  
Stratford

### APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985

25 DOOR PRIZES

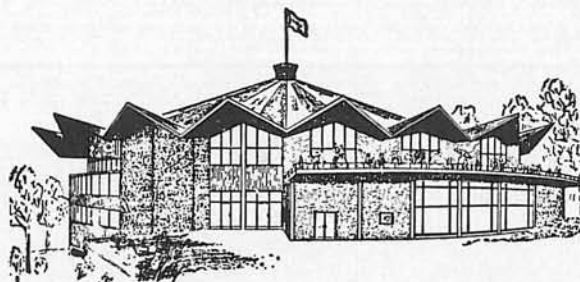
- Bourse
- Displays
- Auction
- Delegates Meeting
- Free Tours
- Banquet

---

**Day Admission \$1.00 — Pre-Registration \$10.00**

---

Stratford  
"Return to  
Hospitality"



For information, write:  
**Stratford Coin Club**  
Box 262  
Stratford, Ontario  
N5A 6T1



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

VOLUME 24

APRIL 1985

PAGE 77

1983-1985

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents:

- R.R. Rekrufski (1962-65)
- I.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)
- B.R. Watt (1977-81)
- F.C. Jewett (1981-83)

\*Deceased

### PRESIDENT

Stella Hodge

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

R. Hollingshead

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

K. Wilmot

### SECRETARY

T. Masters

### TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP

Bruce H. Rasmann

### MAILING ADDRESS

Box 33, Waterloo,  
Ontario, N2J 3Z6

### DIRECTORS

- AREA 1a H. Whitfield
- 1b I. Kosztaluk
- 2 C.B. Laister
- 3 R. Voaden
- 4 B. Fletcher
- 5a Wm. Gordon
- 5b Tom Kennedy
- 6 W. Ham
- 7 W. Ciona
- 8 F. Keetch
- 9 I.B. Fletcher
- 10 R. Albert

### HEAD JUDGE

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

### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

C.B. Laister  
No 3 Highway  
Tillsonburg,  
Ontario, N4G 3J1

### EDITOR

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### LIBRARIAN

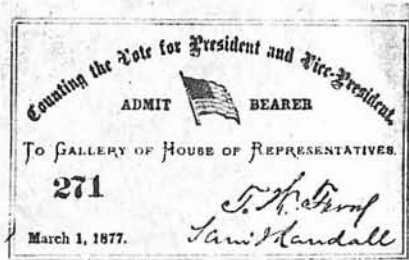
T. Masters  
823 Van Street,  
London, Ontario,  
N5Z 1M8

# WHAT WILL YOUR REAGAN BUTTON BE WORTH?

ONCE AS COMMON AS CAMPAIGN PROMISES,  
POLITICAL BUTTONS ARE BECOMING RARITIES.

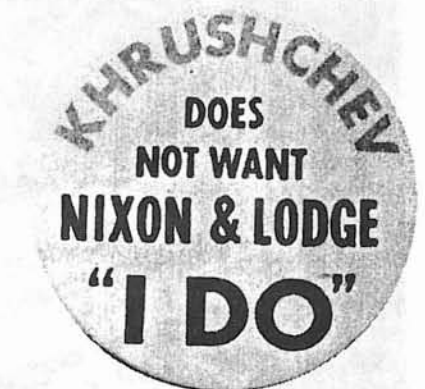
**L B J**  
for **EX**  
**PRESIDENT**

From the 1964 election, an anti-LBJ button  
from the Republicans, one assumes.



If majority vote is questioned, a special  
commission re-counts. This was for the  
counting on Tilden vs. Rutherford Hayes.

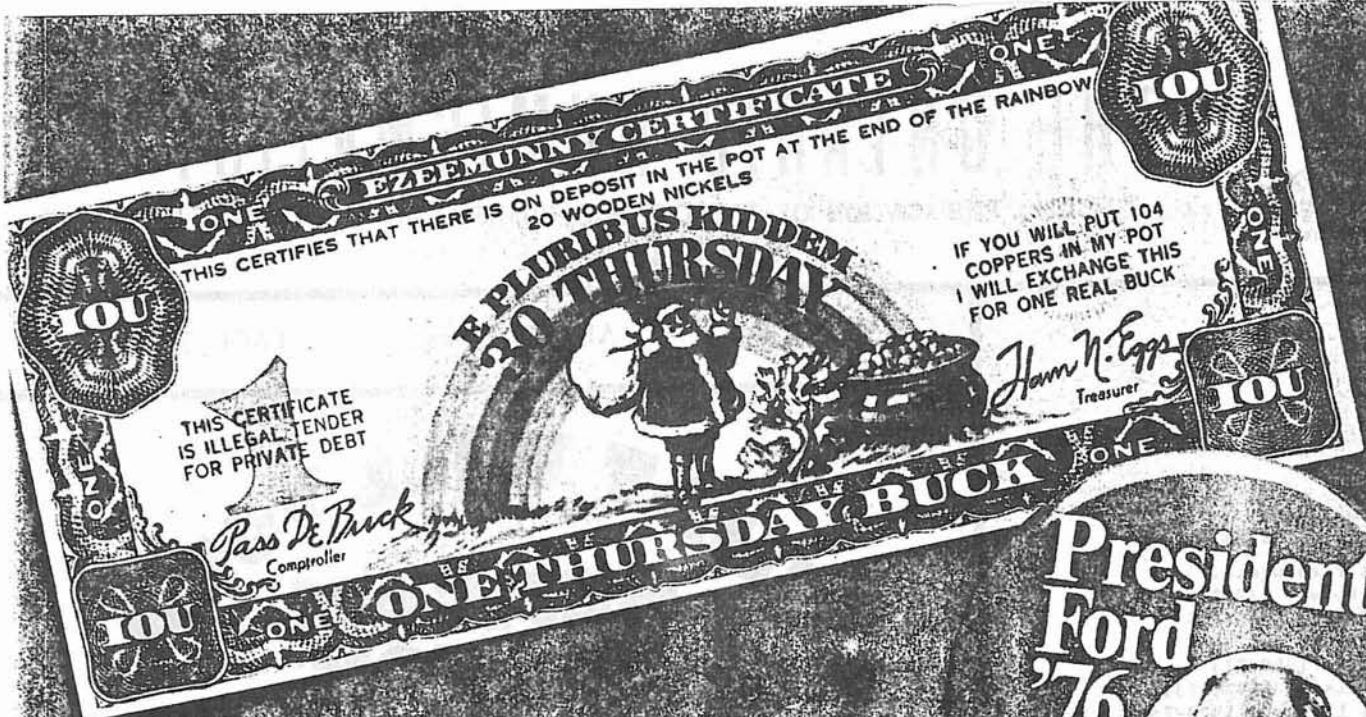
**NIXON**  
+  
**SPIRO**  
= **ZERO**



In 1960 Nixon tried with Lodge, lost.  
In 1968 he tried Agnew, and zeroed in.

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. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,  
P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.



President  
Ford  
'76




The Nations Choice



For President  
Hon. William Howard Taft  
OF OHIO



COPYRIGHT 1900 BY H. H. COOK



For Vice President  
Hon. James S. Sherman  
OF NEW YORK

U.S. LABOR PARTY  
**LAROUCHE**  
for  
President

# WHAT WILL YOUR REAGAN BUTTON BE WORTH?

ONCE AS COMMON AS CAMPAIGN PROMISES,  
POLITICAL BUTTONS ARE BECOMING RARITIES.

by **ARLIE R. SLABAUGH**

Crazy title, isn't it? But not so crazy to collectors of American political memorabilia. Every four years, rain or shine, America spends millions of dollars to decide who is going to lead the country for the next four years. It has become such an expensive proposition that there is small chance of anyone born in a log cabin ever being elected president again, even if log cabins were still common. Part of the money in the form of matching funds to the candidates comes from the U.S. Treasury (there's a place to check for this purpose on the Federal Income Tax form), and the rest is raised through contributions. To prevent the cost of presidential campaigns getting completely out of hand, and to more nearly equalize the funds available to each candidate, the amended Fair Campaign Practices Act of 1972 (in effect for the 1976 and 1980 elections) limited the total contributions by any individual to \$25,000, which means that no candidate should have a lopsided advantage

*At left, some items from the author's collection of political memorabilia. "One Thursday Buck" satirizes Townsend Plan during the Depression years. Taft and Sherman ran for President and VP in 1908 and 1912. Contrast the modern design of Ford button, old-fashioned look of McGovern-Shriver one. Does anyone remember when Larouche made a try?*



*Delegates to conventions often wear special badges. This, to the 1916 Democratic one, duplicated a \$50 gold piece from the Gold Rush days in California.*

through six-figure or large contributions from "fat cats."

What happens to all that money? Shouldn't the millions of dollars received from the government be sufficient for a

candidate without having to solicit additional funds from voters? Apparently not, due to the ever-escalating costs of publicizing office-seekers. For, to a large extent, American presidential contests always have been a public relations job and, now that we have over 200 million people, it is no longer possible to reach many of them from the rear of trains (which don't run anymore), or grasp the hand of a significant percentage of voters, although that's still being done. Instead, a lot of money goes for television exposure which is expensive, but probably cheap at the price, since it enables a candidate to get his message to millions of people at one time.

The result of TV and other media promotions is a transient type of exposure to the candidates—exhilarating at the time, perhaps, but not a permanent remembrance. What does this mean to collectors? It means what is implied by the title of this article—your Reagan (or Carter, Anderson, or whoever) buttons just might be worth something tomorrow. For, with more and more campaign money going into TV and the like, there are fewer political buttons available. At least for free. I recall attending a Carter rally in 1976 where the only people with a good supply of buttons seemed to be the street vendors, who had a variety of



*A smart politician will try to reach every ethnic group with a vote. Complete set is a particularly valuable thing.*

designs, mostly at a dollar or two each, depending on size. I finally managed to get a couple free buttons by visiting the Democratic headquarters.

While I believe that political buttons and other paraphernalia will continue in the future, even if on a reduced basis, it appears that campaign advertising may be going through a metamorphosis as has occurred in the past. The result could very well be that our present methods of boosting a candidate would be largely superseded by some means we do not now envision. For example, how about widely-distributed, low-cost cassettes that would permit one to see and hear the candidates?

Enough of the present; let's take a look backward and see what the past holds for the collector of political items. Whether or not the 1980 campaign proves a gold mine for collectors, there's always a good chance that you may have some old political buttons on a pin cushion or an oddity such as bars of soap featuring the 1896 candidates, McKinley and Bryan, or drinking mugs bearing the portraits of Al Smith or Herbert Hoover . . . and never realized until now what they were, and that they had value among collectors of political Americana.

Such items as previously mentioned: lanterns, hats, canes and the like . . . are known as "three-dimensional politicals," and are not as widely collected as buttons or medals, due to the difficulty of housing many of them unless one has plenty of space. They make an exciting visual showing, but are difficult to exhibit unless one makes special arrangements with a museum, library, bank, or store, which

may or may not be willing to guarantee their safety.

Political paraphernalia has been around a long time. Although there are some earlier pieces collected by political enthusiasts . . . since they like to include every president from George Washington . . . political campaign items did not begin seriously until the time of Andrew Jackson. For example, copper medals of George Washington, bearing inscriptions such as "Long live the President," are really association items rather than true politicals, but they are contemporary (if genuine) and bring good prices from both Washingtonia and political collectors.

The elections of 1824 and 1828 had some political medals, but it was during the presidential elections of 1832 and 1836, plus the congressional elections of 1834 and 1838, that advertising for candidates reached its real stride. The most commonly-encountered pieces from this period are the so-called "Hard Times tokens," which are the size and composition of the large copper cent of that time. These are also sought by token collectors, and cost from a couple dollars (depending on condition) to several thousand for the rare varieties. During the same period political handbills, in imitation of bank notes, made their appearance and the invective on some of them make our present-day political buttons seem pallid by comparison.

The most exciting election of the pre-Civil War period, as far as collectors are concerned, was the 1840 log cabin campaign of William Henry Harrison. There are so many medals (usually holed at top to be worn) picturing Harrison with a log cabin on the reverse (although he had long since become a Virginia gentleman) that they are fairly easy to obtain to this day. This campaign was a good example of the power of political propaganda in catching people's fancy, combining as it did hard cider, Tippecanoe, and a log cabin.

By the time of the Civil War, actual photographs in a brass shell (called ferrotypes) were widely used, although medals and other novelties continued to be made. Among the most popular are those picturing Lincoln, and these bring upward of \$100 in fine condition, although they aren't the rarest (like Washington, there is competition from collectors of Lincolniana).

At the end of the 1880s, ferrotypes had generally given way to pins bearing printed cardboard photos (cost has always been a factor for the more widely-distributed items), and these in turn were supplanted by the celluloid badge.

The celluloid badge (or "pin-back," as these buttons are often called) made its appearance in 1896. For this and the 1900 campaign, both of which were between William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan, the widest variety of pin-backs made their appearance. There are

hundreds of kinds, many of them quite ingenious. One reason for this stemmed from the fact that these colorful badges were a novelty, which also meant that many were saved.

It is from 1896 that many collectors begin their collections, and quite a few of these first pin-backs can still be obtained from dealers for about \$5, although this shouldn't be considered a blanket valuation because there are scarce types as well as common, and other factors, such as condition, must be considered. In addition to the pin-backs there is also "Bryan money", issued by the Republicans against Bryan. These are mostly large-size pieces, in aluminum or other metals, which show the size that the silver dollar would supposedly be if Bryan and his "free silver" platform triumphed.

The celluloid buttons, which have a printed design on paper covered by transparent celluloid, are still being made, except that the covering is now acetate. Today, these are mostly small quantity buttons, and the two and three-inch size badges which are largely speculative items made for sale rather than giveaways (too expensive), and which most people except campaign workers and conventioners would be embarrassed to wear in any case . . . preferring the less obtrusive 1/4-inch to 1/2-inch sizes.

Metal "tin" buttons began to largely replace celluloid pin-backs in the 1920s. These have the design printed directly on the metal, and tend to be less-colorful than the earlier buttons, most often being in red, white and blue, giving them a certain sameness to the casual viewer at more than a few feet. Carter's campaign in 1976 used a refreshing green for a change.

Jugate buttons, the term for those that bear portraits of both the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, tend to gain value, due to their popularity among collectors. The most valuable pin-back of all is the 1920 jugate of James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidates, which has sold as high as \$5,000, even though perhaps 50 are known still to exist. Recent jugates are worth nowhere near that price and probably never will be, since a good number have or will be saved by collectors, whereas those saved from the 1920 election were more or less by happenstance, since there were fewer collectors then.

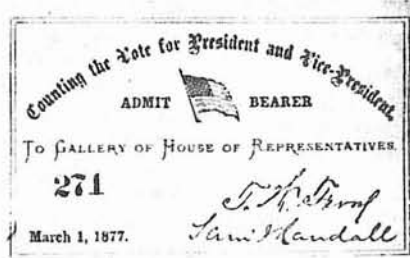
Many political buttons show little imagination, and aren't worth as much as the more colorful examples that bear interesting slogans such as "A full dinner pail" on McKinley buttons, or a symbol such as Adlai Stevenson's holed shoe. So if you are planning on saving political buttons from the 1980 campaign, it might be best to stick to the more colorful, unusual, or interesting kinds. That's not guarantee they will ever be valuable,



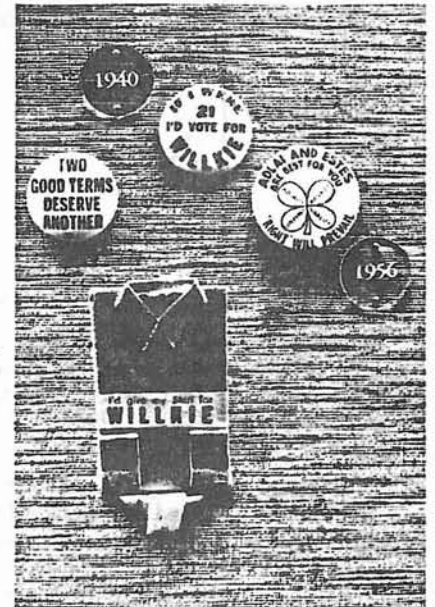
Badge and ribbon was intended for women who were to vote for the first time in the 1920 election, under 19th Amendment.

**LBJ**  
for **EX**  
**PRESIDENT**

From the 1964 election, an anti-LBJ button from the Republicans, one assumes.



If majority vote is questioned, a special commission re-counts. This was for the counting on Tilden vs. Rutherford Hayes.

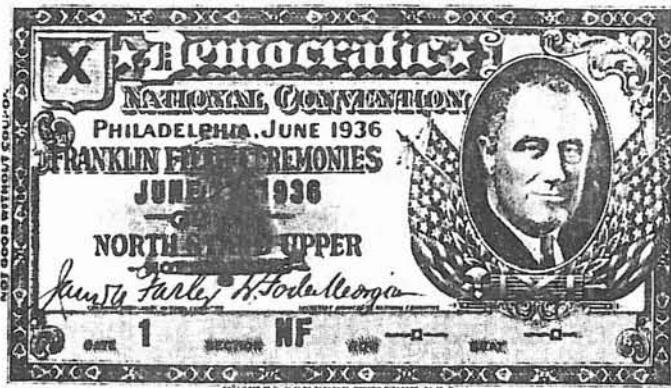


Campaign buttons for the 1940 third-term run of FDR against Wilkie, and 1956 Stevenson-Kefauver vs. Eisenhower-Nixon.



Imitation bank note is a rare example, printed for the Inauguration of President Lincoln and VP Andrew Johnson in 1865, a month before Lincoln was assassinated at the Ford Theater in Washington, D.C. by Booth.

**NIXON**  
+  
**SPIRO**  
= **ZERO**



Admission Ticket to the 1936 Democratic Convention pictured Roosevelt, who was running for his second of four terms, against Alfred Landon.

**KHRUSHCHEV**  
DOES  
NOT WANT  
**NIXON & LODGE**  
"I DO"

In 1960 Nixon tried with Lodge, lost. In 1968 he tried Agnew, and zeroed in.



Official Inaugural Medals, this for 1973 Nixon-Agnew event, are not the same as Official Presidential Medals, also minted.

though, if one judges by the low price of the Landon (1936) sunflower buttons.

Buttons of presidential hopefuls or favorite sons eliminated in the primary elections aren't as widely collected as the accepted candidate for office. And local candidates are practically out of the picture. Even though these pin-backs may be rare, lack of demand cuts their value. The buttons of third-party candidates have some demand, especially those who made a place for themselves in American history (LaFollette, Eugene Debs, Norman Thomas, George Wallace, etc.). Likewise, buttons of presidential candidates from the Communist or similar parties are sought by some collectors, largely because of their "black" reputation, but like all pin-backs, the prices range from the low to the high. One needs a catalog to both identify pin-backs and to value them. A good source of information is the political button books by Ted Hake, which can be obtained from stores that stock hobby books, or from the author at P.O. Box 1444, York, Pennsylvania 17401. Hake can also provide details on the American Political Items Collectors Club, if you are interested in joining other collectors of these mementos of the American political scene.

Also see Edmund B. Sullivan's 248-page *Collecting Political Americana*, at \$15.95 from Crown Publishers, Inc., One Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Mechanical badges are of interest. These generally work by pressing a lever, which causes the candidate's picture to appear, or some other "action" to take place. Pin-backs for politically-related causes are also collected, such as the vote on women's suffrage about the time of World War I, and the repeal of Prohibition in 1932.

Such a wide variety and the high prices

commanded by some pin-backs has led to a problem that plagues many collectibles . . . that of fakes. There are also original designs gotten out in connection with business promotions in the 1960s and early 1970s. So, before you jump to the conclusion that you have a rare button of Lincoln, or some other pre-1896 candidate, remember that celluloid or tin pin-backs weren't made back then.

Although the most widely collected, pin-backs aren't the whole story. There are also bumper stickers, license plates, satirical "paper money," admission cards to political conventions, and invitations to the presidential inauguration, among other things. And, if Reagan should be elected, I wouldn't be surprised to see items from his movie star days . . . such as posters . . . rise in value.

The inauguration, of course, comes after the campaign and election. Here we run into a separate field, since some collectors seek inauguration items apart from political campaign items. This is particularly true of inauguration medals. The first official inauguration medal was issued in 1901 for President McKinley. There are unofficial inaugural medals before and since, but it seems that those sponsored by an inaugural committee have gained a status that enables some of them to command prices upward of \$1,000 each. From President Eisenhower on, these medals have been sold to the public in fairly large numbers and these late issues are generally priced much lower, especially in bronze. It should be noted that the U.S. Mint sells a set of president's medals which bear the inauguration date on the reverse. These medals are *not* the "official inauguration medals." For illustrations and prices, it is recommended that a book such as Richard B. Dusterberg's *Official Inaugural Medals* be consulted.

To sum up, if you have some old political buttons or medals, they may be worth 25 cents or hundreds of times that. Just remember, as in any other hobby, not everything is worth a fortune . . . but it might be!

Other organizations for collectors of political memorabilia include the following:

*Association for the Preservation of Political Americana*, Box 221, Forest Hills, New York 11375.

*Political Antiques Collectors Society*, Box 105, Potsdam, New York 13676.

Major dealers include:

*Campaigner*, Box 490, South Orleans, Maine 02262.

*E. Jensen*, 6640 N. Ottawa, Chicago, Illinois 60631.

*Labor Artifacts*, Box 2650, Providence, Rhode Island.

*Political Americana*, Box 21, Closter, New Jersey 07624.

*Political Gallery*, 622 W. Diversey, Chicago, Illinois 60614. ■

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

April, 1985

Dear Fellow Numismatists,

We the Executives of the Ontario Numismatic Association welcome all Numismatists, beginners and advance collectors to come and join us at our 23rd Convention at Stratford, Ontario, April 19 - 21, 1985, hosted by the Stratford Coin Club.

Come and meet your friends and your knowledgeable dealers who will help you find those coins that you need for your collection.

We wish the Stratford Coin Club much success and best wishes in the upcoming convention, and future endeavours.

Stella Hodge  
President

## ANACS CONDEMNATIONS

by Paul Nadin-Davis

Because I handle some rather rare and esoteric coins, I frequently have occasion to use the services of ANACS, the American Numismatic Association's Certification Service. They are located in Colorado Springs, and for a fee depending on the value of the coin, will render an expert opinion, with a photographic certificate, on the genuineness or otherwise of a coin. ANACS papers are widely used for U.S. coins and to a lesser extent for world coins, and are very popular with buyers of particularly rare pieces as they do offer a significant force when time comes to re-sell the coin.

I have a single, specific problem with ANACS' condemnations: the slips of paper that simply tell you that your coin cannot be certified because, in the opinion of ANACS, it is not a genuine, original item as described. A short account of one recent experience will explain.

At the Hong Kong International Coin Fair, we bought from a Singapore dealer a rare Fukien Province tribute dollar, worth approximately \$4,000. Naturally, as we are not too familiar with the piece, we asked for a guarantee, the acid test to be ANACS certificate. We duly sent the piece to ANACS, with a large fee based on the price we had paid for the coin. After a few weeks they were told that the coin has some problems and that it would be going to Hong Kong for a second opinion. In time, it came back, with the simple notation that it could not be certified as in ANACS opinion it was not genuine.

My problem is that no reason was given for this. Although our colleague in Singapore readily accepted the return of the piece according to our agreement, he expressed his concern thus: "When anyone, be it a dealer or an authorised body such as the ANACS, claims that a coin is bad, they must throw light as to why they deem the coin bad or doubtful ... Some of the feedback they need to authenticate their certification may be: (1) it's bad because the weight or the size of the coin when compared to the genuine one is different, or (2) the inscriptions are written differently, either too small or too thick or too narrow, (3) etc. The list can be endless. ... What makes them certify that the coin is bad without any solid pointers as ... above. Is [this] fair?"

Displaying an admirable use of analogy, my correspondent continued: "[Suppose I say] that your English is wrong. I cannot simply say, "Oh, your English cannot be certified, so it is bad!" I am sure you will turn around and say that I am not fair, asking what's bad about your English, right? In order for me to say your English is bad, I must explain why ... is it grammatically wrong or is the statement consisting of broken English, etc."

The situation as it stands leaves my correspondent in a very bad position. He cannot in good conscience sell the coin because he knows that an expert feels the coin is bad. But without any reasons for this declaration he cannot easily take the coin back to his supplier and insist on its return: he cannot say why the coin is supposed to be counterfeit or altered!

The point is then a simple one. ANACS has a duty, particularly when offering an opinion on a rare or obscure coin, to give its best opinion. But if the opinion is nothing more than the collective instinctive reaction of its authenticators, there would surely be nothing wrong with stating this. If there is a solid reason by which the coin is proved counterfeit, then why cannot this be made known to the person requesting the opinion in the first place.

This note is not in any way meant to be a criticism of ANACS, but rather a constructive suggestion which they might consider in their next policy discussion. It is also something to be borne in mind by collectors and dealers requesting an opinion on particularly difficult coins.

## At least this Leaf's a winner

Japan is the land of the rising Maple Leaf. Canada's national coin captured 27% of the gold coin market there last year and looks set to sell even more this year, says the International Gold Corp. of Japan.

Intergold, which tracks gold sales in Japan, said the South African Krugger-rand holds the largest share, 65% and China's Pan coin 8%.

Maple Leaf sales totalled \$34.6-million last year.

The market should increase this year because Intergold and other coin dealers are planning house-to-house direct sales campaigns aimed at housewives and "salarymen" who have a little cash they would like to convert to gold.



Maple Leaf's a hit in Japan.

TOKENS

● W A N T E D ●

TOKENS



OFFERING BRANTFORD MacNicol's Dairy (c.1930 set of five tokens) for same of any other Canadians, merchants, adverts, bakeries, dairies, hotels, cafes, transportation, traders, communion, lodges, clubs, military, watch fobs, etc. numismatic supplies. NO WOODS, NO CULLIS. Correspondence invited.

"Can We Make A Deal"

\*Multiples YES\*

*J. Barchino*

P.O. Box 953, BRANTFORD, ONT., CANADA. N3T 5S1

AAMS, BACC, BCC, BSC, BPNC, CEC, CNA, CNS, CPS, CFIS, CEVN, CPSSB, FUJI, KIWI, NPS, NPSUS, ONA, RPSC, RNZNS, UPSS, GRVPA, PHSC, IBNS, JKS.

# SHOW AND BOURSE

APRIL 13th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

HAMILTON COIN CLUB'S COIN SHOW  
Firestone War Vet's Association Hall  
67 Kennilworth Ave., N.,  
9:00 A.M. 4:30 P.M

for information....

Terry MacHugh  
P.O. Box 9271  
Stoney Creek, Ontario,  
L8G 3X9

APRIL 19-21, 1985

Stratford, Ontario

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
Hosted by the STRATFORD COIN CLUB  
Victorian Inn, Stratford, Ontario.

for Information

Ken Wilmott  
Box 262, Stratford, Ontario,  
N5A 6T1

MAY 4th. 1985

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB  
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW  
BOURSE CHAIRMAN.. Henry Burke

for information

Oshawa & District Coin Club  
Box 212, Oshawa. Ontario,  
L1H 7L1

JUNE 16th 1985

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S  
25th Anniversary Coin Show  
Woodman Community Centre

MAY 11, 1985

CANNINGTON, ONTARIO

VICTORIA SIMCOE NUMISMATIC ASSOC.

25th Annual Coin Show and  
Banquet

Contact Elmer Workman  
R.R. #2 Cannington, Ontario,  
LOE 1E0 (705-432-2124 telephone)

NEWS & COMMENTS

by Frank Fesco, City of Ottawa Coin Club

- \* In A.D. 991, a marauding fleet of 93 Danish ships, commanded by Anlaf (Olaf), arrived at the banks of the river Panta, called the Elackwater, on the east coast of the English county of Essex. The Danish envoy offered terms to the local commander of the town of Maldon, General Eyrhtnoð, but they were rejected. A battle ensued in which the General was killed, and the Danes were victorious. Here is an account of the Danish offer, extracted from a saga of the battle written in old Anglo-Saxon, from which I have attempted a free translation:

"Gyf þū þat geraedest, þe hēr ricost eart, þæt þū þīne leoda lȳsan wille, syllan sǣmannum on hyra sylfra dōm feoh wið frēode and niman frið æt ūs, wē willaþ mid þām sceattum us tō scype gangan, on flot fēran, and ēow friþes healdan."

(In view of our more powerful armament, and if you wish your people to be free, then give our sailors cattle towards goodwill, and accept peace. We also want treasure, for our ships to depart with continuing goodwill.)

Two of the terms used (underlined) are of numismatic interest:

feoh - Originally meant cattle (German 'vieh'), came to mean money or possessions, and later, the modern English word 'fee'.

sceattum - Had special reference to money or property paid in tribute or levy. This term is also of Germanic origin (schatz - treasure).

From the latter, the word 'sceat' is derived representing a family of small Anglo-Saxon silver coins used mainly in southern England from c. A.D. 600 to 750. From this, in turn, the term 'scot-free' is derived, for those who do not have to pay a penalty.

One of the sceats is sketched here, as is also a silver penny of Aethelred II (A.D. 978-1016) current at the time of the Battle of Maldon.



Approx.  
Double  
Size



#### References:

- "The Battle of Maldon" by Walter John Sedgfield (1904).
- "A School Atlas of English History" by Samuel Rawson Gardiner (1914).
- "The World of Coins" by C.C. Chamberlain (1960).
- "Coins of England and the United Kingdom" by B.A. Seaby Ltd. (1976).

(This little article arose out of a successful bid on Lot No. 4 in the last auction)

- \* Tom McFerran brought to my attention an extract from the Hansard of Wednesday, January 23, 1985 which quotes the Honourable Member from Nickle Belt, Mr. Rodriguez, as having said:

"It is time that Canada introduced the dollar coin. Recent public opinion surveys have indicated that Canadians desire such a coin. Various vending machine companies have urged the Government to move quickly in the area... Very little can be purchased for less than a dollar... A dollar coin would be more durable... It has been estimated that the federal Government can save up to \$300 million over a ten-year period by moving to a dollar coin... A dollar coin is lighter than four quarters... Inco has the capability of producing the dollar coin, and in fact such a move would create hundreds of new jobs in this community which is experiencing an unemployment rate of over 15%. If the demand for dollar coins were to improve, nickel producing communities would benefit from this innovation."

It does not appear to be too long before Canadian series collectors will have a new coin to deal with.

- \* I have been pondering the "fine-tuning of the modalities" towards numismatics; to plagiarize an expression that the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Honorable Michel Côté, used when asked about his decision on metrification.

Some say that my words are not clear, too long, do not make sense, and that I use the same phrase more than once. This may be so, but it is the way that I was taught, so what else can I do? Should I write in the style of this note, or should I keep on the way that I have in the past? I ask you, is this clear, and if so, why does it sound strange? ""

- \* Many errors have occurred in these pages, in spite of my attempts at accuracy, and their editing by my family. Please accept my apologies. Like the Citizen, I must mention two corrections in particular: One tends to occur when I try to recall the names of friends of former times who have two surname-sounding names which overlap with another. In the third item on page 84-54, the name should be Lloyed Herman, rather than Herman Bennett, who is a retired Bell Canada friend. The other error would not surprise my former French professors. At the end of PL-60 item 1, I used the vernacular, rather than the correct "n'est-ce pas". Assez!
- \* Media types must feel the urge to create as well as use words and expressions. In Korea they probably had security reasons for giving land features nicknames rather than using the numerical heights shown on contour maps. "Little Gibraltar" has memories for D.S.O. winner, Captain 'Buck' Liboiron of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> R, only as Hill 355, for example.

Nancy Cooper, the distaff-side successor to the mellow Harry Elton of Ottawa's radio station, CEO, was interviewing Dennis Cudahy of the Royal Canadian Mint, on Thursday, 17 January 1985, regarding new \$1 coins. Dennis mentioned that Canada has had \$1 coins for use since 1935. Nancy brashfully discounted them as "ceremonial coins". I could visualize Dennis biting his tongue on that phrase. It is about as palatable as "numismatic coins"!

- \* Another contemporary has stepped through the magic portal into the golden area of retirement. Walter Ott, former director of art and chief engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint leaves a numismatic heritage of outstanding items to be remembered by. Among them is the popular gold 'Maple Leaf' designed from a real one that he found in Jatineau. Canada has benefitted greatly from this former Austrian's skills and talents. Auf wiedersehen und viel Glück, Herr Ott.
- \* A local Chinese restaurant offers Szechuan Lunch Buffet for only \$5.25 (complete with dessert) from 11.30 a.m. to 2.99 p.m. Mon. to Fri. That is real bargain time! It reminds me of my thoughtless ordering of a Labatt's 28 one time. It is like asking for a Canadian 1943 silver dollar.
- \* Torontonians probably objected to the last sentence of a 11 Jan 85 Citizen article explaining the meaning of S.P.C.R. as being Rome's ancient trademark - Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Senate and the Roman people) found on buildings, coins, etc. Italians today jokingly explain it as 'Sono porci questi Romani', which loosely translated is: "They are hogs these Romans". Final sentence, quote: "Apparently Italians see Rome much the same way Canadians see Toronto." (i.e. in spite of its change of name from Hogtown). The Italians no doubt also have a modern version of S.C. - Senatus Consulto (With the consent of the Senate) which also appears on many ancient Roman coins.
- \* For those of you who like palindromes, the first one was EVE, and the second one: MADAM, IN EDEN I'M ADAM. Two others that I ran across are:  
(1) A MAN, A PLAN, A CANAL - PANAMA (2) WAS IT A BAR OR A BAT I SAW?  
These are an addition to the one reported earlier: ABLE WAS I ERE I SAW ELBA.
- \* Quipsel: The dollar sign is a capital S that has been double-crossed.  
This paragraph contains upside-down words ...

\* There are some habits that the U.S. seem to have acquired from the U.S.S.R. - one of which is lapel pin collecting. Many of the Russian types are of simple design and manufacture, but those commemorating Expo 67 which were sold at the Soviet pavilion in Montreal were of better quality. A sketch of this pin shows the stylized representation of the hammer (industry) and sickle (agriculture) symbol of the socialist states. The shaded portions are in red enamel, and the rest, white metal. The sketch is approximately twice the linear size.



During the 1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, U.S.A., a group of post office inspectors hatched a scheme to raise funds for their softball tournament by having a pin made showing the Postal Inspection badge in miniature. These cost them \$1.75 each, and they sold them for prices ranging from \$5 to \$40 dollars each. The scheme violated Postal Service regulations, and resulted in the resignation of the Los Angeles division inspector.

Was this not similar to the R.C. Mint's use of the Canadian Coat of Arms on cuff-links, a few years ago?

\* Charles Lamb, in his Essays of Elia (The Decay of Beggars) tells the following:

"A clerk in the Bank was surprised with the announcement of a five-hundred-pound legacy left him by a person whose name he was a stranger to. It seems that in his daily morning walks from Peckham (or some village thereabouts) where he lived, to his office, it had been his practice for the last twenty years to drop his half-penny duly into the hat of some blind Bartimeus, that sate begging alms by the wayside in the Borough. The good old beggar recognised his daily benefactor by the voice only; and, when he died, left all the amassings of his alms (that had been half a century perhaps in the accumulating) to his old Bank friend. Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pennies, against giving an alms to the blind? — or not rather a beautiful moral of well-directed charity on the one part, and noble gratitude upon the other? I sometimes wish I had been that Bank clerk."

(Now let me see ... £ 500 at 20 shillings to the £, and 12 pence to the shilling, makes 120,000 pence, or 240,000 halfpennies ... all 18th century coins. Boy!)

In another essay on Distant Correspondents he states: "Epistolary matter usually compriseth three topics; news, sentiment, and puns." He comments that, desirably, news should be true, that sentiment should be hot, and that puns (all non-serious subjects) "...the agreeable levities, which though contemptible in bulk, are the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle..." D'accord!

\* Claudette Moncrieff, officer of awards and documentation for the Department of Veteran Affairs, reported in the Citizen of 23 Jan 85, that some 120,000 unclaimed military medals are stored by her department. She stated that they can be claimed free (unless they are being replaced) by sending regimental number and full name to: Honours and Awards, Veteran Affairs Canada, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P4.

My own 1960 application for the C.D. & bar is still unanswered, and my request for replacement medals in 1978 was returned because they only acknowledged my Second War service but not the Korean War, so I had submitted too much money, in their view. (They do not give change!). It is obvious that incomplete or inaccurate records can snarl action in proverbial red-tape. My family feels that I should give it one more try before I give up. Perhaps I might.

\* There are 118 grooves on a United States 10-cent piece, according to the Canadian Farm & Home Almanac for 1985. (How goes the investigation, Len?)

- \* Counterfeiting "Quarters" — you would think that it would not pay. Neither did it for an Orleans man whose home was raided on Thursday, January 24. Bus fare boxes, parking meters, telephone booths, laundry machines and a variety of coin operated machines dispensing food, drinks, smokes, etc., plus the insidious arcade games perhaps was too great a lure for him. The law does not distinguish between crime that increases revenues vs crime that decreases expenses, it seems.
- \* I have another correction apology. This time for misspelling Gary's name in the first item on last month's page 85-4. It should read Gary Sirna - who has the jewellery and coin store on the corner of Rideau & Chapel streets in Ottawa.
- \* Five Ottawa residents were named as officers, and one as a member of the Order of Canada. They were:
 

Herbert Brown	- officer	- major inventor of Telidon
Marc Carneau	- "	- Canada's first astronaut
Dr. Wilbert Keon	- "	- Civic Hospital heart specialist
Stanley Knowles	- "	- former senior M.P.
Arnold Smith	- "	- long time diplomat
Margaret Hunter	- member	- St. John Ambulance director

(It was good to see that the full list of 69 people honoured was printed in full-sized legible type, in the Citizen of 21 Dec 1984)

- \* I quote the Paper Money Journal of the S.P.M.C. which quotes the Winnipeg Free Press, which quotes The Pioneer Express of North Dakota of 17 December 1897:

"The \$1 bills of the new Dominion issue are not safe to leave in circulation. The groundwork is the same as that of the revenue stamps used on cigar boxes, and by simply cutting out a figure from the latter and pasting it over the figure 'one' of the bill, a five dollar bill can be manufactured that will be accepted ninety-nine times out of a hundred. Several of such bills have been passed in the city and people should examine five dollar bills closely to see that they are not taking a one. Business men think that the new bills should be recalled, and alterations made whereby the raising of ones to fives by the means described would be rendered impossible." (This beat making quarters!)

- \* The Dubuque Western Railway Company, which ran the Farley to Anamora service in Iowa, issued over \$16,000 in notes from 50¢ to \$20 which illustrated an old locomotive, baggage & 3 passenger cars. The company was chartered in 1855, sold in foreclosure in 1861, and finally absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in 1881.
- \* The Turkish book on Ottoman Coinage - Osmanlılarda Madeni Paralar, by Nuri Pere - illustrates two medals which depict locomotives; Nos. 1131 & 1112.
- \* In an article, "Souvenir Coins of the Far West 1950-55" by R.C. Bell in the January 1985 issue of the C.N. Journal, he mentions that, in 1668, the sailing ship "Nonsuch" wintered at Fort Charles, which was later renamed, Rupert House, where it obtained £ 90,000 of beaver pelts. In 1970, the Hudson's Bay Company placed this ship on its tercentennial medal shown in the rubbing at right.



- \* Cartoon caption of a man referring to a padre: "He has a fine collection - Every Sunday in fact."

- \* It never fails to happen! I had just commented on page 85-5 on the 5 December report of the discovery of the oldest underwater wreck yet discovered, that there was no word of any 'talents' (distinctly shaped heavy bronze ingots) yet, when I received the January 1985 issue of the National Geographic Magazine. There, on pages 1-3 was a preliminary report of the discovery of the 14th century B.C. wreck by a world leader in marine archaeology, Dr. George Bass, who will be producing a full report in a later issue. In it, two divers were pictured, each with a talent on his shoulder, similar to one depicted from a tomb of Thebes. So far, 150 of them had been recovered! It would be an outstanding addition to the Bank of Canada's Currency Collection, comparable to the ringstone of Yap, if one of them could be obtained for their museum. Also shown was an insert map which showed Kas to be on the south coast of Turkey, east of the island of Rhodes, a fact of which Jacques Belzile had already informed me.
- \* Someone must be playing games with me. I saw my article on 'The Longest-lived Coin Types of all Time' reproduced in the C.O.T.Y. Club publication with my Chinese signature chop and date printed upside down!
- \* The token specialist, George Berry, had an informative article entitled, "Family Business - the Wolf Lauferers of Nuremberg", in the December 1984 issue of Coin & Medal News. He provided the family tree of five generations of this 16th-18th century family of minters. Together with the Krauwinkels and the Schültes, these three families provided most of the rechenpfennige (reckoning pennies) used in Europe for counting in Roman numerals.

I recall John Humphris, the knowledgeable linguist and numismatist (now a dealer in Sidney, Ohio) telling of his efforts to unearth coins in England, near an old church. After digging down several feet, he came across a hoard - of Nuremberg rechenpfennige! They were probably discarded when today's numerals were introduced into church, state and commercial calculations.

O.P. Eklund, in his pamphlet, "The Counters of Nuremberg", stated that the counters were sought after, even in England, where they often circulated as money, due to the dearth of small currency, or were used as blanks over which tradesmen's tokens were struck. Many types abound, which make an interesting area of collecting. A rubbing of one of the smaller ones by a second generation Laufer, Hans (1594 - 1632), is shown at right. (made of brass)

On its obverse it has a bust in armour and helmet, facing right; and the legend: ☉ HANNS. LAVFER. IN. NVRNBERG in the border.

On its reverse it has the cross & orb, dubbed, 'Reichsepfel' (Imperial orb), in a trilobed pressure; and the legend: ☉ GOTT. ALLEIN. DIE. EHRE. SEI (To God alone is the honour), in the border.



"The History of the Abacus" by J.M. Pullan, provides an excellent account of the use of these counters.

- \* "Legends and Mottoes on Coins" by Alan D.B. Harrup, is an article in the Dec 1984 issue of Spink Numismatic Circular. It appeared to include all the mottoes on British and related coins. Two examples are: IHC, an abbreviation for IHCOYC, which is the Greek form of the word, Jesus; and: QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT, (Wherever you may cast it, it will stand) the motto of the Isle of Man, where the arms of Man are legs!

Stuart Mosher compiled a listing of "Coin Mottoes and their Translations" which was published in the Numismatist of the A.N.A. in 1948, and was reprinted in pamphlet form later. (I still run across unlisted mottoes, of which I test my attempts at translation with our knowledgeable curators).

\* On January 20th I attended a non-competitive public display of coins held by the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire, Quebec, in their local Community Centre - Albert Hall. They produced twenty-odd cases of coins, medals, tokens, books and materials, supplemented by a slide show and movies which attracted a fair number of visitors, despite the blustery weather. Comments on some of the displays might provide ideas for some of our own members; my attention was caught by these:

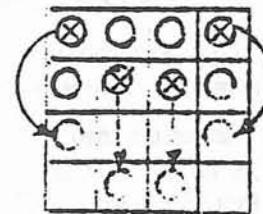
- British Commonwealth banknotes portraying Queen Elizabeth II.
- A junior display which included the January 1985 issue of 'The Leader' the Scouting Magazine with an article entitled, "A New Collecting Experience", by our Ray & Carolyn Desjardins - on Trade Tokens, naturally. (Well done R & C)
- The illustrated chart produced by the Royal Mint, which presented a historic picture of coinage in Britain, with the actual pieces provided by the only collector in Canada that I know could do so.
- A display of British tokens which comprised examples from each of the 13th to the 19th centuries - a rare and mainly undocumented grouping.
- An analysis of the composition of a bank sample of Canadian 1¢ and 5¢ coins.
- Pointe Claire tokens and medals which demonstrated the numismatic activity of this community, over the years.
- Books from the 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th centuries dealing with coins.
- Groupings of coins from various countries which supported the themes: buildings, plants, animals, ships, and women.
- A chronological scale, with examples, of the changes in weight, dimension and alloy of 1-cent coins from 1858 to date.
- A representative coin from each of an alphabetical series of world countries.

La pièce de résistance! The most outstanding display, in my opinion, was one which contained no coins! It is one which I believe should be developed by each coin club, because of its significance to collectors. It was a guide to the storage of coins. It provided a description of the properties and the degree of protection provided against gaseous and moisture penetration, as well as the danger of reaction with coins, of various plastic products. It contained physical examples of most of the more common coin container products available.

This display was produced by a competent and qualified professional in the field, who had arranged for laboratory testing of the items. It was intended as a collector's guide, but I believe that it could act as a strong influence for manufacturers of harmful products to change their materials; and for dealers as well. I have been advocating such action for many years. This is the best example that I have seen, which could have positive results.

Incidentally, I provided an example of C.C.C.C. effort, by the three cases that I had in our own recent show. They appeared to be appreciated.

\* I did it again - misplaced the solution to the puzzle, and had to work it out. Has anyone an alternative solution? I gather that some of you are finding the puzzles rather easy, so I shall offer you a real toughie - one with which I was challenged in my undergraduate years - and never solved. It was given to me by a senior engineer who had in turn been given it by an old professor of his. Both had also given up on it. The context has been changed, but the problem is the same; the difference is that I have warned you.



Problem: A coin hunter with a metal detector asked a farmer if he could scan his field - which happened to be circular. The farmer agreed to a scan of half the area only - the half marked off by an arc swept by a rope tied to a tree on the perimeter. How long was the rope in relation to the radius of the field?

\* To dream of gold, denotes great prosperity and much pleasure derived from sight-seeing and ocean voyages. (So says Gustavus Miller in his "10,000 Dreams Interpreted")

- \* **Broadside galleons**  
On the bounding main;  
Old rascallions  
And vecturist's gain.
- 'The B.C. Curse Exchange'  
(Do clams qualify as Odd  
and curious money?)



- \* The Stratford Coin Club will be hosting the 1985 O.N.A. Convention; April 19-21. Information may be obtained from: "85", P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6T1. Hotel rates at the Victoria Inn are \$42 single & \$52 double. A \$10 pre-registration fee will permit unlimited admission to the show, free admission to tours and a wine-and-cheese party, and will provide an official convention medallion, a set of souvenir wood flats, convention ribbon, program and miscellaneous freebies.
- \* February 20, 1985 begins (began) the Year of the Ox, which Macao depicts on its 100 & 1000 patacas coins. Persons born under this sign are apt to feel that they should lead nations. Hitler, Geronimo and Napoleon were all Oxen. You can count back by twelves, i.e., 1973, 1961, etc., to see if you are an Ox. Oxen are powerful individuals with stubborn, reliable personalities, whether it is in the home or in government. The Ox is unrelated to the astrological Taurus, the Bull.

Wolfram Eberhard, in his edition of "Folktales of China" tells of the Ox's origin: "In ancient times man had a hard life and was never able to get enough to eat. Sometimes he ate every third day, sometimes only every fifth or sixth day; so he was always hungry, although he worked day and night. He was really to be pitied. The emperor of heaven was sorry for man, because they labored ceaselessly without getting enough to eat. He ordered his subject, the ox - that is, the ox star in the sky - to go down to earth and say to the people, 'If you men are energetic, you can have one meal every three days.'

The ox, however, misunderstood his orders; he went quickly down to earth and announced to the people, 'The emperor of heaven says you shall have three meals a day and not starve any more.' When he returned to heaven and made his report, he was punished for his mistake by being sent down to earth to help men at the plow." (Many people today would welcome the Ox's return!)

- \* In Canadian Coin News Vol. 22 No. 17 Brian Cornwell advised on a program of coin storage so as to protect investment. He discussed handling, decontaminating (TCTFE) storing, monitoring, recording, inspecting, correcting & lacquering. Reader comments and questions were invited. Box 5071, Stn A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1N4.
- \* A new compact electronic balance has been developed by the well-known manufacturer of scales - Ohaus. It is a compact portable model which has been named "Port-C-Gram C301P". Information about it can be obtained from: Ohaus Scale Corporation, 29 Hanover Road, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932.
- \* We are moving closer to the introduction of a new Canadian metal dollar. A limited opinion survey was taken regarding a sample dollar struck by the R.C. Mint (which I hope ends up in the proper historical currency museum, that of the Bank of Canada). In general, the survey response was positive. The sample piece was 11-sided, 26.5 mm in diameter, 1.43 mm thick, weighed 7.0 grams and was yellow in colour (made of nickel-aurate, a nickel-brass alloy). An alternative planchet of fused gold on a nickel blanc is also being considered. The design on the sample was simple - three maple leaves with stems toward the centre, with TEST above, and ROYAL CANADIAN MINT arced around sides and bottom border.

Britain's withdrawal of their one-pound note was only possible because of the firmness of it's Prime Minister. As a result, their new one-pound coin has been dubbed a "Maggie", because it is hard, has rough edges, and pretends to be a sovereign. Can we match that with a "Brian"?

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* Michael Curry, who contributed so many articles to our C.O.C.C. Bulletins in former times, as evidenced by our book, "Numismatic Ottawa", reviewed the new book by the R.C. Mint - Striking Impressions - in the Feb 2 edition of The Citizen. He stated that the book has insights for both the novice collector as well as for the veteran scholar, and recommended that it should be on the lending library shelves of both school and public libraries across the country. Ordering information appeared on page 85-2. Incidentally, copies of our own book are still available, autographed by its editors, if you so wish.
- \* Iron bars were passed off as \$10 rolls of 25-cent coins, in Ottawa recently. This reminds me of an embarrassing incident many years ago when I was searching through rolls of coins from the banks during my lunch hours. I came across one roll of 50-cent pieces which had several 25-cent coins dispersed throughout it. I hastened to return it to the bank, and the unperturbed teller merely asked me how much was in the roll. I had not tallied it, but when she did, there was exactly \$10. Two 25's had been substituted for each missing 50! I had not yet studied semantics at the time, or I might have been alerted to the problems that false inferential levels can cause.
- \* Ralph Mitchener, in his weekly "Stamps" column in The Citizen of 2 Feb 85, stated: "The 1983-84 Annual Report of Canada Post Corp, released in mid-December, has less wordage about philatelic services than the previous edition. In that sense philatelic aspects are less prominently featured." (I am waiting for my gall bladder to settle down before I see whether we still have similar problems with the annual report of the R.C. Mint.) It has just been announced that the postal museum will be closing on March 1 for an indefinite period, and staff will be cut by 2/3. I hope that this is not contagious, because it is a fatal disease - one of the worst kinds that we can have!
- \* The Australian Coin Review of September 1984 reported that a company in Australia can produce a positive identification for an individual coin that can be used for registry and insurance claims. It uses a scanning electron microscope with magnification of 200 to 60,000 times actual, to determine the coin's "fingerprint" identity. Three to five photographs are provided - normally as 8" x 10" prints. The cost varies with the number of items. Information may be obtained from: Numismatic Service, P.O. Box 122, St. Leonards, N.S.W. 2065, Australia.
- \* In the Canadian Coin News of Dec 25-Jan 8, Jerry Remick listed three Wooden Money publications. They are:
1. TIMBER LINES, official publication of the Dedicated Wooden Money Collectors, \$7.50 U.S. per year from: Mayme Scott, 413 Delaware Ave., Elkton, MD 21921.
  2. BUNYAN CHIPS, official publication of the International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors, \$5 U.S. per year from: Mr. W.R. Mack, Box 395, Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445-0395.
  3. TIMBER TALKS, official publication of the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors, \$7.50 Cdn, from: Mr. Don Robb, Box 724, Waterloo, Ont N2J 4C2.
- \* Can anyone identify the school crest of the pendant medal that is sketched at right? This is not a quiz; it is an unknown. The inscription on the reverse is: YOUTHS C.C. / 1952-53 / 2ND TEAM (Does C.C. mean Cross-country, Cycle or Chess Club, or what?) Heraldic colours represented by shadings are listed beside it.

Dexter (right)

Azure (blue)

Argent (white)  
-silver

Azure (blue)

Sinister (left)

Sable (black)

Or (yellow)  
-gold

Sable (black)

- \* Yvon Marquis, of La Société Numismatique de Québec, has a delightful bilingual article in the February 1985 C.W. Journal, entitled "Just for Fun", in which he expresses several views with which I heartily agree. Two of them are:

"The real value of a hobby is the fun we get from it; the real value of a coin is what it represents to you; the real value of a collector is his persistence in researching coins."

"La vrai valeur d'un passe-temps est le plaisir qu'on en retire; la vrai valeur d'une pièce est ce qu'elle représente pour nous; la vrai valeur d'un collectionneur est la persévérance dans sa recherche des pieces."

"The real fun must derive from our ambitions and not from our possessions. Do what you like and remember that you don't have to be an expert to have fun."

"Le vrai plaisir doit venir de nos ambitions et non de nos possessions. Faites donc ce que vous amuse et dites-vous qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'être 'expert' pour avoir du plaisir."

I understand that some of our members (I know of at least two) are at the cross-roads of their collecting voyage, and are considering a new route. These items of advice are worth considering in choosing the direction which will give the most pleasure and satisfaction.

- \* J. Pearson Andrew has a major article in the December 1984 Australian Coin Review about the Australian-born Royal Mint engraver, Stuart Devlin. Since the early 1960's, Mr. Devlin has designed coins for some 20-30 countries, including the 12 F.A.O. coins to commemorate the World Fisheries Conference held in Rome during June/July of 1984. He considers the reverse of the Australian 20-cent piece to be the most aesthetically pleasing, and the best coin that he has designed. It is one of the 1966 coins which established the decimal system in their currency. It depicts a platypus swimming through water, while giving the impression that the viewer is also below the surface of the water. The sketch at right does not do it justice.



His coin designs, which, more often than not, represent animals, capture movement when it is appropriate. He omitted the kangaroo from the 1966 series (other than in the country's arms) because he considers it to be too rigid an animal on its own. On the latest Australian dollar, he shows five of them jumping around in a spiral.

Mr. Devlin considers that the striking of a coin symbolizes the marriage of the arts and the sciences. The former is the design evolution - the latter, the technical aspect of the actual minting process. His name is already recorded alongside the great coin engravers the world has known, and his contribution to numismatic art is outstanding.

- \* The Australian Coin Review held a competition for the design of a metal dollar in 1967, hoping that their government of the day would go ahead with its production. The winning design featured a graceful goose in flight, which was considered to be most attractive. However it took the politicians a further 17 years to take the plunge and issue a \$1 coin. Will our "Brian" take as long?
- \* Silver coin is unlucky to dream about. Dissensions will arise in the most orderly families. However, if silver coins are your ideal of money, and they are bright and clean, or seen distinctly in your possession, the dream will be a propitious one. (10,000 Dreams Interpreted, by G.H. Miller)

- \* Our parliamentary reporter, Tom McFerra, brought the following Hansard extract of Thursday, February 14, 1985, to my attention:

"The Honorable Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of State (Government House Leader) moved: that the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates be empowered to examine and report on the advisability (sic) of (a) Canada issuing a circulating dollar coin; (b) the raising of funds for the 1988 Calgary Olympics through assigning the seigniorage from the first issue of such coins to the Calgary Olympics; and (c) the size, shape, and composition of any such dollar coin if it were to be issued; that the Committee have the power to retain the services of expert staff as may be deemed necessary; that the Committee submit an estimate of expenses to be incurred (and) that the Committee report back to the House not later than June 14, 1985. Motion agreed to."

- \* Tom also reported an item from the Canadian Press of February 21, 1985. viz:

The sale of a Statue of Liberty Coin was approved unanimously by a House of Representatives banking subcommittee on February 20. Sale of the coins, which has been proposed as a way to raise the final U.S. \$87 million needed to restore the statue and Ellis Island, would raise more than \$110 million for the Federal Government, according to Curt Prins, aide to Representative Frank Annunzio (Dem. Ill.), author of the legislation.

- \* Richard Giedroyc had an article in the January 23 issue of Coin World International on Peter's pence. Charles Lamb, in his Essays of Elia (The Tombs of the Abbey) bemoans the admission charge to Westminster Abbey as a new Peter's Pence, so long abrogated. The Oxford Dictionary provided the following background:

The term Peter's penny, (more commonly, Peter's pence) was used in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter and the related annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome.

A reference from the Royal Gloucestershire Rolls in 1297 states:

"Fram rome brayte an heste þat me here nome Petres penis (sic) of ech hous þat smoke out of come."

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ine, king of Wessex, 688-728, and to Offa, king of Mercia, 755-794. It was abolished by a statute of King Henry VIII in 1534.

- \* A news report from Kentucky, via Mike Grenby, The Citizen's "Money" columnist, tells of how a Jerry Stevens never spent a "penny" (U.S. - not U.K. connotation!) from the time his daughter, Penny, was born until her 16th birthday. Then he loaded 3 tons of them into pickup trucks and bought Penny a \$11,000 car. Mike advised that if the "pennies" had been deposited in a bank once a year (at 8% avg.) the car could have been bought and another \$11,000 left over as well. Is there a moral here for the investment collector?
- \* C.O.C.C. member, Norman Brownlee, has an article entitled "A Currency for All" in the February 1985 C.N. Journal. In it he discusses the problems of the blind, regarding currency. Flattening the edge of the 1-cent coin is some help, but problems with banknotes still exists, which the Bank of Canada have not yet solved. Norman uses numismatics to relieve the strain of studies at Carleton University, where he will be putting on a display for Coin Week. Norman was also the only one to answer the President's quiz at the last club meeting, thereby winning an unattributed coin which he will be researching and reporting back to the club about. Keep up the good work Norman, but don't defer your studies over it.

\* I am getting more feedback on these pages of News & Comments - mainly graciously favourable - which I appreciate. One member, a linguistic scholar, provided elaboration on my Anglo-Saxon item, which he found interesting. Another expressed pleasure, but said that he could not find the word "vecturist" in any of his dictionaries. I explained that it referred to specialized collectors of transportation tokens (I imagine that it is derived from the obsolete word, "vecture", meaning a carriage or conveyance. Q: Is the study of these tokens then, "vectury" or "vecturics"?). Still another gave me an improvement on my word puzzle on page 84-25, which is one step shorter, i.e: CENT CANT CANS CONS CONN COIN. Another member suggested that I produce a monthly magazine, and my good wife enjoyed my article on the Polish medallion. It appears that the less critical and happy tone of my items is more palatable. Oh yes, one member is working on my last problem with a computer. I don't know if it will come up with the general formula or not.

We have changed printing arrangements and the initial reproduction quality is under investigation. Please be patient. The last large special issue raises some points about costs which might be of interest. See table ...	<u>Weight</u> <u>Limit</u>	<u>Postage</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Sheets</u>	<u>Printing</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>P &amp; P</u> <u>Costs</u>
	30 gms	.32	5	.25	.57
	50 gms	.48	9	.45	.93
	100 gms	.64	20	1.00	1.64

Our auction revenues can certainly bridge any gap that might occur between dues from members and bulletin overrun, as can be seen from the financial statement. This is not intended to alarm you, merely to show you what you are getting for your money.

- \* KOIN KIDO - Does this sound like a catchy modern nickname for a youngster building a coin collection? It may, but it is not. Actually it was the name of a powerful Japanese leader of the Chosu clan who worked for the re-establishment of the Imperial system after two-and-a-half centuries of Tokuzawa Shogunate rule. He became a member of the oligarchy which controlled the government after the restoration of Emperor Meiji in 1868. He was also a member of the Iwakura Mission which was dispatched to the U.S. and other Western countries in 1873 to study methods that might be adopted to strengthen Japan's position in the modern world. It is not reported that he collected coins. If he did, he probably would also have been successful at that. (The World and its Peoples, Japan 2, Korea)
- \* Another item for the railway buffs: The 1985 St. Thomas, Ontario trade dollar shows an elephant on the tracks facing an oncoming locomotive. This commemorates the 100th anniversary of the death of the reputedly largest elephant in the world, Jumbo, of the Barnum, Bailey & Hutchison circus. It was accidentally killed by a freight train while on tour in St. Thomas. These tokens have been struck in various metals, at various prices, and may be obtained from the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, Box 520, St. Thomas, Ontario N5P 3I2.
- \* Ruth McQuade is a loyal Scot with an active interest in the history of currency in "New Scotland". She has produced an illustrated article on the notes of the Commercial Bank of Windsor, Nova Scotia, in the Canadian Paper Money Journal issue of January 1985 (P.O. Box 465 Westhill, Ontario M1E 2P0). Ye'r a braw wee lassie. Will ye nae cum oot t'club? No offence or impunity intended, Ruth - I am aware that the national motto of Scotland is: NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET - No one shall treat me with impunity. After 12 wartime leaves there, I should be.
- \* For a maiden to dream that her lover gives her a silver coin, signifies that she will be jilted by him. Copper coins denote despair and physical burdens. Nickel coins imply that work of the lowest nature will devolve upon you. (Ibid.)

\* Settled early in the continent's period of discovery, spawned by an adventurous breed of Europeans, and nurtured by the sturdiness and mutual understanding among those who survive the struggle with the capricious marine elements, the Maritimes have demonstrated a loyal and paternal unity.

This was evident last year when New Brunswick celebrated its bicentennial anniversary. The Scotiabank commemorated the event by publishing a colourful bilingual booklet which presented an illustrated history of the Bank of New Brunswick from 1820 until it merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1913, and of the joint operation since.

Len Fletcher, our N.B. ex and Honorary Life Member, obtained a number of copies for C.O.C.C. members - which were eagerly snapped up. Perhaps our 1976 President, Glenn Roger, who has retired to his native province of N.B., and who is active in the Atlantic Provinces, will tell us about some of the numismatic events that were arranged in 1984. What say, Glenn?

\* Shortage of space on page 85-9 did not allow for an explanation of the association of the ship "Nonsuch" and the Hudson Bay Company. It was Médard Chouart des Groseilliers (of schoolboy, "Radishes and Gooseberries" irreverence) who sailed to England on the Nonsuch with the valuable cargo of beaver pelts, and stirred up such visions of wealth among the royalty and nobility that King Charles II granted a charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, in 1670. It also led to many disputes with the French regarding land and trading rights - in the exploitive scramble for the colony of the New World.

\* Have you ever wondered about the central dent in the bronze coins of the Ptolemys of Egypt. Philip Grierson, the renowned British numismatist, in his excellent book, "Numismatics" states:

"The use of bronze became ever more general in the Hellenistic Period (300-100 B.C. than it had been earlier. In Egypt the large denominations were so thick and heavy that unlike earlier classical coins they could only be struck in low relief, and their flans were cast and then scraped clean of debris by a rotating tool whose positioning accounts for the small central depression often visible on each face."

\* There is an old Chinese saying: "Do not take him for a money shaking tree".

PIEH NÁ T'Á TÁNG TSÓ YÁO CH' IEN SHU 別拿他當作搖錢樹

This 'money tree' is well known from Chinese legend, but no one ever distinctly has seen a specimen, so it is therefore not botanically classified. Its branches are hung full of cash, which the slightest disturbance is sufficient to scatter in showers to the ground. Therefore the saying means: "Do not consider him generous or extravagant". ( Proverbs & Common Sayings from the Chinese - by A.H. Smith)

\* No bibliography was provided with the short article on Tibetan Ga-den Tangkas (Feb) because of efforts to restrict it to one page. Some twenty books from my oriental library provided background and foreground for the paper. If you think it strange that so much is recorded about such an out of the way place, then consider the recent report of an obscure Tibetan girl called, Yumei. She has dictated over 700,000 characters to date of a memorized 76 volume saga of the "Great Deeds of King Gesar" which she learned from her ballad singing father. It is proposed to be published, no doubt with the editing of the current regime.

\* If you find plated British copper coins; then Paul Temple and Ralph Levinson are probably to blame. They describe a simple plating technique in their Beaver book, "How to Make Square Eggs", which is intended for the youthful experimenter.

\* Computers demand perfection, but those who program them have all of the frailties which beset humans. In addition, the maintenance of programs is unattractive or uneconomical work, so that ridiculous errors in fact and judgment occur and continue in the best of systems. One such recent case was the receipt of a 1-cent Government of Canada cheque by one of its employees in Orleans who proposes to retain it as prime example of illogical programming.

There was a time when small cheques were commonly used. Shown below is a typical 10¢ refund cheque for those who lost their dimes to the voracious appetite of coin telephone apparatus. Although it is undated, the cheque form number shows a May 1972 design date.

F754B(5-72)



**New York Telephone Company**

101 Willoughby Street, Room 901  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

50-453

214

**No 908624**

Public Telephone Refund  
Account F

PAY to the order of BEARER when endorsed

**TEN CENTS**

**ONLY 10¢**

To

Not Valid For More Than (\$2.00) Two Dollars

National Bank of North America

60 Hempstead Avenue, West Hempstead, N.Y. 11552

THIS REFUND MAY BE APPLIED TO YOUR TELEPHONE ACCOUNT  
— OR CASHED AT A TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE OR BANK —

*R. Quail*  
Assistant Treasurer

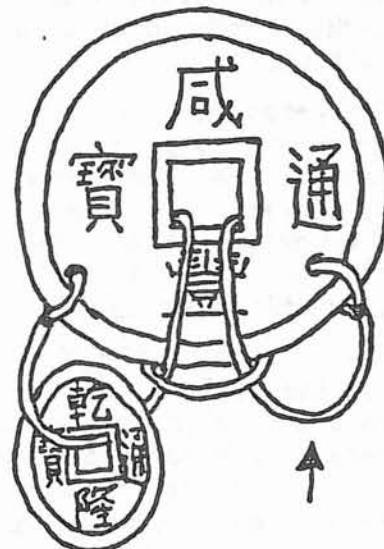
⑆0214⑆0453⑆ 203⑆99 0014⑆

I once received a refund cheque for 37¢ signed by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the National Bank of China, issued on a New York City Branch. I had placed an order for the Year 54 (1965) set of coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the National Father of China - Dr. Sun Yat Sen (1866 - 1925) and had overestimated postage charges. I did not want to jeopardize my contact with China so I cashed it, which my bank wanted to charge me 50¢ to do! I do have a Xerox copy of it somewhere.

\* The unusual loop at the bottom of page 84-58 is called a Möbius strip - named after a Scandinavian mathematician who was active in the field of topology. (Did you try to make and cut one?)

A topological problem, less commonly known, is shown in the sketch at right. The objective is to get the smaller coin that is suspended from the left loop, to the right loop shown by the arrow, without untying or cutting the cord. The diameter of the smaller coin is larger than the diagonal of the central hole of the larger.

\* The Magna Carta said that the King could not order taxes without the consent of Parliament. (Classroom Clangers)



While planning the representation of Korean coins for the 20th century foreign section of the Collectors' Corner of the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum in Ottawa, I had occasion to refer to R.S. Yeoman's 12th edition of "Modern World Coin". In it, I was amused to observe a variation of the inverted Chinese situation that I have been reporting on from time to time. In this book the coins are illustrated correctly, but the titling has been presented as a mirror image! A further check revealed that the error had existed since the titling information had been introduced in the 1967 7th edition. Below the title YUNG HI REIGN / 1907-1910 (years 1 to 4) is a line intended to show the reign symbols in HANJA script (Chinese style characters) as they appear on the coins. However HUNG YI is shown as 興興 instead of 興隆. This led to reflection on script systems and orientation, which might be of interest - hence this article.

Those of you who have copies of my pamphlet on Ch'ing dynasty cash coins might recognize the character, LUNG 隆 of CH'IEN LUNG (China 1736-1795) meaning "eminent" or "glorious". Note the similarity of sound of the Korean HUNG to the Chinese LUNG. The other character, HSI 熙 of K'ANG HSI (China 1662-1722) means "splendid" or "glorious". Again note the similarity of the Korean HI to the Chinese HSI. This latter character is written in the style of LO-HAN cash, which are reported in the notes with coins numbered 1443-1445 in Frederik Schjøth's, "Chinese Currency", i.e., 熙 instead of the more common 熙.

The reader might wonder at the continued use of Chinese style characters by the Koreans. Actually there are two official script systems in Korea - the HANJA already described, and HANGUL, a distinctive and original system developed during the enlightened reign of King Sejong (1397-1450). In HANGUL the reign title above would be written as 융희 which is pronounced more like YUNG HEUI.

The phoneticization of foreign languages which have different script systems always poses problems, and results in variations. One thing that remains fairly constant, however, is the meaning of the Chinese style characters. Thus Koreans, Chinese and Japanese can communicate reasonably well in writing. The Japanese have adopted Chinese style characters which they call TOYO KANJI, in addition to their two native scripts - KATAKANA and HIRAGANA. The reign title above would be pronounced RYU KI in Japanese, but would have the same meaning in all three languages. This communication convenience is no doubt an influence in favour of retaining the Chinese style characters, rather than changing to the western alphabet. Vietnam did make the change, with the addition of several diacritical marks. Perhaps this was a deliberate ploy in their severance of relationships with China.

Two personal experiences with script convenience occurred during my visit to the Orient a few years ago. One happened in a Japanese bookstore where my presentation of the characters for "old coins" produced two coin books which now are in my library. The other happened in a museum in Korea where I was trying to locate the numismatic gallery. My limited Chinese served me well in both instances. In case you plan to visit the Orient, the two characters were 古錢 sometimes abbreviated as 古錢

Now we come to the changing direction or orientation of oriental scripts. Chinese was initially written vertically; from top to bottom per column and from right to left per column sequence. This was perhaps because carved or inked bamboo strips were used before paper was developed. Erectness implied honour and command, as apposed to servile proneness; bamboo grew vertically, ancestral tablets were maintained upright in urns, sacred mountains towered upward (their peaks most significant), the welcome rains fed their crops down from above as did the warmth from the sun.

These may have been some of the influences which established the vertical style of writing. The direction of columns from right to left might have been caused by the predominantly right-handed world, where the left hand served to supply and steady new strips of bamboo. Regardless of how it came about, this style was retained for millenia. But the evolution of Chinese money from replicas of implements to circular coins caused script orientation problems, particularly because of the coins' voided centres.

Each individual character has vertical erectness (although some publishers may be unaware of this!). If one character is placed above the central hole, then it might seem logical that the next should be placed below. However this gives a status to the upper which might be undesirable. Thus on the earliest Chinese coins on which the designated value was in terms of metal weight, the two characters were placed right and left, e.g. 1/2 Liang 兩 半 5 Shu 五 銖 五.

Later, when the two characters of the reign title, and a further two characters for the compound word for currency were used on coins, there were differing views on their orientation. This is quite evident from the Sung Dynasty when two arrangements of their order were used: top-bottom-right-left, and top-right-bottom left. The former ultimately became the standard for coins until the end of the last Chinese dynasty, and the establishment of the republic. The reasons for this are probably that the reign titles usually comprised an adjective and a noun. Emphasis on the upper adjective enhanced the lower noun, whereas the two characters for "currency", 寶 通 T'UNG PAO (circulating treasure), were neutrally balanced. Sometimes YUAN 元 (original), or CHUNG 重 (heavy) is used in place of T'UNG 通 (circulating). PAO 寶 (treasure) always appears on the left. Also the characters on coinage are always oriented for vertical reading, rather than radially, but there are some charms which used radiate arrangement.

The next major disturbance was the introduction of minting machinery, mainly by the British. Their efficient, high volume, high quality output soon caused the casting of coins to cease. They also introduced solid planchets, after a rather unsatisfactory effort to imitate holed cash in Kwangtung (Y189-Y191). This made more space available on the flan, which often was divided between a central legend or motif, and a border legend. When four characters were used in the centre they maintained the T-B-R-L orientation. The border provided space for more than four characters, which were usually arranged in right-to-left order both below and above the centre. This permitted the designation of weight or denomination, provincial location of manufacture, and dates in the Chinese sexagenary calendar system.

Western influence again caused changes; this time in Japan, where the left-to-right system was adopted from Y70 onward. Printing equipment for literature also exerted pressures for this change. Thus the orientation of oriental script has evolved from vertical (top-to-bottom, right-to-left) to a form of horizontal (right-to-left), and in some cases to the western standard of left-to-right. When we consider that approximately a quarter of the world's population uses the Chinese script system, then it seems natural that it will probably stay in use for some time to come. It may be supplemented by the PIN YIN phoneticization introduced by the current Chinese regime, for those who do not have the time nor inclination to become familiar with such an alien script system.

Several references were used as background for this article, but because it is of such a general nature, these do not appear to warrant listing. These can be quoted to anyone expressing an interest in study in this area. For those who might wish to learn more about the Chinese people and their culture, the University of Ottawa supports a "Society for the Better Understanding of China", which is open to all. It may be contacted by mail to: S.E.U.C., Room 318, Centre universitaire, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5, should you consider a change in orientation.



Recurring news of escalating brutality by officers and officials of the Polish government against its own people has drawn attention to the tragedy of modern Polish history. Those who have read Winston Churchill's six volumes about the Second World War will recall how it started and how it ended for Poland (mainly from the last book of the series, *Triumph and Tragedy*). There are others who will recall the contribution that the "Free Poles" made, in between. The spate of commemorative coins and probas of Poland do not clearly illustrate these events, nor all that followed.

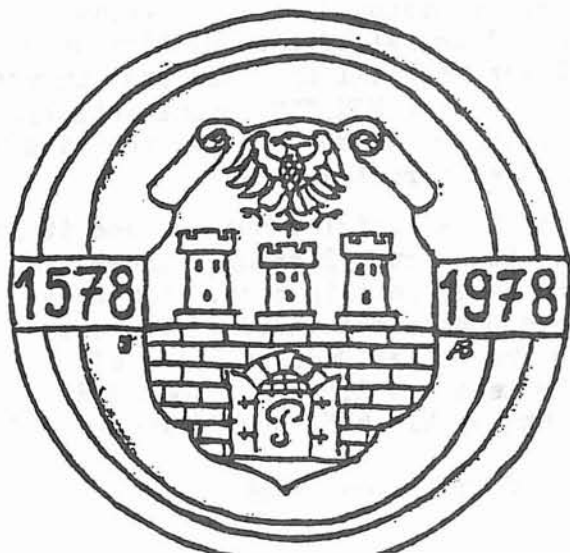
In the year, 1978, a disastrous crude oil spill on the Brittany coast of France emphasized the need for greater protection of the environment. Conservation was the theme of two of Poland's coins that year - one for the moose, and the other for the beaver! Similar politically safe subjects, such as noted Polish authors, and her first cosmonaut, were part of the continuing transparent ruse to raise hard currency from overseas collectors.

In the same year, 1978, an intriguing medal was struck whose significance appears to be much more subtle. It commemorated the 400th anniversary of an unusual function of one of the oldest cities in Poland, PIOTRKÓW. This function was to serve as the meeting place of the diets which elected the kings of Poland, beginning with one of its greatest rulers, Stephen (István) Báthory. Piotrków had already been the meeting place of the "sejmi" (local diets) as early as the years when Columbus was exploring westward. Later, it was to have TRYBUNALSKI added to its name, presumably in recognition of its former role as the electoral seat.

The questions arise as to how such an obviously monarchic medal could have been permitted to be struck, and at the Warsaw Mint, and in what appears to be expensive silver plate? One explanation might be that it was in conformity with Poland's ratification, in 1977, of the United Nations' covenants on civil, political and cultural rights. Whatever the reason, it should be noted that one of King Bathory's vital objectives was the defence of the seaboard in the northeast, against the rising power of Russia. Were these deliberate implications, and by whom? Was it also a coincidence that, in 1978, Karol Cardinal Wojtyła, archbishop of Krakow, was elected as the first non-Italian pope (John Paul II) since 1523? Political barriers leave answers to conjecture.

In any event, numismatically we have a handsome, well-designed and deeply incuse struck medal, weighing 151.85 grams, with a diameter of 60.5 mm. and a thickness of 5 mm. The silver plate has been given an aged toning, and it appears to have been laquered. The Warsaw mintmark and possibly the designer's initials appear below the dates on the obverse. It is mounted in a well-made red leather case.

This is reminiscent of the Arabian phoenix and the Asian lotus, which convey a similar symbolism - a triumph over tragedy.



(Talk delivered by Ed Burt at the 200th meeting of the C.O.C.C., 28 Jan 1985)

The true numismatist is always interested in the background story of each and every commemorative coin, token, or medal that comes into his or her possession. Tonight I should like to recount my personal experience with the development, production and distribution of a commemorative token which some of you may have in your collections - the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Cannington Branch Centennial Wood Token of 1974.

During the winter of 1973/74, the Business Development Officer responsible for the Cannington Branch of which I was Manager, called and informed me that the Branch would be 100 years old on March 8, 1974. We discussed ways and means to mark this historic occasion. It was decided that an Open House would be held, and, with the possibility of inclement weather in March, that June 8 would be a better date. As a memento of the event, I suggested that a wood token be developed for presentation to each customer of the Branch, as well as to other interested parties. This met with his approval and I was given the assignment of preparing some designs for the consideration of the Advertising and Publicity Department at Head Office, from which, one was selected.

After these preliminaries had been completed, an order for 1500 tokens was placed with Wendell's of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who had given their assurance that delivery would be made well in advance of the June date. The anticipated date for delivery came and went without any word. Finally, I called Wendell's, and, much to my consternation, learned that their plant was shut down due to a strike. Although the dies had been completed, production and delivery of the wood tokens was uncertain. After explaining the urgency of the situation, I was assured that alternatives could be considered, and they would let me know the results at an early date. The following day I was informed that the dies and my order had been forwarded to the Falcon Rule Company of Auburn, Maine.

The Wednesday before the Saturday of the Open House, I received word that the shipment was available at the Custom House in Lindsay and the parcel could be picked up on payment of the assessed duty. I was greatly relieved to do so. The invitation folders and envelopes were already on hand and had been addressed by the Branch personnel. With the assistance of my wife, the assembling of tokens and folders, and the stuffing of the envelopes was completed late Thursday evening. My wife and I then undertook to deliver the mailings to the respective Post Offices in the surrounding communities of Woodville, Beaverton, Pefferlaw and Sunderland. Mailings to customers and certain other parties at more distant points had been sent out earlier with an explanation for the absence of the memento. Despite the problems encountered, the Open House was very successful.

(Ed then gave the history of the Bank, which is printed on the folder that is shown below, which held the wooden token memento. He then introduced a display case of photographs and historic documents related to the Cannington Branch of the Bank. He concluded by generously presenting to each member present, one of the envelopes with the folder and wooden token which is also shown below. The front of the folder bore the caption: "We're celebrating our 100th Birthday".)

## and here is your memento of the occasion

It was March, 1874, when our banking office first opened in Cannington as a branch of The St. Lawrence Bank. Many changes have taken place since 1874. In 1876 The St. Lawrence Bank became The Standard Bank of Canada; in 1928 The Standard Bank was absorbed into The Canadian Bank of Commerce and, finally, with the amalgamation in 1961, our Cannington office became a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

All these changes in name, reflecting important events in the financial life of a nation, made relatively little difference in the high standard of service provided by the Bank. Through the exciting and eventful century in which the Bank has been a part of this community, human relationships have been of utmost importance. That is why we wish to say "Thank You" to the people of Cannington, and invite you to help us celebrate our birthday at an:

**OPEN HOUSE, Saturday, June 8, 1:30-4:00 p.m.**

E. L. BURT  
Manager



(For those who are not familiar with the locale, Cannington, Ontario, is a village in Ontario County on the Beaver River and a CNR freight line, 30 miles N. of Whitby and 40 miles W. of Peterborough. Settled about 1830-40, it was known as McCaskill's Mills until 1847 when the first post office was opened and the present name adopted to honour George Canning, a British foreign secretary and prime minister. Incorporation took place in 1878.) F.F.

## A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Alice E. Chase.

A family that I know of, sits down each year to make,  
New Year's resolutions, they vow they'll never break.

Dad starts the ball a-rolling, by promising he'll do  
All those jobs around the house, that need attending to.

Mom says she'll watch the budget, with a calculating eye...  
Shop around for bargains, before she makes a buy.

Junior springs a big surprise, declaring that he'll keep  
His stereo turned down at night, so other folks can sleep.

Sister, not to be outdone, offers on her own  
To stop her constant yakking, for hours on the phone.

Even little brother, speaks right up to say  
He'll guarantee to walk the dog, at least two times a day.

Grandma tries to hide a smile. You see, she knows the score.  
She's heard such resolutions, many times before.

Still she keeps on hoping, she'll be around to see  
The family's good intentions, become reality.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FOUR FEET IN HEAVEN.

Alice E. Chase.

Your favorite chair is vacant now,  
No eager purrs to greet me.  
No softly padded paws to run  
Ecstatically to meet me.

No coaxing rubs, no plaintive cry  
Will say it's time for feeding -  
I've put away your bowl  
And all the things you won't be needing.

But I will miss you, little friend.  
For I could never measure  
The happiness you brought to me,  
The comfort and the pleasure.

And since God put you here to share  
In earthly joy and sorrow;  
I'm sure there'll be a place for you  
In Heaven's bright tomorrow:.

Submitted by Terry Roit

TIBETAN GA-DEN TANGKAS

For much of the 18th century Tibet had contracts with neighbouring Nepal to mint Tangka coins ("religious banners") from Chinese silver ingots derived from trade. However, to increase profits, the Nepalese gradually debased the coins with cheaper metals until the resultant "Black Tangkas" became unacceptable to the Tibetans. When Nepal attempted to force Tibet to accept them, a war erupted, which China assisted Tibet in winning, in 1791.

China then produced silver coins in Szechuan province for use in Tibet, during the reigns of Ch'ien Lung (乾隆), Chia Ch'ing (嘉慶) and Tao Kuang (道光), and later, at the end of the Chinese Empire, under Hsuan T'ung (宣統). These appeared to be both inadequate in quantity, and confusing in contrast to the local issues copied from the Nepalese, which they supplemented.

So a new GA-DEN ("white") Tangka was inaugurated. Its higher quality and uniform style made it so popular that it was continued in evidently great quantities well into the 20th century. Although there was some design and engravers' variation, it served as the first consistent and truly national Tibetan coinage.

There is some dispute over the year of introduction of these tangkas because of differing interpretations of the legend which appears in eight ovals on the obverse, viz:









འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་འཇམ་  
 RNAM RY GAL DGAN LDAN PHO BRANG PHYOGA LAS

"(In the year of) RNAM RY GAL from the Palace of Celestial Beatitude"

E. Kann translates this as the 27th year of the Jovian cycle (1772). It can be suggested in the same vein that the longevous Louisian cycle (1832) appears to be more appropriate because of the dwindling number of Chinese types at that time. The palace refers to the monastery of DGAN LDAN which lies less than 20 miles east of Lhasa.

The obverse legend is constant on all Ga-Den tangkas, but the reverses appear in two major arrangements, and innumerable variations in design of the eight precious symbols of Buddhism placed in lobes around a central mace flower.

Various sources render the meaning of these eight symbols (TRASHI-TE-GYE) differently. A simplified version is presented here together with some of the engravers' presentation of them.

- |                               |   |                              |   |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Canopy - banner of devotion |  | 5 Wheel - path to perfection |  |
| 2 Golden Fish - felicity      |  | 6 Umbrella - authority       |  |
| 3 Lotus - purity              |  | 7 Conch - victory            |  |
| 4 Endless Knot - immortality  |  | 8 Vase - ambrosia, joy       |  |

On the earlier tangkas (Y13, Y13.1) the symbols appear in the order above. On the later tangkas (Y13.2 - Y13.10) they are arranged 1-2-2-3-7-2-6-5. The differences in the reverses provides the collector with an interesting variety of these well-made and attractive coins.



O B V E R S E

Actual Diameters 25-28 mm.

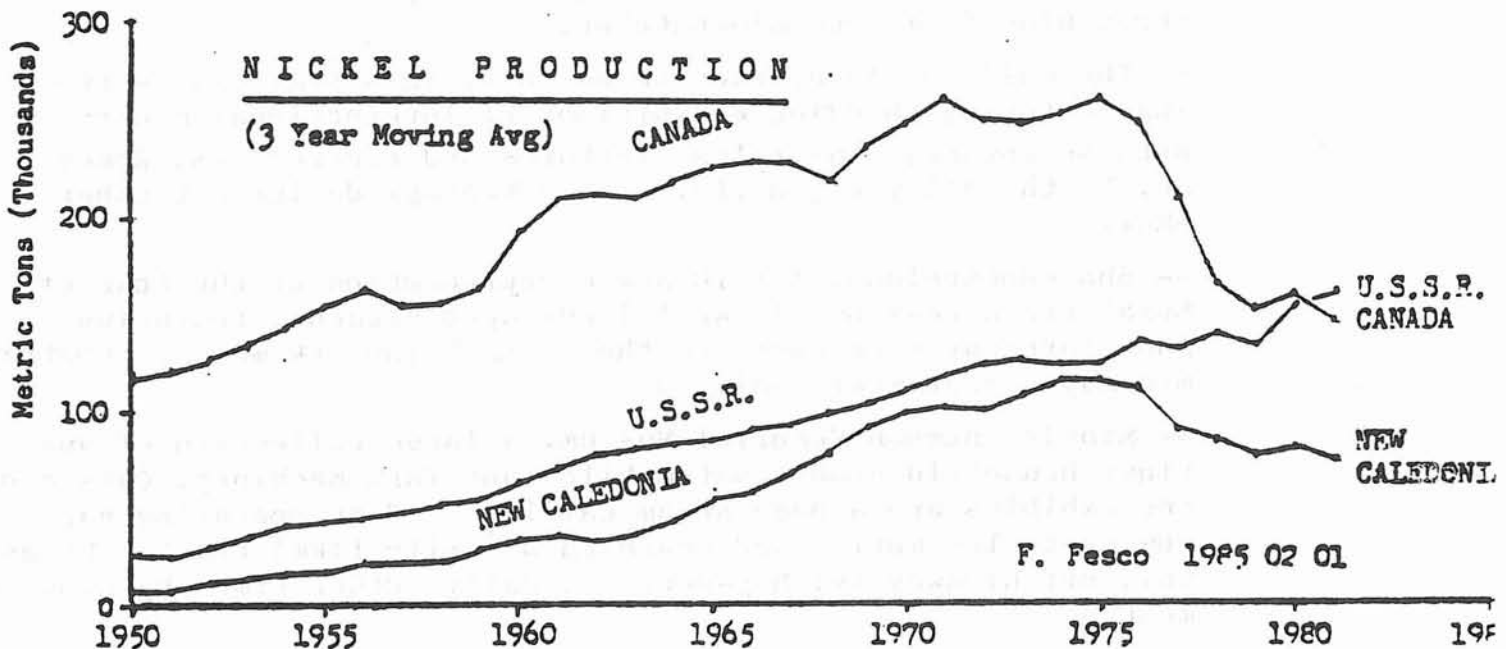


R E V E R S E



Sometimes we become so obsessed with being numismatic purists about the word, 'nickel', that we ignore the metal itself. Oh yes! We know that the bicentenary of its isolation was commemorated on the only Canadian nickel coin of the time - the 5-cent piece of 1951. We might even remember that it was the Swedish chemist, Baron Cronstedt, who deserved the credit. We also might know that it imparts strength, toughness and corrosion resistance by its addition to steel, cast iron and non-ferrous alloys, and that it is magnetic when pure. But there is more ...

Walter Winchell, the U.S. columnist, was moved by the innate conservatism of most Canadians, to write a column during the Second War, which expounded upon our achievements. Among them was our position as the world's top producer of nickel, which we had taken over from New Caledonia in 1919. Regrettably, that has now changed. Increase in labour turmoil and decrease in market demand have caused our production to drop off, so that we have recently yielded our leadership role to the inexorable might of the U.S.S.R. This can be seen from the following graph which was produced from data in the Encyclopaedia Britannica Yearbooks.



This graph explains the current pressure for a new \$1 coin with nickel content, but does not explain the adoption of an alloy for our 5-cent coin, after 45 years of nickel. But Canada is not the only country with problems ...

New Caledonia, which has the world's largest proven deposits of nickel silicate ore, has the additional problems of a colony seeking independence, by violent means. A minority native (Kanak) Socialist National Liberation Front group has been destroying mine machinery and equipment, so that their industry is almost at a complete stop. The French authorities have declared a state of emergency, and recovery no doubt will be slow.

The French exploration and mining company, "Le Nickel", struck a specimen set of 5, 10 and 25 unit tokens in 1881, and the Franco-Australian company of D. Geon made a 5 unit token in 1882. These items were shown in "Coins of the World - 19th Century Types" by Wayne Raymond. Here is a rubbing of the well-struck 25 token:

Obv: (T) "LE NICKEL" (B) .SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME. (L) SPECIMEN  
 (R) ALL: 25.75 (An alloy of 25% Ni & 75% Cu)

Rev: NICKEL DE LA NOUVELLE CALEDONIE \* 1881 \*



We have come a long way since the ancient Chinese first smelted white copper, PAI T'UNG 白銅 from copper-nickel ore, to produce one of the first alloys used by man.

## Stratford, Ontario

(Pop. 25,270)

The Avon River, the swans, the green lawns and the plays of William Shakespeare all conjure up Stratford-upon-Avon in England. The resemblance is deliberate, and the quality of the theatre is world class.

-- The Stratford Shakespearean Festival. From a modern beginning in a tent in 1953, this has become a major world theatrical event, involving three theatres and, while still based on a Shakespearean season, now incorporates all forms of theatre, music from folk-singers to opera, in a season stretching from June-mid-October.

-- The Gallery. An attractive building in a semirural setting featuring changing exhibitions of international modern art, sculpture, plus films, lectures and concerts. (54 Romeo St. North: all year, daily. Closed Mondays during September-May.)

-- Shakespeareland. A 1/10 scale reproduction of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, in well landscaped grounds, featuring Anne Hathaway's Cottage and the Garrick Inn. (Romeo St. North: mid-May - September, daily.)

-- Minnie Thomson Memorial Museum. A large collection of antique household goods, automobiles and farm machinery. Outstanding exhibits are a huge steam calliope and an operating narrow gauge locomotive and coach on a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (1km) track. (Vivan St., off Highway 19: May-October, daily. Other times by appointment.)





Dear Fellow Numismatists:

This bulletin will not be in the usual format as I want to talk to all of you about our upcoming show April 19th to April 21st. Hosting the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention will be the biggest single event in our 25 year history. We have undertaken much and if I do say so, the executive have truly come through in the planning and initiating several projects. Some of the projects used in celebrating our Silver Anniversary are:

"The issuing of a Silver Club Medallion and a Silver Plate Medallion".

"The issuing of a set of three Wooden Flats." This is only the second such set issued in Stratford and early sales indicate it will become one of the most popular wooden money issues.

"The issuing of a Convention Medallion" in conjunction with the "Big SHOW" will be oversubscribed and finally

"The hosting of the 23rd annual O.N.A. Convention".

Many Clubs would accept the challenge of one of these projects but few would dare take on the above-noted combination! The Stratford Club is recognized as one of the most progressive clubs around. To date most of the work involved has been done by your executive but now we need a few hours from all of you.

At the show we will have to have people man the registration desk, our Pick Ur Prize table, Medallions and Wooden Money sales. We would like to have every member take part in this show and really want your help!

One other way of showing your support is in the sale of the Draw Tickets. Most of you received a book of tickets with your bulletin a short while ago and now is the time to return the stubs and money. It doesn't take too much effort to sell one book and the Club benefits from both a rebate on the sale and eventually a share of the profit.

We are pleased with the preparation of the Banquet Arrangements. A Guest Speaker, Larry Sider will be talking on "An Award Winning Topic". The Dinner has been priced at \$15.00 and reservations have started coming in. At the end of this bulletin is an order form for various activities. Kenneth Wilmot

O.N.A. Convention Chairman

POST OFFICE BOX 262 / STRATFORD / ONTARIO / N5A 6T1



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Please reserve for me

Number

\_\_\_\_\_ Pre-registration Kits @ \$10.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

(Kit includes: Unlimited admission to the show,  
Convention Medallion, Wine & Cheese Party, Fri.,  
Apr.19/85, Set of Wood Flats, Free admission to  
any tours arranged, Convention Ribbon, Convention  
Programme and a "Host" of other Goodies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Sets of Convention Medallions @ \$12.50 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Silver Convention Medallions @ \$30.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Single Stratford Coin Club  
25th Anniversary Medallion

\_\_\_\_\_ Silver Plate @ \$ 5.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pure Silver (1 Troy Oz.) @ \$30.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

(Please note: Add \$2.50 postage and  
handling for each set or Silver Medallion,  
if they have to be shipped).

\_\_\_\_\_ Sets of 3 Wood Flats @ \$2.00 = \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please add .50 postage and handling)

\_\_\_\_\_ Banquet Tickets @ \$15.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Wine & Cheese @ \$ 7.50 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ City Tour Sat., April 20th @ 2.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ N.C.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

O.N.A. CONVENTION'S  
COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS

CATEGORIES:

- 1 - JUNIORS ALL DISPLAYS ENTERED BY PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN THAT YEAR. A COMPETITION BY THEMSELVES APART FROM ALL OTHER CATEGORIES. (PAT LAMBERT MEMORIAL TROPHY).
- 2 - CANADIAN DECIMAL INCLUDES ALL PROVINCIAL AND CANADIAN COINS.
- 3 - U.S.A. INCLUDES ALL U.S.A. COINS.
- 4 - WORLD COINS FROM ANY ONE COUNTRY OR MORE OF THE WORLD.
- 5 - MEDALS & TOKENS INCLUDES ALL WAR DECORATIONS, AND ALL MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS.
- 6 - TRADE DOLLARS ALL MUNICIPALITYS ISSUING TRADE DOLLARS OF ALL KINDS.
- 7 - PAPER MONEY INCLUDES ALL PAPER MONEY, WORLD AND INCLUDING CANADA AND U.S.A.
- 8 - MISCELLANEOUS INCLUDES ALL OTHER NUMISMATIC ITEMS, SHOWING METAL ITEMS FROM MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY, METAL ITEMS, PAPER ITEMS, AND COINS.
- 9 - BEST O.N.A. CLUB DISPLAY ONLY CLUB MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING CAN PARTICIPATE.

AWARDS:

- |                      |   |              |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| BEST OF SHOW         | - | TROPHY       |
| 1ST IN EACH CATEGORY | - | GOLD MEDAL   |
| 2ND IN EACH CATEGORY | - | SILVER MEDAL |
| 3RD IN EACH CATEGORY | - | BRONZE MEDAL |

AWARDS AND RIBBONS WILL BE AWARDED ACCORDING WITH DISPLAY RULES.

EXHIBIT RULES

- 1 - SECURITY WILL BE PROVIDED DURING THE DAY BY PRIVATE PROTECTION.
- 2 - COMPETITION FOR EXHIBITORS IS OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF ANY NUMISMATIC CLUB.
- 3 - THE DISPLAY MATERIAL MUST BE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON DISPLAYING SAME.
- 4 - THE NAME OR IDENTITY OF ANY OF THE EXHIBITORS SHALL NOT APPEAR ON THE EXHIBIT AT ANY TIME.
- 5 - THE EXHIBITORS ARE ASKED NOT TO ATTEND THEIR EXHIBITS WHILE DISPLAYS ARE BEING JUDGED.
- 6 - ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE DISPLAYS AT THIS SHOW SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE DISPLAY CHAIRMAN.
- 7 - THE EXHIBITOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING UP AND REMOVING HIS DISPLAYS.
- 8 - THE EXHIBIT (DISPLAY) CHAIRMAN, IN CONFERENCE WITH THE EXHIBITOR, MAY TRANSFER AN EXHIBIT FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER BEFORE THE JUDGING IF IT APPEARS THE EXHIBITOR HAS ENTERED HIS EXHIBIT IN THE IMPROPER CLASS. A SMALL AMOUNT OF RELATED MATERIAL IS ALLOWED TO PRESENT NUMISMATIC INFORMATION TO THE VIEWER WITHOUT CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXHIBIT TO A GENERAL ONE.
- 9 - THE JUDGES WILL SUBMIT FINAL POINTS SCORED FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS TO THE EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN AT THE CLOSE OF THE JUDGING. JUDGES AND THEIR DECISION IS FINAL. THERE WILL BE NO APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE JUDGES.
- 10 - NO MOVING OR ANIMATED DISPLAYS ARE ALLOWED.
- 11 - NO MATERIAL OF ANY KIND IS ALLOWED OUTSIDE THE CASE, EXCEPT SIGNS NOT EXCEEDING THE LENGTH OF ONE OF THE CASES AND NOT HIGHER THAN 12" ABOVE EXHIBITS TABLE. ALL OTHER MATERIAL MUST BE PLACED IN A DISPLAY CASE.
- 12 - AN EXHIBITOR MAY ENTER ONLY ONE DISPLAY IN EACH CATEGORY.
- 13 - A SEPARATE APPLICATION FOR EACH EXHIBIT MUST BE SUBMITTED.
- 14 - ANY EXHIBIT WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY WON TWO FIRST AWARDS OR ONE BEST-OF-SHOW AWARD IN O.N.A. SHOWS MAY NOT ENTER FURTHER COMPETITION IN THAT CLASS.
- 15 - EXHIBIT APPLICATION MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS BEFORE IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR AWARDS.
- 16 - DISPLAY CASES ARE 18" x 30" x 3" DEEP, OR 22" x 34", WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE HOST CLUB.
- 17 - JUDGING SHEETS WILL BE GIVEN BACK, A COPY TO EACH EXHIBITOR AFTER CONVENTION.
- 18 - IN ORDER TO BE JUDGED ENTRIES MUST BE PLACED ON DISPLAY ON OPENING DAY OF THE CONVENTION OR BY 12:30 p.m. ON SATURDAY. EXHIBITS SHOULD BE LEFT IN POSITION UNTIL CLOSING DAY 2:30 p.m. SUNDAY. HOWEVER, EXHIBITORS WHO HAVE LONG DISTANCES TO TRAVEL WILL BE PERMITTED TO REMOVE THE EXHIBIT IF AGREED WITH THE DISPLAY CHAIRMAN BEFOREHAND.

(2)

EXHIBIT RULES - (Cont'd)

- 19 - ANY MATERIAL KNOWN TO BE A LEGITIMATE COPY OR REPLICA MUST BE SO LABELED. DISPLAY OF COUNTERFEITS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.
- 20 - THE EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN MAY, AFTER CONFERRING WITH THE EXHIBITOR, PLACE AN EXHIBIT IN A CATEGORY OTHER THAN THE ONE IN WHICH IT WAS ENTERED. HOWEVER, IF ONLY ONE ENTRY IS ENTERED IN IT'S PROPER CATEGORY, IT SHOULD REMAIN IN THAT CATEGORY.
- 21 - FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PLACE AWARDS MAY BE GIVEN FOR EACH COMPETITIVE CLASSIFICATION. AN EXHIBIT MUST EARN AVERAGE OF % BASE, 75-85 SCORING POINTS TO BE MERIT AWARD FOR A FIRST, 74-65 POINTS FOR A SECOND, AND 64-50, THIRD. THERE WILL ALSO BE A BEST-OF-SHOW AWARD.
- 22 - DISPLAY AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE O.N.A. BANQUET ON SATURDAY NIGHT, OR THE O.N.A. AWARDS PRESENTATION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
- 23 - SECURITY WILL BE PROVIDED, BUT ALL EXHIBITS ARE DISPLAYED AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER.  
NEITHER THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OR THE HOST CLUB EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN CAN ASSUME LIABILITY FOR EXHIBITS.
- 24 - THE BEST OF SHOW AWARD IS THE NEXT YEAR'S "COURT OF HONOUR DISPLAY".

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

## O.N.A. CONVENTION & SHOWS

### RATING SHEET FOR JUDGES OF NUMISMATIC EXHIBITS

ENTRY NO. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. OF CASES \_\_\_\_\_ CLASSIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_

#### NUMISMATIC INFORMATION - Total Maximum Points: 35

##### Title and Introduction - 5 Points

Title should be prominent enough to be seen immediately. Introductory information should make clear the scope and objective of the exhibit.

---

##### Basic Numismatic Information - 15 Points

Description of specimens should be clear and concise. Details supplied should be adequate for the viewer to gain full understanding and appreciation of the individual specimens as collector objects. Degree of satisfaction to a numismatist.

---

##### Special and Non-Numismatic Facts - 15 Points

Interesting biographical, historical, geographical, and heraldic background details. This phase should balance, not dominate, the exhibit. Degree of satisfaction to a non-numismatist.

---

#### PRESENTATION - Total Maximum Points: 35

##### Creativity and Originality - 15 Points

Personal judgment, pure and simple

---

##### Tastefulness and Attractiveness - 10 Points

Color, harmony, arrangement of parts should create a generally pleasing display. Points awarded on degree of achievement of this effect.

---

##### Balance - 10 Points

Relation of specimens, information, decoration, non-numismatic objects, gimmicks to each other, and to achievement of a pleasing total effect.

---

#### COMPLETENESS - Total Maximum Points: 15

The exhibitor earns points according to availability of specimens and display space limitations. The judge is guided by the exhibitor's chosen title and introduction.

---

#### CONDITION - Total Maximum Points: 10

Depends on market availability.

---

#### RARITY - Total Maximum Points: 5

If rare pieces are required for completeness among more common specimens, points should be awarded for the achievement, equal to points assigned to an exhibit composed entirely of rarities. If no rarities are displayed or required by the subject and scope, no less than 2 points shall be awarded.

---



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past President

Stella Hodge

### President

Roy 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

- Area 1 Tom Kosztaluk  
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

### HEAD JUDGE

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

### Audio-Visual Service

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

### Editor

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### Librarian

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

VOLUME 24

MAY 1985

PAGE 116

## 23rd O.N.A. convention: a weekend of hospitality



Stratford Mayor Ted Blowes and Stratford Coin Club President Ken Wilmot cut the ribbon to officially open the show.

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 \$6.00 annually. Husband and Wife (one journal) \$7.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

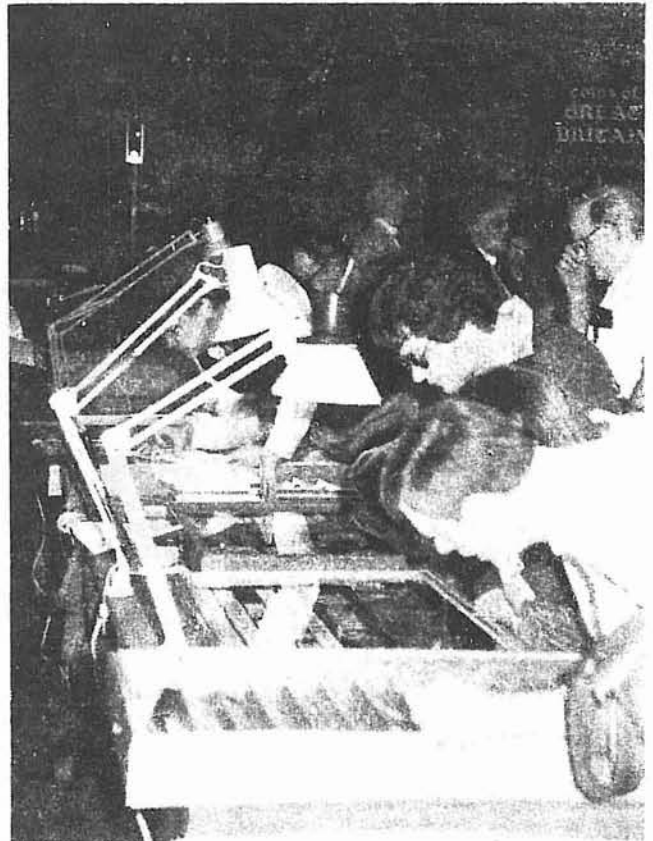
Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6.



Incoming President of the O.N.A. Roy Hollingshead spoke briefly to convention delegates during the business meeting and officially accepted office at the Saturday night banquet.



Bourse floor activity was most active on Saturday.

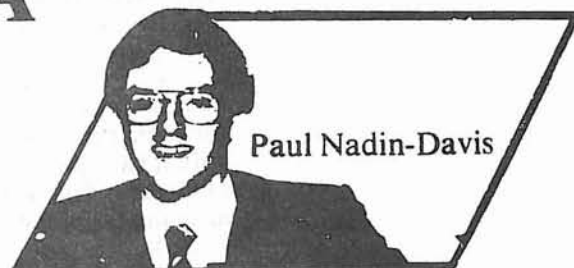


Show visitors and auction followers were keenly interested in the auction lots.



The O.N.A. general meeting on the Saturday discussed a number of business matters and elected the new executive. President Stella Hodge and Secretary Tom Masters presided at the meeting.

## Impressions of ONA



Paul Nadin-Davis

The holding of this year's O.N.A. Convention in the town of Stratford, Ontario presented a wonderful opportunity to combine numismatics with other pleasures. Stratford, internationally renowned for its theatre season, is a lovely town with an abundance of fine restaurants, pleasant hotels and scenic spots.

One must also take off one's hat to the organizers of this year's Convention. I was never entirely clear as to who was involved and in what capacities, but from a dealer's point of view matters were on the whole, very smoothly and competently run. Security was available only late on the Thursday evening, with the result that one or two dealers who arrived earlier in the day could not participate in any social activities during that evening, but aside of this initial hitch no major problems were experienced other than, perhaps, a lack of business by some participants. There was plenty of room in the bourse area (as not all tables were sold), but for the first two days the dealers who were present spread out their wares well and made the room look respectably full.

Attendance was, on the whole, slim, and most of those we talked to seemed to be visiting in some official capacity: as delegates to the Convention, dignitaries of the association, and so on. However several interesting and interested collectors from outside the area and outside the organization did attend. We

were very pleased to see, among others, several well-known persons from the numismatic community including Jim Charlton (former owner of Charlton's in Toronto), John Regitko (owner of the Toronto International Coin Fair), and Steven Taylor, the incoming Vice-President of the A.N.A.

Due to our bourse commitments we were not able to attend the various educational events but understand that these were quite well-attended. Very popular was the wine-and-cheese party Friday night, which was graced by a very pleasing selection of fresh cheeses and lots of wine.

Our auction, of which more details are reported elsewhere, was moderately successful, with some strong prices realized in the gold, ancient and decimal portions. Paper money and foreign coins did rather less well, though a nice collection of English coins brought good prices in reasonable competition between the floor and the mail.

Beautiful weather aided the last day of the Convention: outside was like a nice June day with soaring temperatures and clear skies. As one well-known Toronto dealer commented to me after the weekend, it was so nice that he decided on the trip to Stratford that it was too good a day to spend working, so he turned around and went back home!

The most important general comment I have to make, however, relates to the length of the ONA Convention this year. Three days is simply too long for an Association convention outside a major centre. I don't think there was a dealer present who did not feel that he could have done the same business in two days as he did in three: while many who did attend the Convention spent some of each day on the bourse floor, I think that most or all would have been equally happy with a two-day convention, and from a business point of view my feeling is that Friday was the quietest day, as many people were still at work or simply preferred to make the trip down from the more populous areas on the weekend.

This is by way of prelude to a public plea to the organizers of the 1986 Brantford Convention. This is naturally intended only as a constructive suggestion and in no way is meant to reflect negatively on the Stratford organizers, who did an excellent job. Please, please limit the bourse hours to Saturday and Sunday, with your wine and cheese party on the Friday evening and security for the dealers who arrive after 4 p.m. In this way you will save significant costs in rental of the hotel and function rooms, you will attract just as many people, your bourse room will feel fuller and more vibrant, and you will have much happier dealers. When the convention is held outside the major Metropolitan centres (Toronto, Hamilton, etc.) there is simply no justification from the dealer's point of view (or from his customers') for a three-day convention. I can see no reason other than habit which leads to the stretching over three days, and I do know of dealers who would attend a two-day event but not a three-day. Perhaps next year the bourse room can be full of busy, contented dealers and customers!



Royal Canadian  
Mint

Monnaie royale  
canadienne

THE 1988 OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM

TEXT OF A SPEECH GIVEN TO  
THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S  
23<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL CONVENTION  
APRIL 21, 1985 IN STRATFORD

BY JOCELYNE SOULODRE  
MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS  
ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS AFTERNOON IS THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT'S OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM. NOW, YOU HAVE TO UNDERSTAND I'VE BEEN WORKING FOR THE MINT ALL OF 6 WEEKS - WHICH IS NOT LONG. BUT HAVING ALREADY BEEN IMBUED WITH THE PROPER GOVERNMENT SPIRIT OF ACRONYMING - I'LL REFER TO THE OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM BY ITS COMMONLY-KNOWN SHORTHAND OF "OCP."

THE OCP, AS YOU PROBABLY ALREADY KNOW, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MINT, THE HONORABLE HARVEY ANDRE, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

IT WILL CONSIST OF A SERIES OF 10 PROOF COMMEMORATIVE 20-DOLLAR SILVER COINS. FURTHERMORE, THE ANNUAL ISSUE OF THE 100-DOLLAR GOLD COIN WILL FEATURE AN OLYMPIC THEME IN 1987. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, IN FEBRUARY OF 1988, CALGARY WILL HOST THE 1988 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

...

LET ME MAKE ONE THING CLEAR AT THE START. SAY OLYMPICS, AND THEN SAY COINS -- AND YOU'VE SET YOURSELF UP FOR A COLLECTIVE GROAN FROM NUMISMATISTS. IN THE MINDS OF MANY, THE RECENT HISTORY OF OLYMPIC COIN ISSUES OFTEN SEEMS TO DEMONSTRATE AN ATTEMPT BY THE HOSTING GOVERNMENT TO USE THE GAMES AS A LICENSE TO PRINT MONEY. THAT WAS POETIC LICENSE BY THE WAY - I WAS TESTING TO MAKE SURE I STILL HAVE YOUR ATTENTION. I AM NEW TO THE MINT - BUT I ALREADY KNOW WE DON'T PRINT MONEY - WE STRIKE IT. AND WE ONLY MAKE THE HARD STUFF.

WHILE THE HISTORY OF OLYMPIC COINAGE GOES BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES, IN ITS CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS, ONE NEED ONLY LOOK BACK TO THE EARLY 50S, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND MINTED THE 500-MARKKAA COIN TO COMMEMORATE THE HELSINKI SUMMER GAMES OF 1952.

OLYMPIC COIN ISSUES SUBSEQUENTLY WERE RESTRAINED AFFAIRS - UNTIL THE 1970S. IT WAS FOR THE 1972 MUNICH SUMMER GAMES THAT THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED SIX 10-MARK SILVER COINS FROM 4 DIFFERENT MINTS. FROM A NUMISMATIC POINT OF VIEW, THOSE GAMES WERE IMPORTANT FOR THREE REASONS...

...

FIRST, IT MARKED THE BEGINNING OF MULTIPLE ISSUES OF OLYMPIC COINS. SECOND, HOSTING GOVERNMENTS ALSO BEGAN INCREASING THE PRECIOUS METAL CONTENT OF THOSE COINS. THIRD, IT ALSO MARKED THE FIRST ENTRY OF NON-HOST NATIONS INTO OLYMPIC COIN PRODUCTION, AS COUNTRIES NOT HOSTING GAMES CAME OUT WITH "COMPANION ISSUES."

FROM HELSINKI ON, THE ROAD OF OLYMPIC COINS, IN THE EYES OF MANY COLLECTORS, HAS BEEN A ONE-WAY - DOWNHILL. I DO NOT INTEND HERE TO RUN THROUGH ALL OF THE OLYMPIC ISSUES AND CRITIQUE THEM INDIVIDUALLY. SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT ONE OF THE MOST PERSISTENT CRITICISMS OF VARIOUS COIN PROGRAMS HAS BEEN THEIR SIZE. AS COSTS OF STAGING THE GAMES AND TRAINING WORLD-CLASS ATHLETES HAS ESCALATED, HOSTING NATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAMS THAT SOMETIMES APPEARED TO BE MOTIVATED BY GREED, MORE THAN NUMISMATIC INTERESTS.

INDEED, OLYMPIC COINS HAVE PROVEN TO BE WONDERFUL REVENUE-PRODUCERS FOR THE HOST OLYMPIC NATIONS. WHILE THE MOSCOW 1980 SUMMER GAMES STILL HOLDS THE RECORD FOR THE MOST NUMBER OF COINS ISSUED IN THE OLYMPIC SET - THE TOTAL COUNTING ALL SILVER, GOLD, PLATINUM, PROOF AND REGULAR STRIKES TALLIED IN AT 84 COINS - CANADA HOLDS THE RECORD FOR THE MOST MONEY RAISED IN ITS COIN PROGRAM COMMEMORATING THE 1976 SUMMER GAMES.

IN THE 3 YEARS BEFORE AND THE 3 YEARS AFTER THE MONTREAL GAMES, A TOTAL OF 26 MILLION COINS WERE SOLD -- FOR A PROFIT OF MORE THAN 125-MILLION DOLLARS. THE COIN PROGRAM FOR THE RECENT LOS ANGELES 1984 SUMMER GAMES WAS ORIGINALLY SUPPOSED TO HAVE 33 COINS IN 17 DESIGNS. THAT WAS THEN MODIFIED TO A "SIMPLE" THREE-COIN PROGRAM - EXCEPT THAT BY THE TIME THE 2 DIFFERENT FINISHES AND 4 DIFFERENT MINT MARKS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, COLLECTORS HAD TO PURCHASE 8 SILVER AND 5 GOLD COINS IF THEY WANTED THE COMPLETE SET.

NOW THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT THE OLYMPIC COIN SITUATION. SOME WILL SAY THESE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN GOOD FOR THE HOBBY BECAUSE THEY HAVE BROUGHT IN NEW PEOPLE; OTHERS, HOWEVER, WILL OBJECT TO VARIOUS ELEMENTS, SUCH AS THE NUMBER OF COINS IN THE SERIES, THE MINTAGES AND SO ON.

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE 1988 CALGARY OCP FOR A MOMENT. THE MINT WILL ISSUE 10 COMMEMORATIVE OLYMPIC COINS. THAT MAY SOUND LIKE A LOT - BUT BECAUSE THERE WILL BE CONSISTENT PACKAGING, NO VARIATIONS IN FINISHES AND NO DIFFERENT MINT MARKS, THE COLLECTOR WILL HAVE A COMPLETE SET WHEN HE HAS PURCHASED ONLY 10 STERLING SILVER COINS. THE PROGRAM WILL NOT CHANGE OR BE EXPANDED IN MID-STREAM.

...

THE GOLD COIN, WHICH I MENTIONED BEFORE, WILL BE THE REGULAR ISSUE EXCEPT THAT IT WILL FEATURE AN OLYMPIC THEME. NO DESIGN HAS YET BEEN CHOSEN FOR THAT COIN, WHICH WILL BE RELEASED LATE IN 1987.

NOW, LET'S TALK ABOUT MONEY. WHILE I'M SURE YOU ALL KNOW THIS, IT DOES BEAR REPEATING. THE 1976 MONTREAL SUMMER GAMES COIN PROGRAM WAS NOT PLANNED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT. A NOW-DEFUNCT CROWN CORPORATION DID ALL OF THE MARKETING AND STRATEGY FOR THAT COIN PROGRAM; THE MINT SIMPLY MANUFACTURED THE COINS. THE VERY REAL DANGER IN THIS APPROACH IS THAT SUCH A BODY, WITH LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF THE NUMISMATIC COMMUNITY - BUT A WHOLE LOT OF PRODUCT MARKETING EXPERIENCE - WILL ATTEMPT TO FULFILL ITS PRIMARY MANDATE OF RAISING A HUGE AMOUNT OF MONEY - BY WHATEVER MEANS IT DEEMS NECESSARY. AND SO THE MONTREAL GAMES PROGRAM WAS PROBABLY MORE ATTRACTIVE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAN TO NUMISMATISTS. AND REGRETTABLE PLOYS - SUCH AS THE PROMISE OF FABULOUS RETURNS ON THE INVESTMENT - STILL HAUNT ALL OF US WHO CARE ABOUT THE HOBBY.

...

THIS TIME AROUND, THINGS WILL BE DIFFERENT FOR 2 REASONS. FIRST, THIS TIME, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT IS IN CONTROL OF THE 1988 OCP. WE HAVE PLANNED THE PROGRAM OURSELVES BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE THAT COMES FROM YEARS OF DAY-TO-DAY CONTACT WITH COLLECTORS. WE'RE HERE FOR THE LONG HAUL - NOT TO MAKE A FAST BUCK. THAT MEANS WE'VE DESIGNED THE OCP KNOWING THAT WE WILL LIVE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROGRAM WE'VE PLANNED. THIS TIME AROUND, WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT WITH RESPECT TO OTHER COIN PROGRAMS, WE HAVE DONE ALL OF THE RESEARCH, THE PLANNING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT WE ARE CONVINCED WILL BE THE BEST OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM EVER DESIGNED.

NOW, I WON'T BE COY WITH YOU. THE MINT IS IN THE BUSINESS OF MAKING MONEY - IN BOTH SENSES. WE PRODUCE CANADIAN COINAGE - AND WE SHOW A PROFIT AT THE END OF THE YEAR - ONE OF THE FEW CROWN CORPORATIONS TO DO SO.

SO WE DO WANT THE 1988 CALGARY OCP TO BE SUCCESSFUL. BUT THIS TIME AROUND, THINGS WILL BE DIFFERENT FOR ANOTHER REASON WHICH HAS TO DO WITH MANDATE. THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA ALREADY HAS PLEDGED 200-MILLION DOLLARS TO THE GAMES. THAT PROMISE IS INDEPENDENT OF ANY REVENUE RAISED BY THE MINT'S OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM.

THE MONEY WE MAKE FROM THE OCP WILL GO DIRECTLY TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND. THAT MEANS THAT REGARDLESS OF HOW MUCH MONEY IS GENERATED BY THE OCP, THE CALGARY OLYMPICS WILL STILL GET THE 200-MILLION DOLLARS PROMISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. THUS FREED FROM THE OBLIGATION TO RAISE AN UNREASONABLE AMOUNT OF MONEY, THE 1988 OCP SERIES WILL BE AFFORDABLE. IN OTHER WORDS, THE CALGARY GAMES WILL NOT BE FINANCED ON THE BACKS OF COIN COLLECTORS.

BUT THAT DOESN'T TAKE THE PRESSURE OFF THE MINT. WE HAVE A JOB TO DO - AND WE INTEND TO DO IT WELL. WE EXPECT TO RAISE A MINIMUM OF 30 MILLION DOLLARS THROUGH THE OCP - AND IF OUR PROGRAM IS AS GOOD AS WE KNOW IT IS, WE SHOULD RAISE ABOUT 50 MILLION DOLLARS. IN EVERY COUNTRY WHERE THE COINS ARE SOLD - AND THEY WILL BE MARKETED AROUND THE WORLD - A PORTION OF THE MONEY THAT IS RAISED WILL GO TO THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES TO SUPPORT AMATEUR SPORT.

NOW, LET ME TELL YOU A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE RESEARCH WE DID IN ORDER TO DESIGN THIS PROGRAM. MORE THAN 15-THOUSAND PEOPLE IN 7 COUNTRIES WERE SURVEYED. WE INTERVIEWED COLLECTORS AS WELL AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC. WHILE WE RECOGNIZE THAT COLLECTORS MUST BE OUR FIRST PRIORITY IN DESIGNING THE OCP, WE COULD NOT NEGLECT THE MANY OTHER PEOPLE WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN OUR OLYMPIC COINS.

WE FORMULATED ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRES POSSIBLE FOR OUR RESEARCH. WE WANTED TO KNOW, SCIENTIFICALLY, WHAT NEEDED IMPROVING IN ORDER FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT TO PUT TOGETHER THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM.

AND LET ME BE CATEGORICAL ABOUT THIS POINT: SUCCESS WAS NOT DEFINED AS MAKING THE MOST MONEY POSSIBLE. WE WANT COLLECTORS TO FEEL GOOD ABOUT THE PROGRAM, WHILE MAKING SURE THE NON-COLLECTOR - BE THAT A SPORTS ENTHUSIAST SEEKING A LASTING MEMENTO OF THE CALGARY GAMES OR A GRANDMOTHER BUYING A GIFT FOR HER YOUNG GRANDCHILD - ALSO FEEL GOOD ABOUT THEIR PURCHASE.

WHAT NUMISMATISTS WILL GET IN THE 1988 OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM IS AN ISSUE DESIGNED WITH THE COLLECTOR IN MIND. THROUGH THE RESEARCH WE COMMISSIONED, WE WERE ABLE TO SPECIFICALLY DETERMINE WHAT NEEDED TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM FROM THE COLLECTOR'S POINT OF VIEW, WHILE MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF PEOPLE WHO MAY BE PURCHASING COINS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

...

OUR RESEARCH TOLD US THAT YOU DID NOT WANT THE KIND OF VARIATIONS IN EITHER FINISH, MINT MARKS OR PACKAGING THAT DOUBLE OR TRIPLE THE NUMBER OF COINS THAT MUST BE BOUGHT IN ORDER TO A COMPLETE SET. AND SO, THE MINT'S OCP HAS A TOTAL OF 10 PROOF COINS, PERIOD. THEY WILL ALL CONTAIN ONE OUNCE OF SILVER IN A POINT-925 STERLING, 40-MILLIMETER PROOF COIN.

NOT ONLY IS THE METALLIC CONTENT HIGH - SO IS THE FACE VALUE: 20 DOLLARS. AND OUR RESEARCH TOLD US THAT YOU WANTED A LIMITED MINTAGE. AND SO THERE WILL BE ONLY 5-MILLION OLYMPIC COINS MINTED ALTOGETHER - EVEN IF SALES TAKE OFF, THE COMBINED MINTAGE FOR THE 10 ISSUES WILL NOT EXCEED 5 MILLION COINS. THE GOLD COIN WILL ALSO HAVE A LIMITED MINTAGE - OF 350-THOUSAND - PROOF ONLY.

OUR FIGURES FOR THE TOTAL MINTAGES, BY THE WAY, WERE SET AFTER OUR EXAMINING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL SALES FOR SILVER DOLLARS FROM OUR COLLECTORS.

...

WE ARE STILL IN THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING ONE THING I'M SURE YOU'RE CURIOUS ABOUT - THE PRICE. WE HAVE NOT SET IT YET - BUT WE AIM TO PUT THE TOTAL OLYMPIC SET - THE 10 STERLING SILVER COINS AND THE GOLD COIN - ON THE MARKET FOR CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN 1,000 DOLLARS. I CAN'T BE MORE SPECIFIC THAN THAT YET - BUT WE KNOW OUR PRICE WILL LEAVE YOU WITH MORE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET THAN ANY OTHER RECENT OLYMPIC ISSUES.

AS FAR AS THE DESIGNS ARE CONCERNED, THOUGH I CAN'T REVEAL SPECIFICALLY WHAT THEY ARE, I CAN TELL YOU GENERALLY THAT THEY DEPICT WINTER SPORTS - AND THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL. I'M SURE YOU WILL THINK SO TOO WHEN YOU SEE THEM - WHICH MAY BE SOONER THAN YOU EXPECT.

THE OLYMPIC COIN PROGRAM WENT THROUGH THE MINT'S STANDARD PROCEDURE OF A REQUEST TO SOME 700 ARTISTS TO SUBMIT DESIGNS, FOLLOWED BY THE SELECTION PROCESS BY A PANEL AND APPROVAL OF THE CHOSEN DRAWINGS BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE COINS ARE IN THE PRODUCTION PROCESS NOW - AND THE FIRST SET OF TWO WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED IN MID-SEPTEMBER. WE WILL THEN ISSUE THE REMAINDER OF THE SERIES IN PAIRS OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS LEADING UP TO THE CALGARY WINTER GAMES.

IN CLOSING, I HOPE I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF THE THINKING BEHIND OUR PROGRAM AND SOME OF THE ENTHUSIASM WE HAVE FOR OCP. WE HOPE TO MAKE NUMISMATIC HISTORY WITH IT - WE ARE COUNTING ON YOU TO HELP US MAKE IT HAPPEN.

\*\*\*\*\*



1985 O.N.A. AWARD of MERIT WINNER

The 1985 Award of Merit winner was Paul Johnson, of Toronto, Ontario, for his outstanding achievements in Numismatics in the past years.

Congratulations Paul you deserved it. (editor)

\*\*\*\*\*

The following Executives that missed the O.N.A Convention are Bruce Raszmann, Treasurer and Fred C. Jewett Past President. Bruce was admitted into the hospital on Friday April 19, 1985, Fred was recovering from a broken leg.

\*\*\*\*\*

On Thursday April 18, 1985 Ray Pleau, past O.N.A Head Judge and Executive was layed to his rest. He passed away in the Oshawa General Hospital from a serious heart attack. He was Life Member and Vice President of the Oshawa & District Coin Club. He will be missed at the Oshawa club.

\*\*\*\*\*

A MESSAGE FROM PAUL JOHNSON (O.N.A. Award of Merit Winner 1985)

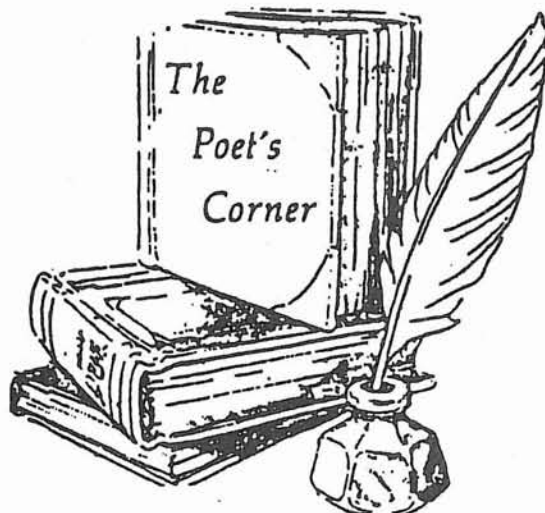
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Ontario Numismatic Association for presenting me with the 1985 Award of Merit. As well, I wish to thank those clubs that nominated me and the O.N.A. Award of Merit Selection Committee.

I consider it an honour to be selected and this award stands out as a highlight in my twenty years of involvement in numismatics. I very much enjoy my participation in our fine hobby. People make this hobby more enjoyable and I have met numerous friends in numismatics. Many people have been a positive influence to me throughout those years and have inspired me to use my efforts for the benefit of numismatics.

Thank you for your good wishes and I look forward to a strong and vibrant future for "Numismatics".

*Paul*

Paul Johnson



### Travel

The railroad track is miles away,  
And the day is loud with voices speaking;  
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day  
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,  
Though the night is still for sleep and dreaming,  
But I see its cinders red on the sky,  
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,  
And better friends I'll not be knowing;  
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,  
No matter where it's going.

### O.N.A. AUCTION REALIZES OVER \$20,000

The Ontario Numismatic Society's Annual Convention and Auction were held April 19-21. The Ottawa firm of Nadin-Davis Numismatics conducted its second O.N.A. Auction on Saturday April 20th, with generally good results.

Following a brief introductory section of medals and Hudson's Bay material, a nice collection of better English coins went under the hammer. A run of nice hammered material attracted significant floor and mail interest, and a nice selection of wreath Crowns made strong prices. A 1931 Crown in VF/EF made \$100, as did an 1933 example in VF (est. \$100). A 1/3 guinea of 1804, graded VF+ and a popular type coin, made \$120 (est. \$130), while a half sovereign of 1866 in VF-EF condition made \$120. A double sovereign of 1887, only VF with a scratch in its obverse field, but housed in the original leather pouch of issue, made \$300.

Two collections of foreign coins were offered in this sale. Prices on the whole were only moderate, with several lots from unpopular countries going to the book for around half of estimate. Strong prices were however realized for British and U.S coins, which were respectively well and moderately represented in the auction.

The weakest portions of the auction were Canadian trade dollars and Canadian paper money. A small collection of later Canadian paper, mainly of 1937 vintage, sold only sporadically with about half of the lots unsold, and key trade dollars went for bargain prices to those bidders in attendance. A Niagara Falls 1977, now a keenly sought-after piece, made only \$28, and a Kingston Frontenac dollar of 1973 was hammered down for \$10.

Canadian decimal coinage saw lively activity, as is usual for Nadin-Davis auctions. An 1859/8 Narrow 9 #1 penny, the rarest variety, made \$200 in VF condition, while an original Choice BU 1947C 5¢ of Newfoundland made \$165. A New Brunswick ½¢ piece of 1861, in Uncirculated condition with some lustre, sold for \$430. This coin is extremely difficult to obtain in any grade and the auctioneers had predicted it would sell for approximately \$500.

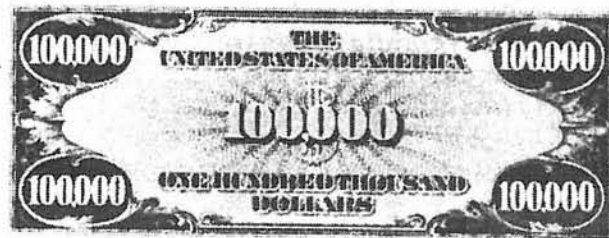
A very choice AU 1912 \$5 gold piece sold for \$300 on an estimate of \$350: its accompanying \$10 piece, in EF condition, sold for \$450. A 1914 \$10 gold in about EF condition made only \$510.

Scarce Breton tokens, as usual again, made strong prices. A Br-506 Colonies Francoises token of 1722H, abt Fine with some pits on the obverse, sold for \$30, while a Br-526A, City Bank on Ribbon Penny, in nice EF condition, sold for \$350. An excellent selection of LeRoux tokens made prices in the \$15-30 range to one collector.

Perhaps the strongest section of the auction was the world gold section, which had a small but intriguing selection. A Cayman Islands \$100 gold piece in Proof dated 1976 sold to Michigan dealer George Beach for \$171: the piece is an exquisite coin showing portraits of the five Queens of England. A Napoleonic 20 Franc piece in only Fine condition sold for \$111, while a Mexican 2 Escudos of 1793 made only \$265. A classic coin, the Peruvian 50 soles of 1969 (443 minted) in BU condition sold for \$500 to a New York dealer.

Ancient coinage also did well, helped by a strong mail bid background. A collection of Republican denarii, mainly in F-VF condition, sold individually at prices ranging from \$35 to \$70, while a silver tetradrachm in the name of Philip, Philadelphos, struck for the Seleucid Kingdom in 93-83 BC, sold for \$150. The piece is about VF and has attractive portraits of Philip, on obverse, and of Zeus enthroned on reverse. Another attractive ancient coin, a late 2nd century bronze of Pharnakia, in choice VF condition, sold for \$36 (estimate \$40). The coin while not particularly rare was extremely attractive for the type and period.

Nadin-Davis Numismatics will hold their next mail bid and public auction in Ottawa on July 13th, 1985, at the Hotel Roxborough. No further consignments are being accepted at this time, though the firm is now accepting consignments for the Fall Toronto International Coin Fair Auction. Paul Nadin-Davis, owner of the firm, reports that copies of the O.N.A. Auction catalog were exhausted at the sale, and prices realized will be published in an upcoming bulletin. Nadin-Davis can be contacted at PO. Box 95, Station A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1.



## Largest denomination

The \$100,000 gold certificate is the largest denomination of paper currency ever authorized to be printed. Only 42,000 were issued.

TICF AUCTION DEAL CONCLUDED:  
NADIN-DAVIS TO CONTINUE FOR FIVE YEARS

Negotiations between John Regitko, owner of the Toronto International Coin Fair, and Nadin-Davis Auctions of Ottawa, were concluded at the recent O.N.A. Convention in Stratford, Ontario.

A deal has been struck whereby Nadin-Davis will continue as T.I.C.F.'s official auctioneers for a period running beyond the next five years. The value of the concession was not disclosed, though both parties admit to its involving a "very substantial sum of money".

Nadin-Davis Auctions, fast emerging as one of Canada's premier auction houses, have in the past conducted several sales at T.I.C.F., including the highly acclaimed sale of the "Virginia Collection" of Breton tokens, and most recently the fabulous Lowerison collection of Canadian Paper Money. Paul Nadin-Davis, owner of the firm, states that he is delighted that the tradition of association with T.I.C.F. will be continuing for an extended period. TICF, since its formation only a few years ago by Charles and Lesley Moore, has emerged as a leading light on the Canadian Convention circuit and the conclusion of this far-reaching deal should assist greatly in the long-term planning for enhancement of the Convention.

John Regitko, owner and General Manager of the Toronto International Coin Fair, made these comments: "The reputation of Nadin-Davis Numismatics is excellent. I am delighted that our relationship will be continuing. As a result of the excellence of the auction material and the varied programme and large bourse, we expect to see many old friends and new faces at upcoming Fairs."

The next T.I.C.F. is scheduled for November 22-24, and auction sessions will probably be conducted both Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Persons interested in consigning to Nadin-Davis auctions or in knowing more about their services are invited to contact Paul Nadin-Davis at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, ON K1N 8V1.

### The Martha Washington Dollar

**E**quality of the sexes does not apply to the U.S. Treasury. Only once has an American woman ever been pictured on the front of a U.S. paper note—and that was almost 100 years ago.

A portrait of Martha Washington appeared on the face of the \$1 silver certificates of 1886 and 1891. Martha also appeared on the reverse of the 1896 silver certificate, and the Indian

heroine Pocahontas was pictured on the back of the 1875 \$20 bill. No other women—except for female representations of such abstract concepts as "Liberty" and "Justice"—have ever graced U.S. currency.

It wasn't until 1979, when the Susan B. Anthony dollar was minted, honoring the founder of the women's suffrage movement in the U.S., that an American woman graced a U.S. coin.

## TORONTO AUCTION RESULTS SIGNAL MARKET IMPROVEMENTS

An impressive sale of some 1250 lots of Canadian coins, medals and paper, world coins and ancients by Nadin-Davis Numismatics at the recent Toronto International Coin Fair demonstrated convincingly that Canada's recent "hard times" in the coin market have finally passed. While the sale was highlighted by the Lowerison collection of Canadian paper money and the "Sherbrooke Collection" of Canadian historical medals, both of which brought many specialists from distant places to compete for rarities, the sale generally was strong and over 200 bidders registered for the sale, a record for recent times in Canada.

The first session, consisting mainly of Canadian and Provincial decimal coinage, was conducted in the evening of Friday March 22nd. Leading off the session were several lots of exonomia: a pair of die trials for the Charlottetown, PEI 1980 trade dollar sold for \$210, though a 1976 uniface bronze presentation medal of the Ontario Numismatic Association sold for only \$15.00. Less than 10 such pieces are known. More healthy was the price of \$65 achieved for a 1978 presentation strike of the London Canadian Numismatic Association Convention. \$60 was earned for a possibly unique unengraved nickel striking, also uniface. An extensive offering of trade dollars struck in silver made an average of \$25-30 each.

An exceedingly good range of decimal coinage was offered in this session. Virtually all lots found a buyer, mainly in the range of 70-90% of estimate, though George VI material was generally a little weaker and some lots made only 50-55% of current "trends". A specimen 50¢ 1908, darkly toned, sold for \$900, while a mint-state sovereign of 1914 (Ottawa Mint) graded BU-60+ found a buyer at \$650.00. A Newfoundland 10¢ of 1938, toned Choice BU and described by the cataloger as "much scarcer than is generally believed in this superb state of preservation" sold for \$240, and a Gem Uncirculated 1949 dollar, the first piece struck from the new dies and presented to the engraver, Thomas Shingles, sold for \$275.00.

Perhaps the rarest Canadian coin in the auction, a pattern 5¢ 1937 struck by the Paris Mint in Aluminum-bronze, failed to find a buyer. It had been estimated to bring \$2000-\$4000. A rare token, the North West Company token of 1820 in brass, sold for \$360.00. It has a little graffiti in its fields and is holed, as usually found. It is reputed to be the first Canadian find of this piece, most known having come from graves sites in Oregon, U.S.A.

In the largest consignment of Canadian material, cents, five cents and dollars were the strongest performers. A 5¢ 1921 in "strong VG condition" sold for \$1450, while a moderately well-struck 1925 5¢ in Mint State sold for \$1200. A 25¢ 1904, AU and rare, sold for \$275, while an uncirculated 1905 25¢ made \$750 and an uncirculated 1907 sold for \$500. Among fifty cent pieces, a 1914 in VF condition sold for a very strong price, \$270, and a BU example of the scarce 1948 piece made \$250.

Canadian silver dollars attracted strong bidding. A 1945 EF went for \$120, while an uncirculated 1945 attracted only \$300. A choice BU 1948 example sold for \$1575, and the strength continued throughout the date and grade range for all dollars sold. A 1965 specimen set, one of only a handful known, sold for \$650 to a mail bidder prepared to go

much higher.

Newfoundland coinage was generally somewhat weaker than current "trends" prices might lead one to suppose. A lovely BU 1882H 20¢ sold on the floor for \$500, while an EF 1872H 50¢ made \$100. Both of these coins in this grade are far less commonly seen, for example, than the BU 1948 dollar which sold for \$1575! These results serve to highlight the bargains presently available in the underrated Newfoundland series. A 1911 BU 50¢, with pleasant toning, sold for \$325, while a choice 1918 example sold for \$405.

## GOLD COMMENCED DAY 2

The second day of the sale commenced with an offering of various gold coinage. An unusual piece, a gold presentation piece in the style of a Johur of Mughal Shah Akvar, dated AH 617 but obviously a modern restrike, made \$130, although the assembled bidders were obviously more interested in gold coinage from the Lowerison collection. A 1919C sovereign in AU condition sold for \$375, and an uncirculated 1917C sovereign sold for \$200. A Choice Uncirculated 1913 \$5 gold made \$375, and an EF/AU 1914 \$5, the key date piece, reached \$550. An uncirculated example of the same date made \$700. An impressive set of Newfoundland \$2 gold followed these pieces, with prices realized as follow: 1865 AU cleaned \$260, 1870 AU/UNC \$600, 1880 AU \$2700, 1881 EF \$250, 1881H AU \$275, 1885 UNC \$525, 1888 AU \$270.

British gold sovereigns which followed made impressive prices, and an almost uncirculated 1784 guinea of King George III made \$330. A short offering of US gold performed very much in line with current market.

## HIGHLIGHT 1: THE LOWERISON PAPER

The sale of Stuart H Lowerison's Collection of paper money was the first "once-in-a-lifetime" feature of this auction. Some 300 notes were presented without reserve, many of them in ultimate states of preservation and several of extreme rarity. The sale thus provides an excellent barometer of current serious activity in the paper money field and the prices realized merit careful consideration alongside current catalog values by dedicated collectors. A series-by-series analysis is presented.

**Newfoundland Government Cash Notes** This series was extremely strong with every note selling at or above estimate to bidders prepared to go yet higher. A 40¢ 1904, Very Fine, sold for \$270, while an 80¢ 1902, VF with some foxing, sold for \$290. A \$1 of 1912-13, Very Fine, sold for \$170.

**Government of Newfoundland** This series also was strong, with prices for several lots of \$1 and \$2 notes ranging around 75% of current catalog values.

**Dominion of Canada** Prices here were not strong as compared to the estimates, and the results clearly indicate that serious downward revision of catalog values is required. The average price realized in this section was about 50% of estimate. An EF 1870 25¢, DC4, sold for \$60, while a \$1 of 1898, ones curving outwards, in similar condition made \$160 (estimate \$300). A rare 1917 \$1 in uncirculated condition, estimate \$350, made \$190, while the \$2 of 1897 in aVF condition sold for \$85 (estimate \$200). An uncirculated \$5 1912 (estimate \$750) sold for \$330. In view of

the fact that virtually all major collectors and dealers in Canadian paper were either present or represented, these price levels are highly significant and must be borne in mind by catalogers in the future.

**Bank of Canada** The collection contained an impressive range of these notes, from rarities to matched serial number sets and the like. Realizations here were, surprisingly, a little stronger than in the Dominion series, with an average of 60-70% of estimate achieved. The 1935 issues were generally strong, the only surprise being an English text \$25 which made only \$480 in uncirculated condition. The only real weakness was in the 1937 series where bidding was somewhat reluctant, but even so most notes managed to climb to the 50% level.

**Bank of British North America** Two notes were offered from this desirable series. A \$10 1889, EF, made \$300 (est. \$500), while the 1911 \$10, EF, made \$460 on an estimate of \$500.

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce** Several Commerce specialists were on hand for the sale, resulting in active competition for the prize pieces. The first lot, a \$4 of 1870 in Fine condition, sold for full estimate, \$550, as did a \$5 1912 in EF condition (\$300). The \$10 and \$20 denominations however did not fare so well, indicating a need for catalog revisions here. The very rare \$50 of 1917, only in good condition, drew several bidders to a final price of \$180 (estimate \$100). The note is one of only a handful of examples thought still to exist. A \$100 of 1917, in EF condition, brought only \$240 (estimate \$700), while a VF specimen, perhaps somewhat conservatively graded, made its full estimate (\$400). A second 1917 \$50 note, Charlton 04B0-4, again made a strong price, \$110, for its VG condition with an estimate of \$80.

**Commercial Bank of Newfoundland** Newfie material continued its strength unabashed. A \$2 of 1888 in Fine condition (est. \$225) sold in active bidding for \$270, while a \$5 1888, VF and rare, made \$575 (est. \$575). A \$10 of 1888 in VG condition made \$350 on an estimate of \$290.

**The Dominion Bank** Again several specialists were on hand. Prices for this bank were exceedingly erratic, ranging from virtually full estimate to only 30% thereof. The highlight here was a \$5 of 1931, 42-0800-1a, which made \$420 on an estimate of \$375.

**Imperial Bank of Canada** Three notes were offered from this expensive bank. All reached unimpressive levels, around 50% of estimate.

**The Merchants Bank of Canada** Six notes were offered from this popular bank, starting with one of the finest known examples of the \$5 1886. It sold for only \$390 (estimate \$1000), and only one note, the \$10 of 1917, made over 50% of its estimate. The rest sold for 1/4 to 1/3 of estimate, indicating clearly that current catalog values are way out of line for this bank.

**The Merchants Bank of Halifax** Thought by some to be the best note in the sale, a \$5 1892, good VF and exceedingly rare, sold in anxious floor bidding to a collector for \$2200. The pre-sale estimate was \$2000.

**The Molsons Bank** Two notes from this bank did not do well, neither reaching 50% of estimate. Both were 1912 issues in VF or better condition, the lower denomination selling for \$70 while the higher made \$150 (estimates were \$200 and \$475).

**The Bank of Montreal** It would be unfair to draw sweeping conclusions from this section of the sale. No rarities were offered (all notes were estimated at less than \$100), and most notes sold in the 60-80% range. The only real indication here is of the continuing popularity of lower-priced notes in the collecting fraternity.

**The Bank of Nova Scotia** A moderate performance by the lower-priced notes in this series served to highlight its more significant elements. A \$20 of 1929, EF, sold for \$160 on an estimate of \$110, while a \$50 of 1920, Fine, estimate \$325, sold for double that amount. Lot 773, a \$100 of 1919 in abt. EF condition, sold for its full estimate, \$1100. The note must be considered extremely rare in this high grade.

**The Bank of Prince Edward Island** Results from this bank were impressive, with many Islanders in attendance to secure the rarities. The auctioneer was heard jokingly to observe to an aide that there were probably more Islanders at the auction than on the Island that Saturday afternoon! A \$1 1877, EF, made \$180, while an 1872 with red overprint made \$150 (est. \$90). A \$5 of 1877, VF, with a pre-sale estimate of \$160, sold for a massive \$420, while a remainder of the \$10 1872, also EF, made \$330 (estimate \$250).

**The Royal Bank of Canada** This bank fared moderately well, with most notes selling in the 70-80% range. The choicer examples made very close to estimate, and interest was generally at a high level.

**The Bank of Toronto** This bank, considering that the auction was held in Toronto, did extremely poorly, perhaps indicating that current catalog values are way off mark. The strongest price was \$290 for an uncirculated \$5 of 1929, while the next two notes, both \$10 1929 in EF condition, made \$190 and \$200 on estimates of \$700 each. A \$20 of 1929, VF and estimated to bring \$300, made only \$80 in reluctant bidding.

**The Traders Bank of Canada** A single note, expected to bring \$1000, was the \$5 of 1897. It sold in unenthusiastic competition for a mere \$275. A leading specialist commented after the sale that while other issues of this bank are rare, several examples of the \$5 have been seen of late and the catalog value is exceedingly unreliable.

**The Union Bank of Canada** This Bank proved exceedingly popular, with a Quebec City issue \$5 of 1907, VF condition, starting the ball rolling. It made \$390 on an estimate of \$300. The rare \$20 of 1912, in Fine condition, brought \$460. It had been miscataloged with an estimate of only \$75: obviously bidders in attendance had examined every note very carefully!

**The Union Bank of Newfoundland** Again, Newfoundland material proved extremely popular. A \$2 of 1882, Uncirculated, sold for \$1100, and a \$5 of 1889, VG, sold for \$280 (estimate \$200). A \$10 note of 1889, AU and exceedingly rare, sold for \$2200 (estimate \$2500), and the \$20, in EF, sold for \$2000.

**The Westmorland Bank of New Brunswick** Every note of this bank sold for a multiple of estimate! A VG \$4 of 1857, est. \$25, sold for \$46, while an 1859 \$4 in Fine sold for \$90 (est. \$35). Three remainder notes, each with catalog values of \$20, attracted significant attention: a \$1 1861 Vf sold for \$54, the \$2 of the same year for ten times estimate, \$200, and

the \$5 was the best performer of all with a selling price of \$280 on an estimate of \$20. Again, obviously there are some cataloging errors at work here!

What general comments can be made about the state of the paper money market in view of these results? First, it is simply wrong to state, as so many have, that this area is "dead". There are obviously many willing buyers in the marketplace for quality material, and strong support is seen in many areas, particularly Chartered banks and the Maritime institutions. Newfoundland and New Brunswick Banks seem to be in the lead by a good few lengths! There is also strong interest in the lesser rarities, though one does not have to be over-impressed by condition where one is dealing with a note which is not in itself particularly rare.

It is also important to observe that the vast majority of this support is from within our own boundaries, as virtually all these notes were sold to Canadian buyers, only a small percentage travelling overseas. Quality is not "going cheap", and where price levels are realistic there are many people willing to add to their collections. One must await with interest the next significant sale of Canadian paper before market directions as opposed to states can be discerned.

#### CANADIAN HISTORICAL MEDALS

Highlight number 2 of this important sale included the Canadian medals of a prominent Quebec collector, dubbed "The Sherbrooke Collection". A highly diverse collection put together over many decades, many major rarities nestled among a good general offering of Canadian medallic work.

Medals of the Governors-General and the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces were first to be offered, and prices were uniformly excellent. A Lord Stanley, 1888, with magnificent color, sold for \$175, while a bronze medal of Edward Schreyer, estimate \$70, sold for \$460 in fierce bidding by the floor and the book. The rejected pattern for the Fauteux Lieutenant-Governor medal of Quebec, C-17, sold for \$375 on a pre-sale estimate of \$150. New Brunswick lieutenant-Governor medals sold extremely well, as a bronze Tweedie (estimate \$100) made \$130, a bronze Ganong (est. \$70) sold for \$280, and a silver McLean (estimate \$90) made \$180.

Among medals listed by Dr. Jos. LeRoux, a handsome bronze Confederation medal, L-1185, sold for \$400, while an engraved Dominion of Canada medal, LeRoux-1460-2e, made \$120 on an estimate of \$80. Toronto material also fared extremely well, although Quebec-related material sold a little more weakly. An impressive collection of Canadian National Exhibition medals and plaquettes sold in fiercely competitive bidding among area collectors and dealers, and the list of prices realized will be of immense value to enthusiasts of this area. A 1916 silver plaquette, presented to Sir Henry Pellatt, builder of Casa Loma, for a heavy draught horse, sold for \$150, while, for example, a Leger gold-filled medal of 1978 sold for \$85 (estimate \$70).

At the end of the medals section some strong prices were realized for military items. A Canada General Service Medal with one bar, Fenian Raid 1870, made \$150 while a two-bar sold for \$280. A string of wampum, perhaps the most popular item in the sale, found a buyer at

\$40.

### ANCIENTS LUKEWARM

A lengthy selection of ancient coins was offered after the medals section. While some healthy prices were obtained, particularly in the Roman Republican series, from the mail bidders, by this time most floor bidders were tired or had left and lots were unsold in many instances. Many bidders returned, however, for the foreign section of the auction which took place late in the afternoon.

Standing out alone in impressiveness in this portion of the sale were the British coins. An extensive collection of superb hammered material was offered, and an Orsnaforda Penny in lustrous EF condition sold for \$1050. A Penny of Alfred the Great, 871-899, est. \$1300, sold for \$670, and an excellent aVF example of the Henry II Tealby Penny made \$100. An exceedingly rare brockage reverse Exeter Penny of Henry III, in F-VF condition, sold for \$95 to a Hong Kong buyer. A Watford Penny of Stephen, by Alpine on Sud, very well-struck for this notorious type, sold for \$325.

Other areas of the world were represented in the offerings in this part of the sale. German material performed well, as did U.S. and British coins in general. Some weakness was evident in prices realized for common minors, particular those from the Orient and less popular European countries.

### CONCLUSIONS

The Lowerison/Sherbrooke sale certainly made its mark on Canadian numismatic history. Nadin-Davis Auctions, who conducted the sale, report that no copies of the Auction catalog remain available, although prices realized are reported in full in their current fixed price list, No. 41 (April 1985). The firm's next auction is to take place at the Hotel Roxborough in downtown Ottawa on July 13th, and they will be conducting the Fall Toronto International Coin Fair Auction in November. Consignments can still be made to both sales. The firm's catalogs are available by subscription, \$8 for all remaining 1985 issues. The April catalog, in addition to extensive offerings of Canadian, world and ancient coins, literature and wholesale lots, contains prices realized for Auction 16, and articles on Meissen coinage and modern Canadian Mint products. Nadin-Davis can be contacted at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa ON, Canada K1N 8V1.

# Commemorative Dollars

Year	Theme	Artist
1935	25th anniversary of the accession of George V — Commemorative obverse	Percy Metcalfe
1939	visit of Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth	Emanuel Hahn
1949	entry of Newfoundland into Confederation	Thomas Shingles, RCM
1958	100th anniversary of the gold rush and the creation of British Columbia as a Crown Colony	Stephen Trenka
1964	100th anniversary of the 1864 conference which led to Confederation	Dinko Vodanovic
1967	100th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada	Alex Colville
1970	to mark the 100th anniversary of Manitoba's entrance into the Dominion of Canada (the first commemorative dollar produced in nickel)	Raymond Taylor, Scarborough, Ontario
1971	to honour the centenary of British Columbia joining Confederation in 1873, produced in silver	Patrick Brindley, RCM
	produced in nickel	Thomas Shingles, RCM
1973	100th anniversary of the formation of the R.C.M.P. (produced in silver)	Paul Cedarberg
	to commemorate the entry of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada in 1873 (produced in nickel)	Terry Manning
1974	centenary of the founding of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba (produced in silver and nickel)	Paul Pederson
1975	the centennial of the city of Calgary, Alberta	Donald D. Paterson, Don Mills, Ontario
1976	the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Library of Parliament	Walter Ott and Patrick Brindley, RCM
1977	the 25th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Queen Elizabeth II; it depicts the Throne of the Senate, which is used by Her Majesty on ceremonial occasions	R.C.M. staff
1978	the Eleventh Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Alberta	Raymond Taylor, Scarborough, Ontario
1979	the "Griffon", the first ship to be built above Niagara Falls and sail the Great Lakes; built in 1679	Walter Schleup, Montreal, Quebec
1980	the polar bear to commemorate the centenary of the transfer of a major part of the Arctic territories from Great Britain to Canada	Donald D. Paterson, Don Mills, Ontario
1981	a locomotive to represent the Act of Parliament which passed to permit the building of the trans-Canada railway	Roger Savage, Liverpool, Nova Scotia
1982	the centennial of the city of Regina	Huntley Brown, Markham, Ontario
	to commemorate the patriation of the Constitution (produced in nickel)	R.C.M.
1983	World University Games to be held in Edmonton, Alberta	Carola Tietz, Ottawa, Ontario
1984	150th anniversary of Toronto	David Craig, Toronto, Ontario

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

## TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1984 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Petty Cash @ Jan. 1, 1984	\$ 18.75	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1984 (General Fund)	1614.42	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1984 (Library)	3.22	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1984 (Virgil Hancock Award)	98.62	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1984 (Audio Visual)	<u>46.55</u>	\$1781.56

RECEIPTS

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$2808.00	
O.N.A. Convention (Sarnia)	605.96	
O.N.A. Convention Draw & Rebate (1984)	2931.65	
Club Ticket Rebate	54.00	
Bank Interest	150.15	
Bulletin Advertising	8.00	
Sales Tax	45.85	
Premium U.S.A. Money	8.98	
O.N.A. Wood	22.00	
Transfer From Contingency Account	<u>300.00</u>	\$6934.59

EXPENSES

O.N.A. Publication "Ontario Numismatist"	\$3433.79	
Postage (\$303.73); Printing (\$236.14)	539.87	
Executive Pins	57.78	
Membership Badges	18.36	
Safety Deposit & P.O. Box Rental	67.96	
Club Delegates Breakfast	178.33	
C.N.A. & A.N.A. Dues	53.14	
Office Supplies	52.51	
Typewriter Repairs	107.00	
Telephone (\$54.23); Bank Charges (\$1.90)	56.13	
Award of Merit	79.92	
Net Loss on Medals	283.24	
Net Loss Peterborough Convention (1983)	71.84	
Rev. 1983 Medals - F. C. Jewett	-1300.00	
Insurance (\$317.00); Honorariums (\$700.00)	1017.00	
O.N.A. Ticket Rebates	896.27	
Proof Like Set & Silver Dollar	25.25	
1985 Convention Advance	200.00	
Transfer To Life Membership Account	<u>500.00</u>	\$6338.39
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		596.20

Petty Cash @ December 31, 1984	46.16	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 (General Fund)	2183.21	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 (Library)	3.22	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 (Virgil Hancock Award)	98.62	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 (Audio Visual)	<u>46.55</u>	2377.76

BANK RECONCILIATION

Bank Pass Book Balance @ December 31, 1984	\$2357.64
(3) Outstanding Cheques Totalling	<u>26.04</u>
Statement Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984	\$2331.60

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

## TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1984 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1984 \$7177.85

RECEIPTS

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 484.00	
Bank Interest	<u>614.63</u>	\$1098.63

EXPENSES

Transfer To General Account	<u>300.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>
-----------------------------	---------------	---------------

Excess Receipts over Expenses 798.63Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 \$7976.48LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1984 \$ 586.90

RECEIPTS

Life Memberships	\$ 225.00	
Transfer From General Account	500.00	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	542.50	
Bank Interest	<u>73.64</u>	1341.14

EXPENSES

Membership Dues (1984)	<u>\$ 730.00</u>	<u>730.00</u>
------------------------	------------------	---------------

Excess Receipts over Expenses \$ 611.14Bank Balance @ December 31, 1984 \$1198.04CASH ASSET SUMMARY @ DECEMBER 31, 1984

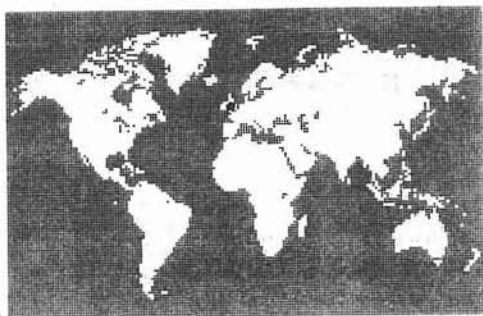
Cash & Bank Balance - General Account	2377.76	
Bank Balance - Contingency Account	7976.48	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Contingency Account	4000.00	
Bank Balance - Life Membership Account	1198.04	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Life Membership Account	<u>3600.00</u>	\$19152.28
Total Cash Assets 1983		<u>17146.31</u>
Increase in Cash Assets		\$ <u>2005.97</u>

The Bank Accounts are maintained at  
The Canada Trust, Belmont Branch  
Kitchener, Ontario.

Treasurer Bruce H. Rasgriana

Cointrek

# Lundy 'coins' depict avian namesake, issuer



The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essais, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

## By Richard Giedroyc

The name Lundy comes from the Norse — meaning puffin. This common sea bird is featured on the reverse of the coins struck for Lundy Island.

With an area of 1.63 square miles and an average population of 32 people, it seems amazing that the island has a long history. It was owned by the English crown from 1150 and was sold by parliament in 1647 to Lord Saye and Sele. The castle was erected between 1170 and 1200 by Sir William de Marisco. The church was built in 1896 by the Heaven family, who owned Lundy from 1836-1918.

In 1925 British businessman Martin Coles Harman purchased the island, issuing a private "coinage" with his portrait on the obverse. The British courts forced him to stop the minting of his tokens.

In the 1960s A.P. Harman owned the island. He had presentation "coins" struck, which are cataloged



### Lundy Island

Date	Mintage	Composition	Diameter	Condition
<b>1/2 puffin</b>				
1929	50,000	bronze	23mm	Proof only issue
1965	3,000	bronze	23mm	
1965	3,000	nickel-brass	23mm	Proof only issue

Obv.: bust of Martin Coles Harman facing left

Rev.: head of puffin facing left

### puffin

1929	50,000	bronze	28mm	Proof only issue
1965	3,000	bronze	28mm	
1965	3,000	nickel-brass	28mm	Proof only issue

Obv.: same as 1/2 puffin

Rev.: puffin stands left

**Note:** 1965 issues did not circulate as coinage and may not have to be included in order to be considered a set by the purist collector.

It has been said that silver pennies were minted on Lundy for a six month period in 1327 by King Edward II, however none of these coins can be identified as such, if true.

Charles I minted coins on Lundy in 1645-1646, under Mint master Thomas Bushell. A half crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence and halfgroat in silver can be identified by an A or a B and the three plumes of the Wales Mintmark. As these were not minted for Lundy, but for England, they are not included in this series.

here. Jack Haywood purchased Lundy in 1969 and gave it to the British people.

Lundy has had a longer and more turbulent history than its coinage reflects.

# ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 1492

ST. CATHARINES

L2R 7J9

REPORT TO THE O.N.A. - April 19 to 21, 1985

Dear Fellow Numismatists;

Last year in 1984 the St. Catharines Coin Club reported to the ONA Delegates that we were trying to boost our Junior memberships. In the beginning of 1984 we had only 1 junior member, we now have greatly increased that amount to 10. We feel that this is a success, although it is not a true reflection of the effort put into getting these 9 new members. This year, in 1985, we have taken a much different approach to the problem of membership. We feel that too much effort is put towards increasing junior memberships and as a result some new senior members slip through our hands. It is after all, not the juniors that are members of the executive boards of most clubs but yet they are the ones that most clubs aim for. This year we have taken a whole new approach and have divided our programs into three parts. The first part is a rather short and informal business session. This does not much more than explain what the executive is doing. For those that are more interested in the business doings of the club, our executive meetings are open to all members to attend and voice their opinions. The second part is geared to the novice collector, be they juniors or seniors. We feel that those we were missing before we now can reach because juniors and new guests are basically in the same category - novice collectors. The third portion of our meeting is a more indepth segment for the more advanced collector. All this is followed up by an auction with the material submitted by our members.

With this type of format we have found that both the juniors and seniors of our club have enjoyed the meetings more. Also memberships in both categories have increased. We also have noticed a return of some members that were previously bored with the junior type programs.

Last year we also began something new for our club, in that our archives had no apparent direction. We have since defined a direction for our archives to take and have liquidated many of the items not pertaining to this direction. The first results of this effort was the Club's display here at the ONA. The title of this display is "The Welland Canals". This display will be moved around the City of St. Catharines to hopefully 4 major locations, being the Centennial Library, City Hall, Brock University and the St. Catharines Municipal Museum. We eventually hope to have about 6 displays that we can rotate about the city. We would leave them in one location for about a month and then move them to another location. This will not only give us excellent exposure but will also save us space in the safety deposit boxes, whose costs have escalated dramatically over the past years. We feel that the monies saved in releasing two boxes will pay for the insurance required for this venture.

Last year was also a busy year for the Provinces' Bicentennial was in full gear in St. Catharines as it was in many other cities through-out Ontario. The Coin Club again took an active part in these celebrations. The three day activities were broken up into 3 different areas. These were displays, sales and appraisals. The appraisals were put on a card and inserted with the coin into a plastic insert. The first appraisal was free and each additional coin was appraised for a nominal fee of 50¢ each to help defer the costs of the holders and cards. Whole collections were referred to local dealers that support the club. The fee spent on the table space was well worth the cost since we could not purchase the kind of exposure that we received from this three day event. We highly recommend that any community function be it a fair, home show or a celebration of some sort should have the presence of your club at almost any cost within your reach. We received television, radio (2 stations), newspaper and brochure coverage just by being there. The celebrations were held on August 4, 5 and 6 and were well attended by approximately 10,000 people over the three days. We highly publicised our annual show and banquet which was held on September 15th.

We also set up a community booth at a local mall to again promote our show the following week. It was at this event that a 1921 silver 5¢ piece surfaced. The owner was advised to attend our show and approach the dealers there. Our Annual Show and Banquet was another success last year but it was not so due to lack of effort on the memberships behalf. We were a little disappointed by the number of banquet guests, 55 in all, but those that did attend were treated to an excellent speaker in J. Graham Esler. The 1921 silver 5¢ piece did show up at our show and the owner was happy with the \$1,200 that he received for his effort. It is not every show that we have that such a coin surfaces but it is one thing that helps make the St. Catharines Show and Banquet interesting to seasoned and novice collectors alike. This year our show date is September 14th and is again at the UAW Hall on Bunting Rd.

This year we in St. Catharines have extended our interests to the south of the border to our U.S. friends. We have initiated a co-operative movement with the Niagara Frontier Coin Club of Niagara Falls New York. What we hope to do is to share our experiences with the executives' of each others club and hopefully can cure some common problems. Also it is a way to boost the attendance of both clubs if the executive and some members of each club attend the other clubs meetings. With this pooled effort we hope to reach more Numismatists south of the border and visa-versa.

Also this year we have come across some unusual problems in that the malls in the area now require the various community groups to carry a liability insurance of \$1 million for the days that they will be in attendance. Since our club has used these facilities extensively for our promotions this has added an expense of approximately \$125 per day. This is one cost that we can not cover. We realize that the ONA has a coverage for \$½ million but in todays society of "sue-happy" people, we in St. Catharines do not feel that this is enough. We have consulted a lawyer and have found that not only is the club liable for suit but so are every member of the executive as well as any member of the club. It is with this fear that the club has started to

pursue the direction of covering the club for \$2 million. We sincerely hope that your club has its own insurance policy for I personally fear that the \$½ million obtained by the O.N.A. is just not enough in todays multi-million dollar settlements.

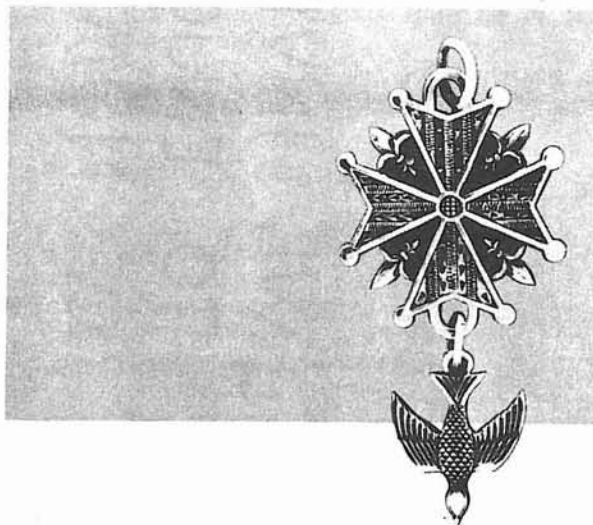
As you can all see we in St. Catharines have been busy not only within our own club but outside our club as well. We have been instrumental in altering the decision of a recent Council By-law of charging a "Hawkers and Peddlers" fee of \$30 per year. This fee as well as our customary bourse fee of \$25 would place our show at a precarious position of charging \$55 per table. It was with this concern in mind that we approached the Mayor and Council. We pointed out that this fee would effectively drive us and other clubs out of St. Catharines when there was a show or convention held. We also pointed out that this would then hurt hall owners who were paying a great portion of city taxes. We were naturally pleased to hear from the City Clerk that such "Special Events" were exempt from this licencing fee.

It is therefore, with great pleasure, that I invite all fellow Numismatists to attend our Annual Show and Banquet on September 15, at the U.A.W. Hall on Bunting Rd. in St. Catharines. I also hope that if you are in St. Catharines on the third calander Sunday of any month, except July, August and September, that you will come and be our guest at a regular monthly meeting.

Sincerely yours

Jan Nielsen  
President-  
St. Catharines  
Coin Club

### The Cross and the Dove.



*The Huguenot Cross was used by Protestants in 16th and 17th century France. Its name is derived either from the German word for "confederates" or from the Hugon Gate at Tours where early Lutherans assembled.*



# ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND OUR MEETINGS  
TO ENJOY AND LEARN ABOUT THE HOBBY  
OF NUMISMATICS (COIN COLLECTING).



WEST PARK SECONDARY SCHOOL  
130 LOUTH ST., ST. CATHARINES  
THIRD SUNDAY OF EACH MONTH  
AT 2:00 P.M.

NO ADMISSION CHARGE



# St Catharines Coin Club



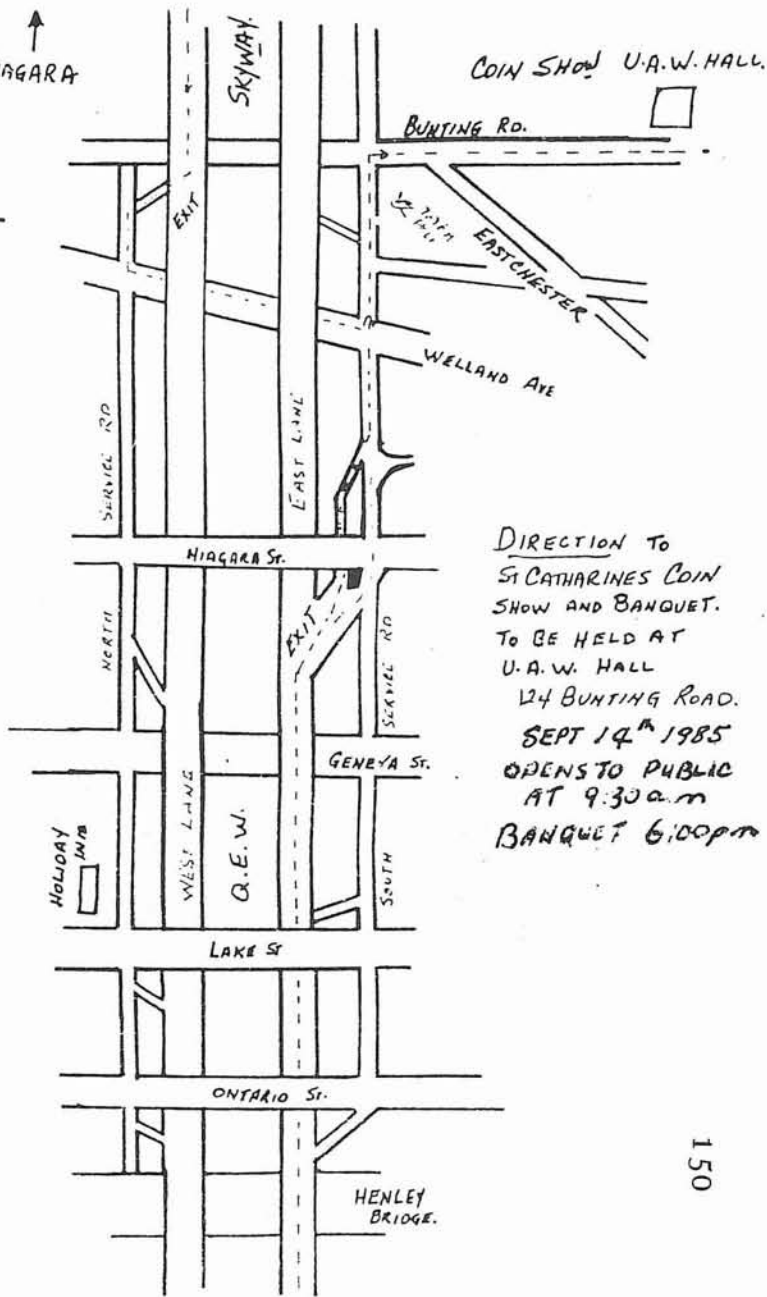
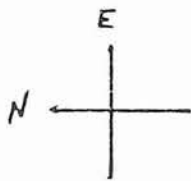
**SHOW & BANQUET**  
**U.A.W. HALL**  
**124 BUNTING ROAD**  
**SATURDAY - SEPT. 14<sup>th</sup> 1985**

— BOURSE DEALERS —  
 — DISPLAYS — DRAWS —  
 — AUCTION —

**FREE** PARKING & ADMISSION

MORE INFORMATION WRITE  
 P.O. Box 1492  
 ST. CATHARINES, ONT L2R 7U9

*St Catharines  
Coin Club,*



DIRECTION TO  
 ST CATHARINES COIN  
 SHOW AND BANQUET.  
 TO BE HELD AT  
 U.A.W. HALL  
 124 BUNTING ROAD.  
 SEPT 14<sup>th</sup> 1985  
 OPENS TO PUBLIC  
 AT 9:30 a.m  
 BANQUET 6:00 p.m



SHOPPING  
PLAZA.



# SHOW AND BOURSE

JUNE 16th, 1985

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S  
25th Anniversary Coin Show  
Woodman Community Centre

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

OSHAWA & DISTRICT CCIN CLUB'S  
25th Anniversary Coin-A-Rama Coin Show

Oshawa Centre  
King & Stevenson Rd.,  
Oshawa, Ontario.

Info Bruce R. Watt  
Chairman

Henry Burke  
Bourse Chairman  
Box 212,  
Oshawa, Ontario,  
L1H 7L1

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Hamilton Coin Club's  
Semi-Annual Coin Show  
Firestine War Veterans Association Hall  
67 Kenilworth Ave., N.,  
Hamilton, Ontario.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents

STELLA HODGE

### President

ROY 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

## Area DIRECTORS

- 1a Tom. Kosztaluk
- 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

## HEAD JUDGE

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

### Editor

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### Librarian

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

VOLUME 24

JUNE 1985

PAGE 152



Propaganda

*On les aura!*



2<sup>e</sup> EMPRUNT

DE  
LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

*Souscrivez*

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) \$13.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

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.



By George M. Baude

Propaganda." We say the word with a sneering tone. We dismiss the subject preemptorily; we easily recognize an attempt to persuade us to believe something our better judgement causes us to reject. But in reality, propaganda has many purposes, and not all are either abominable or readily recognizable.

The word "propaganda" originally meant an act of spreading the faith; it applied specifically to the College of Propaganda founded by Pope Urban VIII (1613-1644) to prepare priests for foreign assignments. It carried none of its implications of deceit and deception, and did not until this century.

Propaganda serves many purposes: it informs and misinforms, brings good news, words of warning, words of hope and encouragement, persuasion, threats, and a variety of other intents. Propaganda, as we define the word, combines all these elements and then disseminates them by the printing press, radio and television — and by perhaps the oldest method of all. That will be the subject of this study.

Almost from the time mankind began using the specific bits of metal of established weight and value we call coins, these artifacts have been used to recognize the accomplishments of the state or ruler, to venerate or invoke the favor of the dieties and often, especially in

the cases of military leaders, to let the troops know who was meeting the payroll.

World War I was the first war in which modern propaganda, with its invidious connotation, was consciously implemented state policy, exploited as a potent and effective means of influencing public opinion. Though propaganda offices often masqueraded under such innocuous names as The Ministry of Education or The State Information Service, the war prompted a rise of national propaganda machines as well as unofficial political and economic groups formed to influence public views.

It would be misleading to say that World War I was the first time propaganda was used with the deliberate intention of deception. That might be impossible to trace, but for our purpose a good starting point is the fourth century B.C.

There are coins of Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) which bear a portrait considered by some to be Hercules but thought by others to be Alexander himself. The coin shows a young man with a ram's horn curling against his head. Could this mean that Alexander was casting himself as the son of Ammon, the ram-headed Egyptian god known as Zeus to the Greeks? The evidence is found in an account by Arrianos, a second-century writer who researched the records of Ptolomy and Aristobulus, two

of Alexander's generals.

According to Arrianos, after a perilous crossing of a stretch of desert during which Alexander and his party were saved by a few timely "miracles," they arrived at an oasis surrounding a shrine to Ammon; here Alexander was informed by the priests that he was the son of the god. Shortly afterward, the news was announced by the Oracle of Apollo in Asia Minor; Arrianos wrote that at this time Alexander took to wearing the two ram horns characteristic of his "father." They were worn attached to a fillet around his head, so they appeared to be growing from just above his ears. This is not really conclusive evidence, but since Alexander faced strong opposition at home, isn't it conceivable that he would resort to this subterfuge to solidify his position?

Many Roman coins bear inscriptions or allegorical scenes meant to impress by commemorating an event or exalting a personage. The Roman general Mark Antony (83-30 B.C.), while commanding forces in the western Mediterranean as a member of the second Triumvirate, struck a series of denarii bearing a picture of a galley. The galley suggested that ultimate power rested upon sea power, a subtle stroking of the naval forces. His name is also featured prominently on the coin, a reminder to those who served under him that Antony saw to it that they were paid. The reverse carries a legionary designation (Leg I, II, III, and so forth) and a representation of the legion's standards. This recognized the land forces as well, for the standards were objects of great pride to the army, inspiring a deep feel-

From the God-as-man coins of Alexander the Great (right) to Mark Antony's legionary issues (lower right) to the *Lusitania* and wartime counterfeits, a look at the media and the messages



ing of esprit de corps. In A.D. 9, when the Germanic hordes under Arminius annihilated three legions commanded by Publius Quintillius Varus, the loss of the legionary standards was mourned almost as much as the destruction of the legions themselves, and great shame was cast upon the name of Varus that extended even to distant kin.

Let us jump almost 2,000 years in our examination of propagand. It has been noted that the word was not always so odious. The distaste and distrust it generates may have had its origin in the days just prior to America's entry into the first World War. The outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 was followed by intense propaganda competition between the Allies and the Central Powers — and one brilliant British-conceived coup that we must consider.

Friday, May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed off the Irish coast by a German submarine, the U-20, and sunk 18 minutes later with a loss of 1,201 lives. The vessel had not been requisitioned for government war service, but kept its regular place in the Cunard Line sailings. The ship left Liverpool in April 1915, arrived in New York safely, and departed on its final voyage May 1. In advance of the sailing, warnings (threats, to the English press) were published in American newspapers predicting that the vessel would be sunk. During the inquiry that followed the sinking, these warnings were brushed aside by Lord Mersey:

"So far from affording any excuse, the threats only serve to aggravate the

crime by making it plain that the intention to commit it was deliberately formed and the crime itself planned before the ship sailed." (The italics have been added to highlight a point to be examined later.)

The ship sailed, and despite the "threats" the passenger list was filled with non-combatants — men, women and children, many of them American. At 2:30 p.m., off the coast of Ireland, a torpedo struck between the third and fourth funnels, a second and third torpedo may have followed, and the great ship went down.

The British press presented the tragedy in the most emotional phrases they could summon:

*"It is impossible to draw a pen picture of the heart-rending scenes that followed. Men, women, and children caught like rats in a trap were vainly fighting for their lives... Still the Hunnish pirates had performed their task, proving to the civilized world that the whole gamut of barbarism had not been exhausted in the interest of German Kultur. The Belgian atrocities... all these dwarfed to insignificance in the face of the foulest act of wilful murder ever committed on the high seas. The crime will forever remain a blot on the history of a civilized(?) nation..."*

The verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest, held at Kinsale, Ireland, was: "This appalling crime was contrary to international law, and we therefore charge the German Emperor and the Government of Germany with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

In the German press the sinking received different treatment. "With

Joyful Pride We Contemplate This Latest Deed of Our Navy" was the way the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* expressed it. They said the victory was greeted with shouts of delight in every quarter of the German Empire; school children were granted a holiday. This reaction is to be expected in a nation at war, where, like Pearl Harbor in 1941, a heinous atrocity to one side is regarded as a noble victory by the other.

But there was a strange twist to the *Lusitania* case that cast the entire matter in a different hue. The prominent German medalist Karl Goetz produced a medal to commemorate the event. The British Intelligence Service learned about it before their German counterpart, and when they revealed it in the press, the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* indignantly denied that German artists would create so gruesome a souvenir. The German Press Bureau had to admit later that such a medal had been privately executed; Goetz had made 44 copies that he distributed to friends. He had intended it to be a satirical comment on the German government's contention that the *Lusitania* carried contraband. The British obtained one of the medals and featured this description in the newspapers:

*"On the obverse, under the legend 'No Contraband' (Keine Bannware) there is a representation of the Lusitania sinking. The designer has conveniently omitted to put in the women and children which the world knew she did carry. On the reverse under the legend Business Above All (Geschäft Über Alles), the figure of*

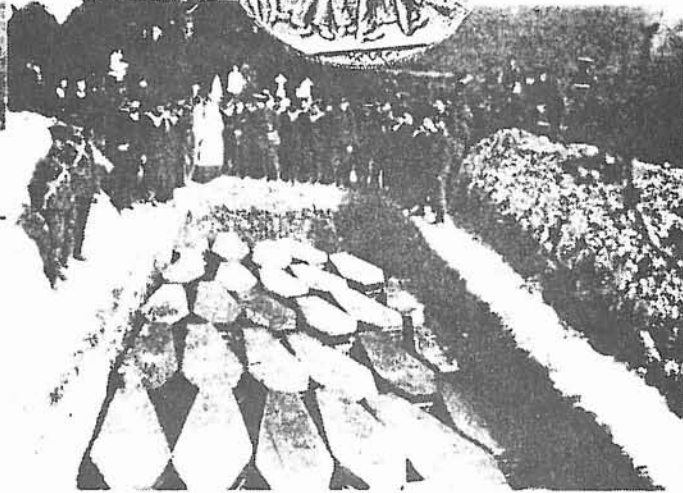
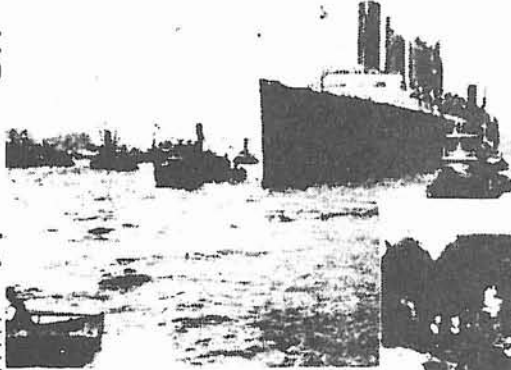
(PROPAGANDA, Next Page)

SCHEFF STRASSBURG  
**CUNARD**



**EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL  
LUSITANIA**

Fastest and Largest Steamer  
now in Atlantic Service Sails  
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.  
Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.  
Orkney, .. Tues. May 16, 10 A.M.  
Tuscania, .. Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.  
LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.  
Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.  
Gibraltar-Cenos-Naples-Pisces  
& S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon



Above, right and left: 1,201 deaths and a propaganda coup were the bottom lines of the Lusitania sinking. Next page: Counterfeit and propaganda notes include a Japanese occupation \$10 note proclaiming the strength of British currency (top), a "Hitler's toilet paper" note (bottom left) and a "Reichsmark death" note (bottom right).

**NOTICE!**

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in these waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 21, 1915

**PROPAGANDA**

(From Page 154)

*Death is shown at the booking office giving out the tickets to passengers who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines given by a German. This picture seeks apparently to propound the theory that if a murderer warns his victim of his intention the guilt of the crime will rest with the victim, not the murderer.*

The medal worked to the serious disadvantage of Germany in several ways: Goetz designed the medal privately and the British learned of it first and publicized it; Germany indignantly denied it, then had to make a humiliating back-down when it belatedly learned the medal did exist; Goetz had meant it to be satirical, but the British persuaded world opinion to accept it as a triumphant, gloating commemorative piece, picturing Germany exulting over the deaths of 1,201 people. But the worst indictment of all was that the date on the original medal seemed to prove Lord Mersey's words ("and the crime itself planned before the ship sailed"): The date of the sinking was May 7, but the date given on the medal is May 5!

The British copies bear the same date and can be distinguished from their

German counterparts by the spelling of the month; British medals read "May" and the German medals read "Mai."

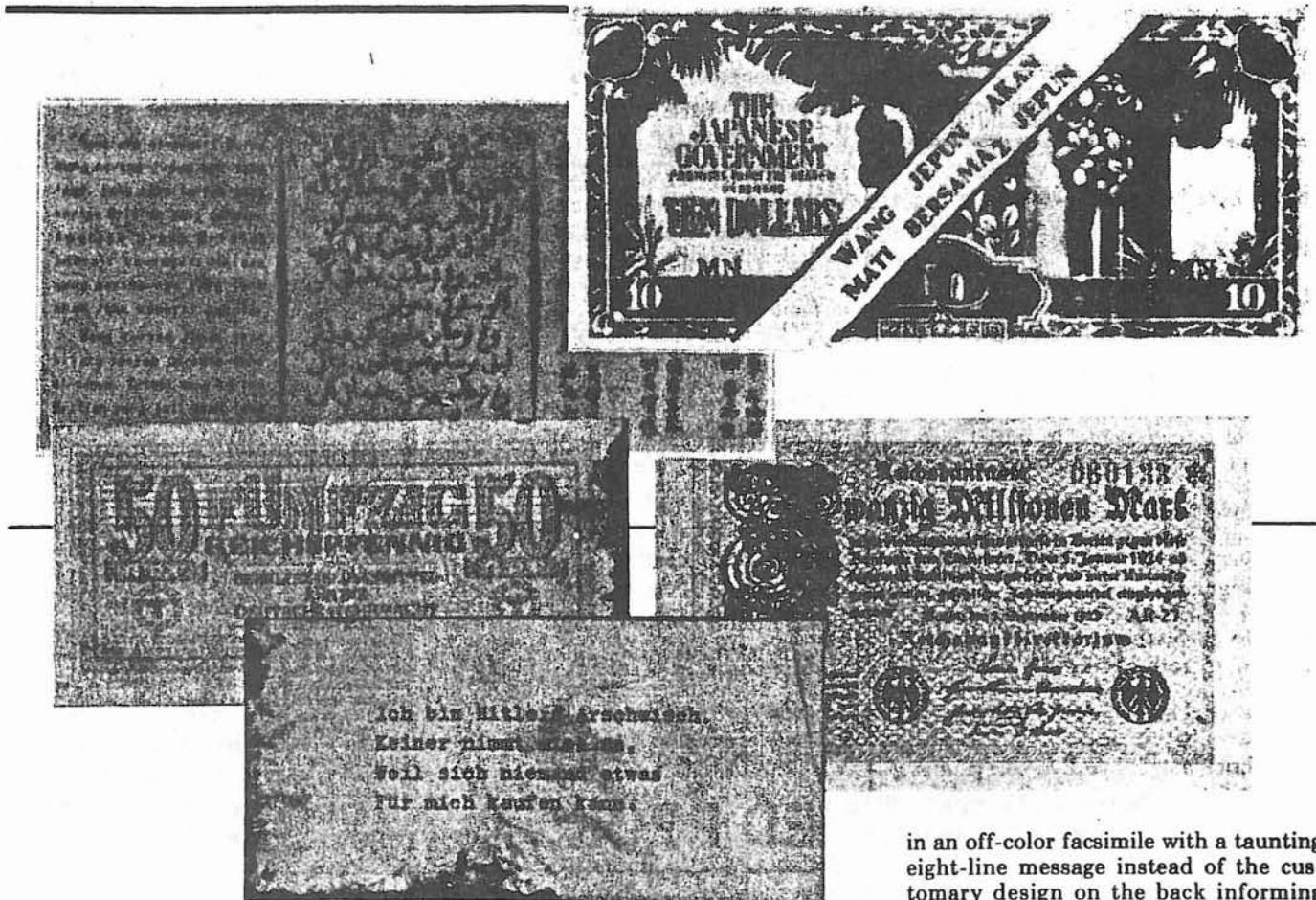
The resulting international revulsion against Germany caused it to make a hasty and clumsy attempt to regain lost prestige. They struck a medal similar in every respect except for the date, which was corrected to May 7, 1915, but this proved futile, and the attempt was quickly abandoned. The numismatic gain from this misfortune and subsequent propaganda coup is that there are not one, but three *Lusitania* medals: the original (Mai 5, 1915), the British copy (May 5, 1915), and the German follow-up, dated Mai 7, 1915.

**T**hroughout history the British have frequently shown an aptitude for clever deception. An amusing example that happened during World War II is worth telling, though it has no real numismatic relevance. The German army published an information bulletin, known as "Skorpion West," that had been delivered by truck. However, an air drop was found to be more efficient, so this was used. British Intelligence quickly took advantage of the change, putting out a "London edition" to be dropped from a captured German plane.

The British version was identical in every respect with the German original, but with a few minor alterations. There would be news of a couple of "glorious victories," victories that the troops receiving the bogus Skorpion had firsthand knowledge of as being disasters. This soon put Skorpion West out of business.

During World War II, the British refrained from falsifying German currency. They were well aware that the enemy had the capability of reproducing English paper money, a capability amply demonstrated after the war, when it was discovered that the Nazis had produced \$600 million worth of bank notes that were so perfect that the British withdrew the entire series from circulation. However, against the Japanese they did not exercise similar restraint. They forged notes of the "puppet" banks that were operating in the Japanese-occupied areas, producing deliberately sloppy and crude copies so as to undermine confidence in the genuine currency.

To further develop the native population's distrust of the invasion money distributed by the Japanese, the British copied the occupation \$10 bill used by Japan in Malaya. The copy was obviously for obvious propaganda purposes, for the British added a diagonal strip across the front of the note stating,



"Japan and Japanese money will soon disappear." The reverse carries the message that Japanese money is no longer recognized in Malaya, and that British currency is the only legal tender. The country was still under Japanese occupation, but these notes at least let the people know that they had not been forgotten and that the hour of liberation was at hand.

In 1941, following the collapse of France, the British began dropping humorous reproductions of 50-franc notes. The original note shows Jacques Coeur, a 15th-century French financier, checking his accounts with a treasure chest on his desk. The British version shows an empty treasure chest and the startled Coeur totaling the breathtaking costs of the German occupation — 400 million francs a day. The note is signed by "The Traitor, Laval", the premier of Vichy France, and by "The Spy, Abetz", the German ambassador. The reverse points out to the French that they are supporting an incredibly expensive occupation army with these words:

*"This is a facsimile of the new 50-franc note. It illustrates the story of the systematic pillage of France that is deliberate and planned. The cost of the occupation is 400,000,000 francs per day or 400 francs for each of the 1,000,000 German soldiers.*

*This is enough to put each of them up at a deluxe palace on the Cote de Azur. This amount is double the budget of all of France — for 40 million French. One German costs the Treasury as much as 80 French."*

The message continues, telling them the economy of the country is undermined by a false and forced exchange rate between the mark and the franc, and pointing out that their industries are being dismantled and relocated in Germany.

Considering the British reluctance to counterfeit German currency, this effort was handled mostly by the American "psywar" team, although the Americans also avoided actual counterfeiting. Instead, they produced rather imprecise copies of German bank notes, including the 50-reichpfennig note from the Auxilliary Payment Series of the German armed forces. The genuine notes had blank reverses, but the American issue bore four different propaganda messages. One states (in doggerel verse that loses rhyme and meter in translation):

*I am Hitler's toilet paper  
No one accepts me  
Also no one can buy  
Anything with me*

The 1929 10 reichmark, still in use in Germany at the time, was reproduced

in an off-color facsimile with a taunting eight-line message instead of the customary design on the back informing the German people:

*"This is a souvenir of Hitler's 1000 year reich. Hitler promised a thousand years but it only seemed that long. It has lasted 10 years and soon that will end. The Nazi tyranny was maintained only through suppression of your freedom. Throw off your chains; we will protect the people and punish the guilty."*

Because information on these matters is always sketchy and unreliable, it cannot be positively stated that this is an American leaflet. R.G. Auckland, in his booklet, "Air Dropped Propaganda Currency", states that an analysis of the wording suggests it might have been intended to mislead the German people into thinking it to have been Russian. The phrase "throw off your chains" is a cliché from the socialist past and "the people will be protected" seems to lack an American ring. Auckland goes on to say, though, that a highly placed official in the Psychological Warfare Department was of the opinion (again no positive statement) that the work was that of the Americans.

The Axis Powers did not accept this passively; they were well equipped to reply in kind. The next installment of this article will examine their replies, along with Germany between the wars and the subsequent development of the Nazi state. ■

Archery, the shooting of arrows by a bow, is undoubtedly one of the oldest of arts still being practiced today. Typical weapons of hunting peoples throughout the world, bows and arrows were valuable alike in food quest, in survival defence and in aggressive war. Stone arrowheads from the later palaeolithic culture of western Europe confirm the age of this activity. Other widespread historical evidence shows their evolution and impact on many societies and cultures around the world. The following general notes attest to this:

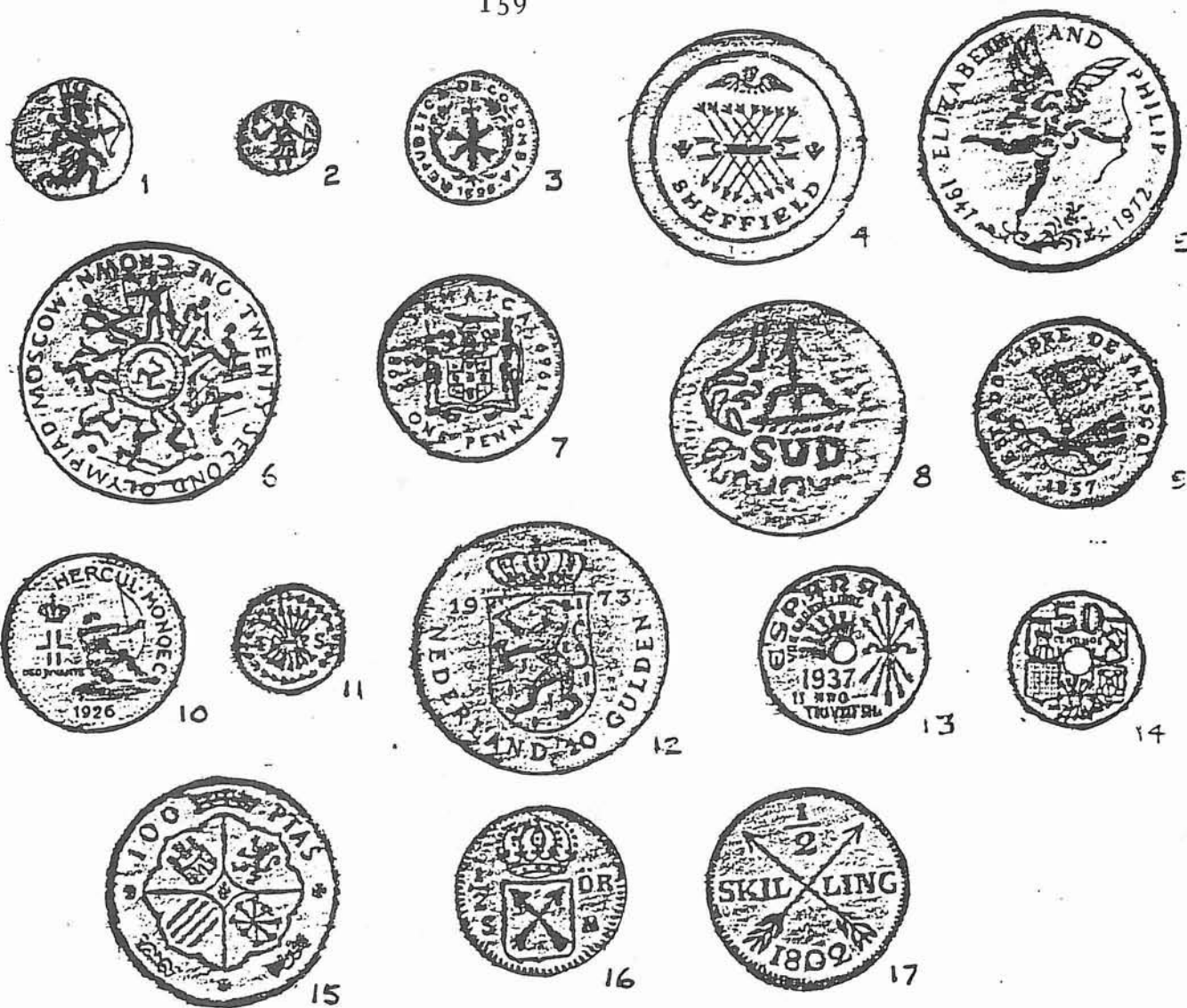
- The ancient Chinese pictorial origin of the current script character for "middle" 中 CHUNG, was an arrow in the centre of a target, which is still evident to the present. The sound even resembles the impact of an arrow. This character is sometimes used as an abbreviation for "China" - the middle country. (centre of the world).
- In Korea, archery evolved from use in war, to be a classical sports activity of the wealthy. Each estate had its own archery range.
- The effectiveness of the short powerful composite bow of the Mongols is evident in numerous and extensive conquests by Jenghiz Khan's horsemen.
- In Japan, firearms replaced bows and arrows at the start of the Tokugawa shogunate (early 17th century), as it also did elsewhere in the Orient. Archery then became an activity to develop concentration and control.
- English archers were renowned for their effectiveness in such battle victories as Crecy (1346), Agincourt (1415) and Poitiers (1356) using stout longbows made of yew. Yeomen (yew men) formed the royal bodyguard of archers in former times.
- Former British royalty took an active part in archery. It is recorded of King Henry VIII that "His Grace shotte as stronge and as greate a lengthe as anie of his guard", and that he repeatedly shot in the centre of the white, though the marks were erected at the extraordinary distance of twelve-score yards apart!
- There are several English family names that are related to archery, viz: Archer, Arrowsmith, Bowman, Bownocker, Boyer, Butts, Fletcher, Stringer, Yeoman, etc. At least three of these are familiar to our local numismatic fraternity.
- In Greek and Roman mythology, some gods and goddesses are usually portrayed with bows, viz: Artemis (Diana) the huntress and moon-goddess, Apollo, the herdsman, and Eros (Cupid) the god of love. The legendary Heracles (Hercules) the powerful, is usually depicted with his weapons - a bow, quiver and a club.
- The mounted archers of Parthia were noted for their rearguard action - from which the expression "parting (Parthian) shot", for final repartee, is derived.
- Archery devices appear in the heraldic coats of arms, shields and seals of several countries, some of which are: Ryndine of Imperial Russia, Drummond of Scotland, Walsh of Ireland, Wolfe of England, O'Hanly of the U.S.A.
- Heraldic customs regarding archery items are that bows may be stringed of another colour but must be orientated, i.e., the blazon (description) must state whether they are to be pale-wise (vertical), fess-wise (horizontal), or bend-wise (diagonal). Arrows, unless otherwise stated are always pale-wise with heads in base (pointed downwards). A sheaf of arrows in the commonest form are one in pale debruised (overlaid) by two in saltire (crossed).
- One of the supporters of the shield of the province of Nova Scotia is a native indian holding a single arrow.
- A sheaf of arrows are clutched in the eagle's claw on the seal of the U.S.A. and on the 1680 arms of the New Hampshire. The national archery association of the U.S. is the oldest organization of amateur sport with continuous existence since its founding in 1879.
- The ninth southern zodiacal constellation, with the symbol ♐ is Sagittarius, the Archer - a centaur shooting an arrow. Sagitta is the Latin word for arrow, from which the related words, sagittal, sagittate, sagittilingual are derived.
- There is also a plant called sagittaria, with the English name, arrowhead, which has leaves of that shape.

- A broad arrowhead was used to mark British convicts' clothing. It was also used by the British Board of Ordnance to mark stores, and by the Canadian government to mark its property - surrounded by a capital C (C).
- There is an archer fish from Java and Sumatra (Indonesia) which has the power of shooting a drop of water at insects on plants near the water's edge so as to knock them down into the water where they can be eaten.
- Arrowroot is a nutritious starch made from the fleshy tubers of the Maranta plant, which derived its name from its ability to absorb the poison from arrow wounds.
- The skill with bows and arrows by our Canadian native peoples have largely been neglected, and our last coureur-de-bois, Paul Provencher, has hung up his bow in retirement. U.S. Indian flint arrowheads can still be purchased at the museum site of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.
- The Old Norse word for arrow was "ör", but this has now evolved to mean dizzy or confused. Ö was first used as a currency unit by Sweden in the 16th century. Today the Scandinavian countries use the word, "öre" which means "ear" for the hundredth part of their "crown".
- The first book on archery written in English in 1545 was called "Toxophilus". The title is of Greek origin (τόξον bow, τόξότης archer) from which such words as Toxarch (captain of the archers), Toxicum (poison for arrows), Toxology (the study of the bow; hence, archery), Toxon (a sponge spicule shaped like a cupid's bow) and Toxophilite (a devotee of archery) are derived.
- Today, archery has become a sport skill or art, with complex bows, sights and scientific effort to improve the efficiency of equipment expressed by the energy formula of the bow, i.e.,  $rW = 1/2(m + K)V^2$  which shows that half of the stored energy is wasted after the arrow leaves it.

The foregoing score of notes gave toxological connections with some of the arts, sciences and humanities of various cultures, but made only one brief reference to numismatics (Scandinavian currency). Actually there is a wealth of examples of archers and/or their equipment portrayed on coins down through the ages, from ancient Grecian, Roman, Parthian, Bactrian, Seljuk & Mongol periods, right up to the present day. A representative selection of such coins, mainly modern, are identified and illustrated herewith. They are as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Country, etc.</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1	Persia	Ag	Siglos	c BC 475	King Xerxes with bow and spear
2	Elam (Khuzistan)	Ae	Drachm	c 200 AD	Archer with bow, drawing arrow
3	Colombia	Ag	Real	1828	Crossed bow & arrows with fasces
4	Gr. Brit. (Yorks)	Ae	Penny token	1812	2 sets of 4 arrows crossed
5	Guernsey	CuNi	25 Pence	1972	Cupid with bow (Ag anniversary)
6	Isle of Man	CuNi	Crown	1980	Olympic archery sportsman
7	Jamaica	CuNiZn	Penny	1969	Shield supporter with bow
8	Mexico (Oaxaca)	Ae	8 Reales	1813	Bow with arrow
9	Mexico (Jalisco)	Ae	Octavo	1857	Bow & quiver of arrows with flag
10	Monaco	AlBr	2 Francs	1926	Hercules with bow
11	Neths (Hollandia)	Ag	Stuiver	1739	Sheaf of 7 arrows (up)
12	Netherlands	Ag	10 Gulden	1973	Sheaf of arrows in lion's paw
13	Spain	CuNi	25 Centimos	1937	Sheaf of 5 arrows (up)
14	Spain	CuNi	50 Centimos	1949(51)	" " " " (down)
15	Spain	Ag	100 Pesetas	1966(66)	" " " " (oblique)
16	Sweden	Ae	1/2 Ö	1720	2 crossed arrows on shield (*)
17	Sweden	Ae	1/2 Skilling	1802	2 crossed arrows

\* Originally these were the arms of Dalarna, the mint location.



Some references which were consulted:

Analysis of Chinese Characters, by Wilder & Ingram  
 The History of Korea, by Sohn, Kim & Hong  
 Things Japanese, by Mock Joya  
 Heraldic Design, by Hubert Allcock  
 Heraldry, by Julian Franklyn  
 Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty, by Conrad Swan  
 Encyclopaedia Britannica  
 Oxford English Dictionary (Compact Edition)  
 Provencher - Last of the Coureurs de Bois  
 An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins, by Zander H. Klawans  
 Roman Imperial Coins, by Zander H. Klawans  
 Coins, by Martin Jessop Price (Ed)  
 Standard Catalog of World Coins, by Krause, Mishler & Bruce  
 The Ancient & Classical World, 600 BC - AD 650, by Michael Mitchener.

Frank Fesco 1985 04 08

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-19

- \* One last coin reference from Charles Lamb before his essays go back on the bookshelf ... In his essay on "Papers Thirty-five Years Ago" he speaks of an editor, "the redoubted John Fenwick", who, without a guinea in his pocket, had purchased the rights and titles of a defunct newspaper, the Albion. He then spent several weeks going about borrowing seven-shilling pieces, and lesser coin, to meet the daily demands of the Stamp Office, which presumably distributed the paper to its hundred-or-so subscribers.

Most collectors are familiar with the British gold guinea - particularly the "spade" type (1787-99) of King George III, which was much imitated as gaming tokens, as advertising pieces and as outright counterfeits. However the seven shilling coin referred to is not so familiar. It is the contemporary 1/3 gold guinea (C43) which explains the 21 shilling definition of the guinea, in contrast to the later 20 shilling sovereign (gold pound).

- \* The origins of many calendar systems are shrouded in national myths. One such tells of a bear and a tiger living in a cave who prayed to Heaven that they might become human. Hearing the prayer, Heaven ordered the two beasts to confine themselves in the cave for a hundred days, with only mugwort and garlic as food. The impetuous tiger ran out of the cave midway in the confinement period, but the patient bear faithfully stayed in the cave for the appointed period, taking nourishment only as instructed. Accordingly, the bear became a beautiful girl and married HWAN-UNG, the son of Heaven. Born of the bear-turned-girl and the Heavenly Son, was TAN-GUN, who founded KO-CHOSON (ancient Korea) in the year 2332 BC. This then became year 1 of the Korean calendar. (Year 0 = 2332 BC) The initial coinage of South Korea bears the date 4292, which, when minus Year 0 becomes 1959. (The myth is from the book, The History of Korea, by Sohn Pow-Kev, Kim Chol-Choon & Hong Yi-Sup, which was produced by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO in 1970). What AD date would Korean year 4318 represent?
- \* Britannia Metal is the name for an alloy of Tin and Antimony which was much used for the striking of medals during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The proportions for the best were Sn 90% Sb 10%, but a common type was Sn 94% Sb 5% Cu 1%. It permitted exceptionally high relief, excellent detail, and had an attractive silverish sheen when new. Unfortunately it was soft, so dented easily, and if subjected to handling, became a dull leaden greyish colour. The firm of F.W. Ellis & Company of Toronto, engraved and struck many fine items of medallic art, some of which are illustrated in Dr. Joseph LeRoux's catalogue.
- \* Another interesting alloy is "Nickel-Silver", sometimes called German Silver, which contains no silver! It comprises a range of alloys of copper, nickel and zinc, whose composition varies from 7-30% nickel. The alloy most widely used is Ni 18% Cu 62% Zn 20%. These alloys resist corrosion better than does brass, but tarnish slowly through the action of sulphur in the air. Examples of German Silver coins are the 10 Heller coins of Austria during 1915-1916. Y32 is shown at right.



Obv.



Rev.

Austria 10 Heller  
1916

- \* Margo Russell, editor of Coin World since 1962, retired on February 28th. She started her journalistic career in 1935, on the Sidney Daily News, and came to Coin World with no numismatic experience! Through study and hard work she achieved many of the top numismatic honours and awards. This should be encouraging to novices in the field. It is a fine example of what can be done!
- \* Did you hear about the chap who put a lead slug in a scale and stole a weigh?

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-20

- \* There was an informative article in the February issue of the Numismatist about "Balinese Shadow Money" by E.B. Banning & L.A. Pavlish. It described the 14.2 inch 309 gram uniform copper bars whose value was determined by the length of the shadow they cast during morning and evening marketplace transactions. These were not to be confused with "invisible money", the Yap stone rings lost at sea during rafting from the neighbouring Palau Islands. The article was complete with sketches, charts, 26 footnotes and a bibliography of 13 references. This delightful satire was evident from the name of these bars - "U'otabkid'n"!
- \* For those who consider that one vote does not have much influence, consider this: In 1774, to make the separation of the colonies more emphatic, it was proposed in the American Continental Congress that the official language of the new political entity be changed from English to German. 27 voted for, and 27 voted against. Frederick Muhlenberg broke the tie by casting a negative vote. The reason for his dissenting vote was that he thought the antiquated German script would present unsurmountable difficulties to a thorough mastering of the language. (Ripley's - Believe it or not, "Book of Change")
- \* Do you collect coins, medals or tokens which were produced primarily to serve your collector's instinct, or do you consider that items which are produced to facilitate trade & commerce, or to recognize service, to honour valour, to reward achievement, or to serve a useful purpose in society are more worthy of your attention and numismatic study?
- \* The U.S. Treasurer, Katherine Ortega, announced that their Olympic coin program had reached its goal of raising \$65 million in Olympic contributions nearly two months ahead of schedule. This represents total sales of 4.5 million coins. Production of U.S. Olympic coins ceased on December 31, 1984, and the dies were destroyed. That is quite a contrast to the "male birth" in Montreal in 1976.
- \* The British firm, Seaby, has changed its location to 8 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AJ, and has also changed the format context its Bulletin. It reports that the new portrait of H.M. the Queen, by Raphael Maklouf, has appeared on Britain's 50-pence coins, and will appear on the 20-pence coins shortly.
- \* The autonomy of the Azores, "in compliance with their own geographical, economic and social characteristics, and with the traditional autonomist aspirations of their people" is being commemorated by the issue of two silver coins - 25\$ and 100\$ escudos, 925 fine, 28.5 & 34 mm, 11 & 16.9 grams, dated 1980. Information may be obtained from: Imprensa Nacional - Casa da Moeda EP, c/o Numismatic Dept, Rue D, Francisca Manuel de Mela 5,6°, 1092 Lisboa Codex, Portugal.
- \* The British Royal Mint is producing a new series of coins for Guernsey, in denominations of 1,2,5,10,20 & 50p and £1 & £2. These will mark the 40th anniversary of liberation from German occupation during World War II, in 1945. The book, "Islands in Danger", by Alan Wood & Mary Seaton Wood (Four Square) gives a vivid account of the occupation of the Channel Islands.
- \* The recent military takeover in the Sudan brings to mind the nickname, "Bird Dollar" used there in former times in reference to the Maria Theresa thaler, because of the eagle depicted on the reverse. The British gold sovereign was called a "Cavalry Pound" because of Pistrucchi's mounted St. George on the reverse.
- \* The Canadian Cents Club reported in its Nov/Dec 84 issue of Party Line, that it had chosen C.O.C.C. member, Howard Harris, as "Cent-er of the Month". It included a good photograph of Howard and his wife. Congratulations, Howard.

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-21

- \* It was with regret that we learned of the death, on 29 March, of Peter Courchesne, who has long been active on the local numismatic scene. His latest contribution was a researched article on the Ottawa bakery tokens of the Dompierre family (reported in N&C 84-58). The C.O.C.C. expressed its sympathy with a suitable blue & white floral wreath. Three of our club members attended the funeral and offered condolences to his family.
- \* Heat, Light and Sound used to be grouped in school physics studies. This is similar to the grouping of Heat, Light and Moisture as the hostile elements that can adversely affect collectables, including coins. How do you handle this problem which can be as destructive as acid rain?
- \* The Welsh variant of the British 1-pound coin is being introduced this month in Britain. It depicts a leek - the national emblem of Wales - and the foundation of what I judge to be one of the finest cream soups.
- \* Our former president and motivating force, Bernie Walker, has been elected as the 1985 president of the Calgary Numismatic Society. The Society meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the W.R. Castet Central Library, 616 McLeod Trail S, Calgary. Congratulations, Bernie.
- \* Jerry Remick is of the opinion that there will be fewer issues of municipal Trade dollars this year (1985) than last. Is this fad now on the wane? Ottawa still proposes to continue with the issue of a new trade dollar. Ray Desjardins, who actively works at Tourism, supports this venture. It appears that the Nation's Capital has a healthy visitor influx to make these souvenirs attractive.
- \* Major Sheldon S. Carroll was guest speaker at the T.I.C.F. (Toronto International Coin Fair) banquet on Saturday, March 28. "The Man From Lisbon" was his theme. It is the dramatic account of Artur Alves Reis, who, by daringly illegal means, ended up controlling the wealth of Portugal, and who upset the economy and almost bankrupted it. A book by Thomas Gifford relates the unbelievable tale.
- \* The only privately held specimen of the 1911 Canadian pattern silver dollar has been purchased by Empire Numismatics Ltd., of Montreal. Michael Rozozinsky, the owner, will be displaying it during the May 3-5 MONEX Coin & Stamp Show in Montreal. (5500 Pare St).
- \* October 12-19 is National Coin Week in Great Britain. An organizing committee is already well under way with its plans. The stated aim of the N.C.W. is to make the public more aware of coin collecting as a worthwhile hobby. The committee combines all the numismatic forces - dealers, societies, museum, Mint and News media - and in addition calls on the entire numismatic fraternity, via the Press, for new ideas to put these aims across. Contact point is: Wheel House, 5 Station Road, Liphook, Hants GU30 7DW, U.K.). Is there a lesson here, somewhere?
- \* New Books:  
The Image Maker: The Art of James Berry, by J.R. Tye (1984). A biography of a noted designer of stamps and coins from 'down under'. \$19.95 N.Z. from: Modern Coins Ltd., P.O. Box 50-193, Porirua, Wellington, New Zealand.  
Currencies of the Anglo-Norman Isles, by A.L.T. McCammon. French currency and the double system, transition 1700-1800, token coinage, and private issues of the Channel Islands. Spink & Son, (1984), £ 25 (+£ 2 P&P.)
- \* In a recent cartoon the Wizard of Oz asked what would help find a table in a crowded restaurant. The maitre d'hotel replied: "Perhaps a bit of green with a picture of a president on it". What did the trick? ... a \$3 bill with Gerald Ford on it! (Anachronistic but effective!)

- \* The poet, Po. Chü-I (772-846), wrote the following about the philosopher Lao-Tzū:

'Those who speak know nothing;  
Those who know are silent.'  
These words, as I am told,  
Were spoken by Lao-Tzū.  
If we are to believe that Lao-Tzū  
Was himself one who knew,  
How is it that he wrote a book  
Of five thousand words?

This has been extracted from the book: "One Hundred & Seventy Chinese Poems" translated by the noted British sinologist, Arthur Waley. In his introduction, he states: "I have aimed at literal translation, not paraphrase."

If this conundrum by the founder of the Taoist faith is correct, then there must be a mass of knowledge, wisdom and information among the club members that has never been expressed. I will ignore the inference of my ignorance! I should remind members that the club's bulletin is intended to be by the members and for the members, and not the monopoly of anyone. Articles or even paragraphs which are considered to be of interest to the members are always welcome. Surely you must be uncovering titbits in your investigation of your collections which you might like to share with others. Anonymity can be maintained if you so wish. It probably would be a refreshing change from the oriental flavour of my writings.

- \* Tom McFerran has provided me with the following extracts from Hansard:

Friday March 1, 1985. Mr Fretz (Parliamentary Secretary to Indian Affairs Minister Crombie): "Canada should have a readily marketable and acceptable dollar coinage. Inco Limited ... has developed a gold-on-nickel material called nigold. The proposed coin would be multisided, slightly larger than a 25-cent piece, and would weigh less than half the weight of our existing silver dollar, which is not really silver. The nigold dollar coin would have a three-micron thick plate of gold on a nickel base, which would result in a beautiful golden product possessing great durability."

How many readers recall my suggestion in N&C 84-21 that a little gold be added to the dollar alloy, to add a little of the magic of that metal to the aura of the coin, similar to the Japanese KANEI TSUHO mun coin with a BUN on the reverse? I am not in favour of gold-plated or surface-bonded gold, because it should be evident that what man has put on, man can take off. Acid baths or abrasions would soon remove the gold and mutilate the coins to an unacceptable degree.

Monday March 18, 1985. Mrs Killens (Saint-Michel-Ahuntsic): "Does the Government intend to have issued dollar coins, and if so, will provisions be made ... for the visually handicapped?"

Mr Bradley (Parliamentary Secretary to Mr Andre): "Canada now issues about 2,300,000 dollar coins annually. The Miscellaneous Estimates Committee is reviewing the matter ... The Royal Canadian Mint is recommending a revised coin design that takes into consideration the needs of the visually handicapped."

- \* Les Clayton, using a metal detector C-Scope Promet II discovered an old highwayman's lost hoard in a garden at Gads Hill near Strood in Kent. under the roots of a very old oak tree. Strood is an area which has a history of highwaymen, whose main victims were the sailors on their way to London, after being paid off from their ships in Chatham dockyard. Dates of the hoard ranged from mid-1600 to late-1700. The highwayman had apparently hidden his loot up in a tree so that he did not have to dismount and was always ready for a fast getaway. For some unknown reason he did not recover this lot. The centre of the tree had rotted away causing the money to fall down among the roots. Information on the detector can be obtained from Dept CN2, Wotton Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 2LN, U.K.

\* Press statement from the Bank of Canada, March 15, 1985.

The Bank of Canada announced today a change in the printing process for five dollar banknotes identical to the change made last year for one dollar and two dollar notes in order to reduce printing costs. The face of the five dollar notes will continue to be printed using the intaglio steel engraved process combined with lithography but the back of these notes will now be printed using only lithographic and letterpress processes.

This change does not affect the appearance or texture of the five dollar notes in any appreciable way.

Five dollar banknotes printed in this manner will begin to be issued in April.

\* \* \* \* \*

The printing or publishing of a likeness of current banknotes is prohibited by Section 415 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Comments: There does not seem to have been any adverse reaction to the changes made to the 1- and 2-dollar bills, so the Bank is on safe ground.

The Bank used opposite sides of a page to make this announcement. I personally prefer the side by side version above. Column widths can be adjusted to allow for the 20-25% greater length of French. It also encourages glancing at the opposite version to learn new turns of expression in the other language, and thereby encourages bilingualism in a palatable manner. Unfortunately my French is inadequate for a full bilingual version of these News & Comments. I have enough trouble with my English without doubling it!

\* The element of surprise is important for the success of a military operation. Yet, the plans of many major operations have been known to the opposing forces, and still surprise is achieved. The Americans knew about the impending attack on Pearl Harbour, as well as the Communist threat in China. The Allies code-knowledge via Ultra revealed German plans, and their knowledge of Japanese codes alerted them to eastern plans. The Germans also knew of the allied plans to return to the continent by Operation Overlord!

The leakage of the Overlord plans was perpetrated by an enemy agent, codenamed Cicero, in the British Embassy in Ankara, Turkey. This story has been published by his German contact, L.C. Moyzisch, in the book, "Operation Cicero" (Wingate, London, 1950). Ironically, the agent Elvessa Bazna (Cicero) was paid mainly in German counterfeited British banknotes. If it was legal to possess them today, would they not make an intriguing display for a banknote collector? The story of the origin and ultimate disposal of these notes is equally interesting. In 1969, Bazna, then an unemployed 64 year old ex-nightwatchman in Munich, was pressing for a pension from the Bonn Government, without much success. I have not heard of him since.

Communiqué de la Banque du Canada  
le 15 mars 1985.

La Banque du Canada informe le public que les billets de cinq dollars seront dorénavant imprimés selon le procédé utilisé depuis l'an dernier dans la production des billets de un et de deux dollars, et ce afin de réduire les coûts d'impression des billets. L'impression du recto des billets de cinq dollars continue de faire appel au procédé fondé sur la gravure en taille-douce sur acier ainsi qu'à la lithographie; toutefois, l'impression du verso est maintenant faite exclusivement suivant les procédés lithographiques et typographiques.

Cette modification du mode d'impression ne change de façon appréciable ni l'aspect ni la texture du billet de cinq dollars.

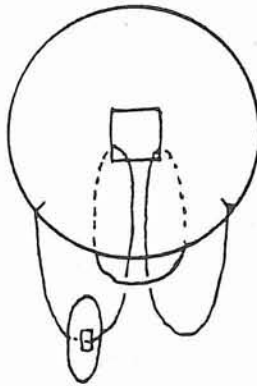
Les billets de cinq dollars imprimés selon ce procédé seront mis en circulation à compter d'avril.

\* \* \* \* \*

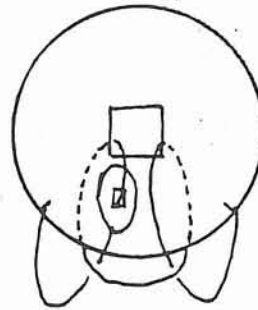
L'article 415 du Code criminel du Canada interdit l'impression et la publication de tout ce qui présente des ressemblances avec les billets de banque ayant cours légal.

\* My puzzles and problems are catching up with me. I brought an example of the puzzle on 85-15 to the last club meeting. The only solution offered there was to rotate the large coin 180°, but that is not it. Here is a 5-step answer:

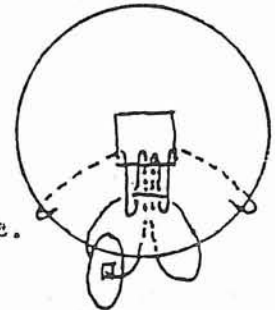
This is the start position. Follow the guides from sketch to sketch.



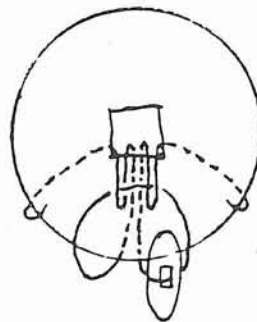
Pass the small coin up under the middle loop.



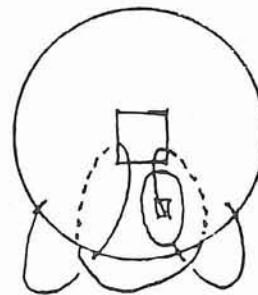
Gently pull on the two cords going through the centre. Bring the two loops through.



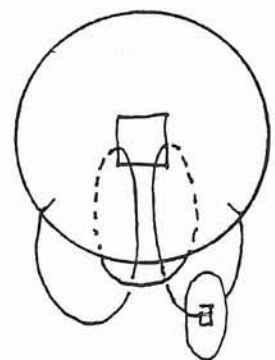
Pass the small coin through these two loops. (May be done one at a time)



Pull the middle loop back through the centre hole.



Pass the small coin down through the middle loop.



V  
C  
I  
L  
A  
!

These problems seem to be taking up too much space. What say?

- \* I have been offered a computer programmer's answer to the problem about half the area of a circular field (85-11) but it was not supported by rigorous proof. The answer, which appears to be an approximation, is that the rope is 20% longer than the radius of the field. By geometric inspection this figure appears to be too large. Is there anyone whose skill with definite integration is fresh enough to check this out, or must I go back several decades to refresh my own?
- \* Since this is a puzzle page, here is another one to chew on: What is the least number of weights that can be used to weigh coins in units from one to forty grams on a two-pan balance type scale? What are their weights?
- \* Norman Brownlee has produced a coin display that is being shown at Carleton University during the fortnight of 1 - 14 May. This was intended to coincide with Coin Week Canada, but it was the nearest period that he could get the facilities there. Norman also identified the coin prize that he received, as a 2 denari copper coin of Vittorio Amedeo III of Sardinia in his last year, 1706. This is an unillustrated C50 in Krause & Mishler's catalogue, with only the abbreviation VIC.AM.D.G.R.SAR to go by. Good show! Norman is hot on the trail of some new numismatic information that he will be publishing soon.
- \* Paul Berry did not mention it, but the slides that he used to illustrate his excellent informative talk on the coinage of the Late Roman Empire were from his own carefully built collection. Paul has discriminating taste, and has prudently assembled an outstanding representation of the period, which demonstrated all the points of interest mentioned. Often examples from this period of decline are of crude quality and careless workmanship, and are overlooked by collectors. Paul not only knew his field intimately, but was able to demonstrate what patient search was able to uncover. Well done!
- \* Ziggy cartoon caption - examining a banknote: "Hey. They've replaced 'In God We Trust' with 'Use Only as Directed'."

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE ONA

The Canadian Numismatic Association is currently in the process of electing a President for a 2-year term starting in July.

The next two years should prove very interesting, with the Executive having to deal with a number of major issues rearing their heads over the horizon. The leader of the CNA must be someone who is sufficiently aware of the direction the CNA has charted, must be someone who can diplomatically obtain the respect of the hobby as a whole, of the CNA and all CNA members and all its member-clubs.

What the CNA needs is a conciliator, a non-controversial leader who commands the respect of all collectors and dealers alike, who will see the CNA through the immediate period and reach new highs in membership and programmes.

It is my sincere belief that the person fitting the requirements of someone able to successfully lead as large and important a group as the CNA is Stan Clute, a member of the ONA and a former resident of Ontario, who has consented to stand for this position. Stan is a former Editor of the ONA, a recipient of the prestigious CNA Guy Potter Award for literary excellence, a Past-President of CAWMC, and has served in many other volunteer positions both within the hobby and in other worthwhile causes.

All CNA members should not take lightly the responsibility vested in them in making the right choice.

I urge all ONA members who are members of the CNA to cast their vote for Stan Clute!

  
John Regitko

\* Stan Clute is no longer a member of the Ontario Numismatic Association. His membership was not renewed in the passed 2 years.

Editor.

\*\*\*\*\*

### *New York firm low bidder*

A New York firm was the low bidder on nickel for the U.S. Mint.

Philipp Bros. Inc. will provide 1,325,000 pounds of nickel for prices ranging from \$2.479 a pound to \$2.538 a pound, according to Michael Brown, Assistant to the Director of the U. S. Mint.

The shipments will be made to the Olin Corp., Reuters, Ill., from May 13 to May 27. Bids were opened April 22.

JULY AUCTION & SHOW OFFER CHANCE  
TO VISIT CANADIAN CAPITAL

An unusual opportunity to visit Ottawa, Canada's National Capital and home of the National Currency Museum, is offered by the timing of Nadin-Davis Numismatics' "Auction 18" and the July edition of the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers' Association's "Nepean Show".

Saturday, July 13th, Nadin-Davis will conduct an auction of approximately 750 lots covering the entire numismatic spectrum. On the following day is the Nepean Coin and Stamp show on the outskirts of Ottawa. The Hotel Roxborough, location of the Nadin-Davis auction, is situated in the heart of downtown Ottawa only three blocks from Parliament, and is offering weekend rates to collectors and dealers planning to attend both events.

The Nadin-Davis auction commences with viewing at 11:00 a.m.: the sale session kicks off at 2 p.m. with a nice consignment of original, lustrous large cents. Canadian coins follow in abundance, including key date cents and five cent silvers, several nice 10¢ pieces including an 1887 in Fine plus condition, and 25¢ pieces which include an 1880 Wide O in VF condition but with a scuff mark, an unevenly toned 1937 Proof and a run of Prooflike quarters from 1956. Silver dollars offered cover most dates except 1948, including a nice EF 1947 Maple Leaf variety and several examples of the commoner dates in higher grades.

There is a brief offering of Canadian gold five and ten dollars, including two very low grade pieces: a 1913 \$5 in VG, and a 1914 \$10 in Fine!

Provincial coinage is also represented, including several rarities: Newfoundland 1872H 1¢ Specimen, 1¢ 1880 "Oval 0", described by the cataloger as "very under-rated in Canadian trends", and 5¢ 1873H, low-grade. The rare New Brunswick coinage is represented in three specimens: a 1/2 cent of 1861, AU with lustre, and one each of the 5¢ and 10¢ pieces.

Canadian exonumia is well-represented. Several rare trade dollars are offered including several silver strikings with very low mintages, followed by over 100 lots of Breton tokens in better grades. Included is the rare Br-903 "RS" token in choice AU and a Br-717 Lesslie 2d, a very scarce and popular token which should be affordable in its about VG condition. Breton enthusiasts will also have an unusual opportunity to acquire three original printing blocks for illustrations from the Breton volume!

Gold coins of the world offered include several sovereigns of Britain and Imperial mints, a Hamburg 10 marks 1907J, an engraved guinea given to a police sergeant in 1863, and miscellaneous proof gold.

A highlight of the auction will undoubtedly be the sale of a large collection of Canadian and U.S. Numismatic Association medals, mainly in groups. This is followed by an exonumismatic miscellany including astronomical medals in one lot, an excellent collection of 58 pieces relating to the Canadian Confederation, and a good group of Hudson's Bay tokens.

Militaria is next, with a group of 23 cap badges and several medals and decorations from Britain, Canada, Germany and Italy. Paper money follows with a selection of Canadian items, mainly 1937-issue with various signatures.

Foreign coins are another strong area of the auction, with a choice set of Danish Commemorative Two-Kroner pieces stealing the limelight for completeness and condition, which German States, early British hammered coins and milled British in high grades all complement the offering. Among rarities are two counterstamped pieces of the 1813 issue of St Lucia, a Sumanep counterstamp on a Maria Theresa Thaler, and several low mintage Maltese pieces.

Numismatic literature forms an important part of the sale, with seventy-six works offered from "the library of a gentleman". These cover Ancient numismatics (37 lots), British numismatics, world numismatics and military history. Included is the 8-volume set of Forrer's "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, BC 500-AD 1900, several volumes of the Sylloge of British Isles coins, and a good assortment of other specialised works and auction catalogs.

The catalogue concludes with a "mail bid only" section of large and heavy lots, including Canadian and world groups, ancient coinage and exonumia.

Catalogues for the July sale are available at \$2.00 from Nadin-Davis Auctions, PO Box 95 Stn A, Ottawa Ont K1N 8V1. A 1985 subscription to all their publications including the Fall Toronto International Coin Fair Auction may be purchased for \$6.00. Dealers interested in tables at the July Nepean Coin Show may contact Allan Davies at (613) 820-3435.



# Association News:

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

169

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

### O. N. A. SUPER CASH DRAW

#### WINNERS

#### PRIZES

1st Prize	Dave Rigney 89 Sylvan Ave. Scarboro, Ontario	\$ 750.00
Seller	A. Bliman Toronto, Ontario	50.00
2nd Prize	Ed. Stahley 64 North Drive Kitchener, Ontario	500.00
Seller	Bruce H. Raszmann Waterloo, Ontario	50.00
Consolation	V. Monk 3 Woodland Tillsonburg, Ontario	1969 Canadian P.L. Set
	Andrea K. Wait 1153 Northridge Oshawa, Ontario	1971 Canadian P.L. Set
	Alex Orlik R. R. #5 Niagara-on-the-Lake	1972 Canadian P.L. Set
	Sylvia Trottier 12 Rue Lapalme Embrun, Ontario	1974 Canadian P.L. Set
	W. L. Roy Hollingshead 258 London Rd. W. Guelph, Ontario	1975 Canadian P.L. Set
	Lori Stephens R.R. #4 Scotland St. Thunder Bay, Ontario	1976 Canadian P.L. Set
	D. Dunn 610 Cowan Cr. Pickering, Ontario	1977 Canadian P.L. Set
	Bud Deering 88 Bond Cres. Box 2099 Oak Ridges, Ontario	1979 Canadian P.L. Set

Our congratulations go to all the winners and we only wish it would be possible to award the cash prize to all.

Thomas Masters  
Draw Chairman

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

1985 O.N.A. /STRATFORD COIN CONVENTION  
 SUPER CASH DRAW  
 RECORD OF TICKET SALES BY CLUBS

<u>CLUB</u>	<u>BOOKS SOLD</u>
Brantford	8
Cambridge	4
Canadian & Collectors	1
C.A.W.M.C.	4
Champlain	5
Hamilton	1
Huronia	1
Ingersoll	85
Lakeshore	1
Lake Superior	20
Markham	-
McKay Clement	2
Mississauga	12
Nickel Belt	13
North York	4
O.N.A.	27
Oshawa	8
Ottawa	20
Peterborough	6
Richmond Hill	3
Sarnia	18
Scarborough	8
Simcoe	5
St. Catharines	10
St. Thomas	4
Stratford	90
Thistle town	1
Tillsonburg	9
Timmons	2
Toronto	8
Waterloo	23
Welland	1
Windsor	2
Woodstock	5
Don Thomas Mem. Fund	<u>3</u>
Total Books Sold	414

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

NOTICE OF AUCTION TENDER

The Ontario Numismatic Association are calling for Tenders for their Numismatic Auction at the 24th Annual Convention at the Holiday Inn, Brantford, on April 19, 20, 1986.

This Auction to take place on Saturday, April 19, from hours 1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. if necessary.

Those interested in conducting this Auction should reply in writing, stating number of lots, terms, and commission, to the undersigned before September 14, 1985.

Thomas Masters  
Secretary, O.N.A.  
823 Van Street  
London, Ontario  
N5Z 1M8

## MEMBERSHIP

The applications which appeared in the March 1985 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST have been accepted.

The following applications have been recieved. If no objections are received, acceptance will appear in the September, 1985 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST.

1250 OWEN HOWELL, 307-195 Natchez Rd., Kitchener, N2B 1W2.

1251 RICHARD SIMPSON, 62 Windemere Rd., Winona, Ontario,  
LOR 2L0

1252 EARLE HUBBS, 11-245 Graff Ave., Stratford, Ontario,  
N5A 5L9

1253 MICHAEL CAHILL, 156 Wellington St., Bowanville,  
Ontario L1C 1W1.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Have you used your O. N. A. Library lately?

IF NOT, CONTACT.....

TOM MASTERS  
823 VAN STREET,  
LONDON, ONTARIO,  
N5Z 1M6

FOR UP TO DATE LIBRARY LIST.



# world coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

No. 85-19

## GREAT BRITAIN

**UNLISTED VARIETY:** 2 pence 1859 Y-B12 (maundy issue). Obverse the second letter in Britannia is an "E" over and "R". All of the "A"s in the legend are doubled and all the "R"s show signs of deterioration. (Courtesy Alan J. Criswell, Crugers, N.Y. and Fredric R. Wachter, Annandale, VA)

## NIGER

**VARIATIONS:** 10 francs 1968 KM-3, silver, 37.4mm, 19.96 grams, edge: reeded. Original strike: well struck with sharp details and a raised rim all around.

10 francs 1968 KM-3, silver, 37.3mm, 24.54 grams, edge: reeded. Later restrike: flatter strike with frosted dull details and a machined down rim.

(Courtesy Collector's Den, Hatboro, PA)

## PANAMA



**NEW TYPES:** 20 balboas 1985 Y-97, gold .500 fine, 14.5mm, 2.14 grams, edge: reeded. Franklin Mint, mintage limit: 5000 proof. Theme: Harpy eagle. Issue price \$60. Obverse: coat of arms. Reverse: eagle in flight.



500 balboas 1985 Y-98, gold .500 fine, 45mm, 37.18 grams, edge: scalloped, plain. Franklin Mint, mintage limit: 500 proofs. Theme: national eagle. Issue price \$850. Obverse coat of arms. Reverse eagle with ribbon.

(Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Penn. 19091)

## SINGAPORE



**NEW TYPES:** 10 dollars 1985 KM-44, nickel, 40.7mm, 28 grams, edge: reeded. Singapore Mint, mintage unc only. Theme: year of the ox. Estimated value \$10. Obverse: coat of arms, date and word singapore in four languages. Reverse: ox and two Chinese characters in center. Denomination below.

500 dollars 1985 KM-45, gold .916 fine alloyed with pure silver, 28.5mm, 16.96 grams, edge: reeded. Singapore Mint, mintage limit 4,000 proof. Theme: year of the ox. Issue price \$483. Obverse and reverse similar to KM-44.

(Courtesy Singapore Mint, 230-A Executive Guild Circle, Redwood City, CA 94065)

## SWITZERLAND

**NEW DATES:** 1984 mint sets contain the following types, one rappen Y-54, five rappen Y-23b, ten rappen Y-24, twenty rappen Y-25, half franc Y-30c, one franc Y-31c, two francs Y-32c, five francs Y-36a. Estimated value \$10.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz Liechtenstein)

## TURKEY

**NEW DATE:** 5 lira 1983 Y-217.

(Courtesy George Azuma, Cairo, Egypt)

**NEW TYPES:** 1984 mint sets contain the following new types.



1 lira 1984 Y-231, aluminum, 17.1mm, 1.1 gram, plain edge.



5 lira 1984 Y-227, aluminum, 21.2mm, 1.7 grams, reeded edge.

10 lira 1984 Y-228, aluminum, 25mm, 2.4 grams, reeded edge.



20 lira 1984 Y-232, copper-nickel-zinc, 23.8mm, 7 grams, plain edge.

50 lira 1984 Y-233, copper-nickel-zinc, 26.8mm, 9 gr .ms, reeded edge.

173



100 lira 1984 Y-234, copper-nickel-zinc, 29.6mm, 11 grams, reeded edge.

Each coin features a portrait of Ataturk facing left on the obverse and has the denomination within a wreath on the reverse. Estimated value \$10.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



**NEW TYPE:** 5 dirhams 1981 1401 Y-9, copper-nickel, fifteen sided, 31.7mm, 14.35 grams, edge plain. British Royal Mint. Theme 1500th anniversary of the Hegira. Estimated value \$4. Obverse perched falcon. Reverse legend.

(Courtesy George Azuma, Cairo, Egypt)

## YEMAN ARAB REPUBLIC



**NEW TYPE:** 25 riyals 1981 (1983) Y-46, silver .925 fine, 38.6mm, 28.28 grams, edge reeded. British Royal Mint, mintage limits: 10,200 unc and 10,200 proof. Theme International Year of Disabled Persons. Obverse heraldic eagle with flags and ribbon. Reverse portrait of the blind poet Abdullah Baradoni. (Courtesy Collector's Den, Hatboro, PA)



# foreign exchange

## Currency

The foreign exchange fixed rates below apply to trade with banks in the country of origin. Courtesy of Texas Foreign Exchange Inc., Houston, Texas as of June 6, 1985.

Country	U.S. \$
Afghanistan (Afghani)	AFA .019763
Albania (Lek)	ALL .1244
Algeria (Dinar)	DZD .1947
Angola (Kwanza)	AOK .033425
Argentina (Peso-A)	ARP .001427
Australia (Dollar)	ALD .6622
Austria (Schilling)	ATS .046404
Bahamas (Dollar)	BSD 1.00
Bahrain Is. (Dinar)	BHD 2.6425
Bangladesh (Taka)	BDT .032
Barbados (Dollar)	BBD .505
Belgium (Franc)	BEF .016247
Belize (Dollar)	BZD .505
Benin (Franc)	XOF .002146
Bermuda (Dollar)	BMD 1.0043
Bhutan (Ngultrum)	BTN .0802
Bolivia (Peso-B)	BOP .000013
Botswana (Pula)	BWP .5619
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	BRC .000181
Brunei Darussalam (Dollar)	BND .4527
Bulgaria (Lev)	BGL .947
Burkina Faso (Franc)	XOF .002146
Burma (Kyat)	BUK .117
Burundi (Franc)	BIF .008161
Cambodia (Riel)	N/A
Cameroon (Franc)	XAF .002146
Canada (Dollar)	CAD .73
Cape Verde (Escudo)	CVE .011202
Cayman Is. (Dollar)	KYD 1.23
Central African Rep. (Franc)	XAF .002146
Chad (Franc)	XAF .002146
Chile (Peso)	CLP .006480
China, P.R. (R. Yuan)	CNY .3508
Colombia (Peso)	COP .007263
Comoros (Franc)	KMF .002146
Congo (Franc)	XAF .002146
Costa Rica (Colon)	CRC .020305
Cuba (Peso)	CUP 1.074
Cyprus (Pound)	CYP 1.6194
Czech. (Koruna)	CSK .1439
Denmark (Krone)	DKK .091233
Djibouti (Franc)	DJF .005456
Dom. Rep. (Peso)	DOP .3106
East Caribbean Ter. (Dollar)	XCD .3729
Ecuador (Sucre)	ECS
Floating Official	.008791 .01489
Egypt (Pound)	EGP .753
El Salvador (Colon)	SVC .20
Equatorial Guinea (Franc)	XAF .002146
Ethiopia (Birr)	ETB .481
Faeroe Islands uses Danish Krone	
Falkland Is. (Pound)	FKP 1.273
Fiji Islands (Dollar)	FJD .8425
Finland (Markka)	FIM .1572
France (Franc)	FRF .1073
French Polynesia (Franc)	XPF .005901
Gabon (Franc)	XAF .002146
Gambia (Dalasia)	GMD .2512
Germany, W. (Mark)	DEM .3273
Germany, E. (Mark)	DDM .3273
Ghana (New Cedi)	GHC .018868
Gibraltar (Pound)	GIP 1.273
Great Britain (Pound)	GBP 1.273
Greece (Drachma)	GRD .007391
Guadeloupe uses French Franc	
Guatemala (Quetzal)	GTQ .3226

Country	U.S. \$
Guernsey (Pound)	1.273
Guinea (Syli)	GNS .040113
Guinea-Bissau (Peso)	GWP .006788
Guyana (Dollar)	GYD .2427
Haiti (Gourde)	HTG .20
Honduras (Lempira)	HNL .50
Hong Kong (Dollar)	HKD .1286
Hungary (Forint)	HUF .019713
Iceland (New Krona)	ISK .024177
India (Rupee)	INR .0802
Indonesia (Rupiah)	IDR .000895
Iran (Rial)	IRR .010728
Iraq (Dinar)	IOD 3.2249
Ireland Rep. (Punt)	IEP 1.0256
Ireland, N. (Pound)	1.273
Isle of Man (Pound)	1.273
Israel (Shekel)	ILS .00093
Italy (Lira)	ITL .000512
Ivory Coast (Franc)	XOF .002146
Jamaica (Dollar)	JMD .1818
Japan (Yen)	JPY .003928
Jersey (Pound)	1.273
Jordan (Dinar)	JOD 2.50
Kenya (Shilling)	KES .062328
Korea-North (Won)	KPW 1.0638
Korea-South (Won)	KRW .00115
Kuwait (Dinar)	KWD 3.31
Laos (Kip)	LAK .028571
Lebanon (Pound)	LBP .065789
Lesotho (Maloti)	LSM .5015
Liberia (Dollar)	LRD 1.00
Libya (Dinar)	LYD 3.3772
Liechtenstein uses Swiss Franc	
Luxembourg (Franc)	LUF .016247
Macao (Pataca)	MOP .1238
Malagasy Rep. (Franc)	MGF .001536
Malawi (Kwacha)	MWK .5655
Malaysia (Dollar)	MYR .4063
Maldives Is. (Rufiyaa)	MVR .1429
Mali (Franc)	MLF .002146
Malta (Lira)	MTL 2.0886
Martinique uses French Franc	
Mauritania (Ougiya)	MRO .01489
Mauritius (Rupee)	MUR .063641
Mexico (Peso)	MXP
Floating	.004182
Monaco uses French Franc	
Mongolia (Tughrik)	MNT .298
Morocco (Dirham)	MAD .097087
Mozambique (Metical)	MZM .023098
Nepal (Rupee)	NPR .054645
Netherlands (Gulden)	NLG .2906
Netherlands Antilles (Gulden)	ANG .5587
New Caledonia (Franc)	XPF .005901
New Zealand (Dollar)	NZD .4505
Nicaragua (Cordoba)	NIC .020833
Niger (Franc)	XOF .002146
Nigeria (Naira)	NGN 1.1228
Norway (Krone)	NOK .1135
Oman (Rial)	OMR 2.8875
Pakistan (Rupee)	PKR .062893
Panama (Balboa)	PAB 1.00
Papua-New Guinea (Kina)	PGK .974
Paraguay (Guzarani)	PYG .001757
Peru (Sol)	PES .0001
Philippines (Peso)	PHP .054121
Poland (Zloty)	PLZ .007356
Portugal (Escudo)	PTE .005743
Qatar (Riyal)	QAR .2748
Reunion uses French Franc	
Romania (Leu)	ROL .2203
Rwanda (Franc)	RWF .009732
St. Helena (Pound)	1.2730
St. Pierre & Miquelon uses French Franc	
St. Thomas & Prince (Dobra)	STD .021883
Saudi Arabia (Riyal)	SAR .277
Scotland (Pound)	1.2730
Senegal (Franc)	XOF .002146
Seychelles (Ruppee)	SCR .1369
Sierra Leone (Leone)	SLI .1667
Singapore (Dollar)	SGD .4527
Solomon Is. (Dollar)	SBD .717
Somalia (Somali)	SOS .027841
South Africa (Rand)	ZAR .5015
Spain (Peseta)	ESP .005736

Country	U.S. \$
Spanish West Africa uses Spanish Peseta	
Sri Lanka (Rupee)	LKR .037105
Sudan (Pound)	SDP .40
Surinam (Gulden)	SRG .5562
Swaziland (Lilangeni)	SZL .5015
Sweden (Krona)	SEK .1129
Switzerland (Franc)	CHF .3896
Syria (Pound)	SYP .2548
Taiwan (Dollar)	TWD .025151
Tanzania (Shilling)	TZS .056551
Thailand (Baht)	THB .03663
Togo (Franc)	XOF .002146
Tonga (Pa'anga)	TOP .662
Trinidad & Tobago (Dollar)	TTD .4151
Tunisia (Dinar)	TND 1.1589
Turkey (Lira)	TRL .001895
Uganda (Shilling)	UGS .001672
U.S.S.R. (Ruble)	SUR 1.1675
United Arab Emirates (Dirham)	AED .2728
Uruguay (New Peso)	UYP .010667
Vanuatu (Vatu)	VUV .009002
Venezuela (Bolívar)	VEB
Floating Official	.076628 .1333
Vietnam (Dong)	VND .009862
Western Samoa (Tala)	WST .4325
Yemen Arab Rep. (Rial)	YER .1361
Yemen, P.D.R. (Dinar)	YDD 2.9155
Yugoslavia (Dinar)	YUD .003736
Zaire (Zaire)	ZRZ .024644
Zambia (Kwacha)	ZMK .4187
Zimbabwe (Dollar)	ZWD .6365

## Bullion

Quotations courtesy of Manfra, Torrella and Brookes, New York, N.Y., and A-Mark Precious Metals Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Gold: London, oz .....\$320.00  
 Palladium: N.Y. oz .....98.00  
 Platinum: N.Y. oz .....276.00  
 Silver: N.Y. mkt. oz .....6.26

	BUY	SELL	%
Austria, 100 Corona	\$309.10	\$315.10	.46
20 Corona	60.80	65.50	4.42
10 Corona	32.40	37.80	20.50
4 Ducat	141.60	155.00	9.42
1 Ducat	34.80	40.30	13.78
Canada, Maple Leaf	328.50	333.50	4.22
1/4 ML	84.90	88.40	10.50
1/10 ML	34.10	36.80	15.00
China, Panda	337.60	342.80	7.12
1/2 Panda	173.30	177.40	10.87
1/4 Panda	88.80	92.80	16.00
1/10 Panda	36.20	40.70	27.19
1/20 Panda	19.10	23.30	45.62
England, Sov. Old	75.00	79.40	5.40
Sov. QE II	74.80	78.10	3.68
1/2 Sov. Old	36.90	42.30	12.32
1/2 S. QE II	44.30	50.90	35.16
France, 20 Francs	61.10	66.80	11.82
Isle of Man, Angel	334.00	340.00	5.88
1/10 Angel	36.10	37.10	16.00
Noble (platinum)	291.00	296.00	6.76
Mexico, 50 Pesos	394.00	400.20	3.73
20 Pesos	157.60	164.10	6.34
10 Pesos	80.20	84.60	9.64
5 Pesos	39.10	42.60	10.42
2-1/2 Pesos	19.70	22.40	16.12
2 Pesos	16.60	18.80	21.84
1 Oz.	329.50	335.50	4.84
1/2 Oz.	166.20	171.30	7.06
1/4 Oz.	84.10	88.10	10.12
South Africa, KR	323.50	330.00	3.12
1/2 Krugerrand	167.30	169.90	6.19
1/4 Krugerrand	84.90	88.40	10.50
1/10 Krugerrand	34.10	36.80	15.00
Swiss, 20 Francs	61.00	67.20	12.49
United States MS-60			
20 Dollars Liberty	563.00	603.00	94.77
20 Dollars S.G.	666.00	706.00	128.04

NOTE: % — Approximate Percentage of "SELL" above actual bullion value.

# Politics cause Krugerrands to lose luster

By Anne L. Adams  
USA TODAY

NEW YORK — Believers in the ultimate security of gold are having their faith tested again — this time by politics.

The South African Krugerrand, traditionally the most popular gold bullion coin, is under siege as anti-apartheid sentiment snowballs in the USA.

Goldbugs already have been stung as bullion prices dropped under the pressure of low inflation and strong dollar.

They also are losing an arena as the American Stock Exchange, citing losses, phases out its Gold Coin Exchange.

And now congressional proposals for economic sanctions against the South African regime that practices racial separation are stirring panic among the 5 million USA owners of 20 million Krugerrands.

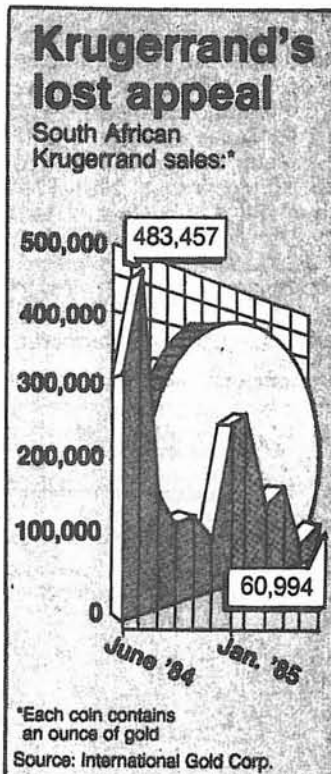
On June 5, the House of Representatives passed a bill banning Krugerrand imports and the Senate has a similar proposal pending.

Dealers report Krugerrand holders are trading their coins for Canadian Maple Leaf coins. They're paying up to \$5 to dealers to make the swap.

Both coins contain 1 ounce of gold. But Krugerrands had been more popular, in part because their higher copper content makes them more durable. They sold for \$1 to \$2 above the Maple Leaf.

But Monday, Krugerrands cost \$329, \$5 less than Maple Leafs, said Jesse Cornish of Investment Rarities in Minneapolis. He said Maple Leafs overtook Krugerrands "in the last few weeks as publicity surrounding the situation in South Africa grew."

In December 1984, Kruger-



By Karren Loeb, USA TODAY

rands outsold Maple Leafs by about 30%. Now, Cornish said, demand for Canadian coins is triple that for Krugerrands.

Bullion coins usually cost 5% to 6% more than the commodity price of gold. But the Krugerrand is only 4% above bullion.

Meanwhile, gold has crumpled since last June, from \$377 per ounce to \$315.60 Monday on the Commodity Exchange Inc.

The near-term outlook for gold is weak, said Ronald Schorr of Bear, Stearns & Co. His reasons:

- Inflation at 3% for 1985.
- Continued strong dollar.
- Depressed prices for all commodities.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

VOLUME 24

JULY - AUGUST 1985 PAGE 176

## O.N.A. OFFICERS

### Past Presidents

STELLA HODGE

### President

ROY 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

### Area

- 1a Tom. Kosztaluk
- 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

## HEAD JUDGE

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

### Editor

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### Librarian

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



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 \$7.00 annually. Husband and Wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$100 after 3 years of regular membership. <sup>\$75.00</sup>

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.



## Kids, crowns and coins

By Paul Downing

Mary was seven or eight days old when her father died.

That was not uncommon for an infant in the 16th century, but the result was most uncommon. Mary immediately became Queen of Scots.

Ivan the Terrible may have been a Muscovite Dennis the Menace, but he was not so terrible when he succeeded to his father's title. He was three years old.

Ethelred the Unready had good reason to be unready to rule England. He was no more than 10 years old when he became king.

These are only three examples of many who succeeded to thrones at early ages. There were many others, much closer to our own time, and their coins make an unusual collection for anyone interested in historical oddities.

For the most outstanding example of a baby king, we have to go back only to 1886 and Alfonso XIII, grandfather of the present king of Spain. Alfonso bettered the record of Mary of Scotland by a whole week. He became king at birth.

His father, Alfonso XII, died of tuberculosis in November 1885. He left two daughters and a pregnant queen. She gave birth in May 1886 to a son, who immediately was proclaimed king.

Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded. Ivan the Terrible spent his last years in

## From pablum princes sprung questionable kings and queens

a monastery, repenting his crimes. Ethelred lost his throne to a Danish usurper. Alfonso XIII died in exile. This may say something about the hazards of succeeding to a throne at an early age. It also adds zest to the quest for their coins.

In this survey of monarchs who have toddled to the throne, I have chosen the age of 12 as the upper limit of childhood.

Many rulers gained regal status while in their teens. Queen Victoria, who had one of the longest reigns in history, was barely 18 when she became queen. She was judged capable of ruling for herself, but all those discussed here had regents or regency councils to make their decisions for them.

Except for a few European countries, I won't go back more than 200 or 300 years. Most people wouldn't recognize the names of child rulers farther back

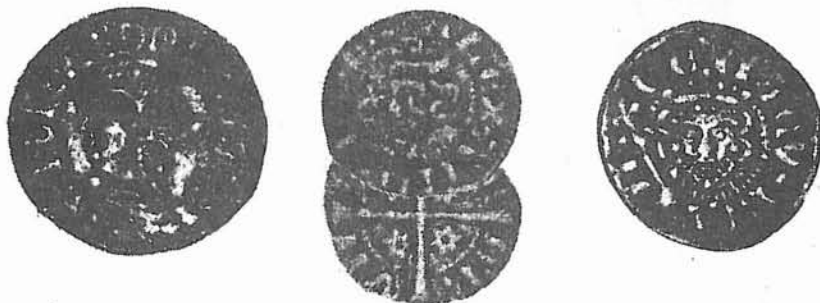
The vainglorious king of a glorious age, Louis XIV ascended the throne in 1643 and ruled almost 72 years.

than that, and their coins — if any — would be rare. More people are familiar with the history of England than most other countries, so I will start there.

Ethelred II was about 10 when he became king of England in 978. He lost his throne, but was on the way toward gaining it back when he died in 1016. The appellation "unready" means lacking in counsel rather than unprepared.

Henry III, nephew of Richard the Lionhearted and son of John, one of the country's least-admired kings, was nine when his father died. That was in 1216, as King John was trying to undo the effects of the Magna Carta, which the nobles had forced him to sign. Henry ruled unevenly, but long; he died in 1272 after 56 years as king.

Richard II, son of the Black Prince, was 10 years old when he became king in 1377. It is said that he grew so weary at his coronation that he fell asleep at the end and was carried out of Westminster Abbey in the capable arms of his companion and tutor, Sir Simon Burley. His own errors and the vengefulness of some of his nobles resulted, 10 years later, in his being forced to sign Burley's death warrant on a treason charge. Burley's



Ethelred (left) was 10 when he ascended the British throne. Henry III (right) was nine when he began his reign in 1216. However, Scotland's Alexander III (center) beat them both. He was eight.

worst crime was being faithful to his king.

Henry VI was about nine months old when he became king in 1422. He was also the heir to the throne of France, and was crowned as its king in 1431. He might have avoided a lot of later bloodshed had he consolidated his dual monarchy, but the military successes of Joan of Arc and Charles VII eventually drove the English out of most of France.

Henry was more suited for the church than for kingship, and he became more withdrawn as the Wars of the Roses dragged on. He reigned for 38 years until 1461 and again from 1470-71 (the result of a turn of fortune) before he died.

Edward VI was the son for whom Henry VIII married six wives and caused a breach between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. He was nine years old when his father died in 1547. But he was sickly, and died of tuberculosis at 16. He was succeeded by Bloody Mary and Elizabeth I, both half-sisters.

Scotland, it seems, had more than its share of pre-pubescent kings and queens. The ages given here are approximate because I don't have the exact dates.

Malcolm IV the Maiden was 12 in 1153 when he succeeded his grandfather, David I, the youngest son of Malcolm III. Malcolm III had defeated the usurper Macbeth in 1057.

Alexander III was eight when he became king of Scots in 1249, and 10 when he married the 11-year-old daughter of Henry III of England, who had been another child king.

He was succeeded in 1286 by his granddaughter Margaret, daughter of Eric II of Norway. She was known as the Maid of Norway. Her reign, in name only, began in 1286 when she was three.

She was supposed to marry a six-year-old son of Edward I of England, but she died on the ship which was taking her to England in 1290. She was seven years old.

David II, son of Robert the Bruce, was an off-and-on king of Scotland, but through no fault of his own. He was five when he became king, and was ill-equipped to carry on his father's liberation of Scotland from English domination. He was driven out of the country by the English, and lived in France from 1334 to 1341. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1346 and ransomed in 1357 for 100,000 marks of silver, which was "a king's ransom" at the time. Most of it never was paid.

After David II came the Stuarts, and continued strife with the neighbors to the south. From 1406 to 1603 there was a series of six Scottish kings named James and a queen named Mary. All but James IV were children when they gained the throne. James IV had reached the advanced age of 15 when he became king in 1488.

They were James I (1406), age 12, who was a prisoner of the English and was not crowned until 1424; James II (1437), age six; James III (1460), age nine; James V (1513), one year, who died of wounds after being defeated in battle by his uncle, Henry VIII, in 1542; Mary, his week-old daughter, who was queen of France for a time as well as of Scotland, but who was beheaded by her cousin, Elizabeth I; and James VI (1567), who was 13 months old when his mother abdicated.

James VI became James I of England and finally united the two countries. He is best known, however, for the King James Bible, which was produced in his reign and was named in his honor.

France had few baby kings, but those few were notable.



Last of Scotland's adolescent rulers, James VI took the throne at 13 months, later uniting Scotland and England and gaining biblical immortality of a sort.

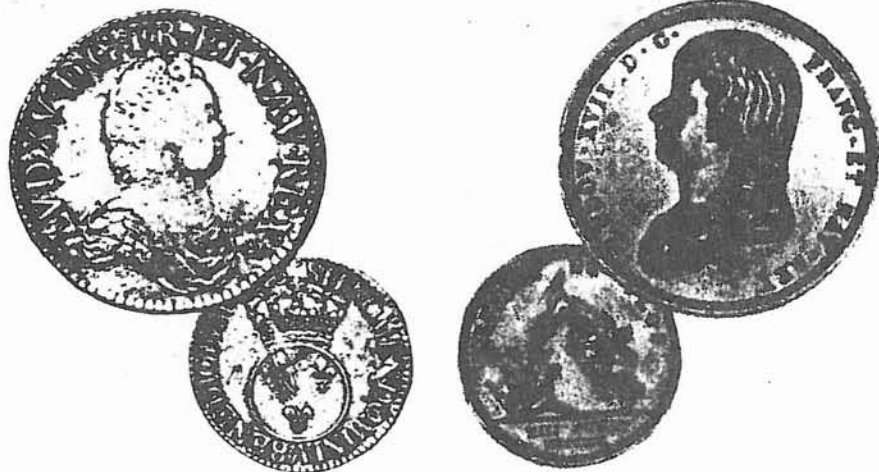
Louis XIV was four when he ascended the throne in 1643. He was only a few days short of his 77th birthday when he died in 1715 after a reign of 72 years, certainly one of the longest in history. He had good reason to say "L'etat, c'est moi."

Understandably, he outlived his children and was succeeded by his great-grandson. Louis XV was five years old, and he reigned for 58 years before he died in 1774.

"Après nous le deluge" is credited by some to Louis XV and by others to Madame Pompadour. Whoever said it was a perceptive political prognosticator. Louis XVI, the gentle king who would have been happy as a gentleman farmer, was caught in the deluge. His head went under the guillotine in January 1793 along with that of his queen, Marie Antoinette.

They left an eight-year-old son who is numbered as Louis XVII, but who was king in name only. It is reported that he died in 1795 while in the close confinement which began when he was imprisoned with his parents. Did he die or was he spirited away and the body of another boy substituted? The mystery of the Lost Dauphin will forever remain so.

Ivan IV the Terrible, as mentioned earlier, was three when he became grand duke of Muscovy in 1533. He took over the reins of government at age 14. Three years later, in 1547, he declared himself



## MONARCHS (From Page

the first czar of Russia.

He apparently was subject to tremendous rages, sadistic fits of an absolute autocrat, followed by long periods of just and enlightened rule. In later years the rages became more frequent. He had the inhabitants of Novgorod slaughtered in 1570 on suspicion of conspiracy to revolt, killed his son Ivan in 1580 and murdered a metropolitan of the church and his relatives for slight cause. Ivan's last years were spent in a monastery. He died in 1584.

Peter I of Russia ruled jointly with Ivan V from 1682, when Peter was 10, to 1689. Then he became the sole czar, ruling until his death in 1725.

Ivan VI never knew he was a czar while he was one, and he never knew freedom during his 24-year life. He was eight weeks old when he was proclaimed czar in 1740. His mother, a German duchess, and her German advisors were overthrown the following year. Ivan spent the rest of his life in prison.

Perhaps the most precocious of all baby kings was Amalaric, a Visigoth who was born in about 502. He became the ruler of the Visigoth kingdom, which included Iberia and southern France, in 507. One source states that he ruled alone beginning in 510. That would make him about eight years old.

Spain was long fragmented and subject to foreign domination, first by the Romans, then by the Visigoths and Moors. The Christian kingdoms of Castile and Leon were united by marriage early in the 13th century. (The names, by the way, mean "castle" and "lion" in Spanish, which explains the quartered arms of castles and lions as seen on modern Spanish coins.)

Ferdinand IV became king of the two united countries in 1295, when he was

about nine years old. He was only about 26 when he died and was succeeded by his infant son, Alfonso XI (the Implacable) died of plague in 1350, when he was about 38.

A similar succession happened again toward the end of the same century. Enrique (Henry) III became king when he was 10 or 11, in 1390. He died 16 years later and was succeeded by Juan II, who was about one year old.

Modern Spain emerged from the marriage of Ferdinand V of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile-Leon in 1469. The last of the Moorish rulers were driven from Spain in 1492, the same year that Ferdinand and Isabella gave an eccentric Genoan named Cristoforo Colombo a chance to prove his absurd notion that one could go east by sailing west.

Carlos II was about four when he succeeded in 1665. His death in 1700 triggered the War of the Spanish Succession and the beginning of the French Bourbon dynasty in Spain.

Ferdinand and Isabella created modern Spain and laid the groundwork for the country's preeminence as a colonial power. Another two of the same names contributed to its final decline. By the end of the reign of Ferdinand VII in 1833, Spain had lost all of its New World lands except Cuba. He suspended the ancient Salic law of the Franks so his infant daughter, Isabella, could succeed him.

She did, at the age of two, but her uncle Carlos thought she should play with her dolls and let him be king. The throne finally was secured for her, but she lost it through her own weakness and immoral personal behavior. Exiled in 1868, she abdicated in 1870.

The crown went briefly to Amadeo, son of Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, but he gave it up as an impossible job in 1873. Isabella's son became king as Alfonso XII in 1874, when he was 17,

Outliving his parents as heir to the Sun King, Louis XV (far left) reigned for 58 years. His grandson, Louis XVII (left) became fabled as the Lost Dauphin. Below: Spain's hopelessly baby-faced Alfonso XIII and Portugal's stern-but-immature Pedro II.



but he died before the birth of his son in 1886.

Alfonso XIII, a king at birth, was ousted in 1931 and, like his grandmother, was exiled. He died in 1941.

Portugal was simply part of Iberia under the Romans, the Visigoths and the Moors. Much of its present territory began coming under Christian control around the year 1000, and it became a county (the domain of a count) under the nominal control of the kingdom of Leon in 1064.

Affonso I, the last ruling count of Portugal, was three years old when he came to the title in 1112. A series of wars with his cousin, Alfonso VI of Castile-Leon, and a victory over the Moors at Ourique in 1139 won independence, and Affonso was crowned the first king of Portugal that same year. As count and king he ruled for 73 years, slightly longer than Louis XIV.

Affonso the African was about six when he became king of Portugal in 1438. He was succeeded by his son, Joao II the Perfect, who was perfectly of age.

Another child king of Portugal was Sebastiao, who was three when he succeeded in 1557. He was killed in battle



21 years later.

Maria da Gloria had plenty of problems in her relatively short life, beginning with her accession at age seven. Her father had become emperor of Brazil, a Portuguese possession, in 1822. He liked the job, and renounced the throne of Portugal in his daughter's favor when his father died in 1826. Her uncle, Dom Miguel, was named regent.

He liked his job, too, so much that he decided to make it permanent, and usurped the throne. The little queen went home to papa in Brazil in 1828. Dom Pedro gave up his Brazilian throne and, serving as a general in his daughter's army, finally unseated his younger brother in 1834.

Maria II was declared of age at 15 to avoid another regency. The following year she married Duke Auguste of Leuchtenberg, who happened to be a brother of her father's second wife. That made the bridegroom's younger sister also his mother-in-law, a curious situation which lasted two months. Whether from mother-in-law trouble or some other cause, Duke Auguste died.

The following year Maria was married again, this time to Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a cousin of Victoria's Prince Albert. Maria died in 1853, leaving eight children. Her eldest teenage son became Pedro V.

Maria da Gloria's father had given up the Brazilian throne to defend his daughter's right. His successor in Brazil was his son Pedro II, who was five years old. Most of us are familiar with Pedro II's coins of later years, when he had a full beard, but gold coins of the early years of his reign show him as a child.

A man of culture and progressive ideas, Pedro II was personally liked and respected by the Brazilians. But he

represented a form of government which had become unpopular, and he abdicated in 1889 with the formation of a republic. Dom Pedro died two years later in Paris, three days after his 66th birthday.

As for the man who gave up two crowns and wound up as a king without a throne, Pedro I died in 1834, shortly after seeing his daughter firmly seated on hers. He was not quite 36 years old.

Having worked up to modern times again, we will stay there and review a few recent under-age sovereigns.

Hsuan T'ung, the last emperor of China, occupied two thrones in his lifetime and died as — of all things — a librarian in the city where he had been an emperor. Hsuan T'ung was two years old when he became emperor of China in 1908. He was forced to abdicate in the revolution of 1912, but he continued to live in Peking.

In 1917 he was restored to the throne for a few days before sinking into obscurity. A learned man, he was an admirer of England's Henry VIII and chose the personal name Henry Pu-Yi.

From 1924 he lived under Japanese protection, and he was chosen as regent of the Japanese state of Manchukuo in China in 1932. He became K'ang Te, emperor of Manchukuo, in 1934. After the Japanese defeat in World War II he returned to China and remained under the communist regime as a gardener and librarian in Peking. He died in 1967.

Death in an automobile accident brought Faisal II to the throne of Iraq in 1939. Faisal was three years old when his father, Ghazi I, was killed after a reign of six years. Faisal was assassinated in 1958, at the age of 23.

An interesting series of coins show Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands during a reign of 58 years. She was 10 years old when she succeeded in 1890. Had she chosen to remain queen instead

Twice a young figurehead, Mihai of Romania (far left) was also deposited twice. Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (top left) abdicated, Yugoslavia's Petar (lower far left) was exiled and Iraq's Faisal (lower left) was assassinated.

of abdicating in 1948, she would have rivaled Louis XIV, reigning nearly 72 years before her death in 1662.

Mihai of Romania was a king twice. He was 5 years old when his grandfather, Ferdinand I, died in 1927. Since his father had renounced his right to succeed two years earlier, Mihai became king. In 1930 his father, who had been living in Paris with his mistress, changed his mind. He flew back to Romania and was crowned as Carol II. Mihai was demoted to the rank of crown prince.

Carol was forced to abdicate in 1940 by pro-German political forces, and Mihai again became king, a titular one without authority. With German reverses in World War II he and an army coalition removed the governing group and declared in favor of the Allies. (His grandfather, though a member of the Prussian ruling house of Hohenzollern, had sided with the Allies in World War I, a decision made by putting Romanian interests ahead of family loyalty.)

Mihai abdicated, apparently under pressure from the communists, in 1947. Taking the title prince of Hohenzollern, he went into exile in Switzerland.

Ananda Mahidol was 10 years old when he became king of Thailand in 1935. He was assassinated 11 years later.

Petar II Karadjordjevic was 11 when his father, King Aleksandar I of Yugoslavia, was assassinated in 1934. He took over control of the government from the regency of his uncle after the Germans invaded in 1941. Soon afterward he established a government in exile in London.

Petar's reign came to an end when a republic was declared soon after the end of the war in 1945. Living the rest of his life in exile, he died in 1970.

In this review of child monarchs I have made little reference to coins. I don't know if some of the earlier kings even issued any. For most of the later ones, however, coins are available. Many of them have good child portraits.

If you are interested in collecting coins of the child monarchs, the opportunity is certainly there. May you have much pleasure in finding them. ■

# Treasures of Toronto

## *The Larry Becker Collection*

*Text and Photography by Howard Craven*



*At the official opening, Paul Godfrey, Chairman of Metropolitan Toronto, said "The big winners of this collection are the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto". Media covering this event included Antique Showcase, Global TV, The Toronto Star and Rogers Cable TV.*

"The time is now overdue to recognize that Toronto's past is important and should be recognized and preserved. The big winners of this collection are the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto." With these words, Metropolitan Chairman, Paul Godfrey officially opened *Treasures of Toronto*, a memorabilia exhibition of nearly 1,000 artifacts from the private collection of Larry Becker.

This exciting exhibit includes photographs, maps, medals, books and advertising pieces, and should have great appeal to Toronto citizens and visitors, as well as Ontario numismatic and antique collectors. At the opening on July 16th, at the Marine Museum (C.N.E. grounds), the Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board called the Becker collection "the finest private collection of Toronto-related items we have ever seen".

Larry Becker is well-known to Toronto area collectors as proprietor of North Toronto Coins Limited, 3234 Yonge Street. Since 1965 he has sold and searched for all forms of memorabilia, world coins, paper money, stamps, license

### TORONTO TREASURES

from the  
LARRY BECKER  
COLLECTION



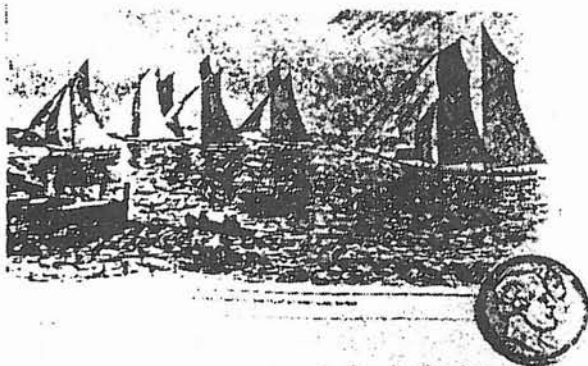
*Larry Becker has amassed his incredible collection of Toronto artifacts and memorabilia over the last 25 years. This is his first major public display, and represent only a very small portion of his total collection.*

plates, publications, old postcards, documents, badges and medals. Visitors to his shop come back again and again just to browse among the fascinating pieces of nostalgia.

At the age of 10, Larry Becker was bitten by the collecting bug, and started collecting George V small cents. His interest in Toronto-related items began as a high school student, when he borrowed a book from the library entitled "Toronto, from Trading Post to Great City" by Edwin Guillet. He started looking for things related to this city of historical interest. Piece by piece, he built a collection of artifacts that today is the largest grouping of Toronto memorabilia anywhere.

Visitors to the Becker exhibit at the Marine Museum will be able to see a nearly complete run of the annual medals issued by the Canadian National Exhibition, as well as numerous C.N.E. catalogues and programmes. Toronto's first permanent exhibition building, the Palace of Industry, commonly called the Crystal Palace, was the site of the Provincial Agricultural Association Exhibition in 1858.

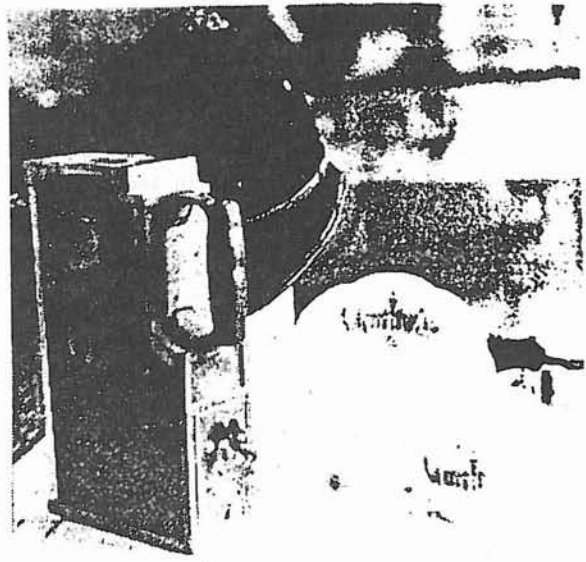
Collectors interested in the rare issues of Governor General Medals will appreciate the silver medal awarded to the sloop "Ina" by the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, in 1873. It was one of nine silver medals awarded at the International Regatta, the first in which it was issued.



One of the highlights of "Treasures of Toronto" is the Governor General's silver medal awarded to the sloop "Ina" by Lord Dufferin. Displayed with this medal is the etching of The International Regatta from the September 20, 1873 issue of "Canadian Illustrated News".

Another fascinating Governor General Medal is the 1875 silver medal awarded as a prize to the boy receiving the highest total marks at the written examinations at the Model School for Boys. The first year ever issued, it was won by C.A. Hodgetts, who later became a medical doctor and subsequently Chief of Medical Health for Ontario.

Numerous household items reflecting Toronto's past are exhibited. A 19th century bone china mustache cup and saucer decorated with a lithograph of Knox College is more interesting because the bottom of the cup reads "A present from Toronto made for the T. Eaton



Streetcar fare box ca. 1912, turn-of-the-century bobby's cap, and 19th-century mustache cup and saucer decorated with Knox College are some of the items reflecting Toronto's past that are on display at the Marine Museum of Upper Canada through September 9th.

C. Ltd". The earliest surviving catalogue issued by the Robert Simpson Co. was the Fall 1893 issue of "Shopper's Handbook and Fashion Catalogue". Nearby is a celluloid "Eaton's" bookmark and a 1913 Toronto telephone directory. A 1922 paperweight shows Scarborough Beach Amusement Park which was opened on Queen Street East on June 1st, 1907. Five years later, it was acquired by the Toronto Railway Company, who operated it as a true "trolley-park", that is, an amusement park at the end of the streetcar line. Visitors paid a fare to ride on the company's streetcars to and from the park, and paid again for the rides, shows and food at the park.

The Toronto Railway Company fare box ca. 1912 goes back to the first pay-as-you-enter streetcars. When the Toronto Railway Company took over from the earlier Toronto Street Railway Company, the terms of its 1892 charter required that all routes be electrified, and by the middle of 1894, the last horse-drawn streetcar was removed from service. Transit buffs will also appreciate a 1907 Ontario Chauffeur Badge, the first year issued, and a 1910 white metal badge with pinback assembly worn by one of Toronto's first cab drivers.

Many other artifacts relating to transportation in Toronto are displayed, including transit tokens, trial tokens, and medals. Some are gold and bronze, issued to dignitaries at the opening of the Bloor-Danforth subway. There is also transfer number 23, issued on the opening day of the Yonge Street subway, March 30, 1954. Canada's first subway, it stretched 4.6 miles up Yonge Street from Union Station to Eglinton Avenue.

Philatelists will find one of the highlights of

"Treasures of Toronto" to be an envelope addressed to John Van Nostrand, a well-known owner of a general store. The postmark clearly reads "1862, York Mills, Upper Canada". The 5' vermilion beaver was designed by Sandford Fleming, and is of the first 'cents' issue after the 1858 change from sterling to decimal currency in Upper Canada.

Having taught in Metropolitan Toronto for the past twelve years, I found the display of textbooks fascinating. They included "Public School Temperance" (1887), "Pinnock's Improved Edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of England" (1856), and a textbook written in 1836 by Henry Taylor of Toronto with the formidable title "An Attempt to Form A System of the Creation of our Globe of the Planets and the Sun of our System". Also displayed is the list of textbooks authorized for use in schools of Upper Canada for the year 1854, titled, "Report of Normal, Model, and Common Schools of Upper Canada". Today the list of approved texts is simply titled "Circular 14"!

Many Torontonians remember when elementary students received bronze and silver medals for attendance, good conduct, and punctuality, while students in the 9th, 10th, and 11th years were awarded silver clasps. The memorabilia show at the Marine Museum includes a variety of these in various sizes and mountings, along with other interesting educational medals.

The Canadian \$5 and \$10 gold coins were first circulated in 1912 and were actually used as legal tender until withdrawn in 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War. This aspect of Canadian history is represented by a printed card from the T. Eaton Company, dated June 18, 1912. It reads, "We have pleasure this week in assisting in the circulation of the first gold coinage of the Dominion of Canada through the medium of our salary envelopes". Larry Becker told me that he considers this card to be far more interesting than the actual gold coins themselves.

Torontonians have always responded enthusiastically to the British Monarchy, and a coloured print of Fort York illustrates the celebration held there on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's coronation. One of 55 silver medals awarded in 1887 by the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition (leRoux #1467) features a portrait of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. On the reverse are the Arms of Canada and the Arms of the City of Toronto. One of 400 bronze medals issued to students at Toronto Collegiate Institute to honour Queen Victoria's 50th year of reign is also displayed.

The "Royal Visit of 1939' of King George VI

and Queen Elizabeth was the first visit to Toronto by a reigning monarch. Memorabilia of this event includes the official route map, the banquet menu of the Royal York Hotel, the Star Weekly supplement and the May 22nd issue of the Globe and Mail. Also displayed is a colourful 1940 calendar showing the Bank of Toronto Building, King and Bay Streets, decorated in flags and bunting for this famous royal visit.

Perhaps the earliest piece in the show is the Upper Canada Gazette of 1835. Established in 1749, this newspaper carried official notices, news accounts, editorials, and a large number of ads. The last issue appeared in October of 1849.

The opening of Eaton's College Street Store in 1930 was greeted with great fanfare in newspaper accounts. In the end, because of construction difficulties and the Great Depression, nothing more than this first phase was built, and the immense project became one of Toronto's most celebrated architectural misadventures. Other newspapers describe disasters that Toronto citizens have overcome: the April 19, 1904 fire that consumed 86 buildings on fourteen acres in the downtown core; the October 15, 1954 Hurricane Hazel, called the most devastating natural disaster ever to hit Toronto; and the September 17th, 1949 tragedy when the "Noronic" burned at Toronto's Pier 9 with the loss of 118 lives.

One New York City newspaper is included in "Treasures of Toronto". This paper, "The Albion", was a British, colonial, and foreign weekly gazette which included in its December 7, 1837 issue, a description of the Mackenzie Rebellion against the government of Upper Canada and the march of the rebels down Yonge Street. This is one of the few foreign accounts of this historical event.



This illustration of the "Rebels of 1837 on Parade" come from the Toronto Star Weekly. The attack on the government of Upper Canada was led by William Lyon Mackenzie on December 7th, 1837.

Many famous athletic events of Toronto's past are represented. One entire display case contains athletic medals from C.N.E. marathon

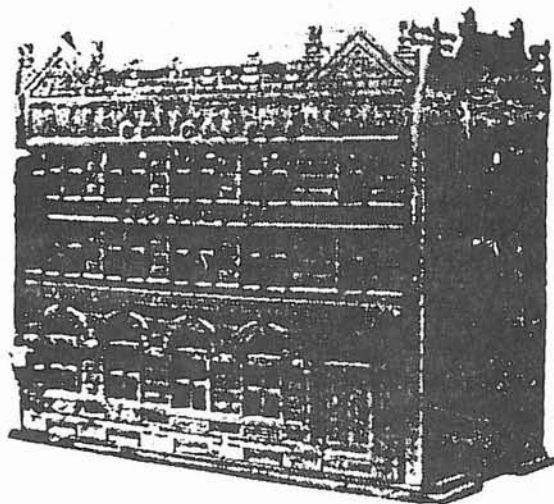
swims, the Don Rowing Club, St. Andrew's College, the Canadian Hackney Horse Association, the University of Toronto Track Club, the Toronto Ladies Athletic Club, and badges from the Toronto Ski Club. The most outstanding athletic medal is the one presented by Mayor Manning to Charles E. Morrison for the half-mile race held at Toronto Collegiate Institute in 1885. This specially struck medal of gold overlay on silver features a hand-engraved inscription encased in an elaborate wreath.

Other athletic memorabilia includes a special 1945 International Baseball League programme from Maple Leaf Stadium. The special commemorative cover marking the end of World War II features portraits of F.D.R. and Churchill.

A coloured engraving ca. 1876 features the Rosedale Lacrosse Club. The Indian game, called "baggatway", was played with a deerskin ball filled with hair, and the goal posts were frequently a mile apart. The game was not an important pioneer sport, and was first adopted by Canadian athletes in Montreal in the 1850s. It was first played in Toronto in the 1860s.

Several items reflect industries important in Toronto's history. A steel plate engraving, sepia tone, of the 1877 Gooderham and Worts Distillery shows the five-story mill and distillery which still may be seen just east of Parliament Street. James Worts erected a windmill and established a grist milling operation on the bay shore in 1831. In the following year, he was joined by his brother-in-law, William Gooderham, and the famous Toronto partnership was established. The distillery was added in 1837.

A cast iron bank ca. 1891, marked "Property of the Traders' Bank of Canada" is one of only



Cast iron "Traders' Bank of Canada" ca. 1891 is one of only 100 still in existence. The Traders' Bank was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1912.

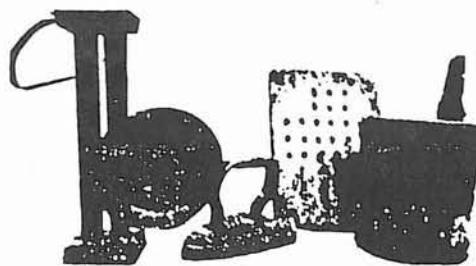
100 still in existence. The Traders' Bank was incorporated in 1884. In 1907 it opened a sixteen-story building on Yonge Street at Colborne, at that time, the tallest structure in the City of Toronto. The Traders' Bank was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1912.

Several merchants' tokens are on show, as is an advertising booklet for Durant Cars, established in 1921, in an enlarged munitions plant in Leaside, Durant Motors manufactured the famous Durant and Star automobiles. In 1931, the Dominion Automobile Company took over the plant on Laird Drive and introduced the Frontenac car. However, this company folded in 1935.

Many famous Toronto buildings have their history remembered in this unique exhibition. There are programmes from the Grand Opera House (1894), Massey Music Hall (1902) and the Royal Alexandra Theatre (1907). An embossed glass baby bottle from the Hospital for Sick Children dates from the time the hospital was founded by Elizabeth McMaster in 1875. A 1921 etching shows the Royal Ontario Museum before the large 1931 wing fronting Queen's Park Crescent was added. Casa Loma under construction is shown in a wonderful original photograph, dated 1913. The men actually responsible for the construction are visible in the foreground. This photograph was sold to Larry Becker by the son of one of the workmen. A beautifully gilded and enamelled pin celebrates the opening of Toronto's third City Hall (old City Hall) on September 18, 1899. The unfinished clock tower later became a popular vantage point for several decades.

There are numerous medals and awards produced for Toronto's semi-centenary in 1884 and centenary in 1934. Also on view is the official programme to mark the 1884 year, the 1934 book of "Official Music" and a celluloid button distributed to all Toronto school children for the occasion.

Sponsored as a Sesquicentennial project by the Toronto Historical Board, "Treasures of Toronto" has many artifacts dating from 1834 to 1984 which provide a fascinating and unique view of the history of Toronto. The show will remain at the Marine Museum through September 9th.



NEWS & COMMENTS 85-25

\* Bank & Banknote News of April 1985 contains an article by John Ryton, on "The Exeter Bank" of Devon, England. The Bank was established in 1769 and issued 26 main note types during the 132 years of its existence. It finally changed its name with amalgamation in 1901. The vignette on its notes was the city arms of Exeter - a three-towered castle within a decorative shield - and the motto SEMPER FIDELIS (ever faithful).

Troops of the Canadian 1st Brigade, and some H.C. elements of the 1st Division have "banking" recollections of Exeter, from the spring of 1940, but these were unrelated to money. In the chaos of inexperience, the entire vehicular complement of the Brigade, many hundreds in number, converged and blended their several convoys as they approached the Exeter staging point prior to embarkation for Brest, France, from the mouths of Ex-, Dart-, and Ply-. The tangle occupied four of the six lanes of the highway, as well as six lanes on the banks of the boulevard leading into town. We slept on those banks - ever faithful - and sorted ourselves out in the morning!

\* Nomisma and the Popular Bank of the North, in France, have announced a fixed price sale, dated March 1985. Their well-illustrated catalogue offers the following coins: Greek (81) Roman (116) Gallic (31) French regal (76) Feudal (8) and Foreign (47). Most of them are Very Fine, and many are Uncirculated. For information write to: Numismatiques, 847 av. de la République, 59700 Marcq-en-Barœel, France.

Nomisma et La Banque Populaire du Nord de la France ont annoncé une vente à prix marqués (Mars 1985). Leur catalogue, bien illustré, offre des monnaies Grecques (81) Romaines (116) Gauloises (31) Royales Françaises (76) Féodales (8) et Étrangères (47). La plupart des pièces est Très Beau, et plusieurs sont Superbe. Pour de l'information écrit: Numismatiques, 847 av. de la République, 59700 Marcq-en-Barœel, France.

\* Recurrence coincidence again - I had just mentioned "German Silver", when I came across an outdated word for this alloy - ALBATA. I found this in a New York Herald Tribune crossword puzzle, and confirmed it by the Compact Oxford Dictionary. The U.S.S.R. has been using this alloy for their 10, 15, 20, 50 Kopek and 1 Rouble coins since 1961.

\* Exploring Greek, I found that the word KOINH ( *κοινή* ) means "lingua franca", derived from KOIN ( *κοιν* ) "public", that the word for "coin" is NOMISMA ( *νομισμα* ) and that the word for "numismatics" is NOMISMATOLOGYIA ( *νομισματολογία* ). But I could not find out why the Greeks considered the letter, theta  $\theta$ , to be unlucky. Classical scholars, please?!

\* The April 1985 issue of Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin tells of a Thomas Spence (1750-1814), radical and revolutionary, who created 53 halfpenny and 15 farthing dies for tokens, which he mixed to meet customer requirements. While striking the tokens in his shop at 8 Little Turnstile, High Holborn, he would throw odd ones out the window to attract the attention of passers-by. He went bankrupt in 1797 and sold his dies to John Skidmore, who continued to use them. The moral is: those who cast off wealth end up destitute!

\* A new book: "A Handbook of Islamic Coins" by Michael Broome is being offered in the U.K. by B.A. Seaby Ltd., 8 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AJ. It has 240 pages, 9 maps, 365 illustrations & priced at £ 27.50 + £ 1.65 P & P.

\* The question was asked, "How does war affect coins?". Answer: In a limited war they proliferate, in a nuclear war they melt!

Frank Fesco 1985 05 06

City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-26

\* The British magazine, "Coin & Medal News" has developed into an excellent magazine, with up-to-date news and top quality articles. It is understandable, therefore, that so many of my items are drawn from it. Many of the following items were prompted by articles in the March and April issues,

\* With inflation running at approximately 100%, the Government of Peru is proposing to launch a new currency named the "INTI" after the sun god from whom the Incans claim divine descent.

Past effects of inflation upon the metal and size of the Peruvian "SOL" (their major coinage unit) is evident from the following table produced from K&M data; (Two examples are shown at right)

No.	Dates	Metal	Diam (mm)
Y18	1864-1916	0.900 Ag	37.5-37.0
Y36	1922-1935	0.500 Ag	37.0
Y44	1943-1965	Brass	33.0
Y57	1965 (Com)	"	28.0
Y68	1966-1975	"	28.0
Y81	1975-1976	"	21.0
Y81a	1978-1981	"	17.0



Y81



Y18

\* The R.C.M.P. have enlisted the help of Interpol (the International Police Organization) to assist in retrieving an illicit striking of a 1969 Canada 25-cent on a gold Prussian 20-mark of 1906, which was recently sold for £ 720 by Glendinnings. Are we spending as much time, effort and money to discover the R.C. Mint sportsman who produced it, and will he be charged with the costs of retrieval?

\* David Spink, who joined the famous British numismatic family business in 1926, died on January 8, after a short illness. He had retired as Chairman of the firm in 1977. Mr. Spink has left a rich legacy of monthly Numismatic Circulars which are well worth exploring.

I particularly appreciated the 1956 articles (Jun-Sep) on Korean Campaign Medals 1950-53, by Henry Pownall. These articles illustrated the medals of the nations that supported the U.N. effort, but did not illustrate the South Korean Mobilization Medal, although it described the ribbon. This dark bronze medal is shown at right.

The articles also gave historical information about the heroic 1951 action by the Gloucestershire Regiment, in which two of the four Victoria Crosses of the Korean War were awarded. A book, "The Korean War", by Tim Carew, presents a good coverage of the British involvement in the war.



The reverse legend states: "6-25 Emergency Military Service Medal" vertically, and "Republic of Korea" below. (6-25 means 25 June 1950, when North Koreans invaded the South).

\* Question - Is the government passing the buck by not approving a new \$1 coin?

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-27

\* France has joined the commemorative coin parade with a proposed troop dedicated to the "Greatest Figures and Events in French History". The first soldier in this unit is dedicated to a great lady of science, and twice Nobel Prize winner (Physics 1903 & Chemistry 1911) - Marie Curie (1867-1934). It is dated 1984. Others will join her later. This is an admirable gesture, but somewhat tardy in an already overwhelmed market, n'est ce pas?!

\* The mysterious abbreviation - N.C.C. - applying to a space marked "Regiment or Corps" on military documents caused medal journalist, Major Moore, to do some sleuthing. He finally uncovered the meaning of the entry - Non-Combatant Corps. This was a unit composed of conscientious objectors who believed in strict adherence to the sixth commandment. They were fully prepared to do their bit, provided they ran no risk of killing the enemy. Many of them ended up in the hazardous occupation of disclosing and disposing of bombs dropped from enemy aircraft which had not exploded because of damaged or delayed action fuses. I join combatant Major Moore in sympathy for them.

\* During the reign of King Henry III (1216-72), the cross on the British silver penny was extended to the edge of the coin to deter clipping or paring. These are referred to as "long cross" pennies and were issued 1247-72 (Seaby Nos. 782-798). The cross had a double outline as a guide for their official cutting into halves and quarters to make small change. An example is shown at right.



English Silver Penny  
1247-1472 Henry III

\* The Coin & Medal News monthly price guide to British coins features the coins of Queen Anne (1702-14) & King George I (1714-27) in its March & April issues.

\* The following information about Canadian banknotes was provided by our C.C.C.C. member, and enthusiastic representative of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum staff, Thérèse Messier. She advises that artistic licence is taken with some scenes.

DenominationReverse Scene

\$ 1	Parliament Hill as seen from the north side of the Ottawa River.
\$ 2	Inuit hunting party preparations; north shore of Baffin Island.
\$ 5	Salmon seiner located in Johnson Strait, Vancouver Island, B.C.
\$ 10	Part of the Polymer Corporation, Sarnia, Ontario.
\$ 20	A composite view of Moraine Lake, Alberta.
\$ 50	The Dome Formation in the R.C.M.P.'s Musical Ride.
\$ 100	Waterfront scene at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
\$ 1000	Anse St. Jean, Saguenay River, Québec.

\* The R.C. Mint publicity department is supporting a contest in the May issue of Coin & Medal News. It is offering a \$100 gold coin for the winner. (It has previously offered a Jacques Cartier coin for the Nov '84 puzzle). I presume that this is intended to give sales promotion for the "Bighorn Ram" with the British collector fraternity.

\* A new series of coins was introduced in 1984 for the Maldive Islands - all struck by the Royal Mint (Aluminum 1,5' & 10 Laari; Nickel-brass 25 & 50 Laari; Cupro-nickel 1 Rufiyaa). One atlas that I have, confuses these islands in the Indian Ocean southwest of India, with the islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Argentina - the Maldivas (British Falkland Islands)! For anyone planning a vacation in Maldives, I recommend reading Gavin Young's adventurous book "Slow Boats to China" before making a decision.

\* Cambodian proverb: The manner of giving is worth more than the gift.

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-28

- \* EUREKA ! (εὕρηκα - I have found it!) My satisfaction is no less than that of Archimedes when he came up with a means of alloy testing using specific gravity - for I have come up with a practical solution to the long unsolved problem posed in N&C 85-11. That is the one which eluded me (and others) in my undergraduate years, i.e., to find the length of the radius of an arc, with its center on the perimeter of a circle, which cuts off half the area of the circle.

I did not hear from any mathematical volunteers, so I boned up on my integration and gave the problem one final effort, which resulted in the solution  $R = 2r/\sqrt{3}$

When this is applied to the integrated area cut off by the arc shown as a definite integral at right, then the result equalled half the area of the circle within only a 0.9% error!

$$2 \int_{\frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}}^R |\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}| dz + 2 \int_{\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}}^r |\sqrt{r^2 - z^2}| dz = \frac{\pi}{2} r^2$$

I shall leave the confirmation of this, and also the method of measuring-off R to those who wish to confirm these results.

Without intent to upstage Archimedes, I should mention that the gravitational method of determining the composition of alloys is virtually useless for silver coins and cannot be satisfactorily applied to very small coins of any metal, since the extreme difficulty of weighing these accurately in water makes the possible margin of error unacceptably large according to the noted numismatist, Philip Grierson, in his book, "Numismatics".

- \* Last month's weighing problem on N&C 85-24 had two parts: (1) What is the least number of weights that can be used to weigh coins in units from one to forty grams, and (2) What were the weights? Since no one has come up with the answer yet, I shall give the answer to the first half now (The minimum number is 4), and see if anyone can say what they are before next month.
- \* Records are made to be broken, it seems. Great Britain has now come up with the largest modern silver coin - a £ 25 Sterling silver commemorative coin for, of all places, the Falkland Islands! It weighs over 150 grams, is over 2 1/2 inches in diameter and has a mintage of 20,000 pieces. It has the new Maklouf obverse and features the S.S. Great Britain on the reverse.

This ship was the first to use an iron frame and propeller in addition to its sails. (It is curious to note that new deisel ships are now being designed with sails to save fuel costs, so the pendulum is swinging back.) For many years, the S.S. Great Britain lay aground in the Falklands, but it is now being restored in Bristol, England. The announcement about this coin did not state whether the seignorage would help underwrite the restoral costs, but I presume so.

- \* In the april 1985 issue of Coin & Medal News , K.E.T. Butcher had an article entitled "Otho and Vitellius - The Coinage of the Civil Wars A.D. 69". This was referred to as the year of the four emperors, in which Galba was assassinated, Otho & Vitellius ruled, and the Vespasian dynasty was founded. (Do you recall the 1983 12 11 page - Twelve and Seven?)
- \* The Apr 3, 1985 issue of Coin World had the following letter to the editor: "I just found a Brilliant Uncirculated, 1984 Lincoln cent in an original bank roll, without bubbles, stains, spots, peeling, plating, die polishing marks, double ear, chin, beard; no doubling of date, legends or motto; no die breaks, no reverse weaknesses, is not off center, and has no edge or rim problems. Think that the Smithsonian would be interested?"  
Signed: Ron Styzens, Niles, Illinois.
- \* The new Mexican 1-Peso coins, worth about 1/2 cent, operate U.S. vending machines as 1/4 dollar. Canada must avoid the same trap with the proposed new \$1 coin.

\* Our parliamentary reporter was on vacation, so his reports will appear next month. In the interval, the following news extract is provided:

The "Bank of Canada Review" of April 1985 contains a statement by John W. Crow, Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates' hearings on a circulating dollar coin - 15 April 1985.

... there are potential cost savings for the federal Government from the introduction of a circulating one dollar coin.

The amount of saving and the manner in which it accrued to the federal Government would of course also depend importantly on the public's demand for the one dollar coin relative to other forms of currency.

... hoarding and numismatic demand for coins could be a significant source of revenue.

... a decision to withdraw the dollar note does not necessarily imply that it should be eliminated immediately.

One cost to the private sector would be the transitional costs of adjusting to a new coin, and it might take the general public some time to become accustomed to it.

... it might be advisable to have the note and coin circulate alongside each other at least for some limited time after a coin is introduced.

In 1984 some 745 million new notes were issued, of which close to 300 million were one dollar notes.

La "Revue de la Banque du Canada", Avril 1985, contient une déclaration faite par John W. Crow Premier sous-gouverneur de la Banque du Canada devant le comité permanent des prévisions budgétaires en général de la Chambre des communes audiences sur l'émission d'une pièce de monnaie de 1 dollar destinée à la circulation - le 15 avril 1985.

... la mise en circulation d'une pièce de 1 dollar était de nature à permettre une diminution des coûts pour le Gouvernement fédéral.

Le montant des économies et la façon dont le Gouvernement fédéral les réaliserait dépendraient bien sûr aussi, et dans une large mesure, de la demande du public pour les pièces de 1 dollar comparativement à la demande pour d'autres formes de monnaie.

... la thésaurisation et la demande de pièces par des collectionneurs pourraient constituer des sources de revenus considérables.

... la décision de retirer de la circulation la coupure de 1 dollar ne signifierait pas nécessairement que les billets de 1 dollar devraient être éliminés immédiatement.

Le processus d'ajustement à une nouvelle pièce constituerait un coût pour le secteur privé, et il se peut que le public ait besoin de quelque temps pour s'habituer à la nouvelle pièce.

Aussi serait-il peut-être souhaitable, si l'on décide de frapper une pièce de 1 dollar, de la faire circuler pendant ou moins quelque temps parallèlement au billet de 1 dollar.

En 1984, quelque 725 millions de billets neuf ont été émis, dont près de 300 millions en billets de 1 dollar.

\* There is an article entitled "Two Rare Lituus Dilepta" by Arden Brame Jr II in the Fall 1984 issue of the "Collectors' Journal of Ancient Art". The author had amassed and studied a collection of 111 of these coins, prompted by their appearance in the eyes of the figure on the shroud of Turin (which many people believe to be Christ - scientific study continues). These coins date from the time of the Procurator Valerius Gratus (who preceded Pontius Pilate) during the reign of Emperor Tiberius of Rome (A.D. 14-37).

\* From a recent Ziggy cartoon caption: "The dollar opened strong today, but the House Ways & Means Committee soon beat it into submission."

- \* Contentment with poverty is Fortune's best gift:  
Riches and Honour are the handmaids of Disaster,  
Though gold and gems by the world are sought and prized,  
To me they seem no more than weeds or chaff.
- Excerpt from:  
"A Gentle Wind"  
by FU HSÜAN  
(died A.D. 278)
- \* The Spink Numismatic Circular of April 1985 has an article by James O. Sweeny on "The Legation Medal". This was produced by the Heaton Mint in England for Viceroy Li Hung Chang (1983 10 13 article), for his presentation to foreign high officials during his visit to Canada and the U.S.A. in 1896. The silver medal portrays two dragons facing each other with a fiery sun-ball between them. It bears a two part legend: Great Ch'ing Dynasty Special Envoy Noble Minister, and: Award for Special Service.
- \* Paul Nadin-Davis has an article "Privately Produced Canadian Medals" in the April 1985 Canadian Numismatic Journal. His information relates to a collection of sample medals struck by the Interbranch International Mint, in Toronto. As far as it is known, these are unreported until now, so this should be of interest to medal collectors. Unfortunately the article was not illustrated, although descriptions were given. The grouping includes an attractive medal designed for the Miss Nude World Pageant. A similar set of medals has been acquired by the Public Archives of Canada for their collection. Paul recommends that this institution be borne in mind when collectors are disposing of their medals.

- \* The Bank of Canada has added a small printing press in Gallery 7 of the Currency Museum on Sparks Street in Ottawa. This will be used in a series of paper money workshops being introduced to demonstrate the basic theory and practice of printing money, for junior school visitors. The "playing card money" used in 18th century French Canada shown at right indicates the results achieved from a trial engraving on copper plate.

Philip Hannan, of the Museum staff, has enlisted the assistance of the Visual Arts group of the University of Ottawa in obtaining the press and in developing a sample plate of 15 different notes of original design which portray banknote features.

The other Galleries of the Museum display:

- 1 - Odd & Curious money;
- 2 - History of world money;
- 3 - History of early Canadian money;
- 4 - British North American money;
- 5 - Dominion of Canada money;
- 6 - Canada's money to-day; and,
- 8 - Collectors' Corner. (~6000 coins).

Visiting hours are 10:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday, and 1:00 - 5:00 Sunday. Information on guided tours and workshops can be obtained by phoning (613) 563-8914.



- \* The "Bulletin on Counterfeits" Vol. 10 No. 1 1985 reports a forgery of the 100-Franc 1966 coin of Monaco. It is slightly undersize (36.5 instead of 37.0 mm) and very slightly underweight. The lower part of the reverse crown is poorly struck and blurred.
- \* Chinese saying: An old man is like a candle placed in the wind.

- \* The subject of "filthy lucre" keeps cropping up. In reply to a Believe-it-or-not Ripley contention, the spokeswoman for the U.S. Bureau involved, Bonnie Westbrook, stated:  
 "The Bureau of Engraving and Printing does not add formaldehyde or any other material to the inks or to the paper for the purpose of preventing fungicidal or bacteria growth." --- however ---  
 "Our present paper supplier reportedly adds an anti-fungicidal agent, Dowicide A, during the manufacture of paper. This is to control mold or slime growth during pulp processing and it is not intended to have any residual germicidal effect, since most of the additive would be removed during the paper drying process. The paper also contains wet strength additive, a melamine-formaldehyde resin."
- \* The A.N.S. numismatic museum, at Broadway and 155th Street in New York City (N.Y. 10032) is open from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays, and is closed Sundays and Mondays. It has a 70,000 volume library available for reference.
- \* The motto, IN GOD WE TRUST, first appeared on the U.S. 2-cent piece first minted in 1864, and continued until 1873. Religious sentiment during the Civil War caused the adoption of the motto. An example of an 1868 coin appears at right. Ironically, WE disappears first, which leaves the admonition, TRUST IN GOD.
- 
- \* The Japanese Mint, on March 12, issued a new 500-yen coin commemorating the 1985 Tsukuba Expo (which runs from Mar 17 to Sep 17). It weighs 13 grams, is 30 mm in diameter, and is of an alloy of 75% Cu 25% Ni.
- \* The recent efforts to produce the semantic impossibility, a simple, all-embracing definition of a "coin" might continue to perturb some collectors. To them, this problem might seem to undermine the very foundation of their hobby or study. Others, who accept what the law states is a "coin"; is a coin, agree with the legal stance. If, however, we can accept the non-binary, but rather multi-faceted state of man, his products and his concepts, then we should be able to accept that all-inclusive or all-exclusive situations do not really exist, neither by definition nor in fact. Thus any attempt at definition can, at best, produce only a majority acceptable set of conditions. For example, if we modify each of the following terms by the supplementary clause, "or sometimes otherwise", implying application in the vast majority of cases, then a "coin" might be agreed to be a round, flat disc of metal, legally authorized and identifiably marked, which is accepted by users as having monetary value. Other conditions could be added, if desired. This could lead to the definition of "money", "currency", "tokens", "mint", etc. I would strongly recommend exploration of the principles of semantics before proceeding with such a task; and also questioning why to proceed at all! (Does anyone have any written views on this subject?)
- \* Graham Esler brought to my attention the fact that the noted Mexican numismatist, Miguel L. Munoz NLG, raised the same question about the definition of a "coin", in an article in the 3rd quarter 1984 issue of the Bulletin of the Numismatic Society of Mexico, in which he was presenting new considerations as to where and when the first Mint was established in Mexico. It seems that historical documents reveal that the gold ornaments that were presented to Hernan Cortes, the Spanish conquistador, by the Aztec chief, Moctezuma, were melted down, made into "tejos" (small, flat and usually round pieces of metal) that were marked with an iron seal and used as money. Señor Munoz then quotes the three requisites for a coin, as set by the Latin jurists - Metalum, Figura et Pondus. These can be translated as: Metal (or material), Shape (or form) and Authority (or law). He lets this evidence speak for itself.

# Small fortress fails to protect British American from \$1 coin

By **KIMBERLEY NOBLE**  
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — Formidable front gates and three sets of locked doors separate British American Bank Note Co. from passersby. Cameras zoom in automatically the instant anyone steps off the sidewalk toward

the two-story, red-brick building.

The cameras can show the licence number of a car driving past at 2 a.m. And the building's walls are so thick, according to the ex-Mountie who guards British American's narrow front lobby, that it took a crew of

workmen four days just to cut through one to install a door a few years ago.

But the small fortress that houses the company's headquarters and main printing plant cannot protect British American Bank Note from the most serious threat management has seen in the company's 120-year history.

British American and a competitor, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., also of Ottawa, have the contracts to print paper currency for the Bank of Canada. A federal proposal to introduce a new \$1 coin and gradually phase out production and circulation of the \$1 bill would snatch away as much as 15 per cent of sales before the end of the decade.

For the bank note companies, making money is very serious business — a business that both have spent most of this century keeping quietly to themselves. Information about their operations has remained as well guarded as their premises and the precious inventory they produce.

"We are under strict guidance from the Bank of Canada" not to talk about company business unless it is with customers, said Shirley Arends, Canadian Bank Note's corporate secretary. "The low profile the bank note companies have enjoyed over the last century has not been achieved without effort."

But the prospect of closing a major part of their operations has made secrecy somewhat less important — temporarily — to the two companies. This threat prompted representatives from both companies to speak before a special House of Commons committee that listened to testimony on the proposed \$1 coin for two weeks in April. In an effort to teach committee members about the sensitive nature of the bank note business, executives and special advisers presented information usually kept confidential, providing a unique peek at money-making operations.

British American, founded in 1866 to produce bank notes and securities for the two dozen

## Teller machines boost popularity of \$20 bill

The \$20 bill has become the workhorse of Canadian currency.

Use of the \$20 bill has been climbing for the past 10 years, partly because of the proliferation of automatic teller machines. Inflation has made \$5 and \$10 bills less popular. The Bank of Canada did not print any \$5 bills last year.

Other currency facts:

□ Of the 662 million notes produced in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills — mostly because the smallest denominations get most of the wear and tear, and must be replaced regularly. In fact, 90 per cent of annual paper currency production replaces notes already in circulation.

□ "The RCMP always stresses that good, clean money is the best way to detect counterfeiting," Bernard Latham, general manager of British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa, said in an interview. Counterfeiters became so proficient at copying the 1954 design for \$50 and \$100 bills that at one time even Government-run liquor stores would not accept them. Despite the design change in the late 1970s, many people still refuse to carry \$50 or \$100 notes.

□ The \$2 bill has always been rejected in Western Canada. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta these notes come back to Bank of

Canada agencies as fast as they are issued, at the rate of about five million notes a year. Some think the \$2 bill brings bad luck — although one financial fable says that westerners have been reluctant to be seen with one ever since the days when \$2 bought the services of a prostitute. Another theory is that the western provinces are following the example of the "\$2 syndrome" in the United States. Although a U.S. \$2 bill does exist — 600 million notes were printed for the bicentennial in 1976 — almost nobody uses them.

□ In 1984, 1.03 billion paper notes were circulating in Canada, compared with 747 million in 1977. They represent a total of \$15.2-billion, compared with \$8.6-billion.

□ There were 308 million \$1 bills in circulation last year, 122 million \$2 bills, 95 million \$5 bills, 122 million \$10 bills, 306 million \$20 bills, 38 million \$50 bills, 43 million \$100 bills and 593,000 \$1,000 bills.

□ The Bank of Canada spent \$26.4-million in 1984 on production, transportation, research and development of bank notes; in 1977 it spent \$14-million.

□ Dollar bills have an average lifespan of one year, as do \$2 and \$5 notes; \$10 bills average 1½ years; \$20 bills last 2½ years and \$50 bills 4½ years; \$100 notes are replaced after 8½ years.

Canadian banks in existence at the time, is now owned by Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal. Following its successful bid for all British American's public shares last year, BCE folded the company into its printing and packaging group.

Canadian Bank Note was established in 1897 as the Canadian branch of American Bank Note Co., which became a subsidiary of International Banknote Co. Inc. of New York. It is now privately owned by two Toronto businessmen, including

company president Douglas Arends, who bought the parent company's interest in 1979.

The Bank of Canada divides currency contracts equally between the two companies, although each turn out different amounts of different denominations. Canadian Bank Note, for instance, currently prints all \$5 and \$10 notes.

Both companies also print bond and share certificates, postage stamps, cheques, travellers cheques and lottery tickets. British American earned \$3.92-million on sales of \$80-million in 1983, the last

year it broke out its own financial results. It expects comparable sales this year, following a reshuffling of company assets by BCE.

Canadian Bank Note earned \$1.57-million on sales of just more than \$19-million in 1980, the latest year for which figures were available.

Dollar bills make up about 40 per cent of the paper currency printed each year — out of 662 million notes printed for the Bank of Canada in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills. British American estimates bank note printing now accounts for 12.5 per cent of its business;

sales would drop by 40 to 43 per cent if the \$1 bill is phased out, the committee was told.

Canadian Bank Note, however, said it would lose as much as 15 per cent of annual revenue if the bill goes out of production.

"The production of bank notes involves many trades applied to highly specialized technologies," said Robert Hutton, senior vice-president of Canadian Bank Note.

The occupations include paper makers, ink technicians, engravers, printing plate makers, lithographers, intaglio and letterpress printers, bindery personnel, quality control inspectors, lab technicians, chemists, engineering and research personnel, accountability system specialists, security guards and other support staff, he said.

"Not including Bank of Canada staff, over 100 people are employed directly or indirectly in producing dollar notes on a continuing basis." While British American said it would lose 12 workers at its Ottawa plant, which employs 250 to 300 people, Canadian Bank Note officials said they would lay off as many as 35 to 50.

Also affected would be Domtar Inc. of Montreal, which manufactures 700,000 pounds of a special brand of cotton rag-based paper to the Bank of Canada's specifications. This represent sales of about \$1.75-million for Domtar's mill in Beauharnois, Que.

Although the bank note companies now derive as much as one-third of their business from printing lottery tickets and travellers cheques, money itself is not a growth industry. "There is not

## Printers weather change during 100-year history

Bank note printers have weathered a lot of changes in their 100-year history. The lobby of British American Bank Note Co. displays an enormous collage assembled for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 — tiny, thumb-sized portraits of Queen Victoria and other dignitaries on bank notes, stamps and bonds.

The collection shows how much the business has changed since Confederation, an evolution with "a close relationship with the financial progress of Canada," according to company literature. Before 1900 British American printed money for as many as 62 privately owned banks, including The Molson's Bank, The Bank of Hamilton and The Eastern Townships Bank in Quebec.

Business fell drastically at the turn of the century, by which time half the private banks had failed — most of them without paying their printing bills. The First World War helped by bringing in business to print war bonds, and during the 1920s the company had its hands full printing certificates for the booming stock market.

Needless to say, sales fell quickly at the end of the decade.

The number of customers declined dramatically again in 1934 when the federal Government established the Bank of Canada as the sole issuer of Canadian currency. However, British American and its counterparts around the world kept their machines running for the next 10 years with orders from China, where a half-dozen different political factions each required their own currency supply.

In 1948 British American expanded into its present plant. Former premises on Wellington Street are now occupied by the Bank of Canada.

The company worried that the incorporation of the Canadian Depository for Securities in 1970 — a central registry for stock certificates — would bite into security printing, but this fear soon passed, said general manager Bernard Latham. "We are still printing as many stock certificates this year as five or 10 years ago."

The demise of the \$1 bill, however, would have "a direct, immediate impact," he said.

enough growth in either bank notes or other products to compensate for the loss of the \$1 bill," Mr. Arends said.

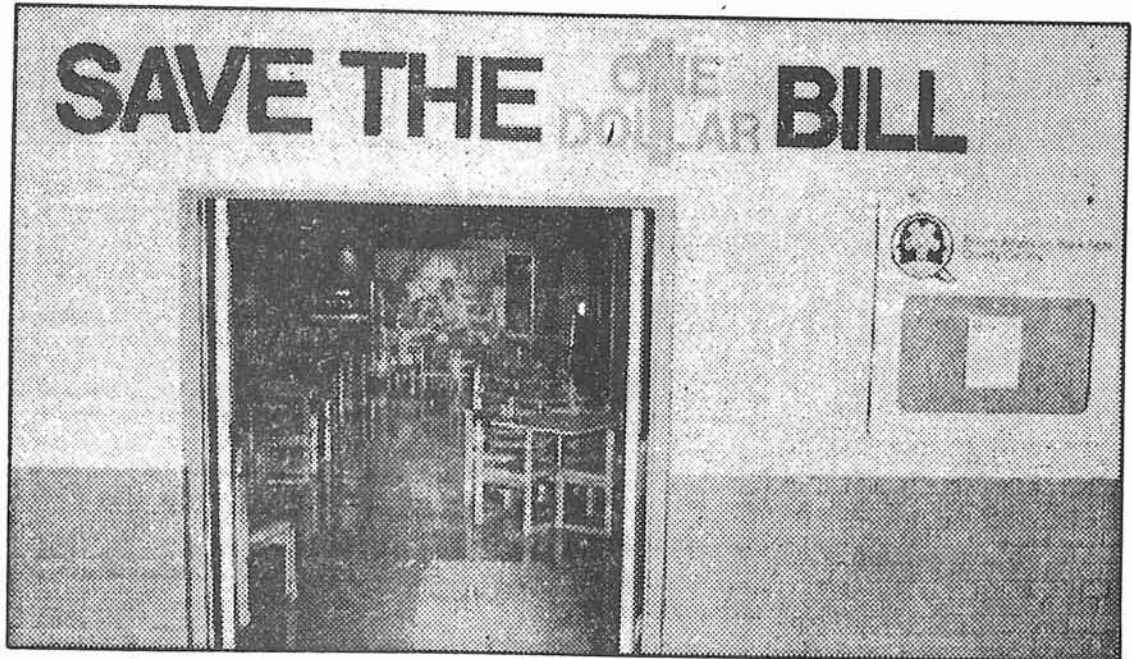
The companies warned that despite claims that substituting a \$1 coin — made from nickel coated in bronze — for the paper note would save the federal Government millions of dollars in currency production costs, this will be somewhat offset by higher prices that must be charged by bank note makers.

It is difficult for bank note manufacturers to cut costs, they say. "Our overhead doesn't change," said Bernard Latham, general manager of British American.

To protect both the building itself and the final product from being broken into or copied, the guards, security systems, equipment and labor-intensive methods

must remain the same, Mr. Latham explained.

"If not for the security aspect of the business, we could contract a lot of it out," Mr. Latham said. "But everything has to be done here."



Banner proclaims British American Bank Note's view of a switch to a \$1 coin. CP

## NEW FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS IN POLAND

At present, there are three million people having foreign currency accounts in Poland, reaching a total of 811 million dollars. The new legal regulations, which will take effect in 1985, pertain to the aforementioned owners as well as the potential customers of three banks running foreign currency accounts for private people. Two types of accounts will be introduced: the "A" account, with convertible currency deriving from documented sources and the "N" account permitting to keep foreign currency in banks without the necessary documentation on their source of acquisition. The account "A" interest will hold as to-date. The "N"

account will be interest-free and money can be drawn from it, without the right of transferring or taking abroad, in the form of the PKO SA coupons, or zlotys. After a year's time the payment from the "N" account can be transferred to the own "A" account. (Temporarily, until March 30, 1985, foreign currencies having undocumented sources of acquisition can be remitted on the "A" account. All accounts will be run in five foreign currencies: in US\$, DM, SF, UKL, and FF. The to-date accounts in other convertible currencies will be converted into one of the aforementioned currencies, according to the customer's wish.

NEW COIN OF POLAND

POLAND introduced as of March 1, 1985, two cupronickel coins, of which the nominal value is 10 zlotych and 20 zlotych.

The simple numeral graphics on the reverse of the coin make it especially characteristic.



Specification of 10 zlotych  
 Date on coin 1984  
 Diameter: 25 mm, Weigh 7 gr.  
 Date of issue March 1, 1985  
 Material: Cupronickel  
 Designer: Ewa TYC - KARPINSKA



Specification of 20 zlotych  
 Date on coin 1984  
 Dia: 26 mm, Weigh 7.7 gr.  
 Date of issue March 1, 1985.  
 Material: Cupronickel  
 Designer: Ewa TYC - KARPINSKA.



The price of a single 10.00 zlotych coin = \$1.50 each.

The price of a single 20.00 zlotych coin = \$2.00 each.

Interested collectors should write to:

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.  
 Centrala  
 ul. Traugutta 7/9  
 00 - 950 WARSZAWA  
 P O L A N D

## Poland adds to

environment

series



Poland released two new coins in its "Natural Environment Protection" series in March, pattern and a legal-tender pieces depicting swans.

The legal-tender coin was released March 1 and has a nominal value of 500 zlotys. It shows a swan and two cygnets on the obverse and carries the Polish national eagle on its reverse along with the national and denominational inscriptions.

The 1,000-zloty pattern was released March 15. It has a left-swimming swan on its obverse matched with a reverse similar to the legal-tender coin.

Both coins are struck in .625 fine proof silver. Their diameters are 32 millimeters and they weigh 16.5 grams.

The coins were designed by Ewa Olszewska-Borys. Mintages are 2,000 for the pattern and 10,000 for the legal-tender coins.



New Polish swan commemoratives include 1,000-zloty pattern (top) and 500-zloty legal-tender issue.

B I B L I C A L   C O I N S

Collectors who have expanded into the limitless world of universal numismatics are familiar with R.S.(Dick) Yeoman's contribution to the standardization of modern coin numbering (which is gradually changing to KM - Krause & Mishler numbering). But many may not be aware that he also has other works to his credit, one of which is an illustrated booklet entitled, "Moneys of the Bible". This deals not only with biblical references to money, but also illustrates a variety of coins current in the eastern Mediterranean region in biblical times. Questions have arisen recently about such coins, so the following items of interest, together with their Bible references, have been summarized below:

Mite - a small bronze coin, the lepton of Judea. Money changers provided the Jewish coins required in the temple by worshippers, in exchange for heathen coins. Biblical translations often refer to these mites as farthings. A lepton of the Procurator Valerius Gratus of Judea during the rule of Tiberius Caesar is shown at right.  
(Mark 12:41, 11:17; Luke 12:6,59, 19:46, 21:1-4; Matthew 10:29, 21:12,13)



Judean lepton A.D. 17  
"Widow's mite"

Parables - Lost coin & repentent sinner (Luke 15:7-10)  
- Vineyard labourers & payment (Matthew 20:2,9,10,13)  
- Simon's question about debt & forgiveness (Luke 7:41)  
- Good Samaritan & accomodation payment (Luke 10:35)

Penny - a biblical translation of the term which refers to a Roman silver denarius. It found its way into Britain with the Roman invaders and was retained as the "d" of the former British coins now called "p". A typical example of a denarius by the mint triumvir, T. Cloullis, is shown at right. These coins were continued from the Roman republican until Christian times.  
(Matthew 28:28; Mark 6:37, 14:5; John 6:7; Revelations 6:6)



Roman denarius  
119-110 B.C.

Shekel (or shecel) - originally a unit of weight of 9 dwt (pennyweight) Troy, or 5 ounces Sterling which was also used for coinage. It had fractional units - bekah 1/2, rebah 1/4 and gerah 1/20 shekel.  
(Genesis 24:22; Exodus 38:26; Nehemiah 10:32; 1 Samuel 9:8; Exodus 30:13; Joshua 7:21; 1 Chronicles 21:25)

Talent - a money of account considered to have been 50 manehs of 60 shekels each. The Attic talent was about 58 pounds Avoirdupois. (N&C 85-10)  
(Matthew 18:24, 25:15-28; 2 Kings 5:5)

30 Pieces of Silver - in all probability these were the shekels of Tyre, but could also have been contemporary tetradrachms of Rhodes, Antioch or Egypt.  
(Matthew 26:12,15, 27:3-9; Zechariah 11:12,13; Exodus 21:32)

Tribute Money - a form of tax or toll for public use of bridges, gates, etc., (similar to the Chinese "likin") whose rate varied according to the need or greed of the Roman emperor. For example, Vespasian levied a tax of two drachms (Greek) or two denarii (Roman) a head, which was equal to a half shekel.  
(Matthew 17:24-27, 22:19-22; Romans 13:7; Mark 12:14-16; Exodus 30:13-16, 38:26; Nehemiah 10:32; 2 Chronicles 24:4-14; Luke 2:1)

Tyrian weight - the standard for shekels and tetradrachms used from 126 B.C. to A.D. 70 in Tyre, the scene of today's turmoil in Lebanon (Apocrypha, Becchor 8:7).

## ROMANIAN 5-BANI COINS

The basic denomination of Romanian currency has been, since 1867, the LEI (plural LEI; 1 LEU = 100 BANI). Its value related to gold has been fixed as follows:

<u>Monetary Reform Date</u>	<u>Grams of Fine Gold</u>
15 August 1947	0.005940
28 January 1952	0.079346
1 February 1954	0.148112

The National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania issues currencies in denominations of 10, 25, 50 & 100 Lei bills; and 5, 15, 25 Bani and 1, 3 & 5 Lei coins. (Source: Romania Yearbook 1982)

This is one of several countries that has discontinued the striking of coins of less than the subunit five, presumably because their costs of manufacturing these low value coins exceeds their face value, as it does in Canada. In the case of the 5-Bani coin, several metals have been used in what appears to be an effort to keep their production costs down. A list of the various types, dates and metals are listed below, followed by illustrations of some of them, viz:

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Y 3	1867	Copper	
Y 18	1882-5	Copper	
Y 31	1900	Copper-nickel	
Y 34	1905-6	Copper-nickel	
Y 98	1952	Aluminum-bronze	
Y 98a	1953-7	Aluminum-bronze	Obv. modified; Rev. as Y 98
Y 102	1963	Nickel clad steel	
Y 107	1966	Nickel clad steel	Obv. modified; Rev. as Y 102
Y 107a	1975	Aluminum	Metal change: same as Y 107



It seems reasonable to expect that the 5-Bani coin will not be continued in the future. Then there might be either a 10:1 currency revaluation, or calculations will be rounded to the nearest 10-Bani for pricing and payments. Would it also be reasonable to expect Canada to discontinue the 1-cent coin sometime in the future? This might be considered when our sales tax reaches 10% for ease in calculating prices in multiples of 5 cents, with tax. It will probably be more likely if our southern neighbours discontinued theirs first.

The saying that it takes money to make money is certainly borne out by this short article on Romanian 5-Bani coins. Is there a corollary that you save money when you stop making money?!

In December, 1867, the MEIJI 明治 era of "Enlightened Government" was proclaimed by the Japanese emperor who was known later by his posthumous name, Mutsuhito. He re-established imperial rule after two and a half centuries of power in the hands of the Tokugawa shoguns. His forty-five years of rule were truly enlightened; he investigated the advances of the West, and led Japan into the 20th century.

In 1912, Mutsuhito was succeeded by his lackluster son, who adopted the title, TAISHO 大正 for his era of "Great Righteousness", and who was known posthumously as Yoshihito. Righteousness was exhibited by the indignation of China when faced by Japan's 21 degrading demands in 1915, by the growth in power of the Zaibatsu (financial combines which preferred economic to military expansion) and by the introduction of universal manhood suffrage.

In December, 1926, Yoshihito died, and his son, Hirohito (the only emperor to use the prearranged posthumous name while living), introduced the SHOWA 昭和 era of "Enlightened Peace". He had already acted as regent for his ailing father since 1921. The enlightened peace of his reign was not realized until the conclusion of two wars - one with China, and the other with the United States and her other allies. This was followed by tremendous financial growth, acceptance into the United Nations and the development of a democratic monarchy. Soon, Hirohito will have reached SOKUJI ROKUJU TOSHI MATSU 即位六十年祭, the oriental equivalent of a "diamond jubilee" - an achievement of few monarchs, and one that none of the preceding 123 Japanese emperors, starting with the legendary Jimmu Tennō in 660 B.C., has accomplished.

At 6:39 a.m. on December 23, 1933, two long blasts were sounded on the Hayama police siren, signalling to the nation that a son had been borne to the Emperor. This was followed by the booming of temple bells, and the blaring of radio announcements. Six days later the christening took place. The name of the prince was written by the Emperor on special paper, boxed, wrapped, conveyed to the Grand Chamberlain, who bore it to the Grand Steward of the Empress, who conveyed it to the chief lady-in-waiting, who, at exactly 11 a.m., took it to the Prince's room and placed it near his pillow. At the same time it was announced on the radio, and by the Premier to a vast crowd assembled in Hibiya Park. Then the name was borne to the sanctuaries of the royal family and reported to the ancestors.

The name, so ceremoniously presented and so breathlessly received by the people, was TSUGU-NO-MIYA AHIHITO (The Prince Who Will Ascend the Throne of Enlightened Benevolence. Akihito is the given name, like Hirohito. A member of the imperial family has no surname. The name Tsugo-No-Miya is really the title, Prince-of-the-Succession, or Crown Prince.

After Crown Prince Akihito is enthroned he may be referred to as TENSUJI, (Son of Heaven) or TENNO (Heavenly King) but the myth of the divine lineage of emperors is dying out, so these may be discarded. There are several other titles of a royal architectural nature which may be used, which are somewhat comparable to the former Turkish, "Sublime Porte".

An oddly sounding title of reverence is Ō-ō. That gives a double top rating, since ō is the superlative of Japanese honour. It is often translated as "honourable" but it is really more than that; it is more akin to O Caesar, or O Lord! It is not related to my mundane expression when I realize that I am running out of space, as I am now.

Time will tell what other Christmas events will occur in Cherry Blossom land which will add to the lore of numismatics, and to Japan's commemorative coins. Incidentally, modern left-to-right order is used in this article's native script.



NORWAY - WORLD WAR II COINAGE

In the Second World War, Norway was invaded by Germany in April 1940. However, it was not until later in 1941 that its coinage was changed, both in design and in metal. This can be seen from the following mintage table, which also shows the low mintage of 1945 coins because Norway was liberated in May 1945.

<u>Regular Issues (millions)</u>				<u>German Occupation Issues (millions)</u>					
<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1 Øre	Bronze	5.0	12.3	Iron	13.4	37.7	33.0	8.8	1.7
2 "	"	2.7	--	"	--	--	6.6	9.8	2.5
5 "	"	2.6	3.6	"	6.6	10.3	6.2	4.3	0.4
10 "	Cu-Ni	4.8	10.2	Zinc	5.3	50.4	13.4	3.5	5.6
25 "	"	1.2	--	"	--	--	14.1	3.0	3.0
50 "	"	2.2	2.4	"	7.8	7.6	3.3	1.5	0.2
1 Krone	"	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

In spite of the numbers minted, it is reported that postage stamps had to be substituted when there was a shortage of small change, which was quite often. This was possibly caused either by the discontinuance of the 1-Krone coin, or by the withdrawal of earlier issues of bronze coins to supply essential metal for the German war industry, or both. This is reminiscent of our replacement of army aluminum mess-tins by plated steel ones, so as to support the aircraft industry in the British Isles.

The three illustrations show:

(a) the obverse of a regular 5 Øre coin, with the legend: KONGERIKET NORGE (Kingdom of Norway) and the crowned monogram of King Haakon VII;

(b) the unchanged style of reverse (except for the date) of the occupation equivalent;

(c) the occupation style of obverse (used for all denominations). The references to the monarchy have been eliminated, and in their place is only the word NORGE (Norway) above the national shield (a lion rampant holding a battle-axe).

Flanking the shield is a pair of designs whose symbolism has not yet been determined. They comprise a cross overlaid upon two battle-axes. Conjecture suggests three possible interpretations: (i) the power of Norway cancelled by the might of Germany; (ii) Norway bearing the cross of oppression; or, (iii) the hope of national survival by religious faith. Can anyone confirm one of these?

Three unissued regular style coins of 10, 25 & 50 Øre in nickel-brass were produced by the Norwegian government in exile in Britain, dated 1942. All but about ten thousand of each were melted down. These, of course, do not bear the mintmark of the Royal Mint in Kongsberg - a crossed miner's pick and hammer. The intent of these pieces is unconfirmed. They might have been intended for use in the Norwegian arctic archipelago of Spitzbergen, similar to the Netherlands' minting of coins in the U.S.A. for use in the Antilles. However, most of the population of Spitzbergen had been evacuated - Norwegians to Britain, and Russians to Murmansk - during an Allied operation in late 1941. The 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade was part of the force whose task was to demolish the untenable mining installations and structures on the islands, so as to prevent their use by the Germans. Unfortunately my radio link to Division was not needed on that job because of security wireless silence, so my information is only second-hand. The existence of Russian token coinage dated 1946 indicates the early post-war return to their leased coal-mining operations which served their arctic fleet.



(a)



(b)



(c)

THREE GROSCHEN OF MEISSEN

Enclosed and engulfed within the eastern sphere of the present Teutonic world lies the old Saxon town of Meissen; 15 miles N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe River. It was founded in 920 as a defence against marauding Slavs, and has suffered through many religious and family internecine wars. In contrast to this former turmoil is its modern role as manufacturing centre for the delicate beauty of Dresden china, which is renowned and admired throughout the world.

This castle town and its surrounding district were part of the German Empire's border areas, or marches, which were ruled by a margrave. The Wettins were one family of Meissen margraves whose military prowess greatly expanded the boundaries of the March to include several adjacent districts. Frederick I (born 1370), who was known as "The Warlike", and who ruled from 1407 till 1428, gave such noteworthy leadership that the German Emperor, in 1423, bestowed upon him the Duchy of Saxe-Wittenberg. With this came the title and function of Elector of the Empire. Thus the March of Meissen merged with the Duchy of Saxony.

One distinguishing numismatic feature of the coinage at this time was the displacement of the silver penny style of coin by a larger "groschen" type, as the "moneta franca" of Western Europe. This was caused by a general improvement in its economy, produced by the growth of trade, and by the need for larger sums of money in conducting transactions. Bohemia, which lay further up the Elbe from Meissen, issued a groschen in 1300 which influenced Meissen to introduce a similar lion-styled coin soon afterwards. These were well received and served for almost two centuries.

Three of these groschen, with approximate dates of issue, are sketched below. The obverse of each of these coins features a lion rampant on a shield. The border legend, variously abbreviated, reads: GROSSVS MARCH(IO) MISNENS(IS), i.e., "Groschen of the March of Meissen". The reverse legends give the ruler/s and: DEI GRACIA TVRING LANG, i.e., "... by the Grace of God, Landgrave of Thuringia". This governor's title was retained for some time after the elevation to Elector. (They average 2.7-2.9 gms in weight, and 27-29 mm in diameter!)



S2333\*

Obv.



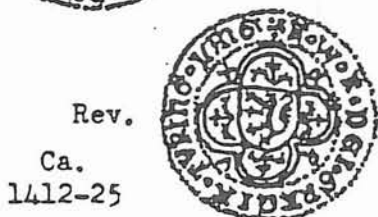
S2332T\*

Obv.



S2336\*

Obv.



Rev.

Ca.  
1412-25

Rev.

Ca.  
1425-28

Rev.

Ca.  
1428-36

Frederick I, the Warlike, joint rule with brother, William II, Margrave of Osterland, and Frederick, Landgrave of Thuringia. Reverse legend: F W F ...

Frederick, the Warlike, alone after the death of his brother. FRID ... on the reverse.

Frederick II, the Mild, eldest son of Frederick I, joint rule with brothers, Frederick IV, the Peaceful, Landgrave of Thuringia and Sigismund. Reverse: F F S.

These groschen are sometimes listed as Meissen-Thuringia-Saxony, because of the complex and somewhat heterogeneous nature of the realm. They are fine examples of Renaissance silver coinage of the Wettin lands during the 15th century.

\* Saurma reference numbers.

CHAGALL BRONZE PLAQUES

Numbered sets of bronze replicas of Marc Chagall's stained-glass windows in the Hadassah Hospital Synagogue near Jerusalem were produced by the Canadian Mosaic Art Company in 1974. The actual windows were made in the early 1960's.

The plaques are attractive, lacquered aged-bronze, round-topped types which feature animals, birds, fish and religious symbols which represent the twelve tribes of Israel, one on each, together with the biblical statements by Jacob or Moses before they died. These are listed below. They are 2 1/4 x 1 11/16 in., (57 x 42 mm); the windows they represent are 133 x 98 in., and the paintings from which they were made are 16 1/2 x 12 1/2 in. They are in the characteristic free-style art for which Chagall is renowned.

LEVI (Deuteronomy 33:9-10) (see sketch)

They have observed thy word and kept thy covenant. They shall teach Jacob thy judgments and Israel thy law.

REUBEN (Genesis 49:3-4) Reuben, thou art my firstborn, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power: Unstable as water.

SIMEON (Genesis 49:5-6) Weapons of violence are their swords. Because in their fury they slew men, in their willfulness they hamstrung oxen. Cursed be their fury because it is violent.

JUDAH (Genesis 49:9-10) Judah is a lion's whelp. The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet.

ZEBULUN (Genesis 49:13) Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea, and he shall be a haven of ships, and his border shall be unto Zidon.

ISSACHAR (Genesis 49:14-15) Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens: and he saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant

DAN (Genesis 49:16-17) Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel: Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path.

GAD (Genesis 49:19) Gad, a troop shall overcome him but he shall overcome at the last.

ASHER (Genesis 49:20) Out of Asher his bread shall be fat and he shall yield royal dainties.

NAPHTALI (Genesis 49:21) Naphtali is a hind let loose: he giveth goodly words.

JOSEPH (Genesis 49:22) Joseph is a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall.

BENJAMIN (Genesis 49:27) Benjamin shall ravine as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.



(Actual size is 57 x 42 mm)

Russia, France and America formed the background for the various stages of Marc Chagall's life, from its start in 1887 until his present nearly century of life in Vence on the Riviera. He has travelled widely, and has left uninhibited works in almost every medium. His greatest monument are the twelve stained-glass windows which bathe their spectators in their multi-coloured radiance. This set of plaques are an appropriate memento to his acknowledged greatness.

# U.S. Numisnews

## Treasurer cautious about endorsing further 'special coins'

The Treasury Department is opposed to any coin program that would "divert the Mint from its primary function of producing circulating coins for the nation's trade and commerce," U.S. Treasurer Katherine D. Ortega wrote Idaho Sen. James McClure April 1.

However, Ortega avoided a categorical condemnation of "special coins," as she called them, pointing to such exceptions as the George Washington and Olympic commemoratives, as well as the current State of Liberty measure. The Treasury endorsed all three.

In discussions with interested legislators subsequent to her letter to McClure,

Ortega reportedly indicated that Treasury might accept legislation for one gold and one silver bullion coin.

The Mint opposes "special issue coin programs" for three reasons, Ortega wrote:

1) They risk interfering with "our primary responsibility; production of legal tender coins."

2) The Treasury's "lack of commercial marketing knowledge and experience" risks not recovering costs.

3) The government "should not foreclose or compete with private companies in what is essentially a commercial non-governmental function."

Ortega said the Treasury was in favor of the Statue of



Ortega testifying: No diversions for the Mint.

Liberty coins, but only if the legislation met certain conditions.

These included suggesting that the marketing of commemorative coins be turned over to private companies, that procurement procedures be facilitated, and that there

be only one "special coinage" program at a time.

According to Ortega, the alternative would pose "competitive market problems that might undermine the economic viability of such programs."

## Statue-of-Liberty, bullion-coin legislation to be combined

After a series of legislative trade-offs and rumored deals, the Statue of Liberty commemorative-coin bill may be lumped together with legislation calling for four new U.S. legal-tender gold coins and one legal-tender silver coin in an omnibus bill drafted by influential Rep. Frank D. Annunzio, D-Ill (see Burnett Anderson's story in this issue).

The draft legislation is significantly different from the majority of bullion-coin bills circulating through Congress.

Previously introduced legislation calls for pieces of various weights but does not assign denominations. Annunzio's draft bill calls for one-ounce, half-ounce, and quarter-ounce gold-bullion coins struck to Krugerrand size but carrying nominal denominations of \$50, \$25 and \$10.

The bill also provides for a \$1-face-value, one-troy-ounce silver coin, to be struck from silver from the government's strategic reserves. Sen. James A. McClure, R-Idaho, has been trying to get such a coin for years.

The piece would be .999 fine and would have a diameter of 40.6 millimeters, mak-

ing it larger than Morgan or Peace dollars.

Washington sources report general agreement on coinage legislation was reached between Annunzio and McClure at a closed-door meeting March 20, with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., a principal sponsor of the Statue of Liberty coin, and Rep. John P. Hiler of Indiana, ranking Republican on Annunzio's House coinage subcommittee, also present.

The Statue of Liberty commemorative bill, which calls for a \$5 gold piece, silver dollar, and a half-dollar cupronickel coin, has been passed by the House but is stalled in the Senate Banking committee.

However, action on the bill would be accelerated if McClure attaches Annunzio's bullion-coin bill to the Statue of Liberty bill, and then steers the combined legislation through the Senate under suspension of rules.

The combined bill would then go back to the House as a bill already agreed to in that chamber, even though amended by the Senate, and could be acted on without further hearings.

Both McClure and Statue-

of-Liberty-coin supporters are reported to be eager for action; McClure wants his silver coin, and Liberty supporters are anxious to raise the funds needed for restoration of the statue before the centennial celebration planned for July 1986.

But despite Annunzio and McClure's combined influence, their bill would face a spate of boobytraps and roadblocks.

One is the position of the Dixon-Lewis coalition in the House, which has now garnered 192 sponsors — only 31 short of a majority — for its gold-bullion coin bill, a straightforward proposal for a single one-ounce, legal-tender gold coin.

Its principal backers simply want a piece to compete with the Krugerrand — no face values, no gold-standard debate.

Their position continues to gain support in both houses, despite a lukewarm response from the Treasury.

Furthermore, one of the controversial issues, legal-tender status for bullion coins, appeared to be moving toward a compromise that would leave the words "legal tender" out of the new legisla-

tion and rely on the general language of existing law, which states, "United States coins . . . are legal tender for all debts."

The problem of the effective date remains, however. Annunzio's draft bill would put off sale of bullion coins until Jan. 1, 1987, in order to give the Statue of Liberty commemoratives a clear run.

Because the Dixon-Lewis coalition is aimed squarely at trying to put the Krugerrand out of business in the U.S. market — as a message of disapproval of South Africa's apartheid racial policies — its members want immediate action.

The often-postponed space-shuttle flight of Utah Sen. Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, also slowed action.

But pressures are mounting for action. As one congressional staffer put it, Annunzio will have to get his bill out soon if he wants to lead the anti-apartheid parade.

The bottom line is that there is still a good chance for Statue of Liberty coins by the last quarter of 1985, and U.S. gold-bullion coins soon thereafter.

## U.S. Numisnews

### ICTA head resigns, replaced

In a surprise announcement indicating a shift in emphasis from legislation and lobbying to administration and organization, the president of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets has been replaced by the former economic counsel to Sen. Jesse Helms.

Donald C. Evans Jr. was succeeded by Howard Segermark March 29. Evans had been working without a contract since the end of 1984.

Segermark is expected to concentrate his efforts on disseminating information and recruiting new members.

Jesse Cornish of Minneapolis, co-chairman of ICTA, said Evans' work as a lawyer and lobbyist was unsurpassed. Both Evans and Cornish said their efforts to counter proposed legislation adverse to coin collectors' and investors' interests have been highly successful.

Evans also cited ICTA's opposition to a ban on the importation of Krugerrands from South Africa, its blunting of an effort by the Internal Revenue Service to impose reporting requirements on coin dealers under a 1982 tax law and its support for an American gold-bullion coinage.

"Things were going well and may continue to do so," Evans said.

Segermark comes to ICTA after two years with Laffer Associates of Los Angeles, an economic consulting firm where he was vice president for marketing.

Evans said he plans to return to his Washington law firm and lobbying practice.

He made clear that he had no philosophical or other problems in representing the coin industry and "would be glad to do anything for ICTA that they call on me to do."

Cornish said legislative activities will now be primarily handled by Shea and Gardner, a Washington law firm that has worked for ICTA in the past.

### Mint moves, addresses remain unchanged

The U.S. Mint moved its Washington headquarters to a new office building in late March, though all telephone numbers and the postal ZIP code remain unchanged.

The executive offices, including that of Director Donna Pope, were transferred from the old Warner Building on 13th and "G" streets N.W. in early April.

The Mint's new headquarters is an eight-story building at 633 3rd St. N.W. It adjoins an ornate Washington landmark, the Pension Building, in a redeveloped area not far from the major redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue, the main parade route from the Capitol to the White House.



Mint home: Further from the Treasury, closer to the Capitol.

The Mint will occupy three floors of the new building, which is 10 blocks further removed from the Treasury but only half a mile away from

the Capitol.

The Mint's previous offices had been plagued with heating, cooling and ventilating problems.

### BEP alters note-printing schedules

As a result of changes in printing schedules, the \$1 Federal Reserve note, not the \$5, will be the first 1985-series note bearing the signature of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to circulate.

The change from the \$5 to the \$1 was caused by a delay in the approval process for the new bills.

The current schedule calls for the new \$1 series to go on the presses about May 1. Normally it takes about 60 days for overprinting of the serial numbers and distribution through the Federal Reserve System before the notes begin to show up in commercial bank drawers.

Remaining notes will move on to the presses in order of denomination, smallest to largest. The \$5 is scheduled for May 8; \$10, May 22; \$20, June 5; \$50, about June 19; and \$100, July 3.

However, the \$50 and \$100 bills will not be seen by the public until early next year. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has already filled the year's demand from the Federal Reserve for those denominations.

### Mitchell says TV vital

Television and the new buyers it attracted were accounted for much of the success of the U.S. Olympic-coin program, its former marketing director said soon after returning to private business.

Dean Mitchell returned to his executive position with Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati at the beginning of April. He had been "on loan" to the government for 15 months under a presidential exchange program.

Mitchell said the program was a success by any standard. He estimated that final returns to the Los Angeles and national Olympic committees from surcharges will be \$72 million, some \$7 million more than the Treasury's target figure.

Mitchell said this success speaks for the wisdom of mass marketing coins rather than targeting appeals primarily to collectors.

"It is true that there are coin collectors and non-collectors, and you could call them separate markets," Mitchell said.

"But the interesting thing is that as soon as we started national television advertising, everything got better. Mint mail sales went up

immediately. Coupons from ads in the print media went up, and this also applied to ads in the numismatic press directed at collectors."

After this experience, Mitchell said he believes effective coin selling requires "broad exposure, national TV advertising, or some means of generally informing the public."

Mitchell estimated that 600,000 of the 2 million names and addresses on the U.S. Mint's mailing list were added from Olympic-coin orders.

Mitchell said his disappointments included the inability to persuade a major retailer — Sears or J.C. Penney — to sell the coins and the ineffectiveness of an exclusive overseas marketing contract with Lazard Freres.

Mitchell blamed government red tape and the intransigence of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee for the first disappointment.

"If Peter Ueberroth had been willing to go to one of these retailers and ask them to take on the coins as a contribution to the Olympic cause, I think it would have worked. But he seemed to

# U.S. Numisnews

## SBA sales slow but steady

Sales of Anthony dollar packages by the U.S. Mint continue at a steady pace.

As of April 5, there were orders for 1,079 of the six-coin sets, which contain one coin of each mint for the two years circulation coins were struck, 1979 and 1980; 631 bags of 100 coins; and 39 bags of 2,000.

The Mint charges \$10 for the six-coin set, \$110 for a bag of 100, and \$2,050 for the standard bag of 2,000.

Orders are filled directly from the Philadelphia mint and should be addressed to U.S. Mint, P.O. Box 500, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105. Delivery takes four to six weeks.

## Dealer killed in apparent robbery

Arlington, Texas, coin dealer Robert "Bob" Rosberg was killed March 27 in an execution-style murder and robbery at his shop, ARTEX Coin and Stamp Co.

Rosberg's body was discovered by a customer at 5:15 p.m. in a back room of his shop, which is located at 2504 W. Park Row in Arlington. His hands had been bound to a table and he had been shot in the head several times by a small-caliber weapon, according to newspaper accounts.

Apparently most of the coins in the shop and a large number of stamps were taken.



Mitchell defacing dies: No more exclusive contracts.

### MITCHELL

(From Page 205)

take the position that he didn't need the coin program," Mitchell commented.

Although Lazard Freres met the terms of its contract, raising \$10 million in surcharges for the Olympics, Mitchell said, "They didn't sell a single coin in Mexico or anywhere south of there.

"I pleaded with them to let me go ahead and do something south of the border, but they wouldn't permit it, and my hands were tied comple-

tely by that miserable contract," he added.

Mitchell said that as a result of his experience with Lazard Freres, "I wouldn't give anybody an exclusive contract for anything, anywhere. Let them all come in equally and sell wherever and whatever they can."

Mitchell said he left with the satisfaction that he had done his best, made the quota and more, and enriched his own life by both education in government management and the pleasure of living for a year in the capital, "the world's most beautiful city."



Justice and Indian: Well-preserved, maybe even fine.



## Justice finds Indian cent

Add another name to the list of celebrity coin finders — the chief justice of the United States.

Warren Burger found an 1862 Indian-head cent while transplanting shrubs and moving stones at his 19th-century Virginia farmhouse.

The Burgers are moving from the house they occupied for 30 years to a smaller home

nearer the capital.

The cent was well-preserved despite its years in the ground and could grade out as fine. It may well have been lost during the Civil War.

Burger's collecting interests include antique furniture and Civil War artifacts. He still owns the rifle used by his grandfather in that conflict.

## 'Mint' has check refused

The National Historic Mint, which had been selling Statue-of-Liberty commemorative silver medallions in the United States without the authorization of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, had the \$250,000 check it donated to the foundation turned down.

The foundation said it returned the check to discourage other firms from unauthorized use of the statue and the cause.

It is not known whether National Historic Mint will continue to sell Liberty commemoratives.

The firm had come under fire from the U.S. Mint as well

as numismatists for exaggerating the metal content and investment potential of its medallions.

The medallions were advertised as being "layered in mint-pure .999 silver;" the advertisements also claimed that "Not more than 1,000,000 will be minted in the 'S' series."

The term "'S' series" was not explained, nor were any specifications given on the pieces' size, weight, composition or metal content.

Ads for the pieces were placed in *Parade*, *Family Weekly* and other weekly tabloids.

## World Numisnews

### Wildlife-fund coin series to resume

The World Wildlife Fund series of commemorative gold and silver coins will be revived in 1986 as a result of a deal between the Switzerland-based fund and Spink Modern Collections Ltd.

The program will involve the issue of legal-tender commemoratives by at least 25 countries, with a portion of the proceeds from each issue going to the fund.

Spink will organize and manage the program, select the mints, and handle most of the marketing.

The program calls for participating countries to issue one proof silver coin apiece. Specifications have yet to be determined, but the coins will likely be about 35-38 millimeters in diameter.

In addition to the 25 silver coins, 12 countries will issue proof gold coins of about 25-28 millimeters.

Plans are to issue silver coins once a month, with gold coins released every two months. Countries releasing gold and silver commemoratives would release them jointly.

Coin designs will be chosen in consultation with the fund, with subjects directly connected to issuing countries and their endangered species. The reverse designs will be paired with normal national obverses.

This is the second time around for a WWF series. The first program ran from 1974-75 and involved 24 countries from Nepal and Thailand to Costa Rica and Mauritius.

The 1985 program coincides with the WWF's 25th anniversary. Since 1961 WWF has spent \$95 million on 4,200 conservation projects in 130 countries.

Further information on the program is available from Spink Modern Collections Ltd., 29-35 Gladstone Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 2BQ, England.



### Swans appear on Polish environment coins

Poland released two new coins in its "Natural Environment Protection" series in March — a pattern and a legal-tender piece depicting swans.

The legal-tender coin was released March 1 and has a nominal value of 500 zlotys. It shows a swan and two cygnets on the obverse and carries the

Polish national eagle on its reverse along with the national and denominational inscriptions.

The 1,000-zloty pattern was released March 15. It has a left-swimming swan on its obverse matched with a reverse similar to the legal-tender coin.

Both coins are struck in .625 fine proof silver. Their

diameters are 32 millimeters and they weigh 16.5 grams.

The coins were designed by Ewa Olszewska-Borys. Mintages are 2,000 for the pattern and 10,000 for the legal-tender coins.

For more information on either issue, write Narodowy Bank Polski, Warsaw, Poland.



Women at work: New UN coins from (from left) Malta, Papua New Guinea, Maldives, and Seychelles.

### Countries issue women's-decade coins

Malta, Papua New Guinea, Maldives and Seychelles have become the latest countries to issue legal-tender proof silver coins in the United Nations' Decade for Women coin program.

Each coin is struck in .925 fine silver and depicts the unique role women play in that country. Malta's five-pound coin shows a woman

making lace, a craft practiced extensively in Malta.

Around Michael Rizzello's central design is the inscription "United Nations Decade for Women," the date, denomination, and the decade's dove symbol.

The coin, which is being minted by Valcambi, S.A. of Switzerland, features Malta's ship-and-sun national

obverse.

Papua New Guinea has opted for a woman picking coffee beans, one of the island's major crops, on its five-kina commemorative. The Rizzello-designed, Valcambi-minted coin also incorporates the decade symbol and a bird-of-paradise

# World Numisnews

UN

(From Page 207)

national obverse.

Lacemaking of a different sort is shown on the Maldives' 20-rufiyaa coin. Ibrahim Abdul Azeez's design portrays a woman making lace on a pillow with gold and silver thread.

The obverse carries the legend, dove symbol and denomination. The reverse features the coat of arms with the national name and A.H. date in English and Maldivian. The coin is being produced by the British Royal Mint.

The Seychelles' 50-rupee coin depicts Seychellois women sailing, displaying cinnamon quills, and working in

a bottling plant. The dove symbol is set in an outline of the country's main island.

The coin, designed by Michael Rizzello and struck by the British Royal Mint, is the smallest of the four new issues, with a diameter of 36 millimeters and a weight of 19.44 grams. The other three coins measure 38.6 millimeters across and weigh 28.28 grams.

Mintages are approximately 20,000 for the program's 24 silver coins. About 15,000 complete 15-coin gold sets will be struck.

For more information, write United Nations Decade for Women Coin Program, 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 40, New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Krugerrand holds sales lead

Despite gains by the Canadian Maple Leaf and competition from new sources, the South African Krugerrand is still the world's best-selling gold-bullion coin, according to a study conducted in March by the Krugerrand's North American marketing agency.

International Gold Corp. of New York reported Krugerrands held 66 percent of the U.S. market, outselling its nearest competitor, the Maple Leaf, by 39 percent.

Total worldwide sales were 2.6 million troy ounces, giving Krugerrands an approximate 70 percent share of the world market. The Maple Leaf held

a 27 percent share.

The Maple Leaf's 27 percent share, however, represents a 4.5 percent gain in market share for the Canadian gold piece.

According to the Royal Canadian Mint, the Maple Leaf's largest gains occurred in the United States, where it has about a 45 percent market share.

The RCM's Robert Huot said Maple Leaf sales surpassed the 1-million-ounce mark for the sixth consecutive year, though just barely. Preliminary estimates place 1984 sales totals at 1.002 million troy ounces.



## Queen debuts on new Guernsey coinage set

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II has finally displaced the Guernsey coat of arms on the country's coins, with the Maklouf-bust effigy making its debut March 30 on a World War II commemorative and a seven-coin proof set.

The proof silver £2 crown commemorates the 40th anniversary of Guernsey's liberation from German occupation forces. John Savage's symmetrical reverse design emphasizes peace and depicts two doves in flight holding an olive branch between them. Around the doves are national and denominational inscriptions and the dates "1945-1985."

In something of a departure

from other British Commonwealth coins, the obverse includes a small Guernsey coat of arms behind the queen's effigy, with the legend "Elizabeth II Bailiwick of Guernsey" around the rim.

The coin contains 28.28 grams of .925 fine silver and has a diameter of 38.61 millimeters.

The 1985 proof set features the £2 coin in addition to the new reverse designs of British Royal Mint engraver Robert Elderton. Each design depicts one of the island's major industries.

The £1 coin features a stylized pound-sterling sign, symbolic of Guernsey's status as an investment haven. The

seven-sided 50 pence carries a freesia, a flower that has vied with the tomato (pictured on the 10 pence) as the island's most important horticultural crop.

Light industry is depicted on the 20 pence as a cogwheel encircling the island. The fivepence coin bears a sailboat, emblematic of the island's tourist industry. The twopence carries the famous Guernsey cow, and the penny depicts a chancre crab, one of the more popular catches of the island's 80-boat fishing fleet.

The penny and twopence are struck in bronze, with the remaining coins struck in cupronickel.

Mintage for the crown and proof set is 2,500. In addition, a cupronickel version of the crown and an uncirculated set have been struck by the British Royal Mint.

Guernsey also issued a philatelic-numismatic cover May 9 bearing the "40 Years of Peace" 22-pence stamp and a special first-day cancellation.

The silver crown is \$35, the uncirculated crown \$4.95, the proof set \$29.75, the uncirculated set \$8.75, and the philatelic-numismatic cover \$7.95. Orders can be placed with the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclay's Bank of New York, N.A., P.O. Box 2570, New York, N.Y. 10163.

# SHOW AND BOURSE

## Second Sunday of each Month Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association Show

Neapean Sportsplex, Nepean, Ontario;  
Hours, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, enquiries  
welcome!

## Last Sunday of Every Month except December

### Central Ottawa Show

Nadin-Davis Numismatics, Hotel Rox-  
borough, Downtown at Metcalfe/Laurier Sts.;  
Admission, free; Hours, 10-4; Additional info,  
1-613-744-4077; Contact, P.O. Box 95, Stn. A,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1

### July 6-7, 1985

#### Steam & Gas Display

East Lake Simcoe Pioneer Society, Beaver-  
ton, Ontario, Fair Ground; Admission-Adults  
\$3.00; Hours Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 9 a.m.-5  
p.m.; Dealers Coin & Stamp Welcome; Addi-  
tional Info: Tables available for show and  
sale; Contact A. W. Catton, RR 2 Pt. Perry,  
416-985-2787, Grace Lovely 705-432-3079.

### Sunday, July 28, 1985

#### Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E.; Dealers,

25 major Ontario dealers; Additional info, In-  
grid K. Smith, (416) 920-6461, Box 865,  
Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto M5C 2K1.

### July 28, 1985

#### Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dun-  
das St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refun-  
dable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10  
a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K.  
Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O.,  
Toronto, M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

### September 22, 1985

#### Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dun-  
das St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refun-  
dable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10  
a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K.  
Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O.,  
Toronto, M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

### Sunday, September 22, 1985

#### Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E.; Dealers,  
25 major Ontario dealers; Additional info, In-  
grid K. Smith, (416) 920-6461, Box 865,  
Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto M5C 2K1

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1985  
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

St. Catharines Coin Club's

Coin Show & Banquet

U.A.W Hall

124 Bunting Road

information... Box 1492  
St. Catharines,  
Ontario, L2R 7J9

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Oshawa & District Coin Club's

25th ANNIVERSARY COIN-A-RAMA

Oshawa Centre

King St., W., & Stevenson Rd,  
Oshawa, Ontario.

information... Box 212,

Oshawa, Ontario,  
L1H 7L1

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Hamilton Coin Club's

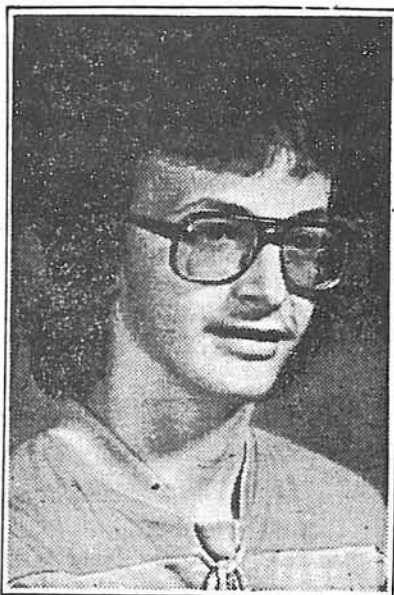
Semi-Annual Coin Show

67 Kenilworth Ave., N.,

Hamilton, Ontario.

## IN MEMORIAM: TODD A. GEE, A PROMISING YOUNG NUMISMATIST

By Jerry Remick

**TODD GEE**

Young numismatist Todd A. Gee (age 16) of Essex, Ontario passed away in his sleep early in the morning Sunday March 24th, 1985. Todd had Reye's Syndrome, but was unaware of it. Over 300 people attended his funeral.

Todd attended Essex District High School and was in the Extended Education Class in grade 10. His mother writes that his whole life was wrapped up in his coins and bowling.

Todd was a junior member of the C.N.A., O.N.A. and the Regina Coin Club. I'm informed that he was being considered as an area representative for the C.N.A.'s Young Numismatists just prior to his death. He attended the C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton in 1984.

There is no doubt that Todd was a gifted person and had the makings of a first rate numismatic researcher.

In 1984 the C.N.A. Journal published his article on the medals of the H. J. Heinz Company of Leamington. The same year the O.N.A. Numismatist published his First Placed Essay, named "PIONEER LIFE IN ONTARIO & HOW IT AFFECTED CANADA'S MONETARY SITUATION." The contest in the Maidstone, Ontario Bicentennial Essay Contest, Secondary School Competition held August 18, 1984. In 1983 Todd wrote 3 short articles for the C.N.A. Journal which were most helpful to beginners. According to Robert Willey, C.N.A. Journal Editor, "Todd had accepted the job of preparing the column for Young Numismatists, which used to appear regularly in the C.N.A. Journal, and had a number of ideas for this column. His published articles and the letters I received from him show a maturity well beyond his 16 years as well as much enthusiasm for the hobby.

Todd's passing is a great loss to Canadian Numismatics as I feel he had excellent potential both as a researcher and as an administrator, as well a good understanding and appreciation of grass roots numismatics.

The members of the Ontario Numismatic Association extend their sympathy to his family in their sad loss of such a promising young man.

\*\*\*\*\*



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

VOLUME 24

SEPTEMBER 1985

PAGE 212

## 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

### Area

- 1a Tom. Kosztaluk
- 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

### HEAD JUDGE

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

### Audio-Visual Service

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

### Editor

Bruce R. Watt  
1151 Northridge St.,  
Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 3P3

### Librarian

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

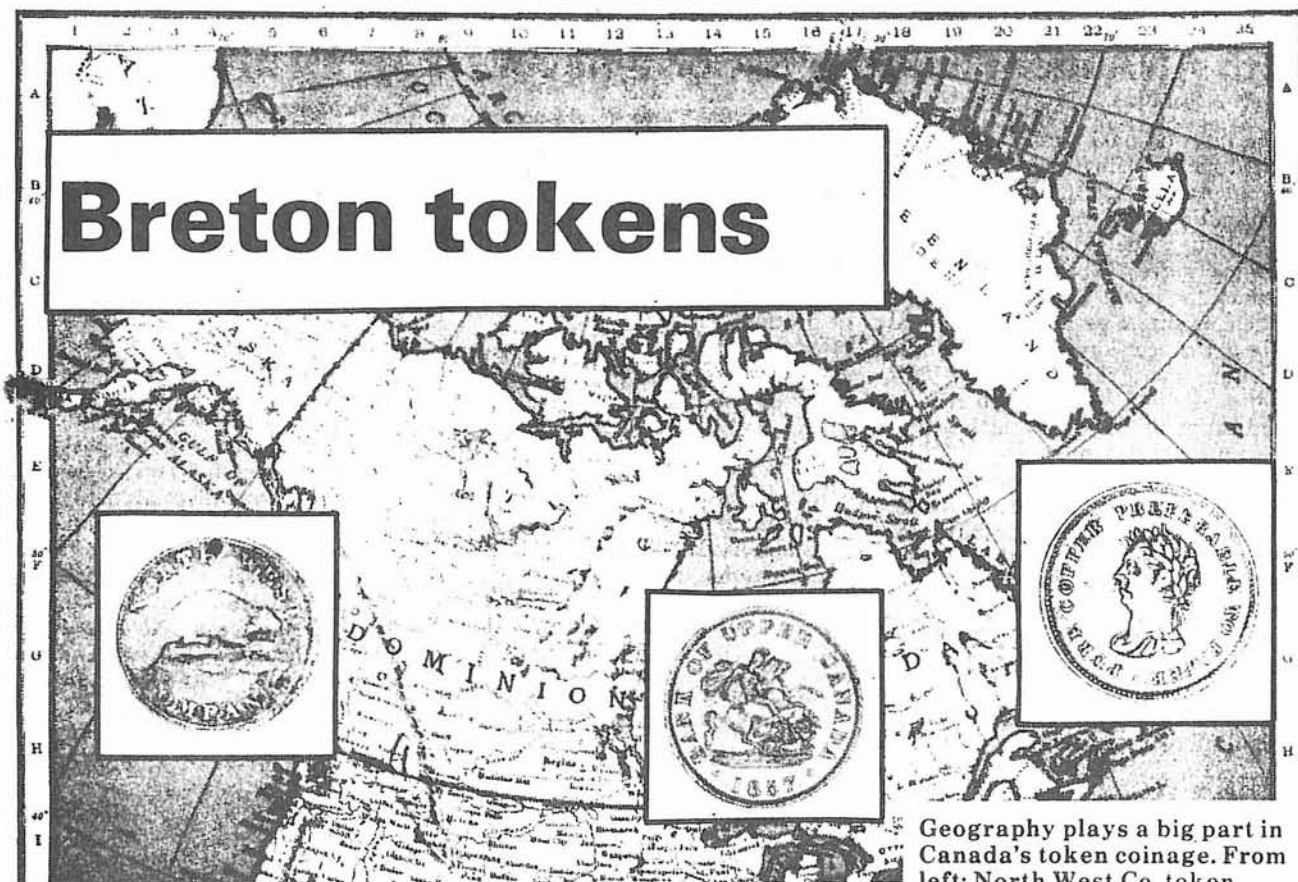
# Breton tokens

By Paul Nadin-Davis



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.



Geography plays a big part in Canada's token coinage. From left: North West Co. token (Br-925), Bank of Upper Canada penny (Br-719), Nova Scotia halfpenny (Br-872).

By Paul Nadin-Davis

Once the preserve of a small number of rather academically inclined collectors, the field of "Breton" tokens (Canadian tokens cataloged by Pierre Napoleon Breton in his book, *Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*, [1894; reprinted 1984]) has been undergoing a dramatic increase in interest throughout the early 1980s. The increase in interest can be attributed to several factors, chief among them Lepczyk's 1982 Toronto sale of the Buckley collection, Nadin-Davis Auctions' sale of the Virginia collection a year later, and the republication in Ottawa of Breton's two classic reference works, the *Illustrated History* and his 1912 simplified text, the *Popular Illustrated Guide*.

While the boom-and-bust cycle is nowhere near as evident in the field of early Canadian tokens as it is in the field of Canadian coinage in general, it appears that we have reached the end of a cycle of re-adjustment, and prices have settled down to a fairly predictable level. There are no major promotions taking place in the field, and many of the more established collectors are breathing a sigh of relief as things return to a more normal footing. It is appropriate at this time to review the activities and difficulties encountered in

## Prices keep going up for Canada's diverse, classic tokens

each of the various fields covered by Breton.

It is also appropriate to mention that the fires may rekindle later this year, when Nadin-Davis Auctions presents an outstanding collection of Breton material from an old Quebec collection which has not been publicly displayed or offered. The auction will take place at the Toronto International Coin Fair in November, and the prices realized at this sale may enable me to complete my longstanding project to publish a comprehensive price guide for the Breton series.

### The French Regime Coinage (Br-501-509)

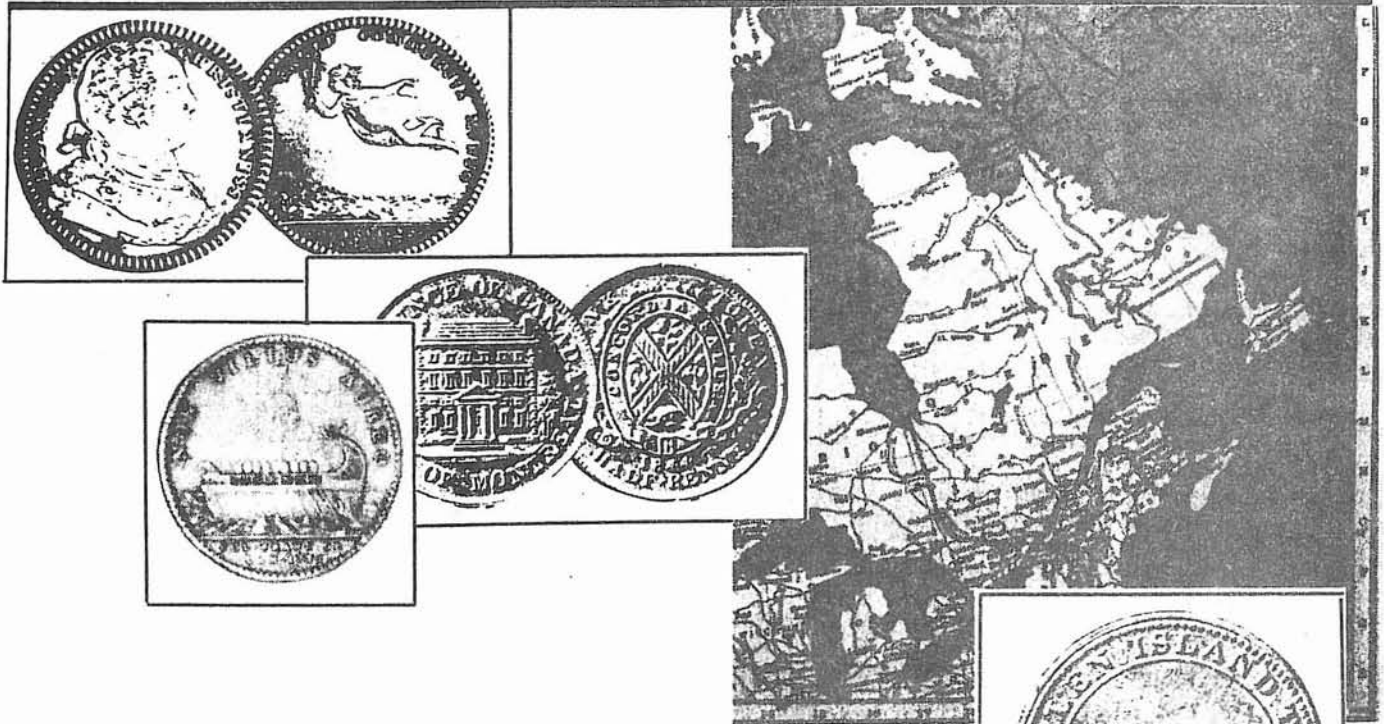
While it is not particularly difficult to locate nice examples of the billion marques and half marques, Br-508 and 509, most of the coins in this early series are extremely difficult to locate. Research is continuing under the auspices of the Bank of Canada into the present where-

abouts and pedigrees of the known examples of Br-501, the "Gloriam Regni" sols, and the results of this survey are eagerly awaited.

Increasing upward pressure on the early Friday pieces is caused by demand from collectors of early American and Canadian coins. Indeed, when two particularly pleasant pieces surfaced at Stack's sale of the Roper collection a year and a half ago, they were purchased by U.S. dealers at prices far beyond those predicted by Canadian dealers present in the room.

### The French-Canadian Jetons (Br-510 to 519)

This attractive series is accessible to collectors mainly by virtue of the existence of at least two series of restrikes, the latter of which includes mulings of many of the types. While a distinction tends to be made between restrikes of the first issue (where the bronzes typically have a very dark tone) and later issue(s) (where the pieces tend to be very brilliant), no particular difficulty should be encountered in finding a representative group of these pieces. The originals, however, are a difficult story,



and, in my opinion, rather underrated in current catalogues. Only two pieces, the "Indian in Lilies 1751" and "Argonauts' Vessel," turn up from the original issue with any frequency, and even these bring prices of \$100-\$150 in very fine condition. The whole series appears to me to be very scarce. Where original pieces turn up, I would recommend pursuing them with vigor.

#### The Magdalen Islands Penny (Br-520)

In low grades, this penny is encountered fairly frequently by active token dealers and collectors. By low grades I mean about very good and worse. In fine and better it is a rare, rare token, and the prices given in the current Krause-Mishler catalog (1985) are, quite frankly, nonsense. Unfortunately, I frequently receive want lists based on these prices (very fine, \$30; extremely fine, \$60; uncirculated, \$120). More realistic levels would be: problem-free very fine, \$125; extremely fine, \$300; uncirculated, \$400; brilliant uncirculated, \$900. (Incidentally, I have never seen a brilliant uncirculated specimen. However, such pieces are known; the last sale price I recall was \$3,000, paid by a U.S. dealer in 1982 to acquire the piece for a client.)

#### The Quebec Front- and Side-View Tokens (Br-521-527)

The front-view tokens of this series are, in all grades up to extremely fine, exceedingly common and trade in bulk lots at prices reflective of this reality (\$1 to \$1.50 per piece). The side-view tokens, Br-523 and 524, however, are a

different story; they are rarely seen. They tend to bring very strong prices when offered in very fine or better, with the pennies fetching upwards of \$1,000 and the halfpennies performing nicely at around half that figure.

Another rarity of this series is the "error" or "mule" penny of 1837, a Bank of Montreal penny with the legend "City Bank" on the ribbon of the reverse crest. This token usually appears in higher grades and brings about \$225 in nice extremely fine condition.

#### The Bridge (Br-534-557)

This fascinating series, which some writers maintain was struck entirely for collectors and is not at all original, nevertheless attracts the attention of transportation collectors and Canadian-token specialists. The tokens are interesting because they exist in both clipped and unclipped forms. All tokens in this series are scarce, with clipped tokens trading in the \$200 range when available, and unclipped pieces making \$300 or more. The proof set from Br-546-557 exists in bronze and silver. To my knowledge, there are no recent sales of silver sets; these are extremely rare, and would perhaps make \$8,000 or more if offered. A bronze set was sold at the McKay Clements auction in Toronto in 1976 for \$2,500 Canadian. It will be sold at auction again in November, and will doubtlessly attract a very high final bid.

#### The Vexator Canadiensis (Br-558-559)

This intriguing pair of tokens, each of which occurs in both copper and brass,

Lower and top left: Jetons, including Br-512 and 515, are scarcer than their prices might indicate. Middle left: The Quebec front-view tokens (Br-521-22) are some of the most common Breton tokens. Just the opposite is true of the Magdalen Islands penny (Br-520, above).

is always poorly struck, and their history is open to some dispute. Although Breton and his followers cataloged only two varieties, there are in fact many sub-varieties, and it is my understanding that some serious research is being pursued in Ottawa into this series. One hopes that a worthwhile publication will convey the results of this research.

#### The Quebec Merchant and Miscellaneous Tokens (to Br-669)

This hodge-podge series of tokens contains many rarities and some very,

### The Bouquet Sous (Br-670-716)

very common tokens. Knowledgeable numismatic historians have been known to eschew collecting this series by Breton number; the fact is that there are many tokens contemporary with those listed by Breton which he simply had not heard of, so they do not appear in his listing.

Nevertheless, the majority of collectors who follow Breton are content to fill in the numbers, though a few of the pieces create major difficulties: the R.W. Owen, Montreal Ropery token (Br-564) rarely appears, and the Br-567 Hunterstown piece is seen perhaps once in five years. The rarity of this latter is compounded by the fact that it is keenly sought in the U.S. by collectors of lumber tokens.

A specialized area has been created within this series with the work of Richard Buckley, Joe Foster and others

***The bouquet sous require determination to collect. Still, there are few tokens as beautiful as a bouquet sou with a little original luster.***

on the counterstamped coins and tokens of Devins and Bolton (Br-569a). While Devins and Bolton stamps appear on many coins and tokens, most commonly they are found on contemporary Quebec bank tokens and on U.S. large cents. Again, the latter group appeals to a wide variety of collecting interests, and there is significant interest in collecting according to the date and variety of the host coin.

Some of the rather inconspicuous tokens of this series are rather difficult to acquire, perhaps in part because many of them float around as mavericks are not readily recognized. Examples of these are the series from Br-620 onward, which bear legends such as "VR", "FS" or "GN". Each of these pieces bring prices in the \$20-30 range in higher grades and are worthwhile looking out for in miscellaneous merchant-token lots.

One of the most popular of the specialized series in the Breton listing, the bouquet sous are attractive and require a certain amount of determination to collect. While some pieces (e.g. Br-715) are exceedingly common in lower grades, there are many elusive pieces in the series, and at least one probably does not exist. In high grades, all bouquet sous are very rare, though there are few early tokens as beautiful as a bouquet sou with a little original luster.

Br-670, the bouquet sou of T. Duseauman, Belleville, N.J., is a very

chets, but there are also early restrikes which are scarce and valuable. The token is also known to occur in pewter or white metal, with and without a collar, and from two or three different dies. To the budding numismatist looking for an area to make a good research contribution, here is a good opportunity — and the Bank of Canada's collection would be an excellent place to start!

### The Ontario Tokens (Br-717-856)

It is difficult to generalize in this large area. Overall, however, it is fair to say that the Ontario series is not the stron-



Ontario and Quebec tokens pose a number of variety and condition problems for the collector. Left and bottom: An Upper Canada sloop halfpenny (Br-731). Below: A Montreal and Lachine Railroad token (Br-530). Below left: A Bank of Upper Canada halfpenny.

popular token in U.S. circles as well, and is sought as a hard-times token. All specimens have a major die break, which tends to give them a rather unbalanced appearance. As this die was obviously in a bad way, the token did not strike well either, and the piece is, to say the least, rather difficult to grade.

Br-689 (18 leaves, two asters) is an intriguing piece. I have been tempted to wonder what the real Br-689 looks like, for there are at least a dozen various restrikes, off-metal strikes, varieties and fantasies based on this piece which turn up. The easiest to weed out are the Elder restrikes, which are struck proof-like on perfect, thin, lightweight plan-

gest area of collector interest at the present time, though there are some highlights within the series. The St. George series, long the poor cousin of the entire Breton family, has been enjoying a resurgence of interest; a few specialized collectors have been trying to put together collections according to Courteau's listings, and an Ontario buyer has put in an order for many thousands of pieces to be used, we understand, for decorative purposes. The rare "Copper Company of Upper Canada" tokens, particularly the mules with U.S. pieces, have showed up a few



## BRETONS

(From Page 14)

times in auctions in Europe and the U.S., and have enjoyed very strong demand. In the merchant area, a few small hoards have turned up, making available very high-grade pieces in small numbers. This was the case with Breton numbers 788 (Ottawa Canning Co.), 799-801 (Orphelinat St. Joseph) and 802 (J.R. Ormond, Peterborough). In general, however, many of these tokens remain rather elusive in high grade, and it is a daunting task to put together a set.

One problem with virtually all current listings is their lack of attention to the importance of metal varieties. Many of the merchant tokens were struck in two, three or four different metals, and some of the "off-metal" strikes may have been made in very limited number for collectors. The tendency of current catalogs is to give prices for the most common metal. This can occasionally create a pitfall for the unwary seller, who may have a very scarce copper example of a token, but prices it as though it were the issued aluminum variety of the same piece. Naturally, this also creates opportunities for knowledgeable buyers.

### The Anchor Money (Br-857-860)

Four pieces of British colonies Anchor money, from the 1/16 dollar to the half-dollar, are listed and illustrated by Breton. Each occurs in two varieties, with a clear 1822 date and with the last 2 recut over a 1. With the exception of the half dollar, the series is rather easy to complete and one rarely sees fierce bidding at auction except in the case of exquisitely conditioned pieces.

### The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Coins & Tokens (Br-867-924)

Maritime collectors are among the keenest and most dedicated in Canada, and their historical currency has under-

gone a tremendous resurgence in the last three years. High-grade maritime tokens have made excellent prices at major auctions, and there are standing want lists for the major rarities. Particularly sought after are Br-872 with the erroneous 1382 date, the New Brunswick 1861 half cent, the Br-914 McDermott, and Charlton-172a, the McCausland Penny.

Br-924, the Anse Canot tokens in five denominations, are now generally agreed not to be Canadian tokens. Nevertheless, Breton listed them and many collectors pursue them; they are rare in all denominations and appear on many want lists at significant prices.

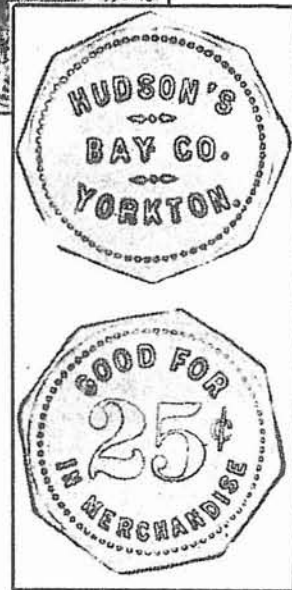
### The North West Company Token

This intriguing piece comes in two metals, brass and copper. Virtually always holed, the piece is rarely found in better than very good/fine condition and has generally been buried. Reputedly, the majority of known pieces have come from grave sites in Oregon.

Curiously, the 1977 *Charlton Catalogue* (still the best handy reference on Breton tokens and keenly sought after by collectors) lists the copper piece at a lower price than the brass. However, experience shows and recent auction results have confirmed that the copper piece is scarcer and generally brings a higher price. Collectors can expect to pay \$400 or more for a decent very good brass example and a premium of about \$100 to \$200 for copper pieces.

### The Hudson's Bay Company Tokens

This series, accompanied by Hudson's Bay artifacts and documents, is



Top left and above: The Hudson's Bay Co. tokens, including the scarce Yorkton pieces, are not all listed in Breton but are enjoying solid popularity nonetheless. Top: the North West Co. token. Middle: The anchor-money quarter dollar (Br-858).

enjoying tremendous popularity. Breton listed only four pieces, Nos. 926-929, the four brass pieces with no location specified. They come with and without punch-cancel marks, and most collectors today attempt to acquire cancelled and uncanceled specimens of each type. They trade, according to condition, in the \$50-\$100 range.

Charlton adds four further sets of Bay tokens in aluminum, from the quite common 1946 issue of five round and one square tokens to the scarce Yorkton pieces. There are, however, others which can occasionally be found; I am aware of a recent transaction at \$750 for a scarce northern Saskatchewan Bay token.

### The North West Territories Pieces (Br-930-933)

Territorial tokens, as in the United States, are very popular with Canadians and keenly sought after. The rarity of the series is the "Edmonton Hotel" token, Br-933. An example will be offered at the Fall Toronto International auction and is expected to bring several hundred dollars.

### British Columbia (Br-934-935)

Considerable excitement was created a little over a year ago when Bowers and Merena offered examples of the very rare British Columbia \$10 and \$20 pattern pieces. That these incredible rarities appear on the market only once in each few decades resulted in very spirited bidding for the main item, a \$20 gold proof, which eventually returned to British Columbia in the hands of a collector who parted with the equivalent of approximately \$80,000 (Canadian funds). Gilt silver specimens performed less spectacularly; despite their being somewhat unattractive in appearance, they are incredibly rare and brought respectable five-figure sums.

### Newfoundland Tokens (Br-952-956)

Newfoundland tokens and paper have undergone a rise in popularity since the publication by a Canadian foundation of a comprehensive work on the coins and currency of Newfoundland. Comprising the work of several authors, the work has simulated interest both locally and nationally in Newfoundland material, and some considerable part of this attention has spilled over into the token field. That the field is popular is not surprising; many of the tokens have attractive designs (e.g., the Rutherford token which has a hanging sheep, and the many ship tokens), and there are really only two major rarities in the Breton listing: the 1858 ship token and the McAuslane token. Both of these can be acquired in the \$400 to \$600 range with a little perseverance, and thus the Newfoundland series can be completed and enjoyed over a span of perhaps two or three years.

### The Anonymous and Miscellaneous Tokens (Br-957-963)

These orphans of the Breton world have enjoyed some research attention, and most were ascribed to definite locations by scholars by the mid-1970s. I do not now know of any collectors with specialized interests in the series, though most collectors of Breton tokens do attempt to complete a type set (this can cost as little as \$50-60) for purposes of comprehensiveness. It goes almost without saying, however, that there are surely many times as many various imported tokens which were missed by Breton, and the feeling of completeness engendered by filling this series is perhaps a little illusory.

### The Wellington Tokens (Br-964-988)

This frustrating series has some legitimate claims as being Canadian, for many of the pieces circulated here. Some, however, perhaps did not, and again Breton certainly missed some varieties. Nevertheless, Breton's list forms a satisfying framework for accumulation, and the Wellingtons make a good display collection, as well as a good way of introducing beginning collectors to the delights of seeking out minor varieties. Their historical content also runs rather high, with their documentations of various sea-battles.

### Ships, Colonies and Commerce (Br-955-1001)

Breton's listing of this series has been rather overshadowed in favor of the work of Judge Lees, whose documentation of varieties of Br-997 is a classic in Canadian numismatics. Collector interest in this series runs rather high at present, with several want lists out for the rarer varieties.

It is worth noting that there is now serious reason to doubt the existence of Br-1001, the Ship/no legend token.

### Conclusions

While this article has not attempted to mention every token or even every discrete area, an attempt has been made to give an overview from the vantage of a professional numismatist heavily involved everyday in the Breton arena.

What emerges is that interest in most Breton-related areas is running at rather a high level; this is as it should be, for early Canadian tokens are among the most easily accessible artifacts of Canada's past, and provide a real and documentary link with our colonial history. While the work of several other scholars has greatly expanded Breton's original effort, his book remains as a classic for the generalist, and nothing has taken away the lasting value of his contribution. ■

## Book documents Spanish pieces

Several years of compilation, study and research of types and varieties of Spanish and Spanish-world eight escudos have come to a head with the publication of the *Onza Main Book: The Gold Doubloon of Eight (Gran Libro de la Onza)*, a complete guide and catalog to the popular pieces.

The book lists all known issues of the eight escudos, including coins of the peninsular mints as well as Spanish provinces in Latin America and the East, starting with Phillip II and progressing in chronological order.

In addition, the book explores the name and etymological origins of the word "onza," covers geographical areas of striking and describes coining processes.

After the catalog portion, the book covers all known countermarks, imitations, restrikes, fantasies and counterfeits, and concludes with similar coins minted by independent Latin American republics.

The catalog portion is fully illustrated and provides values in pesetas and dollars.

The book is available in the United States through Terris C. Howard, 6535 Seaview N.W., 303B, Seattle, Wash. 98117.

## **NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS**

### ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

On Monday, July 8th, 6:30 P.M. the St. Thomas Numismatic Association held its Annual Pot Luck Picnic. The club provided the table cloths, beverage and serviettes.

Ray Else family provided an interesting assortment of games and contests for everyone.

The turnout was very successful and everyone enjoyed themselves.

\*\*\*\*\*

### HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The June 20th, 1985 meeting was held in the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield St., Barrie, Ontario, 8:00 P.M.

President Ken Prophet chaired the meeting. Joyce Prophet looked after the club supply table. A small number of members and guests attended the meeting.

Joyce Prophet won the contents of the old coin box and Ed Monkman won the voucher for \$2.50. Plans were made for the Anniversary Dinner to be held in September.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NORTH YORK CCIN CLUB

The meeting was held at 4812 Yonge street, at 8:15 P.M. on July 23, 1985.

The attendance was very good at the first meeting at the new location. The slide programme from the C.N.A. Library was enjoyed by all on the Money In Early America. Several members to fill out the balance of the programme, giving details on the recent C.N.A. Convention in Regina.

Draw Prize Winners were the following: Frank Dennis, Basil Latham, John Curtis, Lucille Colson, Jim Heifetz, Terry C'Brien, Costas Adamopoulos, Glen Williams, Bill Van Laethem and Marvin Kay.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB

The June meeting was a delicious buffet supper with fifty-five members and guests setting down to eat. It was held at the regular meeting place St. David's Anglican Church.

The winners of the draw were, Bill Huggins, Jelle Hesselius, Kay Porter, Patsy Robbins and Jane Bagg.

There was also a lively auction held. To end the evening, Linda Huggins showed a film from the Library on the life of Arthur Shilling. The film was very interesting and enjoyed by all. Mr. Shilling is a talented painter from the Orillia area.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CANADIAN ASSOCIATION of WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS

## CAWMC ELECTION RESULTS:

There were 102 ballots received, with a number indicating votes for only one or two individuals. The race was close, with only seven votes separating the top 3 and 10 votes separating the last 5. The elected members of the Board of Governors are: Garry Braunwarth, Don Robb, Scoop Lewery, Gary Littrell, Ian Graham, and Russell Brown. The unsuccessful candidates were: George Parfet, Albert Kasman, and Don Smith.

The other executive positions were filled by acclamation and are as follows: Editor- Garry Braunwarth, President- Norm Belsten, Vice-President- Earl Salterio, and Secretary-Treasurer- Al Munro, Membership Chairman- Don Robb, Fund Raiser- Garry Braunwarth, and Auction Coordinator- Al Munro.

\*\*\*\*\*

Count that day lost in which you have not tried to do something for someone else.

□ □ □

Happiness depends so much less on the quantity of fortune than on the power of enjoying what we have.

□ □ □

Definition of a quartet: The Moscow Symphony Orchestra after a U.S. tour.

□ □ □

The good news is that we are still present to hear the bad news.

□ □ □

The achiever never knows whether he is succeeding or failing, only that he is not finished.

□ □ □

ANNUAL SHOW of COLLECTIBLES AT CLAYTON, N.Y.

by BRUCE R. WATT

The seventh annual Thousand Islands Stamp, Coin, Postcard and Collectibles Show held in the Clayton, New York Arena, on Route 12, on July 27-28, 1985. The event was sponsored by the Thousand Islands Chapter, AFS, in co-operation with the Empire State Numismatic Association. Dr. John S. Eppolito and Dr. George W. Forbes were co-chairmen of the event, and Mrs. Vivian Black is President of the Thousand Islands Chapter, AFS.

There were at least 70 dealers in attendance, with at least 140 tables set up to display their sale items. This year the 10 dealers who have been a part of the Show since it was started in 1978 were honored and each of their booths was designated by a "blue ribbon".

There were 22 stamp dealers set for this show. With more persons travelling overseas these days, the foreign stamps increased in interest, as well as the large issuance of U.S. commemoratives in recent years. To paraphrase the poster in the U.S. Post Office, "people continue to be carried away with philately", as have the 11 percent of the U.S. population who call themselves "stamp collectors".



Harold Carpenter, coin dealer of Clayton, uses a magnifying glass to appraise a coin collection at the Thou-

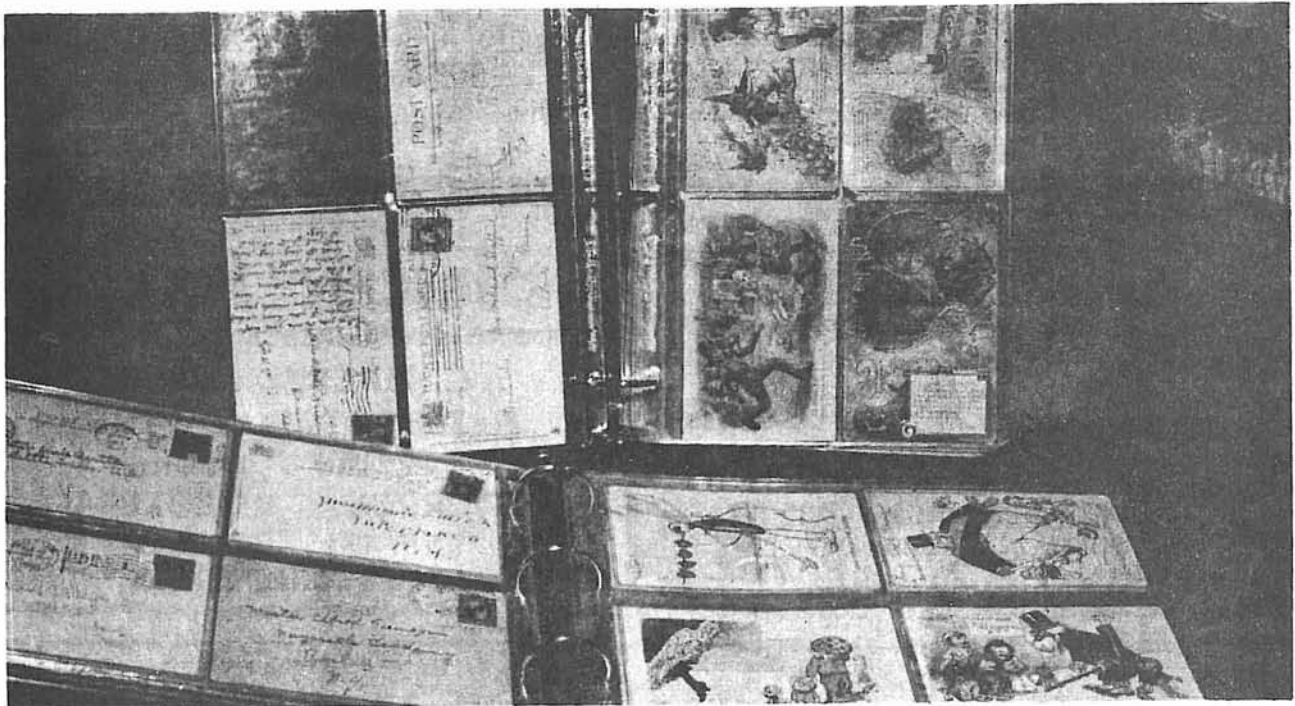
sand Islands Stamp, Coin, Postcard and Collectibles Show at Clayton.

Coins and numismatic items at the show was the chief interest to the second largest collecting group - the coin and paper money savers. A particular interest to the collectors were the silver monetary coins issued this year for the British Virgin Islands. On these is the first new portrait of Queen Elizabeth in 20 years.

In postcards, those of the Thousand Islands area were in great evidence and in great demand. From the small fry to the veteran collector, the local cards continued to be very popular. However, specialties such as "big letters" cards of town names, cards carried by zeppelin mail, or favorite animals, colors, etc. was available too. What started in Vienna in 1869 continued in Clayton in 1985.

This year the Thousand Islands Show had made a special push to encourage school-age children - from approximately 8 years and older, to come to the show.

This show was very successful to all who attended. The local collectors and club members stated that next year's year show will be better again.



Postcards are just one example of the many collectibles to be seen at the Seventh Annual Coin, Stamp, Postcard

and Collectibles Show July 27 and 28 at the Clayton Arena.

\*\*\*\*\*

Everybody wants to eat at the government's table but nobody wants to do the dishes.

# C.N.A. Convention '85

## Clute is new president

CCN columnist Stanley Clute of High River, Alberta will lead the Canadian Numismatic Association through the next two years following his narrow election victory at the 32nd annual CNA convention.

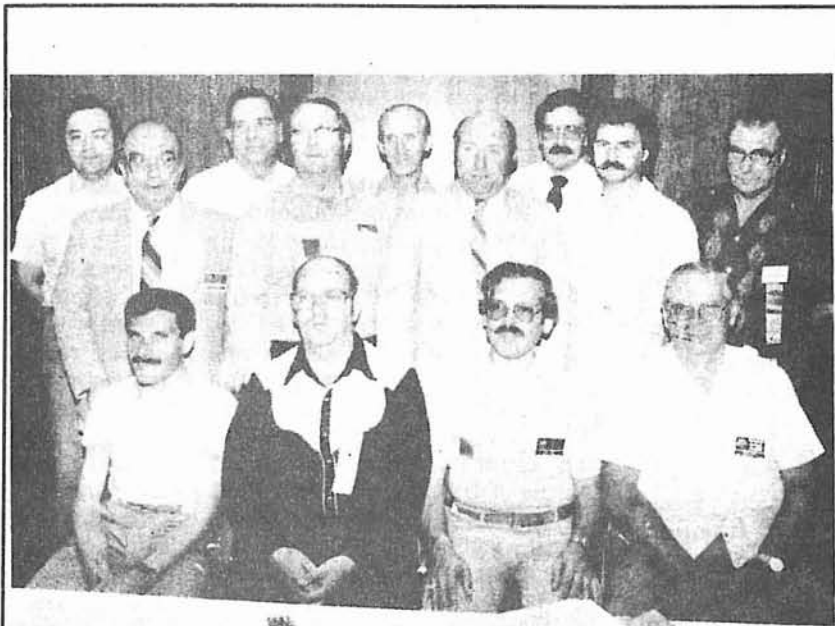
Clute, who held the title of first vice-presi-

dent for the past two years, polled 541 votes to overcome a challenge by Toronto lawyer and numismatic writer for CCN and other publications, Robert Aaron.

A total of 1046 ballots were cast. Aaron lost by just 45 votes.

In the other contested positions for di-

rectorships, Paul Johnson had 65 votes to 38 for William Cross to take the Toronto seat. Richard Becker became the new Eastern U.S. director with 101 votes to 44 for Gary Lewis. In the central U.S. George Beach defeated Maxwell Brail 78-52.



The newly elected executive committee of the Canadian Numismatic Association held their first meeting at the Regina Convention. They include: (not all present in photo) President: Stanley Clute, Past President: Geoff Bell, 1st Vice-President: Al Bliman, 2nd Vice-President: Scoop Lewry, Nova Scotia/Nfld. Director: Bernie Kline, N.B./P.E.I. Director Tim Henderson, Quebec Director: Yvonne Marquis, Montreal Director: Barry Uman, Ontario Director: Don Robb, Manitoba Director: Nick Gerbinski, Saskatchewan Director: Dennis Naphin, Alberta Director: Garry Braunworth, B.C./Yukon Director: Ralph Burry, Western U.S. Director: Chuck Moore, Toronto Director: Paul Johnston, Central U.S. Director: George Beach, and Eastern U.S. Director: Richard Becker.

# Coins' legal-tender status settled by 1982 U.S. Code

By Patrick J. Curran, Ph. D.

When is money not money? An economist looking at that question would say that money is not money when it is not "legal tender." In other words, the government decides what you may offer (tender) as money and what the other person must (legally) accept. Did you ever borrow \$10 and then have the lender continue to annoy you until payday? Were you tempted

to pay the lender back by giving him a roll of quarters? Would it be legal?

Last spring a resident of Kitchener, Ontario, decided to protest his municipal taxes by taking a bag of unrolled one-cent pieces in the total amount of his tax bill, to the city tax office. The collector of taxes refused the bag of cents and then decided to find out if his refusal was legal. After many calls to banks, to provincial authorities and to Ottawa, he received his answer.

In the Canadian Federal Currency and Exchange Act, chapter 39, section 7(2) one finds the legal-tender status of coins:

Any amount in gold coin  
\$10 for dimes or greater value coins  
\$5 for nickels  
25 cents in cents.

Any amount in bank notes.

In attempting to find out the status of coin in the United States, I contacted the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. It took a while, but they came back with some interesting information. It seems that until Sept. 13, 1982, there was an actual limit on the legal-tender status of U.S. coin. Prior to that date, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, sections 459 and 460 provided that cents and nickels were limited as legal tender to the amount of 25 cents, dimes, quarters and half dollars to the amount of \$10. Other sections sanctioned silver dollars and gold to any amount.

However, since that date, the governing law is section 5103 of Title 31 (recodified by Public Law 97-258). Section 5103 provides simply that:

"United States coins and currency . . . are legal tender for

all debts. Foreign gold and silver coins are not legal tender for debts."

Going further, the U.S. Treasury's definition of legal tender is:

"Money which by law may be tendered by a debtor to a creditor in payment of a debt, when tendered in the correct amount and at the proper time and place. The effect of the tender, if refused by the creditor, is to stop the running of the interest of the debt, but not to extinguish the debt. Thereafter, the debtor is to keep the tender available for payment."

Does this mean that here in the United States we can pay the tax collector with bags of unrolled coins? Reading the sections of the law that are applicable, one might think so. But, in the cover letter sent with the information, the writer stated:

"These citations appear to imply that the limitations on the use of coin as legal tender are based on precedent and practicality rather than on actual restrictions."

The situation in Canada is set. Statute limits the legal status of coin. It looks like we will have to have an irate citizen in the United States try to pay his tax bill in coin before we have a solid answer south of the U.S./Canadian border.

*In addition to being adjunct professor of government at Suffolk County N.Y., Community College, Dr. Curran is an avid numismatist.*

## Alloy unusual

The authorization bill for U.S. gold bullion coins expected to be passed when Congress reconvenes in September specifies a 22-karat (.9167) fineness, an alloy not used for American gold coins since 1834, but the U.S. Mint anticipates no difficulty in producing it.

According to a Mint spokesman, U.S. reserves contain raw gold in all generally recognized degrees of fineness and the 22-karat standard will pose no problems.

The earliest U.S. gold pieces were .9167 fine. That fineness was chosen for the proposed American bullion coinage by Sen. J. James Exon, D-Neb., principal author of the current legislation, to match exactly the specifications of the Krugerrand with which it is designed to compete.

The .9167 standard of early American gold was adopted from the British gold coins of the period and it is still used for the sovereign and other British gold coins.

**SAVE ENERGY  
SHOP BY MAIL**

## McQuade receives Ferguson award

Mrs. Ruth McQuade, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, was named winner of the J. Douglas Ferguson award for 1985, according to Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Ottawa.

The award, a 24-karat gold medal, is presented annually to the living numismatist who has contributed most to the science of numismatics in Canada. It is the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association. Cited accomplishments of Mrs. McQuade include numismatic features in publications of the CNA, Canadian Paper Money Society, editorship of *The Interpam Book* in 1981 and a book she wrote, *Badge of the Baronets of Nova Scotia*.

She has been active in the City of Ottawa Coin Club and serves as president of the Canadian Numismatic Research Foundation.

Her citation, signed by Geoffrey G. Bell, CNA president, and Kenneth B. Prophet, CNA executive secretary, was presented at the recent convention of CNA in Regina, Saskatchewan.

A Young Numismatist essay contest sponsored by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation named Todd Gee, Essex, Ontario, winner. Mr. Gee died March 24, 1985. Second place winner was Jonathan Radick, Fonthill, Ontario; he received an all-expense paid trip to the annual Summer Seminar of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs.

The historical foundation made a contribution to the home club of the winning essayist and also to research of Reye's Syndrome and its effect in memory of Mr. Gee.

While on her way to the maternity ward, a woman suffered a brain concussion in an auto accident. When she regained consciousness after five days, the doctor told her she had delivered beautiful twins — a boy and a girl — and that in their state, a child must be named, for the record, within three days. The doctor said it had been necessary to go through the new mother's purse — there he found her brother's address and phone number and asked him to name the children.

"My goodness," said the woman, "you shouldn't have done that. There's no telling what that numbskull brother of mine might name my babies. What did he come up with?"

"He named the little girl Denise," replied the doctor.

"Why, that's a lovely name. I couldn't have done better myself. And what did he name my baby boy?"

"De Nephew," answered the doctor.

□ □ □

---

## Are You Willing?

---

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you?

Are you willing to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world?

Are you willing to admit that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life?

Are you willing to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and to look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness?

Are you willing to do these things even for a day?

□ □ □

## Proof set orders climb

Sales of 1985 U.S. proof sets climbed to 2,705,041 as of Aug. 2, leaving the total only 25,000 short of the 1984 mark of 2.73 million.

Of the orders received to date, 98 percent have been shipped, according to a Mint spokesman, under a speeded-up system in which orders are received and started through processing several times daily.

Demand for proof sets breached the one million mark for the first time in 1957 and reached its peak in the Revolution Bicentennial year of 1976, when almost 4.15 million regular copper-nickel six-coin sets were sold.

## Buffalo on display

The head of Black Diamond, the bison that James Earle Fraser used as model for his design of the Buffalo nickel will be on display at the American Numismatic Association convention in Baltimore, according to John Wolcott, Easton, Md., who is acting as agent in any potential sale of the stuffed and mounted head by the present owner.

Black Diamond was in the New York Zoological Gardens when Fraser was working on his nickel design. The animal was eventually sold for slaughter to a wholesale poultry business. However, the head was preserved and displayed at the firm. Present owner is the daughter of one of the partners in the firm.

## \$1 coin coming ... like it or not

OTTAWA (UPI-Special) — The federal government, under pressure from transit systems and automatic merchandising organizations to issue a dollar coin, could be courting disaster unless there is sufficient public support for such a move.

The \$1 coin met with outright rejection in 1981 when the U.S. issued the Susan B. Anthony dollar. There has been difficulty getting acceptance for a dollar coin in Australia and the £1 coin in Britain.

A Commons committee, after just 24 hours of public hearings spread over three weeks, in June recommended scrapping the \$1 bill even though it heard virtually no evidence that Canadians would be willing to support such a move.

If the recommendation is followed, the bill will start to be replaced in 1986 by an 11-sided, seven-gram coin to suit the needs of transit and telephone systems and the vending industry.

Committee member David Daubney was behind a recommendation for a three-year transition period. But he doubts whether Canadians will ever fully support the coin.

In the only public survey conducted on a \$1 coin, sponsored last September by transit and automatic merchandising associations, 60% said the coin would be useful and convenient.

But 61% would prefer to receive a dollar bill as change because they do not like carrying coins. And 51% voiced concern about the disappearance of the dollar bill.

The committee supports a Royal Canadian Mint proposal for a gold-plated nickel coin slightly larger than the white-nickel quarter. It would cost twice as much to produce as a dollar made of nickel.

Although Daubney feels inflation will eventually make a \$1 coin necessary, he admits it will not be an essential part of currency for another 10 to 15 years.

## Leaf coin outselling Krugerrand

OTTAWA (UPI) — Canada's Maple Leaf gold coin, trading on a wave of civil unrest in South Africa, is poised to overtake the South African coin in North American and European markets as the choice of precious metals buyers.

Mike Kramer, senior gold coin trader with Manfra, Tordella and Brookes in New York, said the firm's sales of the Maple Leaf recently have been outselling the Krugerrand by a margin of 9 to 1, a dramatic change from two months ago when sales of the two coins were about even.

"I see no reason for anyone to invest in the Krugerrand," said Kramer, whose firm is one of the largest U.S. bullion dealers. "People are concerned about the Krugerrand's liquidity and they see no point in taking a risk with it."

MTB will continue to make markets in the South African coins noting that it has an obligation to protect customers who already own them.

## Mint set orders rising

Orders for 1985 U.S. uncirculated coin sets passed the half-million mark by Aug. 2, standing at 564,510 sets two weeks after the ordering period began, according to figures supplied by the U.S. Mint.

Shipping had not begun as of the same date, but a Mint spokesman said that actual distri-

bution would begin "very soon."

The sets, with a newly designed package, can be ordered for \$7 each from the U.S. Mint, P.O. Box 7743, San Francisco, Calif. 94120-7743. There is no limit on the number of sets to an order. Personal checks made out to the U.S. Mint are accepted in payment.

Grandma and grandpa had a busy day with well-wishers for their 50th wedding anniversary. Finally they were settled in their recliners, thinking it all over, when grandpa said, "Mother, I'm proud of you."

"What's that you say?" she asked. "You know I can't hear you without my hearing aid."

"I said, I'm proud of you."

"That's all right," she murmured. "I'm tired of you, too."

- \* "A wise person once said that there are two things in the world that are no good unless they are shared - love and knowledge." (Silks, Spices and Empire, by Owen and Eleanor Lattimore). This might be borne in mind while reading the following French article in the June 1985 Canadian Numismatic Journal: (with my translation):

M. Yvon Marquis, C.P. 283, Pointe-au-Pere, P. Qué., GOK 1G0, a fonder une association ayant pour but de regrouper tous les numismates francophone du Canada. Les buts et objectifs de cette nouvelle organization, qui est appelé "l'Association des Numismates Franco-phonie du Canada" (A.N.F.C.) sont comme suites:

Le but premier est de permettre aux clubs opérant au niveau local ou régional de même qu'aux collectionneurs isolés d'avoir un moyen de communiquer entre eux et d'être informés adéquatement sur l'actualité numismatique en général. Un second but est de promouvoir ce passe-temps magnifique qu'est la collection de monnaie auprès des francophones.

Au niveau des objectifs, le premier en importance consiste à fournir aux numismates des textes en français. Actuellement il existe très peu de documentation en français sur la numismatique canadienne, et la fondation de l'A.N.F.C. a pour mission de combler une partie de ce manque. A cet effet, un Bulletin d'information sera publié à tous les deux mois et renfermera des informations et nouvelles relatives à la monnaie, au papier-monnaie, aux jetons, dollars de commerce, etc. Le premier numéro paraîtra à la fin de mai.

Mr. Yvon Marquis was mentioned in N&C 84-35 as being a member of The Numismatic Society of Quebec who was working on a book on Canadian Coins. His invitation to join the A.F.N.C. should result in stimulation of research of the French regime in Canada. I hope that it will also establish a wise program of translation and sharing of numismatic information about the rest of Canada. If the fine examples set by LeRoux and Breton are not ignored, and if the A.F.N.C. does not lead to polarization and isolation, then Canadian numismatics should benefit. Bonne chance avec votre nouvelle entreprise, M. Marquis.

- \* A Xerox-type record of the coinage deposited for the "Sea-Bus" of Vancouver is reproduced on the reverse of the receipt/transfer, so that a record of payment can be checked. The Sea-Bus is part of the Metro Transit System which operates across Burrard Inlet, from the Vancouver harbourfront to North Vancouver.
- \* WILLĪMAN (اولي مان) and KUĪN MĪRI (كوين مير) are recorded on the early East India Company Bombay rupees of 1672.

Mr. Yvon Marquis, P.O. Box 283, Pointe-au-Pere, P. Qué., GOK 1G0, has founded an association intended to muster all French-speaking numismatists of Canada. The aims and objectives of this new organization, named "The Association of French-speaking Numismatists of Canada" (A.F.N.C.), are as follows:

The first aim is to enable clubs at the local or regional levels, as well as isolated collectors, to have a means of communicating among themselves, and of being adequately informed about current numismatic news in general. A second aim is to promote the marvellous pastime of coin-collecting, for the benefit of French-speaking people.

The first and most important objective is to provide numismatists with texts in French. Actually very little documentation of Canadian numismatics exists in French, and the founding of the A.F.N.C. aspires to make up for this lack, in part. To this end, an information Bulletin will be published every second month which will contain information and news about coins, paper-money, tokens, trade dollars, etc. The first issue will appear at the end of May.

\* Cherish the past, and keep in touch with the present. - Confucius.

\* Illustrated at right is an aluminum token of Gabon dated 1929, and bearing the image of a rhinoceros. According to Spink coin Auction No. 42, it is an unrecorded type and date, and is extremely rare.



A gauche nous voyons un jeton en aluminium, de Gabon. Il illustre un rhinocéros, et est daté de 1929. D'après la vente des monnaies aux enchères N° 42 de Spink, cette pièce n'est pas encore inscrit, et est très rare.

In the book on monetary and numismatic history of colonies and of the French Union 1670-1952, by Jean Mazard, the following are recorded:

# 174 1925 elephant  
# 174B 1925 elephant & MC  
# 175 1926 panther  
# 176 1927 buffalo head  
# 177 1928 pelican



"L'Histoire Monétaire et Numismatique des Colonies et de l'Union Française 1670-1952", par Jean Mazard, enregistre les types suivantes:

# 174 1925 éléphant  
# 174B 1925 éléphant & MC  
# 175 1926 panthère  
# 176 1927 tête de buffle  
# 177 1928 pélican

Documents describing Nos. 174 to 177 indicate that they served as checks of the payment of taxes. They bore no indication of value, however they eventually were used with a value which varied according to the animal depicted. Because of the belief that the horn of the rhinoceros was a good aphrodisiac, these pieces must have had a high value indeed.

Les documents décrits sous les N<sup>os</sup> 174 à 177 servirent de contremarque au paiement des impôts; ils ne portent aucune indication de valeur, cependant ils furent par la suite utilisés pour une valeur variable suivant l'animal représenté. A cause de la croyance que la corne du rhinocéros était un bon aphrodisiaque, la valeur des pièces doit avoir été bien élevée.

\* "There was the devil to pay, and no pitch hot". The latter part of this phrase is sometimes omitted; but, when complete, the words allude to the fact that, after caulking with oakum, a ship's seams were at once "payed" over with melted pitch, which was always done, if possible, before any water came near them. Of course, with a long length of caulker's work ready, or waiting for pitch, there would be the devil to pay, etc. ("Old Sea Wings, Ways and Words" by R.C. Leslie 1930 reprint of an 1890 book).

\* QUOIN - The means used to elevate the breach of a gun, consisting of one or more wooden wedges. (same souce).

\* As Charles Lamb stated that news should be true, I therefore must make a correction to N&C 85-27 in the spelling of the Argentinian name for the Falkland Islands, which should read - Islas Malvinas. I am surprised that no-one has brought this to my attention before.

The Anglo-Argentinian conflict over these islands ultimately toppled the government of the loser; whose military junta had used the war as a public attention diversion from its inefficient administration. The new government renounces any immediate plans to reclaim the Islands. Therefore one way to remember the name Malvinas is to think of "Bad Wine" made from "Sour Grapes"!

\* To banish sickness, wrap a few small coins in red paper and throw the packet into the road. Whosoever picks it up will carry away the sickness and the patient will be cured. Mottoes may be written on the paper, as for example, "I sell out my interest in a bad cold." (Old Chinese lore from "The Dragon Book" by E.D. Edwards)

\* After all the serious stuff lately, it must be time for some subtle Danish humour. Here are a couple of tales translated from the book, "Godt Folk og Andre Gavtyve", by Albert Engström:

Priest (being approached by a beggar): "Here is a skilling... but what was your occupation before you became unemployed, and were reduced to this?"

Beggar: (pocketing the coin): "Thank you ... I repaired coffins."

- - - - -

Widow: "How much do you charge for a death notice in this newspaper?"

Clerk: "20 øre per mm."

Widow: "O God help me! My husband was two metres tall!"

- - - - -

\* "L'ouvrage de la Perrière et Colombani (La Numismatique en 10 Leçons) a pour ambition de former des collectionneurs et de les encourager à devenir des numismates. Le numismate est un collectionneur qui étudie, qui travaille et qui publie le résultat de ses recherches. Ne croyez pas qu'il soit nécessaire pour autant de sortir d'une grande école, mais il faut être intelligent, cultivé, enthousiaste, avoir le goût de l'histoire et de l'art, lire les revues numismatiques, assister aux conférences et aux cours spécialisés."

C'est un extrait de la préface d'un bon petit livre que j'ai trouvé dans la bibliothèque d'Ottawa. Dans les 240 pages des dix leçons, les auteurs donnent les renseignements pour devenir un collectionneur, et de l'information sur les monnaies grecques, romaines, byzantines, celtiques, royales françaises (2 parties), féodales, contemporaines, aussi sur le papier-monnaie et les jetons. Il est complet avec un petit lexique et une bibliographie des livres européens.

Je recommande ce livre pour les cadets et les autres collectionneurs francophones qui sont curieux de la numismatique. La bibliothèque m'a laissé le livre pour trois semaines.

The work by Perrière and Colombani (Numismatics in 10 Lessons) aims to develop collectors and to encourage them to become numismatists. The numismatist is a collector who studies, works at, and publishes the results of his researches. Do not assume that it is necessary to have graduated from a prominent school, but it is necessary to be intelligent, studious, enthusiastic, have a taste for history and art, to read numismatic literature, assist at conferences and at specialized courses.

This is an extract from the preface of a fine little book which I found in Ottawa's Public Library. In the 240 pages of the ten lessons, it presents advice on how to become a collector, and information about Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Celtic, French regal (2 parts), feudal and contemporary coins; also about paper money and tokens. It is complete with a small glossary and a bibliography of European books.

I recommend this book for juniors and other French-speaking collectors who are curious about numismatics. The Library let me keep the book for three weeks. (It is in French):

\* Ottawa's OC Transpo must have got the messages from Len Fletcher's suggestion that they use tokens, and Miles Allan's search for a participating dealer who would accept the 1985 Trade Dollar. Starting 15 June bus riders can pay their fares with it. Nepean's Mayor Ben Franklin was shown in The Citizen, selling the promotional \$1 tokens to bus riders at the Woodroffe Avenue transitway station. This might bode well for the forthcoming official \$1 coin, to counteract the strong Union and political lobby groups who are trying to kill its introduction.

\* Parkinson's Law of Delay is that it is the deadliest form of denial.

- \* I was very pleased to receive a call from one of our members who had taken up my question about the legalities of illustrating Canadian paper-money. (85-42) and has gathered information on it, which will be reported later. It dawned upon me that perhaps one of the reasons that I hear so little in reply to my questions is that I have not given my phone number. Here it is: (613) 523 3659. If you have news items, questions or answers, please feel free to call.
- \* Well, the Canada Post Corporation has done it again - raised postal rates - 6½% this time. This is approximately twice the national inflation rate, so the implication is that the service is less economical and efficient. Camels are we for them to load, and all we do is spit.
- \* SOUDAN CENTENARY 1885-1985. On Wednesday, 11th February, 1885, Sydney received news of the death of General Gordon at Khartoum. W.B. Dalley, acting Premier of the Colony of New South Wales, immediately offered to despatch a Contingent of Infantry and Artillery within two weeks.

When recruiting closed, over 500 men were mustered on the strength of the Infantry Rolls. These men were the first in a long line of Citizen soldiers who were to serve Australia in the Boer War, two World Wars and the wars since. Their direct successor is today's Royal New South Wales Regiment.

The Contingent departed from Sydney on Tuesday, 3rd March, 1885, saw action in the Suakin area, from which comes the first Battle Honour in the Australian Army: "SUAKIN 1885", and arrived back in Sydney on Friday, 19 June, 109 days after its departure.

A 30 mm medallion has been struck by the Regiment to commemorate this event. It is available in oxy-bronze or brass gilt @ \$4.50, and in Sterling silver @ \$35.00 plus postage, from the Regiment's agents: "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe", 89 Albury St. Holbrook, N.S.W., Australia.

Comment: The speed with which the Colony of N.S.W. acted must be some kind of a record. To have raised, trained, shipped, participated and returned a force in a little over three months is indeed incredible! - and half way round the world; at that!' (Australian Coin Review - May 1985)

- \* Recurrence Coincidence: I had just finished my short article on Chronograms (85-40) when World Coin News of July 16, 1985 published a much more extensive article by Dudley L. McClure on the same subject. He covered fifteen different examples from mine, with illustrations of some of the pieces from the A.N.S. collection. To list all the chronograms would be both too lengthy and would smack of plagiarism. However, to demonstrate the range of time periods and issuing states, their basic identities are tabulated here:

Sweden	medal	1632	Russia	medal	1710
Worms	taler	1617	Osnabruck	thaler	1698
Nurnberg	5 ducats	1698	Wurzburg	thaler	1702
"	Lamb of God gold	1703	Stolberg	thaler	1719
Hanau	medal	1658	Saalfeld	ducat	1717
Saxe-Weimar	double ducat	1658	Gotha	thaler	1717
Holy Rom Emp	medal	1676	Augsberg	medal	1755
Essen	thaler	1680			

Two of the pieces are particularly noteworthy - the Russian medal has two different chronograms, one on the edge and one around the reverse field, and the Saalfeld ducat of John Ernst VIII bears 3 dates! It had the numerical date 15/17 since it commemorated the second centenary of the Reformation, and two chronograms, one on the obverse and the other on the reverse. It is illustrated in the book, "Historic Gold Coins of the World", by Burton Hobson (page 81).

\* Because I am going on vacation, these news bulletins are being written early, so that I will not have a chance to gather all your chronogram entries. Therefore the contest will be extended until the next month. Each of the entries that are submitted will be published. If they are in languages other than French or English, please include a translation. I find upper and lower case letters are awkward to read, so I shall use all upper case, and underline the Roman numerals. Here are four entries for the 1985 chronogram contest; so far:

1. I KNOW THAT MINTED COINS ILLUSTRATE EXCELLENT VALUE, EVEN IN TEXAS.
2. EXCESSIVE ADVICE ABOUT EXCELLENT MINTS IS ALWAYS INANE.
3. COLLECTORS HUNTING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR BIG COLLECTIONS IN VARIOUS EXPENSIVE BOOKS ABOUT COINS ARE NEVER SUCCESSFUL.
4. DITES MOI POURQUOI LA VIE EST BELLE; VOUS ÊTES UN COLLECTIONNEUR ET VOUS AVEZ VERSÉ UN VERRE !:

\* Professor Kerry Rodgers has a column in the Australian Coin Review, called, "Rodgers Reports". In the May 1985 issue he speaks of some of varieties that are occurring in their coinage, which involves the Royal Canadian Mint, viz:

"... from 1980 to the present all circulating coins (of New Zealand) have been struck at the Royal Canadian Mint, while all collectors' sets, Uncirculated and proofs, have been produced by the Royal Mint (Llantrisant, Wales).

From the first it was apparent that different obverses were being used in Canada (Ottawa, Winnipeg) from those in Wales. Not only were there clear differences in numeral style, but the Machin effigy of the Queen show small but pronounced variations.

The easiest way to tell a Canadian-struck coin of 1980-83 for the 1¢ to 20¢ denominations is from the fold lines of the Queen's gown, which are strongly incuse. However, the 50¢ coins have different effigies... The best way to tell Canadian struck 50¢ pieces are by numeral style differences.

In a letter of August 10, 1983, a spokesman for the Royal Canadian Mint had this to say on the subject of the differences:

'The master dies for all the New Zealand coins were supplied by the New Zealand Treasury and the obverses have no relation to Canadian coins. If any modifications were done to the Machin portrait, it was done before we became suppliers.'

This point is most interesting in view of the whole new ball game that confronted the collector in 1984. A completely new version of the Machin effigy of Her Majesty was used by the R.C.M. for the circulating coinage, and, for the first time it appears to be consistent from 1¢ to 50¢.

The problem confronting collectors of New Zealand's coins is to obtain choice specimens of those produced by the Royal Canadian Mint. Nice pieces with intact lustre and minimal minting marks are going to command a premium over those from so-called collectors' sets. What collectors really want are specimen sets of those die-different R.C.M. circulating coins."

I wonder if Mints and die alterers are aware of how closely their products are being inspected; this applies also to the quality degradation of shipping containers and methods. International quality prestige is multi-faceted! Canadian collectors are well aware of the variations in George VI coinage due to wartime relaxation of quality control.

\* The dollar sign is used by three countries which do not have dollars - Portugal (escudo), Honduras (lempira) and Brazil (milreis). (See 85-41 re Mexico)

\* Chronogram Contest--1985. No guidelines have been stated for the contest; only the examples shown from actual coins listed on 85-40. In the examples shown there was no use of the negative case. For example IV for 4, IX for 9, XL for 40 etc., were not used. Thus MCM really should not be acceptable. All numerals are first arranged in descending order of magnitude, then consolidated upward, e.g., XXXXVVV = LV. Brevity might be a desirable feature; ingenuity, applicability to numismatics and general appeal might also be attractive. Here are more entries:

5. THE VERY EXCELLENCE OF SILVER MINTED COINS IS ABOVE EVERY OTHER ISSUE.
6. THIS COIN COLLECTING SITUATION VERY SELDOM VEXES EXPERTS.
7. EXAMINE COINS CAREFULLY & DEVELOP EXPERIENCE IN SAVING.
8. TESTS SELDOM, IF EVER, ACHIEVE EXACTNESS; BUT IT WILL HAPPEN WITH EXTRA CARE.
9. COMPETITIONS REQUIRE VERY GOOD VISUALIZATION; CONCENTRATION HELPS IF YOU WANT TO EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS EASILY.
10. I LIKE TO IMAGINE THAT REASONING BACKED BY INTUITION EXCELS OVER THE EXPRESSION OF LOGIC.
11. EVEN MEDAL COLLECTORS RELIVE THE VALOUR THEY VIEW IN EXHIBITS.
12. BREVITY, CLARITY AND EXPRESSIVENESS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ALL EXTRA GOOD COIN LEGENDS.
13. EXHIBITS EXPRESS ADDITIONAL DELIGHTFUL EXCELLENCE.
14. INCIDENTALLY, EXTRA WORTH RESULTS FROM INTRINSIC VALUE ABOVE LABOUR EXPENSE.
15. IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, BRITISH BREWERIES PRODUCED CASES OF "XXX" BEER, BUT NOT IN CANS, OF COURSE.
16. EXCELLENT LIVING WAS VINDICATED BY VERY DIVERGENT CAUSES.
17. EXTRAVAGANCE EXHAUSTS, MODERATION INVIGORATES & ABSTINENCE CERTAINLY CONFUSES.
18. RECOGNITION THAT WE EXIST AND HAVE WORTH TO OUR FELLOW MAN - NOT JUST TO OURSELVES ALONE - IS EXCEPTIONAL.
19. SOCRATES'S WIFE, XANTHIPPE, IS A SCOLD & A VERY QUARRELSOME SHREW; BUT SHE LOVES HIS EXTRA COINS.
20. TINCTURE OF IODINE CAN BE APPLIED TO DISINFECT EXTRANEOUS ABRASIONS, EXCEPT IN SENSITIVE AREAS.
21. I MUST FIX IT, CONCENTRATE IT, INVIGORATE IT, EXAGGERATE IT, BUT - A BIG BUT - CONCLUDE IT.
22. MEDICAL CLINICS EXPOSE AVERAGE LIVING EXTRAS.
23. EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES CAN COVER EXCELLENT INTELLECTS WITH CONCERN.
24. I KNOW THAT CHRONOGRAM CREATION CAN DEVELOP INTO A VERY EXHAUSTIVE CRAVING.
25. LISTEN ! WHAT HAVE CHRONOGRAMS TO DO WITH COLLECTING ? STOP EXPOSING US TO VEXATIOUS NONSENSE.
26. MORE EXTRA MONEY CAN FLUX YOUR TAX VERY HIGH. (Ed: Totals - 2186)
27. VERY MUCH XXX BLANKS YOUR MIND. (Ed: Totals - 2686)

As stated earlier, the contest will be held open for another month so that all who wish, may have an opportunity to submit their efforts. Give it a try. It can be fun. Once you have tried, you will understand what the early coin and medal designers were faced with, and why the vogue continued so long. It would be good to see more French, and some Latin ones - also Spanish, Italian, etc.

- \* A beerkeg has the form of a powderkeg, but explodes only into suds - Anon.
- \* During the Second War, at the Ascot horse racetrack of Windsor in England, there was a tall black tipster dressed in plumed African garb, who would sell his winning selections to the gullible betting public. His dancing image, with elephant tail whisk, was brought to mind by the recorded recommendations of a financial analyst, in the Montreal Gazette of July 2. This analyst suggests that investors buy U.S. \$2,500 worth of gold "survival coins" for each family member. He also recommended that investors prepare to buy silver and copper, since demands for both of these metals is decreasing supplies.

I am naturally suspicious of such prognostics, after having as a fellow commuting neighbour the former metal editor of Toronto's popular "Northern Miner". I recall, from our many trips together down and up the Don Valley Parkway, information about the unpredictable dumping on the world's markets of gold by the U.S.S.R., and of silver by Mainland China, which upsets normal price trends. I am also aware of the telephone industry's trend to convert to fibre optics cables which use light, rather than electrical transmission, thereby eventually freeing up untold masses of copper. Caveat Emptor.

- \* A Canadian Press report of June 21 stated that a bill to create the first U.S. fine silver dollar since the 1890's (Ed; Actually 1935 in 0.900 fine - N&C 85-33) and to sell it for at least U.S. \$6 was passed by the Senate on June 21. The rider was attached to a bill to mint special gold and silver coins for refurbishing the Statue of Liberty. Senate Energy Committee Chairman James McClure said that the coin would contain one troy ounce of 0.999 fine silver.
- \* Flash item from the recent C.N.A. Convention in Regina ... Ruth McQuade has been given recognition for her many contributions to numismatics, both in her researched and published articles, and in her acceptance of the responsibility for the leadership and administration of numismatic organizations, by being presented with the Douglas Ferguson Award. This is a brief preliminary report to offer the C.O.C.C.'s congratulations to Ruth for her well-merited honour.
- \* Although I checked the C.O.C.C. records before spelling Miles Allan's name (this is the correct version), I was told that I had erred. Please accept my apologies, Miles. Secretary, Treasurer & Editor please note.

- \* The dies for the 25-Mils coin of Israel were made by Moshe Monro, and some of the coins were struck in August 1948 by Alfred Salzman in a Jerusalem machine shop owned by Derech Beit Lachman. The rest were later struck at Tel Aviv. Because of the poor quality, the coins were almost not issued. Their release was delayed until 6 April 1949, along with the 1949 25-Mils coins; a total of 693,000. These were the first coins of Israel struck after Independence. In the same year 1949 the currency system was changed to 100 Prutot = 1 Lira. The new reduced size 25-Prutot cupro-nickel coin replaced the larger 25-Mils aluminum coin, but it retained the same basic grape cluster design. Both are shown at right.

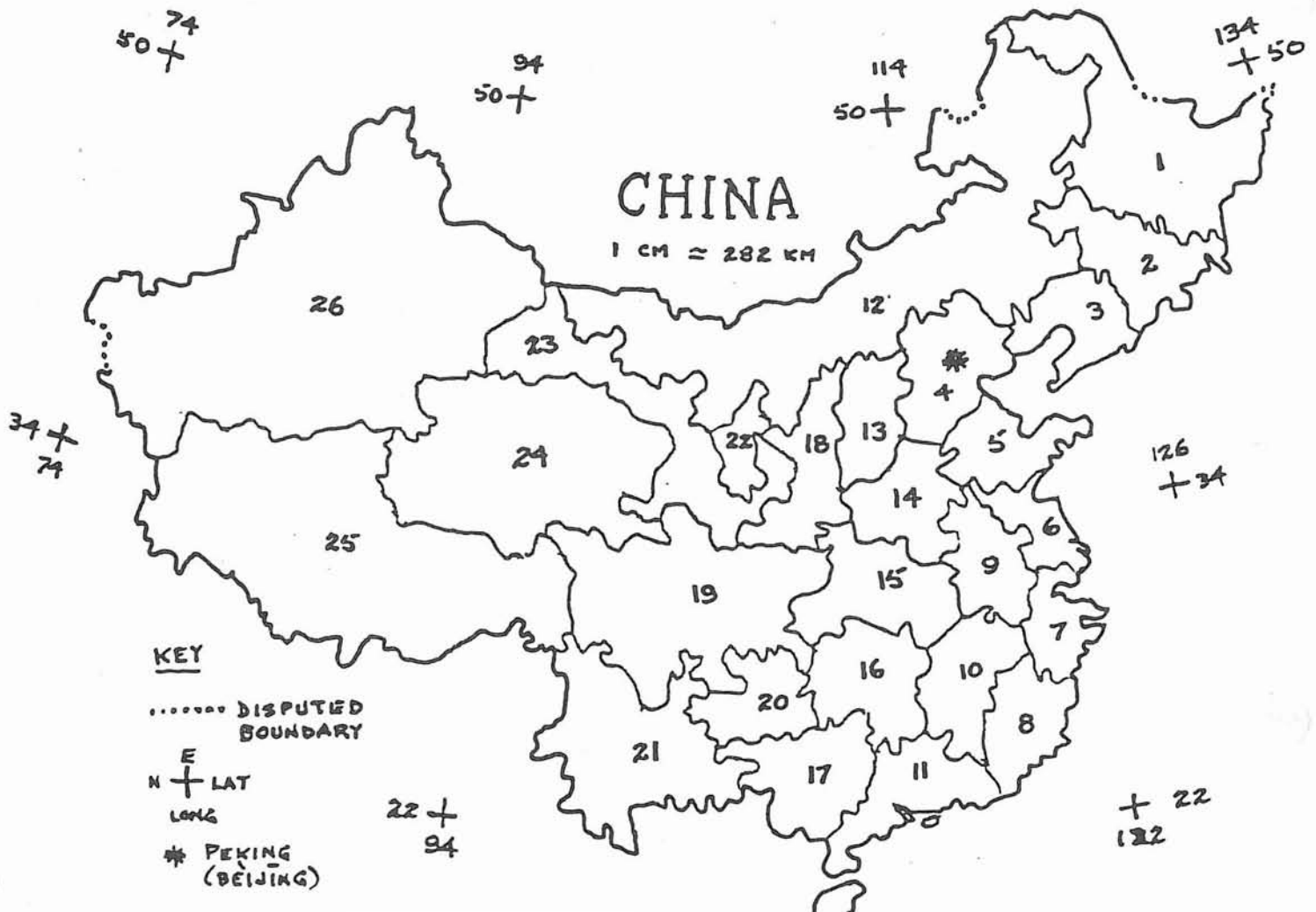


- \* Can anyone vouch for the effectiveness of the following process described in "The Teach Yourself Guide to Numismatics" by C.C. Chamberlain?:  
 "Every coin collector knows the exasperating experience of nearly being able to decipher a worn inscription, but not quite. The inscription can be made temporarily more legible if the coin is placed on a red-hot poker. The words appear in a greenish tinge, which fades away as the heat passes off."

In 1952 a Chinese research committee was formed to consider all aspects of their written language. After some experiments it decided upon PĪNYĪN as the official system of romanization of the Chinese script. This was agreed to be the quickest of all systems to learn because it uses fewer letters per sound than any other system, and because it uses only one extraneous mark, the diaeresis, over the letter ū when it is to be pronounced like the French EU. Inside China, marks are not used for the four tones (upper even, rising, falling then rising, falling) of the Peking (Beijing) Mandarin dialect which was established as the national spoken language. However, for foreign students these are as essential as the short vowel diacritical marks of Arabic.

Although PĪNYĪN was designed for native users, so as to have one common base language, it is also of value as a pronunciation guide for Westerners because, in general it parallels western European equivalents. There are certain exceptions, though, viz: Q is used for the palatal CH; X for palatal HS; ZH for the retroflex J; and C for the fricative TS.

Most social changes are upsetting, in the short term view, but are usually for the long term good. One of the upsetting areas is for numismatists, because most past research on Chinese coins was done and published before the present regime introduced these changes. Almost all geographical names which have become established and familiar from the European colonialist days, have been changed. This paper is intended to help collectors to recognize the new names of the geographical divisions. An outline map has been provided below for reference to locations listed on the next page.



A uniform system of simplified Chinese script characters has also been adopted, with its aim to reduce the number of strokes required to write (draw?) them, so as to reduce both learning and writing time. Additional changes to this system are continuing to be made. Simplified characters are shown below in parentheses after the old ones. A rudimentary translation of the area names is included, to indicate their origins.

	<u>FORMER</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>CHINESE #</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>
1	Heilungkiang	Heilóngjiāng	黑龍(龙)江	Black dragon river
2	Kirin	Jílín	吉林	Lucky forest
3	Liaoning	Liáoníng	遼(辽)寧(宁)	Distant peace
4	Hopeh	Hébei	河北	River of the north
5	Shantung	Shāndōng	山東(东)	Mountains of the east
6	Kiangsu	Jiāngsū	江蘇(苏)	River reviving
7	Chekiang	Zhèjiāng	浙江	Reducing river
8	Fukien	Fújiān	福建	Good fortune established
9	Anhwei	Ānhuī	安徽	Peaceful honour
10	Kiangsi	Jiāngxī	江西	River of the west
11	Kwangtung	Guāngdōng	廣(广)東(东)	Extensive east
12	Inner Mongolia	Nei Mónggǔ	內蒙古	Inner concealed ancients
13	Shansi	Shānxī	山西	Mountains of the west
14	Honan	Hénán	河南	River of the south
15	Hupei	Húbèi	湖北	Lakes of the north
16	Hunan	Húnán	湖南	Lakes of the south
17	Kwangsi	Guāngxī	廣(广)西	Extensive west
18	Shensi	Shāanxī	陝(陕)西	Mtn. passes of the west
19	Szechuan	Sīchuan	四川	Four streams
20	Kweichow	Guìzhōu	貴(贵)州	Honourable region
21	Yunnan	Yúnnán	雲(云)南	Clouds of the south
22	Ningsia	Níngxīa	寧(宁)夏	Peaceful summer
23	Kansu	Gānsù	甘肅(肃)	Pleasantly respectful
24	Tsinghai	Qīnghai	青海	Blue marshes
25	Tibet	Xīzàng	西藏	West hidden
26	Sinkiang	Xīnjiāng	新疆	New frontier

When Britain's 99-year lease on Hong Kong (plus Kowloon and the New Territories) expires in 1997, and this coastal trading centre is restored to China (possibly earlier), its name, no doubt, will be changed to Xiānggāng (Fragrant lagoon). Numismatists will probably lose another interesting series of coins, as the mainland coinage is adopted there.

\* Refer to the City of Ottawa Coin Club bulletin 85-42, 85-43 for exact information.

# Modern simplified characters are shown in parentheses following the old ones.

Although the intent of this paper was not to teach Chinese, perhaps the related sounds of the Pinyin romanization might be of interest. A list is provided below which gives an approximate pronunciation of the letters and some of the letter combinations. It is only a fair substitution for the tape recordings supporting educational courses in Chinese. It shows typical words with the equivalent sound underlined.

A	<u>f</u> ar, <u>b</u> ar	N	<u>n</u> o, <u>o</u> wn
B	<u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> un	NG	<u>s</u> ing, <u>t</u> hing
C	<u>k</u> its, <u>w</u> hitsu <u>n</u> (strong)	O	<u>l</u> aw, <u>w</u> all
D	<u>d</u> esk, <u>d</u> id	P	<u>p</u> ar, <u>c</u> pen (strong)
E	<u>h</u> er, <u>w</u> ere	Q	<u>c</u> heek, <u>c</u> hisel (long)
EI	<u>d</u> ay, <u>h</u> ay	R	<u>b</u> arracks, <u>p</u> arro <u>t</u> (hard) *
F	<u>f</u> oot, <u>f</u> ive	S	<u>s</u> ister, <u>s</u> ix
G	<u>b</u> ig, <u>e</u> gg	SH	<u>s</u> hip, <u>s</u> hore
H	<u>h</u> er, <u>h</u> im (strong)	T	<u>t</u> op, <u>t</u> une (strong)
I	<u>e</u> at, <u>t</u> ee <u>th</u> ( <u>s</u> ir, after letters: c, ch, r, s, sh, z, zh)	U	<u>t</u> oo, <u>m</u> oor
IE	<u>y</u> es, <u>p</u> i <u>e</u> ta	Ü	adieu, jeu (French)
J	<u>j</u> ee <u>p</u> , <u>m</u> aj <u>o</u> r	V	<u>v</u> ery, <u>w</u> ave (foreign words)
K	<u>k</u> ind, <u>k</u> iss (strong)	W	<u>w</u> ant, <u>w</u> ish
L	<u>l</u> and, <u>t</u> all	X	ra <u>j</u> ah <u>s</u> , amah <u>s</u> (HS, apposite to SH)
M	<u>m</u> e, <u>t</u> hem	Y	(semi-vowel of I)
		Z	<u>z</u> ero, <u>l</u> az <u>y</u>
		ZH	azu <u>r</u> e, se <u>i</u> z <u>u</u> re (strong)

\* The hard-bitten Peking -ER suffix is characteristic, but difficult to show.

The two changes reported in this paper deal only with the recording of language, and not necessarily with the communication of ideas, or the changes in meaning. Some languages adopt a new foreign word into their script system phonetically. Chinese generally creates multiple character words from those existing, to create new words. This aspect of change to the Chinese language, although very interesting, is not covered here.

#### Some references:

A Concise English-Chinese Dictionary (1981) by the Joint Publishing Co., (Hong Kong Branch); uses simplified Chinese characters.

Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary (1931) 11th printing - 1969, by the Harvard University Press; mainly old characters, with tonal numbers.

Elementary Chinese Parts I & II, printed in mainland China for foreign students of Chinese. (1974 version): uses pinyin, tonal marks & simple script.

About Chinese, by Richard Newnham (1971) reprinted 1980; a Penguin book; a delightful little book for anyone who is the least curious.

National Geographic Journal Vol.158 No. 1, July 1980; has a large insert map with location names in Pinyin. The line drawing was reduced from this.

The Far East, by Joe Cribb; Chapter XX of "Coins" edited by M.J. Price (1980).



宋  
恩  
森

一九八四年七月九日

It is most difficult not to be critical of the R.C. Mint administration, even after a press conference by the Master, James Corkery, and his right-hand man, Dennis Cudahy, on June 14th. In it they attempted to justify their plan and actions in embarking on drastic renovations which involved the demolition and rebuilding of a large portion of the buildings and facade on Sussex Drive in Ottawa - in which they were tenants only, and without proper authority!

If it had not been for the alertness of the press, the penetrating journalism of the C.B.C., the irateness of the property custodians, and some vocal public eyewitnesses, Mint officials might have blithely continued unhindered.

As it turned out, the media outcry caused a halt of the improper actions, an immediate consultation with the required controlling bodies, and a quick revision to the plans (as far as was possible, considering the damage already caused) so as to meet the requirements of the building custodians.

Facetiously admitting lack of 20-20 hindsight before proceeding, the officials attempted to justify and defend the reasonableness of "going the City route" to excuse their blunder; that is their application for Municipal rather than Federal approval, which incidentally they did not completely receive before proceeding. In retrospect they gave no indication that alternative action would have been more appropriate, when asked by a press representative, "If you had it to do over again, would you have acted differently?" Their only stated regrets were that they had not done enough Public Relations work in advance.

That the decisions were made and actions taken, presumably with the approval of their Board of Directors, by officials who are professional engineers, without proper approval by those who are responsible for the custody and protection of national heritage property, appears on the surface to have been incredibly naive or downright stupid. The underlying reasons can only be assumed to have been a deliberate political power confrontation, an impatience with bureaucratic delay, or an attitude which is seemingly prevalent among Crown Corporation executives that they are above and beyond either public or political control.

Of their own statement, they consider themselves to be a business unto themselves, with profitability as their prime objective, and to whom normal company controls do not apply. They seem to have overlooked several key points, in setting their own operating boundaries, viz:

- (a) they have the privileged position of a monopoly, without the hindrance of competition, nor the restraint of regulation, thus ethics are essential;
- (b) they provide a national service, hence have national obligations;
- (c) they are vested with a public trust to not only function economically, but to serve a public need, and to behave responsibly towards public property;
- (d) they are a national body which requires public confidence, as well as the satisfaction of its Directors, to continue in their appointed offices; and,
- (e) their operations must meet national ecological standards to prevent pollution of the atmosphere, waters and environment. (Nothing was mentioned about this aspect, in the expansion of its refining facilities.)

If there is to be any future failure, then let it be on the side of greater control of the Mint operations, rather than the level of control that permits such independence of action. And, let not the title "Master" be construed in its broader sense!

The views expressed above are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, nor its other members.

"When the dragon whispers, the shouts of men are drowned." - Marcuse

Frank Fesco 1985 07 16

City of Ottawa Coin Club

---

**BOURSE**

---

**Second Sunday of each Month  
Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association Show**

Neapean Sportsplex, Nepean, Ontario; Hours, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, enquiries welcome!

**Last Sunday of Every Month except December****Central Ottawa Show**

Nadin-Davis Numismatics, Hotel Roxborough, Downtown at Metcalfe/Laurier Sts.; Admission, free; Hours, 10-4; Additional info, 1-613-744-4077; Contact, P.O. Box 95, Stn. A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1

**Sept. 14, 1985****St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show and Banquet**

St. Catharines Coin Club, United LAuto Workers Hall, 124 Bunting Rd., St. Catharines, Ont.; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, over 20; Additional info, free parking, displays, draws and auction; Contact, P.O. Box 1492, St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 7J9

**Sept. 15, 1985****Fall Quarterly Collectible Stamp and Coin**

Deer Park VFW; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Dealers, 40; Additional Info, Special Cachet 6th in Series "Honoring our Long Island Heritage"; Contact Address, P.O. Box 821, Valley Stream, N.Y. 11582, Ira Meltzer (516) 841-3678.

**Sept. 15, 1985****Fall Quarterly Collectibles**

Professional Coin and Stamp Dealers Association of Long Island, Deer Park VFW Hall; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, about 40; Additional info, special show, cover, cachet "Honouring Our Long Island Heritage"; Contact, Stan Roe, P.O. Box 354, Lynbrook, N.Y. 11563, (516) 667-7538

**September 22, 1985****Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition**

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refundable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto. M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

**Sept. 28, 1985****25th Anniversary Coin-A-Rama**

Oshawa and District Coin Club, Oshawa Centre; Admission, free; Hours, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Dealers, 20 tables; Contact, Bruce R. Watt, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ont. L1H 7L1, (416) 728-1136.

**Sept. 29, 1985****94th Annual Fall Lockport Coin and Stamp Show**

Lockport Coin and Stamp Club, Best Western - Lockport Inn, 515 South Transit St. (Rte. 78); Admission, Free; Additional Info, Door prizes, exhibits, post office; Contact, Norman Trimmer, 6452 Halter Rd., Newfare, NY 14108, (716) 778-9823.

**Oct. 11-13, 1985****TOREX**

Metro Toronto Convention Centre; Admission, \$1; Hours, Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 52; Additional Info, Educational Seminars, workshops on grading, photography, etc.; Contact Address, Ingrid K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide Street, Post Office, Toronto M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461.

**Oct. 11-13, 1985****Atlantic Provinces, Numismatic Association Fall Rally**

Halifax Coin Club, Holiday Inn - Halifax Centre; Admission, free; Hours, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 22; Additional Info: Souvenir medallion, door prizes, exhibits, educational forum banquet; Contact Address, Halifax Coin Club, Box 5024, Armdale P.O., Halifax, N.S. B3L 4M6.

**Oct. 18, 19, 20, 1985****94th Annual Coin and Stamp Show**

Greater Buffalo Coin Dealers Association, Buffalo Convention Centre; Contact, Dell Reitz, 2197 Broadway St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14212.

**Oct. 20, 1985****Tillsonburg Coin Show**

Tillsonburg Numismatic Society, Tillsonburg Community Centre; Admission, 25 cents; Hours, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 20 bourse tables; Additional Info, Hockey, baseball card dealers; Contact, Bill Baxter, 46 Queen St., Tillsonburg, Ont. N4G 3G9, (519) 842-5286.

**Oct. 27, 1985****Annual Coin & Stamp Show**

Cooper's Cave Coin Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, West Glens Falls, N.Y.; Admission, 50 cents; Hours, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Dealers, 22; Additional Info, 1/2 mile off Northway towards Glens Falls; Contact Address; Philip Mahoney, 2 Linden St. S., Glen Falls, NY 12801 (518) 709-5527

**SOME BASIC QUESTIONS:  
AND THE ANSWERS.**

**Why a Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

Essentially, they're an excellent way to create visitor awareness regarding the Canada's Capital area. Last year, many were kept as souvenirs, and we're hoping history will repeat itself in 1985.

**Who sponsors the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

The Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau and its membership initiated the trade dollar as an awareness program, to help promote the Canada's Capital area, while at the same time, generating a little extra income for CCVCB endeavours. Once again, we're hoping that history will repeat itself in 1985.

**Is The Canada's Capital Trade Dollar Legal Tender?**

Yes, it's worth \$1.00 for goods or services at participating outlets. The Canada's Capital Trade Dollar was deemed to be legal tender by proclamation of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. In addition, many other area municipalities, including Hull, have endorsed and declared the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar legal tender. The period extends from May 1, 1985 to October 31, 1985, for the entire Canada's Capital area.

**Is There Anything Special,  
We Should Know About?**

Yes. The Bonus Bucks. There are only ten and they have a special touch, a different look. But, the real difference is, they're worth \$100.00, and can be redeemed at the Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau offices, 222 Queen St., 7th floor, Ottawa. The Bonus Bucks will be distributed and sold in the same manner as all the other Canada's Capital Trade Dollars, for \$1.00. It'll be up to you to find the difference. We'll be announcing the difference at 5 p.m., November 29, 1985.

**Are There Collector's Editions of  
the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

There is a Commemorative Series, featuring an uncirculated 1984 and 1985 coin, packaged in an attractive case, suitable for collectors. But, also, they make attractive gifts and can be obtained from participating outlets or directly from the Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau.

**THE CANADA'S CAPITAL TRADE DOLLARS  
ARE AVAILABLE AT MOST FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS, LARGER RETAIL  
CENTRES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**

**Canada's Capital Trade Dollar**



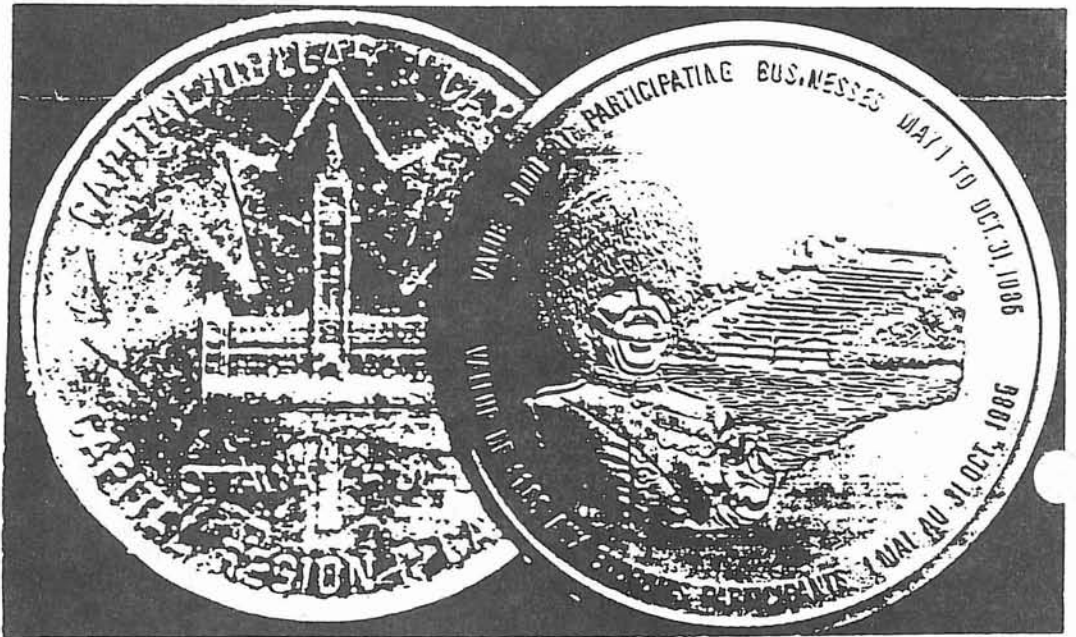
Technical  
Specifications

Material: High  
grade, pure nickel

Diameter: 33 mm

Weight: 12½g

Production:  
Royal Canadian  
Mint



The design of the 1985 Canada's Capital Trade Dollar continues with the tradition of highlighting a feature and a point of interest with national significance.

This year, in conjunction with the centenary celebrations of Parks Canada, the seven-steps view of the Rideau Canal locks has been selected, to compliment the Guardsman of the Governor-General's Foot Guard.

THE CANADA'S CAPITAL TRADE DOLLAR IS A COMMUNITY INITIATIVE,  
SPONSORED BY CANADA'S CAPITAL VISITORS AND CONVENTION BUREAU,  
7th FLOOR, 222 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA  
Telephone 613-237-5150

Capital Dollar de la CapitaleSales Policy - Individual and Bulk Mail Order Sales/  
Politique de vente - Par la poste, individuelle ou en quantité

	1985*	1984*
1-9 pieces/pièces	\$1.85 each/chacune	\$2.25 each/chacune
10-50 pieces/pièces	\$1.65 each/chacune	\$2.05 each/chacune
51-150 pieces/pièces	\$1.50 each/chacune	\$1.90 each/chacune
151 or more pieces/ et plus pièces	\$1.25 each/chacune	\$1.65 each/chacune

Commemorative Sets (1984 and 1985 coins in a special holder) - \$4.50 each postpaid./Série commémorative (pièces 1984 et 1985 offertes dans un étui spécial) - \$4.50 chacun franc de poste.

\*All prices Postpaid. Orders shipped at your risk. If you wish registered mail, please add \$2.00 to your order. Ontario residents, please add 7% sales tax. Prices shown in Canadian Funds. Payments in other currencies must include \$1.00 bank service charge.

\*Le prix comprend les frais de poste. Les commandes sont expédiées à vos risques. Pour envois recommandés, veuillez ajouter \$2.00 à votre commande. Résidents de l'Ontario, veuillez inclure taxe de vente de 7%.

Please make payments payable to Bonavita Ltd. and send to:/Les frais sont payable à Bonavita Ltd. et doivent être remis à:

Canada's Capital Visitors and  
Convention Bureau  
7th Floor  
222 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5V9

l'Office du tourisme et des  
congrès de la Capitale du Canada  
7e étage  
222, rue Queen  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5V9

Never look back — there's too much tendency to go the way you're looking.

Your worst enemies are not those who disagree with you — they're the ones who pretend to agree with you.

By the time a lot of young people begin thinking seriously of a college education, they're graduates.

Do you ever get the feeling that the only reason we have elections is to find out if the polls were right?

A lot of people who buy on time don't pay that way.

When all the world seems to doubt you, press on — for all the world has not been born yet.

Woman to husband: "We would make a great couple except for you."

Exercise is good for you. So is laughing — and you don't have to ask the doctor before you start.

The nice thing about the secret ballot is that you can always claim you didn't vote for the guy.

Sign in church: "You Can't Take It With You, But You Can Send It On Ahead."

A 16-year-old filling out a job application came to the little box labeled "age." She paused for just a moment, filled it in quickly and went on to the next question. Her answer: "Atomic."

Success is often just a matter of not using the excuses available to you.

The only thing that saves us from the bureaucracy is its inefficiency.

It's easier to find the ideal solution to a problem that's not too close at hand.

# THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



**FREE DOOR PRIZES**

23rd Annual

# COIN SHOW

**Sunday, October 27, '85**

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**Kiwanis Community Centre**

Lakeside Drive, Stratford



- DEALERS
- DISPLAYS
- LUNCH COUNTER

**ADMISSION  
FREE**

For Information  
Write Box 262 — Stratford N5A 6T1  
or See Any Coin Club Member



Oshawa & District Coin Club  
Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

**FREE COIN SHOW**

**SEPTEMBER**

**28, 1985**

**EATON'S**

*Centre  
Court*

OSHAWA  CENTRE

Oshawa, Ontario

1960



1985

BOX 212, OSHAWA, ONTARIO L1H 7L1

(416-728-1136)





# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

## 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

ROY HOLLINGSHEAD

### First Vice-President

KEN WILMGT

### 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. Kosztaluk
- 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

### EAD 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, L1G 3P3

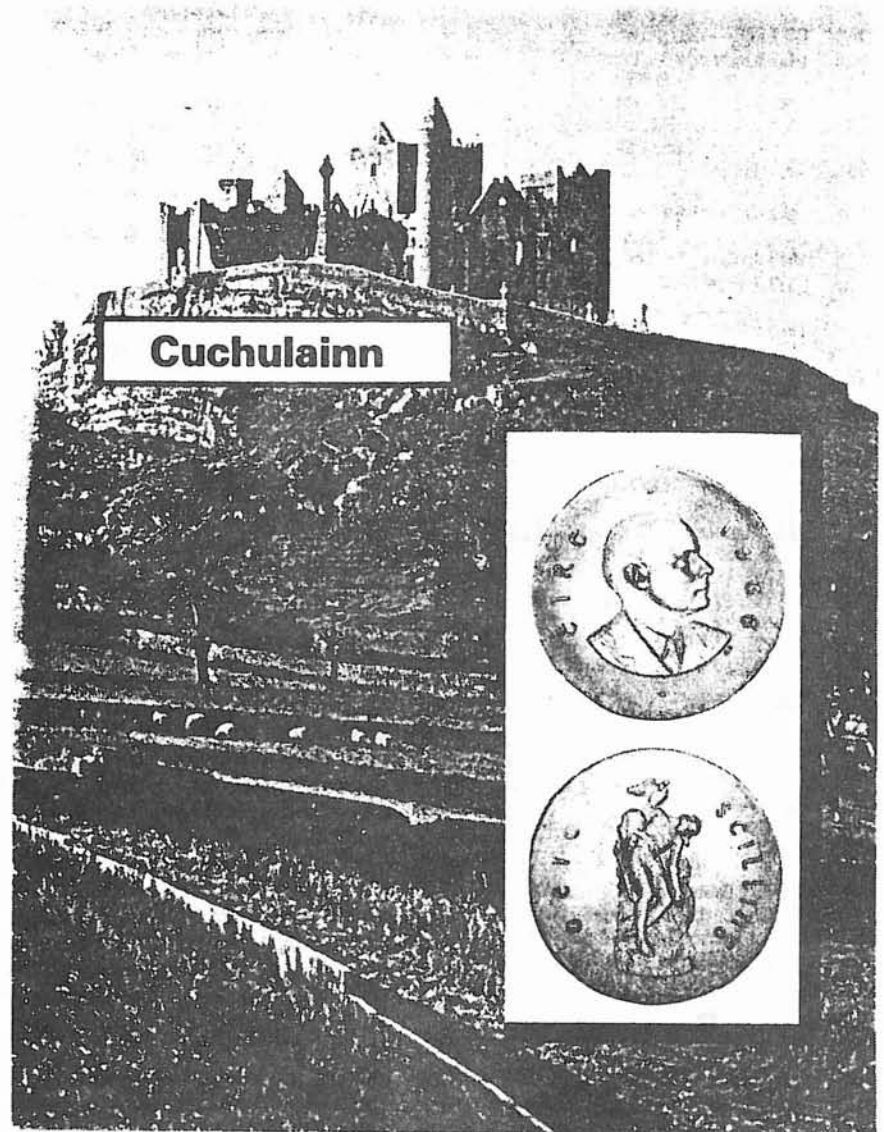
### Librarian

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

VOLUME 24

OCTOBER 1985

PAGE 241



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.



# Cuchulainn

(pronounced Coo-hoo-lin)



## Ireland's first, mightiest hero

By John Semeniuk

Through novels, movies, magazines, and even comic books, such ancient Greek, Roman and Scandinavian heroes/gods as Zeus, Neptune, Hercules, Thor, Achilles, and Odin have been characterized and caricatured, and are familiar enough to most people. Less well known, though equally colorful, are such mythological personages as Ler, Manannan, Goibniu, Morrighu, Bodb, Lugh, and Ogma, heroes and gods from the wondrous, magical Gaelic/Irish world of Celtic mythology and lore. It is an enchanted world of marvelous adventures, valiant heroes, beautiful maidens, monstrous prodigies, magical cauldrons, mysterious castles — in short, a world where a modern fictional character such as Conan the Barbarian would feel perfectly at home.

Of the various mythological Gaelic heroes, few were the equal of Cuchulainn (anglicized pronunciation: "Cuhoolin"). He has been compared to Achilles and to Hercules, and an apt, pithy description of this ancient, legendary Irish hero might be the enigmatic reference in Genesis 6:4 to "mighty men which were of old, men of renown."

The reverse side of Ireland's 1966 10-

shilling commemorative coin (Y-17) carries a likeness, taken from a statue, of Cuchulainn at his moment of death, a crow perched upon his shoulder. How the mighty hero of Irish lore came to this pitiable end is the story this story will tell.

The coin was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Easter Rising of 1916, an unsuccessful uprising against British rule which nonetheless helped pave the way towards eventual Irish independence. The coin bears an appropriate edge inscription which reads, in Gaelic: "Eiri Amac Na Casca 1916" (The Easter Rising 1916).

The front side of the .833-fine silver coin (which was issued in proof and uncirculated versions) bears a right-facing bust of Irish hero Padraig (Patrick) H. Pearse, the country's Gaelic name ("Eire"), and the date. The reverse shows the statue of Cuchulainn. According to *Coins and Tokens of Ireland*, the original statue, the work of Oliver Sheppard, stands in the Dublin Post Office. Also on the reverse side is the denomination in Gaelic.

The coin proved unpopular with the public, and more than half of the coins were recalled and melted down.

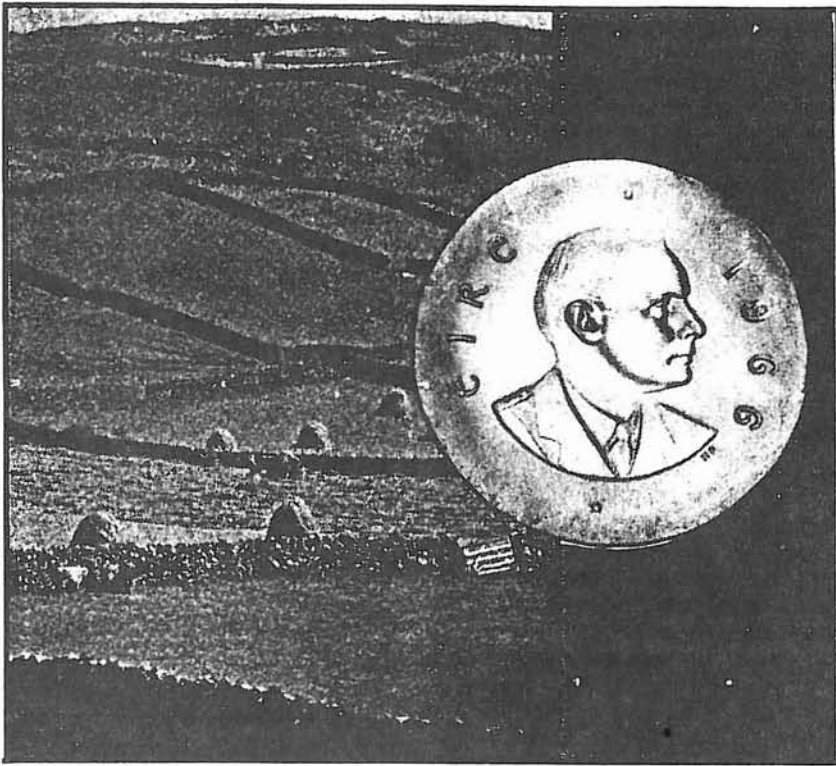
The story of Cuchulainn belongs to the second cycle of Gaelic mythology, that revolving around the heroes of

Ulster.

The historical Ireland of these tales was a pastoral society stratified into a number of classes: a warrior aristocracy, the "learned" class (which consisted of druids, bards, jurists, and skilled craftsmen), the various freemen who comprised the bulk of society, and a slave underclass.

This social division was reflected in the tales, which inevitably revolved around the various heroic exploits of the warrior class. Feasting, boasting and combat — for personal glory perhaps even more than for territorial conquest — were important elements in the lives of these warrior aristocrats. Severed heads, which constitute a common motif/theme of Celtic art and literature, were the gruesome trophies of their warfare. With grim, pointed levity, these severed heads were euphemistically known as "Macha's acorn crop," after Macha, a Gaelic goddess of battle.

The tales of the Ulster cycle are set in a prehistoric (pre-literate) period called the "Coiced" (Fifth Part), when Ireland was divided into four, possibly five, chief kingdoms. The people were collectively known as Erainn. Though the contemporary names of the political divisions are lost in history, they corre-



**For a coin that featured one of Ireland's most revered modern heroes (Padraig Pearse, left) and one of its oldest, the 10-shilling commemorative was remarkably unpopular.**

sponded to the areas of Ulster in the north, Connaught in the west, Munster in the south, and Leinster in the east. A separate Kingdom (Meath), with the capital at Tara, may have existed in the middle.

St. Patrick introduced writing to Ireland in the fifth century, but by the time of the earliest written historical records, the Coiced belonged to an era already long extinct.

Until they were set down in writing, the old myths and tales were passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth. The oral tradition was especially highly developed in ancient Ireland, and the various tales comprised a corpus of "living memories" of the past, embellished and overlaid with supernatural elements.

The bards and poets charged with the important task of transmitting these stories in pre-literate Ireland were known as "filid." Their influence as conveyors of tradition lasted until at least the seventh century, when the tales started to be written down.

Like a number of other heroes of ancient Indo-European lore and mythology, Cuchulainn had the distinction of being descended from the gods, semi-divine.

More than mere mortal, yet not quite a god himself, Cuchulainn was the grandson, on his mother's side, of the Dagda, a sort of father-figure type of deity and the nearest to a universal god that the ancient Irish had.

Cuchulainn's father was Lugh of the Long Hand, the Gaelic sun god and

master of all arts. Appropriately enough, many of Cuchulainn's attributes appear to have a solar symbolism.

Just as King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table gathered around Camelot, Cuchulainn and his fellow heroes of the Ulster cycle of Gaelic tales were centered around Emain Macha (now Navan Fort), located about two miles from the present city of Armagh in County Ulster. Lording over the heroes at the seat of power was King Conchobar MacNessa of the House of the Red Branch.

Conchobar gathered around him a galaxy of luminaries the likes of which Ireland had never seen before or since. Proudly these Ultonian heroes called themselves "Champions of the Red Branch." Each man was a formidable hero in his own right, but all paled in significance before the awesome, august splendor and magnificence of Cuchulainn.

The boy's preternatural qualities manifested themselves early. Originally named Setanta, he acquired his heroic name of Cuchulainn ("Culann's hound") after he slew with his bare hands the fiercest hound in all Ulster.

This beast belonged to Culann, Ulster's chief smith, and to placate the man's anger and grief at the loss of his faithful, favorite dog, the young hero vowed to train another hound, equally as good, for the smith. Until that day, the boy pledged to guard the smith's home as though he were a dog himself — hence, Culann's hound.

Not content with mere child's play, Cuchulainn took up arms at seven and,

true to the warrior spirit of his surroundings, fought the enemies of Ulster. That same evening he came back with the heads of three enemy champions.

This remarkable feat of heroism set the hearts of all the women in Ulster aflutter with admiration and desire, so much so that the Ultonian warriors grew as green with jealousy as the verdant countryside of the Emerald Isle, and demanded that a mate be found for the redoubtable youngster — posthaste.

Now, most seven-year-old boys are scarcely aware of, let alone romantically attracted to, sweet young lasses; but Cuchulainn, remember, was more than mere mortal.

He knew exactly who made his brave little heart beat quicker, and that was the beautiful Emer, daughter of Forgall the Wily.

In all of enchanted Eire, no other colleen was the equal of fair Emer. She excelled above all others in the "six gifts:" beauty, voice, sweet speech, needlework, wisdom, and, not the least, chastity.

Cuchulainn set out to conquer the girl's heart but, alas, the maiden laughed him off for his youthfulness and his inexperience as a warrior. Then and there the spirited tyke swore that he would make his name renowned wherever heroes were spoken of. Emer, in turn, promised that if he succeeded in spiriting her away from her bellicose kin, she would indeed marry him.

Not without good reason had Emer's father earned the appellation Wily. When he learned of his daughter's pledge, he was determined to put an end to the fanciful dreams of the two. His scheme was to trick the boy into going off to the war school of Scathach the Amazon, in far-off Scythia, east of Alba, ostensibly to learn the martial skills which would render him invincible before any and all foes.

(CUCHULAINN, Next Page)

## CUCHULAINN

(From Page 243)

Forgall figured the boy would never survive the journey, for though the way to Scythia was danger-fraught enough, the way back was more menacing still.

His artifice worked. Cuchulainn set out for mysterious Scythia. His journey took him across the Plain of Ill-Luck, through the Perilous Glens and over the foreboding Bridge of the Cliff, but he finally reached his destination. Once there, he quickly took matters into his own adolescent hands, forcing Scathach to teach him all the martial skills she possessed (the obvious contradiction appears to have gone unnoticed). Despite the fact that he beheaded one of her sons, she taught Cuchulainn her "three feats," secrets she had never revealed to anyone. Cuchulainn remained with Scathach for one year. After that he went to the castle of Scathach's rival Aoife, the most famous female warrior in the world. Cuchulainn stayed with Aoife for two years, during which time she bore him a son; quick work for a mere lad.

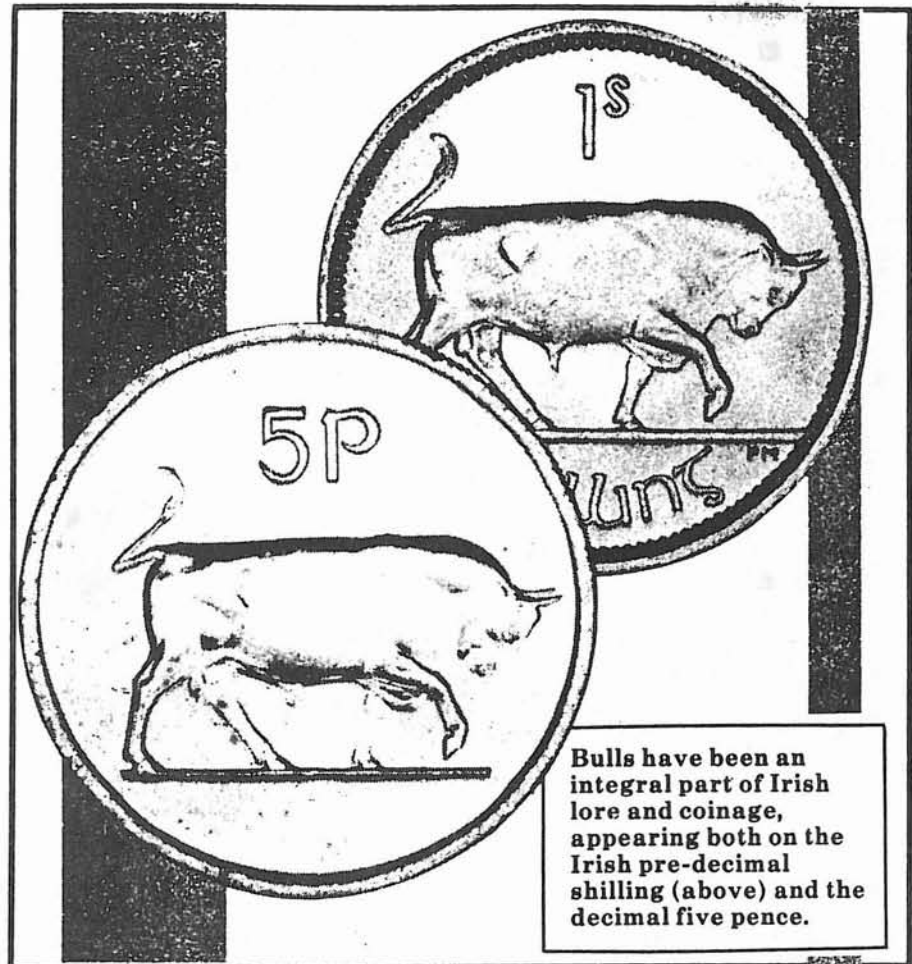
His education completed, his deadly martial skills honed to perfection, Cuchulainn returned to Ireland, determined to claim the beautiful Emer.

After wreaking havoc at the palace of Forgall the Wily, who lost his wily life in the fracas, Cuchulainn snatched Emer and whisked her away in his chariot to Emain Macha. There the two young lovers were wed, and became preeminent among the glitterati of the epic court.

Of the various tales about Cuchulainn, none can match the *Tain Bo Cualgne* (translated variously as the "Raiding of the Cattle of Cooley," "The Cattle-raid of Cooley," and "Cooley's Cattle Raid"). The story revolves around the attempt by Queen Medb of Connaught to gain possession of the Brown Bull of Cualgne.

The earliest written version of this epic tale, in which Cuchulainn performed his greatest feats of strength and heroism, is found in the so-called "Book of the Dun Cow" (in Gaelic, "Lebor nah-Uidre"), which dates from the beginning-of the 12th century. The oral tradition, however, reaches back centuries earlier. Because of its Homeric qualities, the *Tain* has been called the Irish *Iliad*, and has been characterized as Ireland's national epic. It supposedly gives an invaluable glimpse into Celtic life during the Iron Age.

Both Queen Medb and the *Tain Bo Cualgne* have been the subjects of frequent Irish numismatic commemoration. A portrait of Medb, with an eerie, distant look in her eyes and frizzed,



Bulls have been an integral part of Irish lore and coinage, appearing both on the Irish pre-decimal shilling (above) and the decimal five pence.

somewhat unkempt hair, appears on the front of the current one-punt (pound) note of Ireland. The light-green portrait appears against a background of script from a manuscript of the *Tain Bo Cualgne*. The reverse side of the note also reproduces an excerpt from the great Irish epic.

The Brown Bull of Cualgne was one of two bulls of supernatural pedigree. They were descended from two fairy swineherds who were ever quarrelling, fighting and, so as to better conduct their ongoing feud, transforming themselves into different animals — ravens, sea-beasts and finally eels. In their last form, they entered separate bodies of water, from which they were eventually swallowed by two cows, one belonging to a certain Daire of Cualgne (in Ulster), the other to Queen Medb. From these two cows were born the two enchanted bulls: the Brown Bull of Ulster and the White-horned Bull of Connaught.

Everything would have been hunky-dory if the Queen's bull, male chauvenist that he was, hadn't deemed it below his dignity to belong to a female. Indignantly, he took his proud hooves for a walk and transferred himself to the herd belonging to Queen Medb's husband, Ailill, king of Connaught.


Proud woman that she was, Medb was not about to accept a position of affluence inferior to that of her husband. She

thus sent heralds laden with gifts and compliments to Daire, asking that he lend her his Brown Bull for one year. An understandable enough fellow, Daire was prepared to grant the queen's request. However, he learned that one of Medb's messengers, his tongue loosened by spirits (liquid-type), was overheard boasting that the queen had been prepared to use force if Daire hadn't agreed to give the bull up.

Daire recanted. The threat got his Irish up, and he swore he'd never, ever, under any circumstance, let the queen have his magnificent bull.

Medb, needless to say, was enraged by Daire's decision, and she vowed to force the issue — take the bull by the horns, in a manner of speaking. Mustering all the armies and heroes of the rest of Ireland, Medb prepared to march against Ulster.

Medb's decision was far from rash. She timed the campaign to coincide with that period of the year when all the heroes of Ulster lay incapacitated by a mysterious magical spell, a *cess*, brought about by a curse laid upon them long before by a goddess who had been offended by one of King Conchobar's ancestors. The queen was looking forward to an easy victory. Little did she know, however, that Cuchulainn was immune to the effects of the magical weakness.




**ADVANCED  
DUNGEONS & DRAGONS™**

**SPECIAL REFERENCE  
DEITIES & DEMIGODS  
CYCLOPEDIA**

by James M. Ward with R. Edwards  
Edited by Lawrence Sanders

© 1985 - TSR Co.  
POB 756, Lake Geneva, IL  
All rights reserved.  
Illustrations by Jeff Dee, Ervnoth, Paul Jaquays, David S. LaForce, Jeff Lambert. Cover Painting by [unreadable]




**CU CHULAINN(hero)**

ARMOR CLASS: -1  
MOVE: 15"  
HIT POINTS: 150  
NO. OF ATTACKS: 2  
DAMAGE/ATTACK: 4-10 (+8)  
SPECIAL ATTACKS: Nil  
SPECIAL DEFENSES: See below  
MAGIC RESISTANCE: 20%

SIZE: M (6'4")  
ALIGNMENT: Neutral good  
CLERIC/DRUID: Nil  
FIGHTER: 18th level ranger  
MAGIC-USER/ILLUSIONIST: 12th level illusionist  
THIEF/ASSASSIN: Nil  
MONK/BARD: 8th level bard  
PSIONIC ABILITY: Nil  
Attack/Defense Modes: Nil  
S: 20 (+3, +8) I: 17 W: 16 D: 19 C: 18 CH: 17

Cu Chulainn in battle always uses his spear called Gae Belg, made from the bones of a sea dragon. The spear is a 4-d weapon, and when holding it he cannot be surprised. None but Cu Chulainn can wield Gae Belg. It does 4-10 points of damage. In battle, he shines with a brilliance that makes it impossible for his mortal enemies to look directly at him (-4 on their chances to hit).

The hero exists to fight giants and right wrongs all over the countryside. He often appears when all hope is lost.



Time has done some strange things to Cuchulainn and his nemesis, Queen Medb. The queen, tangled and distracted, graces Ireland's one-punt (pound) note, while Cuchulainn turns up as a superpowered heavyweight hero in the fantasy role-playing game Dungeons and Dragons.

It thus fell upon the young Cuchulainn, a strapping youth of 17, to single-handedly defend Ulster against Medb's entire invading army.

A great series of single combats resulted in which the heroes of Medb squared off against Cuchulainn. One by one they fell before the young warrior from Ulster.

Nonetheless, while Cuchulainn was preoccupied with dispatching the invaders to the Land of Promise, the queen sent men to scour the countryside for the famed Brown Bull of Cualgne. They found it and drove it and 50 heifers to the queen's camp.

Despite a supernatural pedigree, Cuchulainn eventually started to feel the wear and tear of the prolonged combat. Just in time, the other Ultonian warriors awoke from their supernatural stupor and joined the fray to help their embattled hero. A tremendous battle followed, the likes of which had never before been witnessed in Ireland. Ultimately, the forces of Ulster triumphed, repelling the enemy.

However, Queen Medb had the last word on the fate of the redoubtable Cuchulainn. Neither forgiving nor forgetting the humiliation he had caused her years earlier, she continued to scheme to bring about his demise.

Medb again timed her move to coin-

cide with the yearly magical siesta which befell the heroes of Ulster.

Cuchulainn had with him three special spears, each of which, it had been foretold, would slay a king. Knowing that popular belief held it unlucky to refuse anything asked by a druid, Medb recruited three druids to request Cuchulainn's spears.

This each druid did in turn; sure enough, Cuchulainn showed them the popular respect by giving each one of them a spear in turn — right through he gut!

Nonetheless, the first spear was retrieved by Lugaid, a blood enemy of Cuchulainn's, who flung it back, killing Cuchulainn's charioteer, Laeg, the king of chariot drivers.

The second spear was recovered by Erc, king of Leinster and ally of Medb, who threw it back, mortally wounding Cuchulainn's famed steed, the Gray of Macha, the king of all war horses.

Finally, the third spear was recovered by Lugaid, who hurled it back at Cuchulainn. His aim was precise and deadly. The spear skewered the great hero of Ulster, mortally wounding him, the king of heroes.

In his death throes, Cuchulainn developed an overpowering thirst. He made his way to a nearby lake where he drank and bathed. Upon emerging, he discovered the power in his legs had left

him. In one last act of defiant heroism, he bound himself with his belt to a nearby stone pillar, determined to die standing upright on his feet, not lying ignobly at the feet of his enemies.

But it was too late, much too late; the hero light which had earlier shone so brightly around Cuchulainn's face was gone. The champion of Ulster was no more. A crow could light upon Cuchulainn's lifeless form (the scene depicted upon the 10-shilling coin), and his enemies closed in on the fallen hero like a pack of filthy vultures.

Centuries later, the spirit of Cuchulainn was resurrected after a fashion by the isle's early Christian missionaries. A tale called "The Phantom Chariot" relates how Cuchulainn was called forth from the world of the dead by St. Patrick to bear witness to Jesus Christ before Laogaire the Second, the King of Ireland. The former demigod preached with such eloquence and fervor that the skeptical monarch was finally won over to the new faith.

Later Irish tradition was equally kind to Cuchulainn's female nemesis, the formidable Queen Medb. She was transformed into the regal matron of the *sidhe*, the prehistoric burial mounds which abound in Ireland, and which were believed at one time to be inhabited by supernatural denizens. ■

## NEW ISSUES

# A new Royal portrait

THE coin trade had been generally expecting that on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II in 1986 there would be a new coinage portrait. We were all taken by surprise when a mysterious invitation was received for a press reception at the Royal Mint last August. Lo and behold, a new portrait of the Queen was revealed, and it has been widely acclaimed.

The portrait, in two versions, is by sculptor Raphael Maklouf, and it was chosen from 38 models submitted by 17 artists. It was also announced that this new portrait would be used on all UK coins minted from 1985.

This will be the third portrait of the Queen to be used on UK coinage. The first was by Mary Gillick and was in use from 1953 up to decimalisation, the last coin dates being 1970 although these were only issued in a proof set. The Arnold Machin portrait was introduced with the decimal series which commenced in 1968 and the last dates for UK coins, at least, will be 1984. There are two other coinage portraits of the Queen but these have not been used on any UK coins. Many of the smaller Commonwealth countries have used the crowned portrait by Cecil Thomas thus following the tradition in some overseas territories that the monarch must be depicted with a crown as a symbol of her authority. The fifth portrait type, which has only appeared on one coin, was from New Zealand who introduced a new portrait by James Berry on its 1979 \$1 crown piece.

Collectors of modern UK coins can already own examples of coins with the new portrait by purchasing any of the 1985 issues. There is a wide choice with a four piece gold proof set or individual gold sovereigns and half sovereigns; the seven piece base metal proof set from £1 to 1p or the same set in uncirculated standard; and finally the 1985 £1 coin with the Welsh reverse design in silver piedfort, silver proof or base metal versions. But what about the coins in your pocket? Well, 1985 dated £1 coins can already be found in circulation but so far that is the only one we have seen, although it is possible that some 50p pieces have been released. If any reader comes across other denominations in his change, please write and tell the editor.

Are other British Commonwealth territories changing to the new portrait? Whilst many of us expected to see an almost universal changeover this year to the new portrait, this has not actually been the case in the past. If we go back to the last century, there were three basic portraits of Queen Victoria in use on British coins — the Young Head, the Jubilee Head and the Widow Head. None of the dozen or so Colonial territories issuing their own coins ever changed to either the Jubilee or Widow Heads, and the only example of a later head is a version of the Jubilee Head to be found on four new Cyprus silver piastre pieces introduced in 1901 after the Queen had died. The Young Head portrait (or its Gothic version) was thus in use throughout the Queen's reign on all Colonial coinage.

So far in the present reign, we can see that even when the Machin portrait was introduced on British coins many of the

Commonwealth territories retained the crowned Thomas portrait.

We asked the Royal Mint what plans there were to introduce the new portrait on the new coins they strike for many of the Commonwealth territories. A spokesman told us that it was entirely at the discretion of the issuing authority. If a small island only required a fairly modest number of new coins, then the tooling costs to introduce the new portrait on perhaps four to six denominations would be quite considerable.

It would seem therefore that there will be no general changeover this year and this at least makes it much easier on the pocket of the collector who perhaps wants to start a new collection with this range of coins. So what new portrait coins can we find so far outside this country, first of all in the general circulation coins?

Starting near to home with the **ISLE OF MAN**, the new portrait has been introduced on all 1985 coinage. This makes a total of nine ordinary coins from £5 to ½p. Incidentally the Isle of Man is now the only country with a ½p coin, and this is expected to be the last year. So this 1985 issue will be the only ½p coin with the Maklouf portrait. Make sure you get it now! The Isle of Man has also introduced the new portrait on its platinum Noble and gold Angel bullion coins.

Moving south to the Channel Islands, we note that **GUERNSEY** has issued a new range of seven ordinary coins from £1-1p (see **COIN & MEDAL NEWS** July 1985 p. 17). These all bear the new Maklouf portrait on the obverse along with a miniature States Crest. This is the first time that the Royal portrait has appeared on Guernsey's ordinary coins. **JERSEY** is retaining the Machin head for the time being although it has used the new portrait on the 50p Liberation commemorative recently issued, some of which will surely find their way into general circulation.

Of the other Commonwealth countries, only **AUSTRALIA** has so far issued all its 1985 coinage with the new portrait. Proof and uncirculated sets of six coins from \$1-1c have recently been issued, and collectors should be able to purchase them from their usual new issue dealer. Collectors in Australia say that they have not yet seen any of the Maklouf coins in circulation but no doubt later in the year some denominations will appear. Perhaps some of our Australian readers will let us know. We asked the **NEW ZEALAND** High Commission what plans New Zealand had for this year and were told that the Machin Head would be retained for the present. **CANA-**



**DA** has also retained the Machin effigy as work had commenced on the 1985 coins before the new effigy was announced. There could be a change from Canada next year.

1985 dated ordinary coins have already been minted for **FALKLAND ISLANDS** and **TUVALU**, but the Machin portrait has been retained so there was only a date change. We understand that new coin designs depicting fish were introduced in the **BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS** earlier this year, but we do not yet know which portrait has been used. We will of course keep in touch with all these new issues and provide readers with a periodic update.

Turning to Commemorative coins, there are two choices of the new portrait available; the couped (cut off above the shoulders) version as used on ordinary coins and an uncouped version more suitable for use on a larger piece. To date we have seen four commemorative crowns and both types of portrait have been used. The first commemorative was the giant size £25 coin from **FALKLAND ISLANDS** to commemorate 100 years of self sufficiency and this used the uncouped version. Many UK collectors sadly did not have the opportunity to purchase this coin as marketing arrangements made at a time when the US\$ was particularly strong meant that most of the issue was sold in North America. Unusually UK dealers were not offered any discount by the Royal Mint so there was no incentive for them to stock the coin. As recorded in last month's **COIN & MEDAL NEWS** both **GUERNSEY** and **JERSEY** have issued crowns for the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation. Guernsey has used the same uncouped portrait as for the lower denomination coins, whereas Jersey has chosen the couped version. Just announced is a second commemorative from **FALKLAND ISLANDS** for the Opening of Mount Pleasant airport by Prince Andrew, and this also has the uncouped Royal portrait.

This completes the story of the new Maklouf portrait so far, but no doubt over the next few years the range of coins will become very extensive. If you are looking for a new area to collect, why not start with these new portrait coins. If you find the silver pieces beyond your means, just collect the ordinary circulation pieces and in a few years you will have a fairly extensive collection covering a wide global area which will not have cost you very much to put together. And provided you remember to keep purchasing your monthly copy of **COIN & MEDAL NEWS** you will not miss our new issue listing of these new types.

## PAPER MONEY

# RARITIES FROM THE EAST

by Colin Narbeth

COLLECTORS of paper money of Hong Kong and the Far East have a Red Letter day coming up on October 3. Nearly 500 lots of seldom-seen specimens and proofs are to be auctioned by Christie's at their rooms in 8 King Street, St. James's, London, on that day. They are the duplicate archive material of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., the famous security printers who, in the 19th century, were responsible for printing a great many of the world's banknotes.

During the re-building and modernisation of their plant Bradburys decided that rather than box up the duplicate archive material and store it away where it would never be seen, they would let collectors have an opportunity to acquire them.

Many of the notes from the Far East are superb examples of the engravers' art. It should be remembered that the top portrait engravers have often undergone a period of training lasting 25 years — such is the search for perfection.

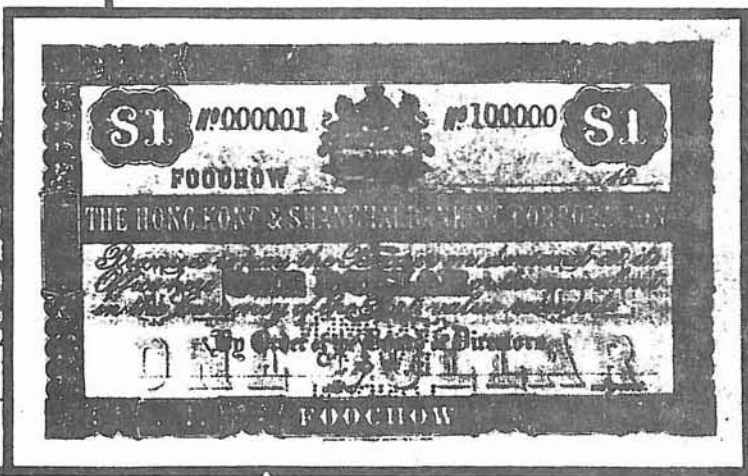


Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., have a long history as banknote printers. William Bradbury was born at Bakewell in 1799 and after a period in Lincoln came to London in 1824 where he formed a printing firm with his brother-in-law, William Dent. A few years later the company became Bradbury and Evans and this was a partnership which was to last for over forty years and collectors do come across notes bearing this imprint.

William Bradbury's eldest son, Henry, quickly built up a reputation as an exceptional engraver. He went to the Imperial Printing Office in Vienna at the age of nineteen and when he returned to England he had many new ideas to inject into the family business.

Aware of the dangers of photography for counterfeiting, Henry addressed the Royal Institution in 1856 on "The Security and Manufacture of Bank-Notes". In 1860 he wrote "Specimens of Bank-Note Engraving" published by Bradbury and Evans, but in the same year he died prematurely at the age of 30. The company was then controlled by his brother, William Hardwick Bradbury, but his interests lay more in the publishing aspects of the firm.

The Wilkinson family came from Lincolnshire, and Henry Wilkinson, born in 1795, was trained in the printing business, and his son, Robert, became a superb copperplate engraver. The exact history of the firm is lost because so many of the Bradbury Wil-



## PAPER MONEY



kinson and Co. Ltd.'s archives were destroyed during World War II bombing, but it is believed that Robert Wilkinson worked with Henry Bradbury at the time of his death, and that association led to the formation of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. in 1861, with the aid of Bradbury and Evans' capital.

It seems that the early banknote printings of the new firm were done on Bradbury and Evans plates. The business made a loss in its first year but it soon forged ahead as the predominantly South American-based business spread world wide. In 1871

the company received its largest order since its formation, for six million notes for Uruguay. They delivered the order the same year. Indeed, 1871 was an important year for the company as it also started its first postage stamp work for the State of Hyderabad, and began its long association with the Crown Agents.

The auction catalogue of the duplicate archive material is expected to be available at the beginning of September and is profusely illustrated. It will be worth having on collectors' bookshelves as a record of some of the

world's rarest banknotes.

Some of the Hong Kong specimens are not listed, such as the Asiatic Banking Corporation \$100 18--, and portrait notes of Queen Victoria.

Singapore, whose early notes are always in demand and without exception very rare, is represented with several previously unknown notes. There is a New Oriental Bank Corporation Ltd. \$118-- (1849). Pick catalogues the \$10 and \$100 and states "other denominations are reported, but not confirmed". A similar note to that of the Hong Kong issue of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, but for \$500 issued at Singapore will also attract attention.

But the real strength of the Far East material is in China. There are some beautiful examples of the Netherlands Trading Society, \$10, \$50 and \$100; the latter not listed. These all have a magnificent engraving of a mediaeval oriental warrior and a scene of a bridge spanning a river. But what is going to attract a lot of attention is the way these notes are numbered. Instead of the normal 000000 for a Specimen note, they have numbers indicating the print run. For example the \$10 is numbered 00001/50,000 and the \$50, 0001/8000.

Other foreign banks in China will be represented in the auction and include several sets, or part sets, of the Banque Industrielle De Chine. These notes are catalogued from Hankow, Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin — though mostly with no price. However, two of the sets in the auction are from hitherto unrecorded places, Moukden and Swatow.

Some of the notes of the Kiangsu Bank have delicate reverse engravings like the \$10 with its pagoda and bridge scene and seldom come up for sale.

High denomination notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation include the \$100 of Hankow for 1921. This was never issued and only exists as a specimen note.

There is a strong section of notes from the Russo-Asiatic Bank — including extreme rarities in gold fen of the Kuld'Sha, Chuguchak and Kashgar Branch, and the Russo-Chinese Bank. Unusual denominations such as Hong Ping Hua Pao Taels; and some that have not been recorded will appeal to specialists. The dragon motives on many of these notes are magnificently engraved and demonstrate the quality of art that can be achieved through the medium of paper money. A fine example of the dragon engravings is seen on the 100 Mexican Dollar note of the Russo-Chinese Bank issued at Shanghai.



world coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

**EAST GERMANY**



**NEW TYPES:** 5 mark 1985, KM-104, copper-nickel-zinc, 29mm, 12.2 grams, edge lettered. Berlin mint, mintage 56,000 unc and 4,000 proof. Theme: Caroline Neuber. Estimated value unc \$4, proof \$25. Obverse: state emblem above denomination. Reverse: woman with jester in theatrical scene.



20 mark 1985, KM-105, silver .500 fine, 33mm, 20.9 grams, edge lettered. Berlin mint, mintage 41,000 unc and 4,000 proof. Theme: Ernst Moritz Arndt. Estimated value unc \$20, proof \$60. Obverse state emblem above denomination. Reverse portrait partially to the right between dates and above name.

(Courtesy Deutsche Handelsbank, East Berlin, East Germany)

**INDIA**



**NEW TYPES:** 50 paise 1985, KM-681, copper-nickel, 24mm, 5.08 grams, edge security type. Bombay mint. Theme: Reserve Bank of India Golden Jubilee. Issue prices: unc at face value, proof as part of a set. Obverse: Ashoka pillar, denomination and legend. Reverse: tiger and palm tree above dates.



2 rupees 1985, KM-682, copper-nickel, 31mm, 12.5 grams, edge security type. Bombay mint. Theme: same as KM-681. Issue prices: proof as part of set. Obverse and reverse: similar to KM-681.



10 rupees 1985, KM-683, copper-nickel, 39.2mm, 24.7 grams, edge reeded. Bombay mint. Theme: same as KM-681. Issue price: unc \$18, proof as part of a set only. Obverse and reverse: similar to KM-681.



100 rupees 1985, KM-684, silver .500 fine, 44mm, 35 grams, edge reeded. Bombay mint. Theme: same as KM-681. Issue prices: unc \$38, proof \$43. Obverse and reverse: similar to KM-681.

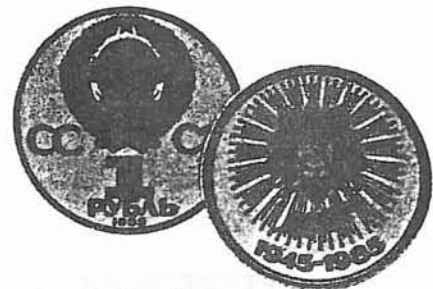
Sets and issue prices: four piece proof set KM-681-684: \$98. Two piece proof set KM-683&684: \$58. Two piece unc. set KM-683&684: \$48. Orders accepted until Oct. 31, 1985 and purchasers should allow up to one year for delivery!

(Courtesy G.R. Kahate, General Manager, India Government Mint, Shahid Bhagat-singh Road, Fort, Bombay 400023 India)

**RUSSIA**



**NEW TYPES:** 1 rouble 1985, Y-197, copper-nickel, 31mm, 12.65 grams, edge lettered. Moscow mint. Theme: Lenin. Estimated value \$4.50. Obverse state emblem above denomination and date. Reverse portrait left.



1 rouble 1985, Y-198, copper-nickel, 31mm, 12.65 grams, edge lettered. Moscow mint. Theme: 40th anniversary of the victorious conclusion of WWII. Estimated value \$4.50. Obverse same as Y-197. Reverse radiant Order of the Patriotic War star above laurel branch and dates.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)



**NEW TYPE:** 1 rouble 1985, Y-199, copper-nickel, 31mm, 12.65 grams, edge lettered. Moscow mint. Theme Moscow Festival. Obverse state emblem above denomination. Reverse festival symbol and legend.

(Courtesy Valery I. Khorshev, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

**SAN MARINO**



**NEW TYPES:** 500 lire 1985 Y-177, silver .835 fine, 29mm, 11 grams, edge lettered. Rome mint, mintage limit 80,000. Theme: music. Issued price about \$6. Obverse: crowned coat of arms and legend. Reverse: seated woman playing a portable pipe organ.



1000 lire 1985 Y-178, silver .835 fine, 31.4mm, 14.6 grams, edge lettered. Rome mint, mintage limit 80,000. Theme: music. Issue price about \$12. Obverse same design as Y-177. Reverse portrait of J.S. Bach.

(Courtesy Rep. of San Marino, Azienda, Autonoma Di Stato Numismatica, Casella Postale 1, San Marino)

NEW POLISH COINS

The Narodowy Bank Polski will release new coins for sale in convertible currencies starting July 15, 1985.

There will be silver coins (legal tender and pattern) and cupronickel coins (legal tender), coins from the "Polish Kings" series, bearing the image of the King Przemyslaw II.

Przemyslaw II was born on October 14, 1257, as the posthumous son of Przemyslaw I. He was brought up by his uncle Boleslaw Pobożny (Pious).

Already at the age of 20, he ruled over the Poznan principality, and after his uncle's death in 1279 became prince of all of the Great Poland. In 1282 he signed a treaty with Prince Msciwój II of Pomorze Gdanskie at Kepno, by which that principality would become part of Poland after the death of Msciwój. In 1290 Przemyslaw assumed rule in Cracow, but had to withdraw in 1291. After the death of Msciwój II in 1295, Przemyslaw assumed rule over Pomorze Gdanskie and became the most powerful of the Piast princes. This created the possibility of reuniting the Polish principalities in one state.

His coronation in Gniezno on June 26, 1295 stressed the idea of unified Poland. The task of a full reunification was not accomplished, though, as Przemyslaw was murdered in Rogozno on February 8, 1296 on orders from Brandenburg margraves.



1000 ZLOTYS

P A T T E R N

Dia: 32 mm.

Weight: 16.5 g.

Silver: .750

Issue: 2,500 Pattern



If you search the world for happiness, you may find it in the end, for the world is round and will lead you back to your door.

□ □ □

The silver coins will be in the denomination of 500 zlotys (legal tender) and 1,000 zlotys (pattern), weight: 16.5 g, diameter: 32 mm, plain edge, silver fineness: 750/1000, quality: proof. The issue will consist of 2500 pattern coins and 8000 legal tender coins.



500 ZLOTYS

Legal Tender.

Dia: 32 mm.

Weight: 16.5 g.

Silver: .750

Issue: 8,000 Legal Tender.



The cupronickel legal tender coin will be in the denomination of 100 zlotys, with diameter: 29.5 mm, weight: 10.8 g. edge: milled. The issue will be of 2.9 million pieces.



100 ZLOTYS

Legal Tender

Dia: 29.5 mm.

Weight: 10.8 g.

Edge: milled.

Issue: 2,9 millions



All the coins will bear 1985 as the year of issue.  
The reverse of the coins has been designed by Stanisława Watrobska-Frindt.

While attending my parents' Golden Wedding Anniversary recently, I heard what I believe to be one of the most gracious compliments ever given to a wife.

We were discussing various religions when the subject of reincarnation was mentioned. Turning to my elderly father, I asked, "If you could be reincarnated, who would you like to be?"

Without hesitation, the spry old gentleman replied, "Your mother's next husband."

□ □ □



**We, The Willing,  
 Led by the Unknowing,  
 Are Doing the Impossible  
 For the Ungrateful.  
 We Have Done So Much  
 For So Long  
 With So Little  
 We Are Now Qualified  
 To Do Anything  
 With Nothing!**



Cheerfulness is the atmosphere in which all things thrive.

□ □ □

A businessman had been trying to reach the house by phone for over an hour and kept getting a busy signal. He finally asked the operator if she could cut in on the line. Told that this could be done only in a case of life or death, he replied, "Well, I can tell you this much — if it's my teenage daughter on the phone, there's going to be a murder!"

□ □ □

**FABULOUS BRETON TOKENS, DOLLARS  
TO BE SOLD IN TORONTO AUCTION**

A Breton token collection of almost unparalleled importance is among over 800 lots scheduled to be sold by Nadin-Davis Auctions at the Toronto International Coin Fair, November 22-23.

The auction commences with a smaller group of Breton material, some 89 lots, largely commoner pieces but of high quality. Following these an old Quebec collection of Breton tokens, described by the auctioneers as "of the greatest importance" will cross the block.

Rarities contained in this collection include three of the famous "Side View" tokens of the Bank of Montreal, a "Front View" Penny of 1842, Proof, in its original metal case of issue, and no less than 5 of the rare transportation tokens from the series Breton-530-545. Immediately following these a complete Proof set of Montreal Bridge Tokens, Br-546-557, is offered. Ex. McKay Clements Sale (1976), where the set made \$2,500, the tokens are lightly toned but very attractive. While the pre-sale estimate has been set at \$5,000, the auctioneers indicate that given growth in this market over the last decade a hammer price in excess of \$10,000 would not be unduly surprising.

Two examples of the rare "Vexator Canadiensis" token, Br-558 and 559, are offered, followed by the desirable Br-560a, Lauzon Ferry token counterstamped " J McK ". Nadin-Davis have had this token on several want-lists for years and expect extreme competition for the token.

Encased postage is represented in the sale, with a single example of the 5¢ denomination, Br-568c, in VF or better. The piece is again ex McKay-Clements.

The offering is remarkable not only for its rarities, but also its completeness. Superb groups of various commoner pieces are offered, including the LeRoux and related issues, the Quebec Merchants, Bouquet sous, Ottawa tokens, CMBA tokens, Dairy Tokens, Nova Scotia coinage, New Brunswick and Hudson's Bay tokens, Territorial pieces, Wellington tokens, etc. etc. Following some lots of duplicates from the same holdings, the auctioneers will offer three groups of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" tokens cataloged according to Lees, some interesting groups of communion and numismatists' tokens, and a selection of Canadian medals.

The Friday evening session concludes with an offering of ancient coins. Ancient Ceylon, China, Persia, Greece and Rome are represented, with excellent offerings in the areas of Imperial silver (a portrait collection distinguished by the superior nature of the obverses) and a group of high-quality silver antoniniani.

**DECIMAL STARTS SECOND SESSION**

Canadian decimal coins commence the second session, on Friday November 23rd. A small offering of minors includes a superb original 1935 10¢ piece expected to bring \$2,000. The date is rarely offered in original condition.

Heralding several excellent groups of dollars is the extremely rare presentation set of two 1949 Specimen dollars. Estimated to bring \$2,000 to \$3,000, the set is described in the catalog as follows: "A most interesting and extremely rare official set of two Specimen 1949 dollars, in a small red leather case, Canadian Coat of Arms impressed on upper

lid, Royal Canadian Mint logo on inside cover, "Made in England" impressed on bottom lid. Only one similar case is known, in the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada, but it lacks the "Made in England" inscription. Undoubtedly issued as a presentation set to dignitaries associated with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, possibly to the Governor of Newfoundland himself. The two dollars are lightly marked from handling but are very attractive specimens."

Following the dollars a number of gold coins are offered, including several examples of Canadian sovereigns (1911, 1913 and 1914), five pieces of \$5 gold, and 9 examples of the Newfoundland \$2 gold issue. British, United States, Australian and other gold coins are offered in the same section, an interesting highlight being the Belgian gold medal issued in 1967 to commemorate 1000 years of minting in Brussels. It displays the first known Brussels coin on its reverse.

Newfoundland paper money, which performed extremely well at Nadin-Davis's last auction, is again out in force, the highlight being a £1 note of the Island of Newfoundland, 1850, with two signatures and the stub still attached, in Choice UNC condition. In other Canadian paper the outstanding offering is a \$5 note of the Metropolitan Bank of Toronto, signed by Moore. The piece is of the highest rarity and is here offered in Fine condition.

As normal for Nadin-Davis auctions, foreign coins are well represented. Offerings include two groups of world Crowns of varying vintages, and a run of Australian proof sets from 1955 to 1971, with additional Perth Proof copper. Heralding in an offering of numismatic literature, there are smaller offerings of miscellaneous material, including exnumismatic items, military medals and Confederate States' paper money.

Perhaps the most interesting item in a long offering of literature is the Lyman Low catalogue of the "Kingsford Collection". This, say the auctioneers, is the "rarest catalog we have ever sold. John W Adams, United States Numismatic Literature, gives the clue to its rarity as follows. On Page 127, he states: "Low ... issued seventeen sales before closing his shop in June 1887." In a footnote, however, he says "Actually eighteen sales, if one counts the 658 lot R E Kingsford Collection, cataloged in November 1885. This material was sold privately and the sale catalog never released." In Lyman Low's 1905 Auction, lot 529 was "Unique Low catalog (Kingsford Collection, which never sold". In other words, this catalog was rare enough in 1905 to merit a single lot number in a Low sale, and was called unique by Low himself. The coins from the Kingsford Collection were subsequently cataloged and sold again by Low, this time in June 1915. However the number of lots is different, thus establishing that this catalog is the early, unpublished one. Disbound, Very Fine, rare." The catalog is expected to sell for approximately \$250.00.

A long run of literature, including journals and books, from the library of a Toronto numismatist, is also offered. While the world is covered, perhaps the most bidding interest will be centred around a copy of LeRoux's Atlas Numismatique du Canada, copy No. 15, 1183, one of only 15 to 18 copies which survived a fire.

Nadin-Davis can be contacted at PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa, Ont Canada K1N 8V1. Copies of the catalog for this sale are available at \$3.00. Copies of the prices realized will be published in a future catalog of the company.

---

# SHOW AND BOURSE

---

## Second Sunday of each Month Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association Show

Neapean Sportsplex, Nepean, Ontario;  
Hours, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, enquiries welcome!

## Last Sunday of Every Month except December

### Central Ottawa Show

Nadin-Davis Numismatics, Hotel Roxborough, Downtown at Metcalfe/Laurier Sts.; Admission, free; Hours, 10-4; Additional info, 1-613-744-4077; Contact, P.O. Box 95, Stn. A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1

## Third Sunday of each Month (except July and August)

### Quebec Exposition

Numisbec Enr., Holiday Inn Downtown. Admission free, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 10 dealers. Call 1-418-849-7683 or write C.P. 7094, Charlesbourg, P.Q., G1G 5E1.

**Oct. 27, 1985**

### 23rd Annual

Stratford Coin Club, Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive. Free admission, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 10 dealers. Door prizes, Stratford Coin Club 25th Anniversary 1960-1985. Contact Box 262, Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6T1.

Two long-haired boys gave their dad a surprise birthday gift — a box filled with their sheared locks and a card that read, "Dear Father, forgive us our past tresses."

□ □ □



POLISH AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
Established in 1981  
P.O. BOX 47 • EAST DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48021

invites you to

**THE 30th ANNUAL**

**MICHIGAN STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
FALL CONVENTION AND COIN SHOW**

It will be hosted by the Polish American Numismatic Society,  
Downriver Numismatic Association and Paper Money Collectors of  
Michigan. It will be held at . . .

**HYATT REGENCY HOTEL  
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**

**November 29, 30 and December 1, 1985**

We extend our heart warming welcome and fellowship to all who attend!

---

**TORONTO  
INTERNATIONAL  
COIN FAIR***Toronto's prestigious coin show.*

September 25, 1985

TO: ALL NUMISMATISTS

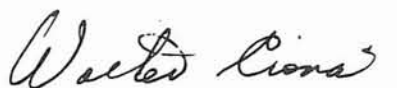
I am pleased to invite you to enter a competitive exhibit at the upcoming Fall 1985 TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR.

Attached are the total rules governing the competitive exhibits at the Show to be held at the Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd. West, Toronto, Ontario on November 22 to 24, 1985. Basically, THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS so as to allow you the freedom to put your talent and ideas to the test.

Note that in addition to an attractive participation certificate for ALL exhibitors, special rosettes will be awarded to the best exhibits, accompanied by a beautiful plaque suitable engraved.

I look forward to receiving your exhibitor application.

Numismatically yours,



Walter Ciona  
Exhibit Chairman

## ATTACHMENTS:

- 1 copy of Exhibitor Rules & Regulations
- 2 copies of Exhibit Application



## EXHIBITOR RULES & REGULATIONS

1. There are no restrictions as to exhibiting rules whatsoever. These include a) the size of cases if exhibitor-supplied, b) the number of cases per entry, c) the number of entries per exhibitor and d) presentation of material (i.e. props such as signs, maps, charts or flags may be placed outside of the exhibit case if the exhibitor assumes responsibility for them). So as to allow you to give vent to your creative ideas, we repeat: **THERE ARE NO EXHIBITING RESTRICTIONS WHATSOEVER!**
2. Set-up time is between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Thursday and between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Friday of the Show weekend.
3. There will be no category system for the judging. All entries are judged against each other for the awarding of cash prizes and plaques.
4. ALL exhibitors will receive an Appreciation Certificate.
5. Judging will be on the basis of the following point system:
 

Eye Appeal	15%
Neatness and Originality	15%
Information conveyed to the viewer	25%
Numismatic material (condition, rarity and completeness)	15%
People's Choice	30%
	100%
6. Judges representing the numismatic hobby and the graphics industry as well as convention-goers will judge exhibits on the following basis:
 

Graphics Representative:	
Eye Appeal	15%
Neatness and Originality	15%
Numismatic Representative:	
Numismatic Information	25%
Numismatic Material (condition, completeness, rarity)	15%
People's Choice	
Judged on the basis of 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Exhibit with the most votes of the general public participating in the judging will be allocated 30%. Runners-up will receive a percentage proportionate to the number of votes received.	30%
	100%
7. Prizes will be awarded as follows:
 

The three top exhibits, as judged by the above point system, will receive a beautiful plaque, suitably engraved, as well as a rosette indicating 1st, 2nd or 3rd place finish.
8. Decision of the judges is final. (The names of the judges will be announced in the numismatic press prior to the Show and in the T.I.C.F. Programme.)
9. Winners will be announced at the Banquet on Saturday evening.
10. Teardown of exhibits will commence at approximately 4:30 p.m. on Sunday.



## EXHIBIT APPLICATION

TO: WALTER CIONA  
 EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN  
 P.O. BOX 973, STATION "B"  
 WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO  
 M2K 2T6

- SPACE:  I will need space for \_\_\_\_\_ cases total for all my entries. (I understand there are no restrictions as to the number of cases I may enter, in one or more entries.)
- CASES:  I am supplying my own display cases. Each case is \_\_\_\_\_" wide x \_\_\_\_\_" deep outside.
- I will need T.I.C.F. to supply \_\_\_\_\_ standard size cases (28-1/2" x 16-3/4" inside clear dimensions).
- LOCATION:  Because of my ideas in exhibiting, I will definitely need wall space for \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
- SET-UP:  I expect to set up my displays between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Thursday.
- I expect to set up my displays between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Friday.
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:  I confirm that I will be on hand at the Banquet on Saturday evening to accept my \_\_\_\_\_ award and rosette if one of my exhibits is judged in the top three.
- (It is not compulsory to be present when winners are announced at the Banquet. Rosettes will be placed on the winning exhibits on Sunday.)
- SECURITY:  Reasonable security measures will be provided throughout the convention. Exhibitors are warned that the presence of security personnel and systems does not guarantee against loss, a policy of insurance or a promise to indemnify in the event of loss by fire, theft or otherwise.

PLEASE PRINT: NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

FILL IN ONE COPY OF THIS EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORM AND RETURN TO US.  
 KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION. THANK YOU.



65th ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE  
BATTLE ON THE VISTULA  
COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL



In August of 1920 the newly established independence of Poland was saved when the Soviet invasion was stopped during the battles along the river Vistula and the enemy was forced to withdraw from the country. The Soviet Union lost their first attempt of European conquest due to the determination of the Polish Nation under the brilliant leadership of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski. The turn of events was so unexpected and of such importance that it was later called "The Miracle on the Vistula."

The Polish American Numismatic Association will issue a medal on the 65th Anniversary of this historical event. On the obverse the medal features Marshal Jozef Pilsudski with the Polish White Eagle in the background representing the country which stood united under his guidance during these difficult times.

On the reverse is the Madonna of Czestochowa, considered for ages to be the Queen of the Polish crown, overseeing from starry heavens the turn of events on earth. Below we see the siren of Warsaw symbolizing the Nation with a sword directed at the enemy and the date of victory — August 15, 1920, resulting from the action of that sword.

The cross of the ancient military order "Virtuti Militari" represents the feat of the Polish Army which shielded the country and the rest of Central Europe against the invasion of the Soviet Union.

The medal was designed by a prominent Polish-American artist, Mr. Leon Kawecki and will be minted at the Medallic Art Company of Danbury, Connecticut, renowned for their medal issues. The size will be 2½ inches (63 mm.), the same as all previous PANA historical medals. The issue will contain fine silver (.999), light bronze and antique finished dark bronze medals. Silver medals will be serially numbered and will be delivered in special plush boxes. In order to obtain the needed funds a presale period is established until August 1, 1985 with special reduced prices. The medals will be minted after August 1st and delivered before the end of the year. The prices during the presale and after the August 1st date are indicated on the order form at the bottom of the sheet. Due to changing prices of silver PANA reserves the right to change the price of silver medals without notice.

The Polish American Numismatic Association is a non-profit organization, all the officers donate their time and efforts in order to promote Polish cultural and historical heritage.

To order the Jozef Pilsudski medal, please fill out the form below and mail it with your remittance to the Polish American Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 1873, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING MARSHAL PILSUDSKI 1985 MEDALS

	BEFORE AUGUST 1st, 1985		AFTER AUGUST 1st, 1985		TOTAL
	PANA Members	Non-Members	PANA Members	Non-Members	
Fine Silver at	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$
Dark Bronze at	\$18.00	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$25.00	\$
Light Bronze at	\$18.00	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$25.00	\$
Postage, Insurance and Packaging	...\$3.00		for each Silver Medal ...\$		
		\$1.50	for each Bronze Medal ...\$		

### MARSHAL JOZEF PILSUDSKI

The history of Jozef Pilsudski's life is inseparably connected with the rebirth of Poland after World War I and the history of the Republic. Pilsudski became the symbol of the Polish desire for genuine independence. His brilliant mind analyzed and correctly predicted World War I and its results long before it started. He organized the Riflemen's Association which developed into the Polish Legions and became later the basis for the Polish Army when it was mostly needed. It was instrumental in establishing and maintaining the country's independence during the turbulent days after World War I ended with the fall of the three great Empires of Europe. This profoundly affected the structure of Central and East Europe. Austro-Hungary ceased to exist as a dominant power, Germany was weakened to a point that for more than a decade it was not able to play any significant role. Poland and other central European Nations regained their independence. The revolution in Russia resulted in a prolonged civil war. When it ended in 1920, a new power emerged — the Soviet Union. Sensing the vacuum in Central Europe, the Soviet Union sent its armies for conquests westward. At first it appeared that they will be able to march successfully into the heart of Europe. But they were not only stopped at the gates of Warsaw but forced to a speedy retreat.

Since 1918 Pilsudski was the "Chief of State" in Poland with almost unlimited authority. Immense difficulties had to be overcome during the first years of the newly created Polish Republic. Economic and political problems internally and on international fields needed immediate attention but Pilsudski never forgot his earlier prediction that the Soviet Union will turn to the west when they will finish their domestic war. Despite internal political pressures and advice from western powers he did not agree to reduce the newly organized army and was preparing for the coming attack. He made an alliance with the national Ukrainian leader, Petlura, in a joint effort to create an Ukrainian Independent State and occupied Kiev on May 8, 1920. In the meantime the Soviet forces defeated the White Russian adversaries and assembled four armies on the western front under the command of Mikhail Tukhachevsky and a large army on the southern front which included the famous cavalry corps of four divisions of Marshal Budienny. Budienny moved fast, blew up railroads, raided towns and villages, destroyed supply de-

pots, burned and murdered. The Polish Army did not have enough cavalry to deal with them. Tukhachevsky moved with his masses of infantry slower but steady. The Soviets were convinced that in a short time they will destroy the Polish Army and march into Germany. The Western Powers sent to Warsaw a mission of Generals and Diplomats and advised to negotiate with the Soviets who demanded a complete surrender. Pilsudski knew that the Polish Army was in exhausting retreat for several months, but was not defeated. He devised a plan to concentrate several of the best divisions to the south of Warsaw and to drive in a wedge into a gap between the Soviet Armies approaching Warsaw and those of the Southern Front.

It was organized in complete secrecy and on August 15th, when Tukhachevsky was sending telegrams that Warsaw is captured and everybody was convinced that the war is lost, the Polish divisions under Pilsudski's personal command started the offensive and within two days of battles encircled the two Soviet Armies of the center, cut their supply and communication lines and forced them into a disorganized retreat. Over one hundred thousand enemy soldiers were captured or forced to cross to East Prussia where they were interned. Tukhachevsky pulled up all reserves and made an attempt to hold in the old World War I defense lines along the river Niemen. Pilsudski resumed the advance in September. An army of several infantry divisions pinned the enemy down in their defense lines. Then from the north emerged two brigades of crack cavalry, followed by several infantry divisions. They swept behind the Red Army defenses and the Bolsheviks were forced into another disorderly retreat. They lost all their heavy equipment. The Polish Army marched eastward and occupied Minsk. This time the Soviets requested an armistice. The peace treaty was signed by the end of the year.

Pilsudski became the undisputable hero. For the remainder of his life he was a strong man in Poland and also in most of Central and East Europe, he was considered as one of the most outstanding statesmen. He passed away in 1935. On the steps of the Cracow Cathedral the President of Poland ended his farewell address with the words: "He gave Poland freedom, boundaries, power and respect . . ." In 1985 we also commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of that date.

---

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE..... ZIP CODE .....

IF YOU KNOW OF ANYONE THAT WOULD BE INTERESTED IN THIS KIND OF BOOK, PLEASE FILL IN THE NAME & ADDRESS



# 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

ROY 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."

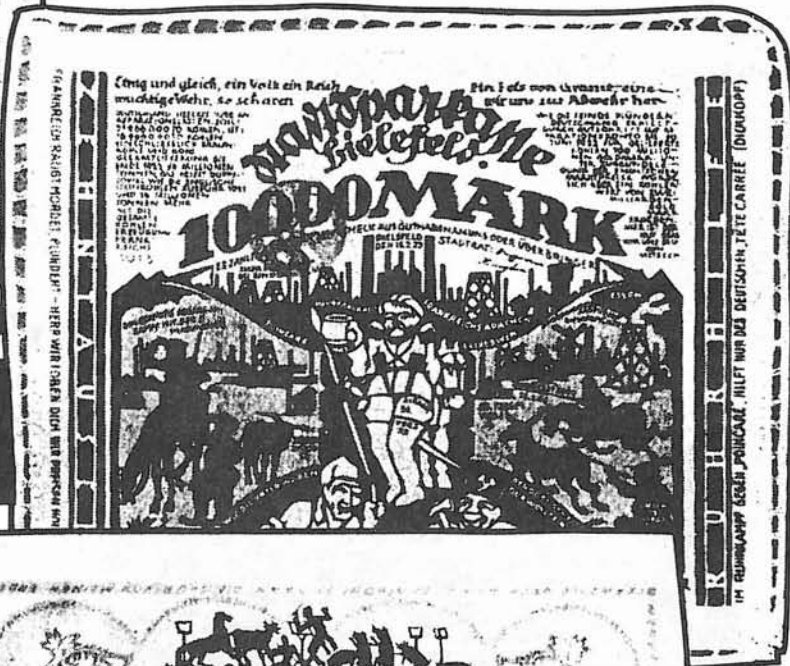
This pious attitude was largely sham and pretense, for both sides invested heavily in propaganda.

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 Räder  
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.

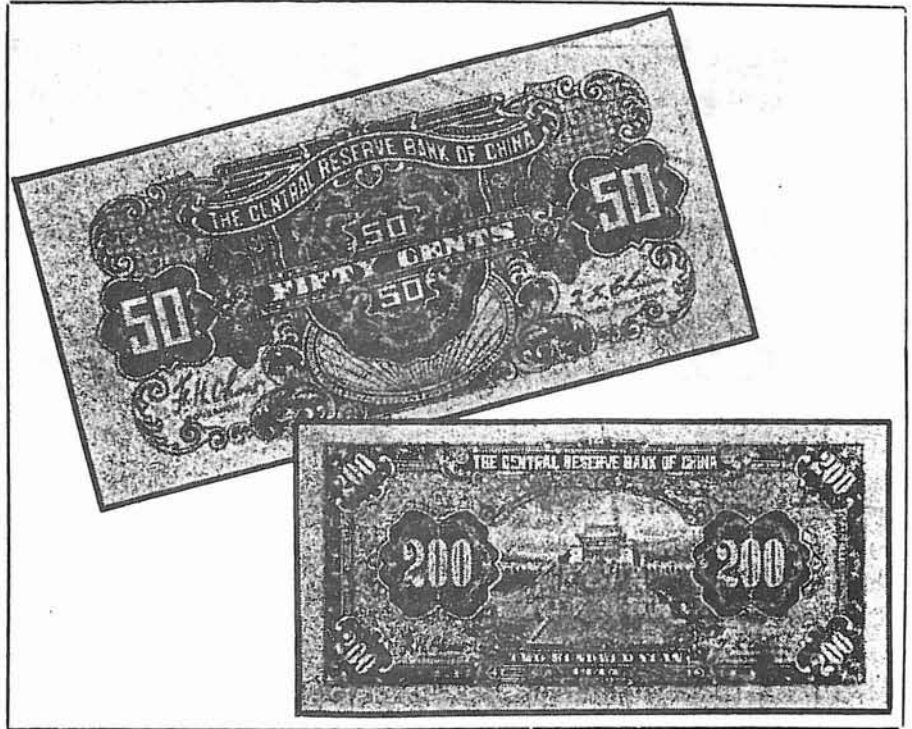
Several Federal Reserve Bank notes bear the picture of a bearded sage. The original picture shows the man with his hands clasped below his chin in a reverent attitude, but other notes show the same figure with the hands posed in a definite gesture of derision; these notes are known to numismatists as 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.

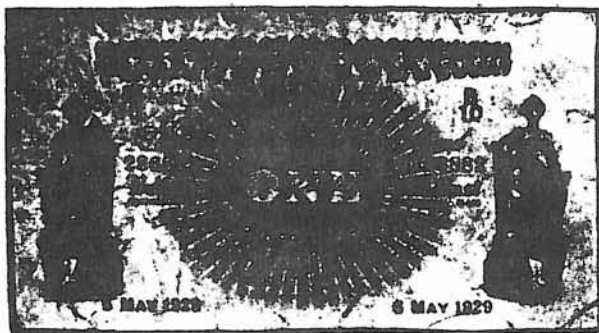
No major change in design was made until 1967 when a completely new range of £1, £5 and £10 notes was issued in conjunction with the opening of the Bank's new Donegall Place premises in Belfast. These notes also retained the distinctive Mercury heads but they were incorporated into a more modernistic 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.

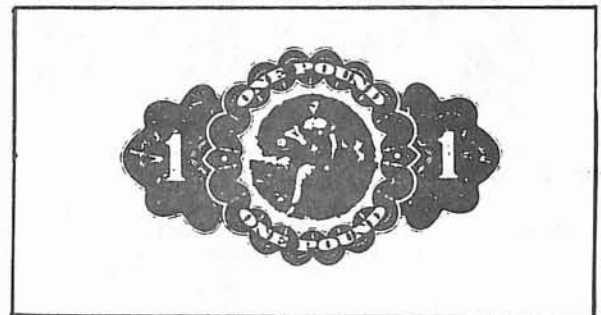
- Face:** (a) As NBI-1.  
 (b) "Bank of Ireland / I Promise to pay the bearer on Demand / Twenty Pounds Twenty Pounds / For the Governor and Company of the / Bank of Ireland / signature" in six lines overprinted on round seal with Mercury head in centre, BANK OF IRELAND above TWENTY POUNDS below, numeral "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

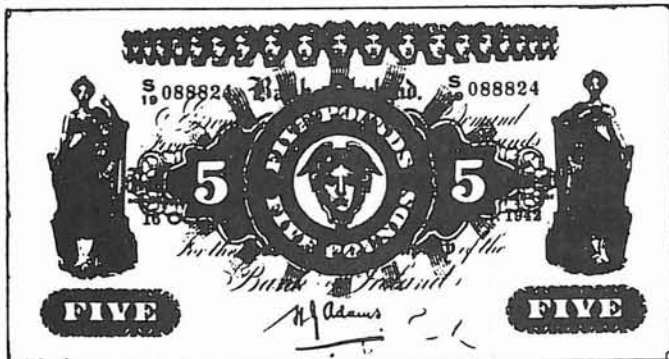
No record of other denominations being issued with the "Frazer" signature.

## 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-9. FIVE POUNDS 1942-1943.

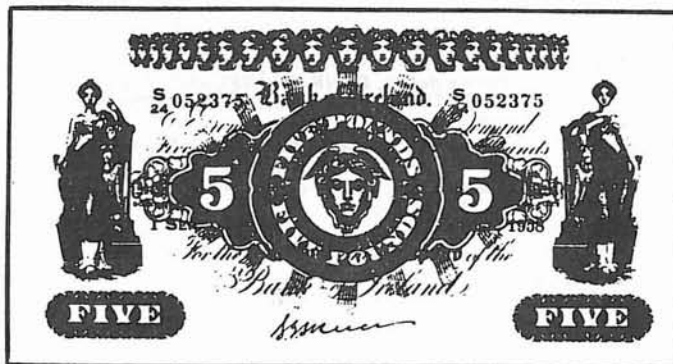
**Dates:** All details as NBI-2 apart from signature.  
 1. 16 FEB. 1942 S/16 063946-S/16 088151  
 2. 16 MAR. 1942 S/17 029409-S/17 081684  
 3. 16 SEP. 1942 S/18 061973-S/18 088440  
 4. 16 OCT. 1942 S/19 023909-S/19 066959  
 5. 20 APR. 1943 S/20 003375-S/20 079777  
 6. 18 MAY 1943 S/21 003544-S/21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



## 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.

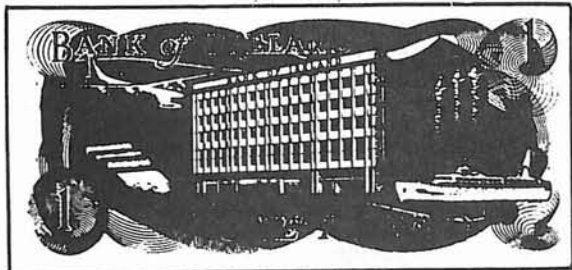


## NBI-11. FIVE POUNDS 1958.

**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.

# 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

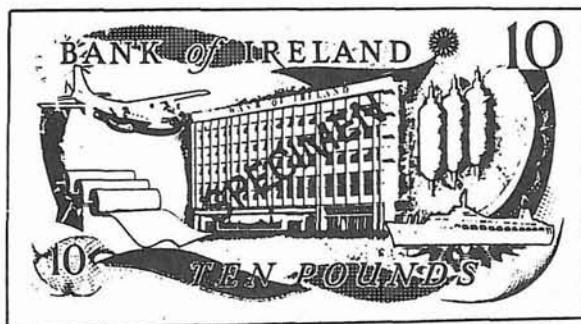


### NBI-21. FIVE POUNDS N.D. (1981- ).

- 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

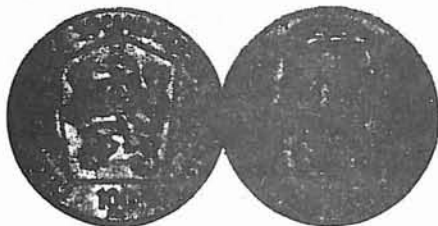
### AUSTRIA



**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)

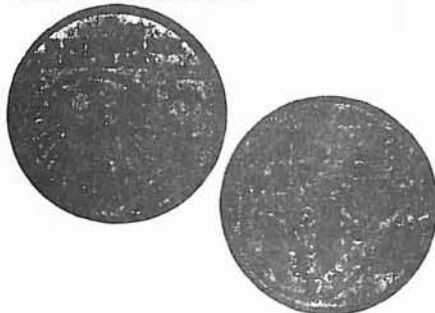
### CZECHOSLOVAKIA



**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

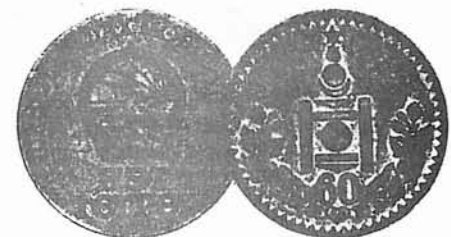
**NEW TYPES:** 1 tukhrik 1981, KM-42, aluminum-bronze, 32mm, 14.52 grams, edge plain. Theme: joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight. Estimated value \$5. Obverse: state



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



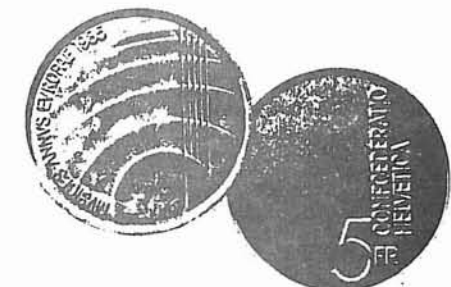
1 tukhrik 1984 (on edge), KM-43, aluminum-bronze, 32mm, 14.55 grams, edge lettered. Theme: 60th anniversary of the revolution. Estimated value \$5. Obverse: state emblem and legend. Reverse: national symbol above number 60 and floral wreath.



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, panned, 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.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

VOLUME 24

DECEMBER 1985

PAGE 286

## 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 HCLLINGSHEAD

### 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

- rea  
1a Tom. Kosztaluk  
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

### HEAD 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, L1G 3P3

### Librarian

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



*A*  
**Merry Christmas**  
to you all

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.



# THE SAVIOUR

## ON COINS AND MEDALS

by Cyril Bracegirdle

The first known representation of Christ on coinage appeared on the gold solidus of Flavius Valerius Marcianus (450-457 AD). The solidus was a coin that had been introduced originally by Constantine in 312 AD. Seventy-two of them could be made from one pound of gold. On these coins Christ is shown blessing the Emperor and Empress, thus very definitely giving them the divine authority which monarchs invariably appreciated. The solidus was minted in Constantinople, Nicomedia, Ravenna, Rome and Thessalonica.

### Inhibitions of the church

Following Flavius, the reign of Justin I produced another solidus in which Christ is shown carrying a long cross in one hand and holding an orb in the other.

After this there seems to have been a lull in the idea of representing Christ on mere coins. It may have been that the Church had inhibitions about using portraits of the Saviour for such mundane purposes. Whatever the reason, it was not until the reign of Justinian II (685-695) that He appeared on coins again. On Justinian's solidus the Emperor is shown in robes of state on the obverse and a bust of Christ on the reverse.

Gibbon mentions Justinian as being 'intoxicated with a foolish pride that his birth had given him command of millions,



Swedish riksdaler of 1543. Reverse: Christ giving blessing. Obverse: King Gustave Vasa. Photo courtesy Giendring and Co.



of whom the smallest community would not have chosen him for their local magistrate.'

On Justinian's coins the three limbs of the cross are depicted behind the head and the words *SERVUS CHRISTI* appear on one issue. In other issues the hair is in rows of curls and the beard is cut loose. The face is in full profile and this is exceptional for the period.



Obverse: Manuel I and St Theodore holding between them patriarchal cross.  
Reverse: Christ facing on dais.



There then came another interval due to the Iconoclasm which became official policy of the Byzantine Empire from 726, when Leo III ordered the removal of ikons of Christ from the gates of the imperial palace, and a cross substituted. It is from this time that we derive the word iconoclast, breaker of images. The policy

did not, however, last very long. In 843 a synod re-instituted the veneration of ikons.

Most of the portraits of Christ in the following ages are of a face remarkably similar. This seems to have been based on the description given by John of Damascus curly hair, eyebrows meeting, black beard and large Semetic nose. In fact, it is a face that can be seen any day walking with dignity in flowing kaftan in the medinas of any Arab city in the Middle East or North Africa. When you recall these portraits it is sometimes a shock to see that the face really exists today.

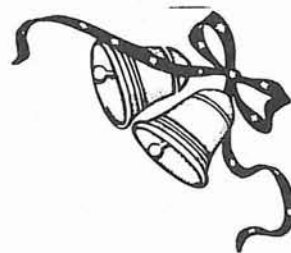
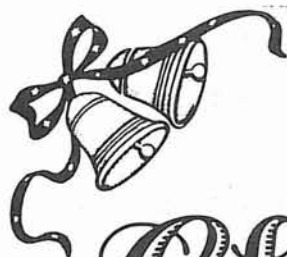
#### First time on reverse

In the reign of Basil (867-886) the Christ figure is depicted seated for the first time on the reverse of a solidus, with the right hand raised in benediction while the left clutches the Book of the Gospels.

John I (969-976) produced a solidus showing a bust of Christ holding the Gospels. These coins were minted at Constantinople.

The aged Empress Theodora, last surviving descendant of Basil of Macedonia, ruled briefly from 1055-56. The Christ figure on her coins is a bust wearing a crown and holding a jewelled sceptre.

Isaac I (1057-59) reigned for a mere 28 months but managed to make himself felt in that time. He placed the finances of the Eastern Empire on a much sounder footing than they had been for decades, put the



# Christmas Greetings



clergy under contribution to the tax collectors, and repelled the Hungarians who were attacking the northern frontier. He also minted a solidus with a bust of Christ shown facing with crown and holding the Gospels, while on the reverse Isaac himself is holding a globus cruciger and has a sheathed sword. One of these coins was sold at Sotheby's in 1984 for £550.

A further series appears during the reign of Romanus IV (1067-71) which has Christ on the obverse standing on a footstool in the act of crowning Romanus and Eudocia, his empress. The letters IC and XC appear on each side of the head. A rarity is the issue during the reign of Manuel I (1143-80) which shows a surprisingly beardless bust.

The long reign of Manuel constituted the final flowering of Byzantine civilisation before the disaster of 1204. On several of Manuel's coins Christ is shown facing on a dais, wearing a nimbus and holding the Book of the Gospels. On the obverse are the emperor and St Theodore, both seated, holding between them a patriarchal cross. The emperor wears his crown, the saint is in military garb.

The bust of the Saviour continues to appear with various modifications right up to the end of the Byzantine coinage in 1448 when the final issues show the bust facing with the letters IC and XC in the field and an outer border of stars and pellets. There is also an issue of this period with Christ standing within an oval shield.

In 1192 the powerful Venetian city state issued the grosso, probably the earliest of the large silver denarii to be minted in Italy showing on the obverse the figure of St Mark presenting a banner to the doge, while the reverse gives a seated Christ with IC and XC on either side of the head.

From the 13th to the 16th centuries Venice, dominating the Eastern Mediterranean sea routes, produced the silver matapanes and gold ducats which were very similar to the coins of the now-vanished

Byzantine Empire. On many of these the doge is shown kneeling before St Mark on the obverse while on the reverse Christ is standing surrounded by stars within an oval. Sometimes Arabic copies of these coins may be found, but the legend is usually incorrect.

There was also a very interesting papal coin struck in Rome: the crown-sized scudi, which depicts Christ walking on water while his amazed disciples are watching from their fishing boat.

In 1543 Sweden issued a silver riksdaler which shows on the obverse a very fine



*Solidus of Empress Theodora Christ wearing crown and holding sceptre*



*Obverse: bust of Christ holding Book of Gospels Reverse: Isaac holding globus cruciger and sheathed sword*

picture of the king, Gustav Vasa, seated wearing a crown and holding an orb. On the reverse Christ is holding an orb with one hand and raising the other in blessing.

On Renaissance coinage Christ is invariably shown in profile facing left, and among the finest of these coins is the work of the medallist Matteo de' Pasti of Verona. Dated approximately 1460, this shows on the obverse the legend JESVS CHRISTUS DEVS DEI FILIVS HVSMNI GENERIS SALVATOR





*Solidus of John 1 Christ holding Book of Gospels*

around a bust which has the hair brushed back from the forehead and falling to the shoulders in curls, with a full beard and moustache. On the reverse is a dead Christ in a tomb, weeping with both hands raised and a cross behind. Around this are the words OPVS MATTHAEI PASTI VERONENSIS.

G F Hall in his book **Medallic Portraits of Christ** published in 1920 but still a much used source, points out that Pasti's model or something very similar was known to the painter Bartolommeo Montagna, who shows in his altar piece in the Brera, executed in 1499, a decorated medallion

which certainly seems to have been suggested by the Pasti medal.

In the Ashmolean Museum is a remarkable medallion showing on the reverse a wreath tied at the bottom and containing inside it the words:

TVES  
CHRISTVS  
FILIVS DEI VI.  
VI. QVI IN HVNC  
MVNDVM VE  
NISTI

On the obverse are the letters IHS XPI and c with a series of circles in the arms of the



*Solidus of Justin 1 Christ holding orb, cross and orb*

cross framing a particularly fine profile of Christ facing left.

In the British Museum is a medal with a left facing bust of Christ on the reverse and on the obverse a crucifixion scene. This is sometimes attributed to Leone Leoni (1509-90) a medallist, sculptor and goldsmith who was also engraver at the Papal Mint from 1537 to 1540.

In the 16th century the medallist Raphael Morghen produced a medal showing a draped bust of Christ facing left with a cross at the back of the head, a short beard, hair long and flowing, and around the bust the inscription XPS REX VENIT IN PACE ET DEVS HOMO FACTUS EST. It is the last of the notable medals showing representations of the Saviour.

Coins and medals bearing representations of Christ are one of the most interesting of coin specialisations, but, regrettably, it is not a pursuit for those with slender wallets.

\*\*\*\*\*



# A golden year for Leaf coin

Canada's gold Maple Leaf coin is still going gangbusters, with sales expected to hit 1.5-million ounces this year.

That will give the coin a smashing 65% of the world market for gold coins in 1985, more than doubling the 30% share it had at the end of 1984.

And the 1.5-million ounce and 65% market share figures are conservative estimates, Jack Julien, director of sales for the Royal Canadian Mint, said yesterday.

Those estimates are up from predictions made earlier this year that the Maple Leaf would sell 1.3 million ounces and grab about 50% of the international market.

The coin is gaining at the expense of the Kruggerand — the South African coin which has faced import bans in several countries because of the apartheid regime in that country.

The bans have tarnished the coin in the eyes of gold bugs.

Kruggerand sales had melted almost in half by the end of June, Julien said.

It was down by about 750,000 ounces, versus 1.4 million in the first six months of 1984.

Last year it captured about 70% of the market.



# SEASONAL STRIKINGS



CONSIDERING the universal and perennial popularity of Christmas, it is surprising that the greatest festival in the Christian calendar has made so little impact until recent years, and then has tended to play a relatively low-key role in numismatics. Two years ago the author wrote about Christmas coins — then confined to the Isle of Man and Tonga (COIN & MEDAL NEWS, December 1983). Medallions of Christmas have a much greater antiquity, but it is still a comparatively small field. For this reason, however, it possesses considerable attraction to the collector looking for a subject which has not been overdone. Oddly enough, the vast majority of Christmas medals have far less of a "commercial flavour" than other medallions and this, too, should commend them.

Not surprisingly most of the earlier Christmas medals emanate from France, Italy and Spain where there has long been a tradition of medals and medallions illustrating every aspect of the life of Christ and the saints. These medals range from the naive and artless to the highly accomplished works of the early 19th century Romanticists, from the crudely die-struck pieces in pewter, bronze and white metal aimed at the Catholic mass market, to the limited editions of art medals cast in bronze, destined for inclusion in the cabinets of the wealthy. The latter, in turn, followed in the footsteps of the great medallists of the late medieval period, such as Donatello and Morderno, for whom the Nativity scene and groups showing the Magi or Virgin and Child were part of their stock in trade.

Understandably, Christmas medals were conspicuous by their absence from the works of medallists in predominantly Protestant Britain. The iconoclastic spirit of the Reformation re-

garded images of the Holy Family as a manifestation of Popery. Consequently the earliest example of medal relating to the Christmas theme is number 53 in the remarkable series of 60 medals produced in 1830 by Edward Thomason to illustrate Biblical themes. This series was issued in five leather-bound volumes, each obverse featuring a famous scene from the Bible, and the reverse bearing a lengthy inscription. No. 53 depicted the Adoration of the Wise Men, while no. 54 showed the flight of Joseph, Mary and the new-born infant Jesus into Egypt. These are rare as a complete set in the original volumes, but individual examples turn up from time to time. Thomason also struck a few sets in silver for presentation to various monarchs and eminent personalities.

**by James Mackay**

During the later part of the 19th century there was a vogue for Christmas greetings in medallion form, usually with the entire calendar for the ensuing year on the reverse. These medals were usually about crown size and either bore general seasonal greetings or incorporated a message from the company that promoted them as a goodwill gesture to their customers. Such medals may be found in pewter or white metal, or even that new-fangled alloy known as aluminium, then regarded as the wonder of the age. Epps Cocoa is one firm that springs to mind as having made extensive use of the Christmas medal as an advertising medium, but there are many others which do not indicate who promoted them.

Credit for the revival of the Christmas medal in recent years must be given to the Franklin Mint of Philadelphia. In 1969 they actually pro-

duced their own version of the smaller Thomason medallion Bible, struck in silver from highly polished dies but in a much smaller diameter and including, of course, the Adoration scene. Four years earlier, however, the Franklin Mint began producing medals for each of the holiday seasons of the year and, indeed, the Dove of Peace medal, in uncirculated bronze or silver proof, was one of the first medals to emanate from this mint. Three different medals were offered in 1966, featuring three angels, Dürer's "Praying Hands" and the Three Wise Men respectively. These early medals cunningly avoided a specific reference to Christmas in order to broaden the basis of their appeal as far as possible; but in 1967 two of the three had more specific themes — a Christmas carol-singer and Christmas message "Peace on Earth", while the third featured a Mother and Child. In 1968 the number of medals increased, but a Manger scene and a Dickensian scene of a mail-coach at the festive season catered to the religious and secular aspects of Christmas. This dual approach was noticeable in subsequent years. In 1972, for example, a rendering of the Adoration of the Magi, after an Old Master painting, was paired with "Home for Christmas", a genre scene in the manner of Norman Rockwell.

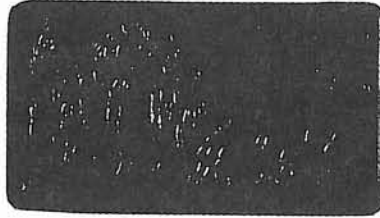
The later medals from the Franklin Mint, in proof "franklinium", were mounted in their own greetings cards. One, dating from 1975, was sculpted by Ernest Lauser from designs by David Bonner. The obverse shows a late-18th century Christmas party in full swing, but in the background one catches a glimpse of a horse-drawn sleigh through the window. Turn the medal over and one finds the sleigh and its occupants gazing through the window at the party scene. The medal

of 1977 has Jane Lunger's charming study of the lion and lamb lying down together, with an appropriate Biblical text on the reverse.

Apart from the medals designed specifically for the Christmas season, the Franklin Mint also included Christmas subjects in some of their other series. Thus, in the series of medals devoted to the genius of Leonardo da Vinci one finds the celebrated "Virgin and Child with St Ann" and the "Pointing Angel and Infant Christ". In the series of 12 medals devoted to the Life of Christ, the first depicted the Nativity. A medal of 1973 celebrated the 150th anniversary of the famous American narrative poem "The Night before Christmas". About 1970 a series of medals was struck featuring the Twelve Days of Christmas and this was followed by an annual issue illustrative of a well-known Christmas hymn or carol, commencing with "Silent Night".

The only mint on this side of the Atlantic which has so far become involved in this subject is the Pobjoy Mint whose output has been far more modest, and, for the greater part, has not been aimed at a commercial market. The earliest example was a crown-sized bronze medal which portrayed

the children of the company's chairman, Derek Pobjoy. This charming scene, showing them as children of pre-school age, was included in the Mint's own Christmas card some time in the early 1970s. Another issue, dated 1973, took the form of a plaquette reproducing Robert Seymour's vignette of the Norfolk mail coach laden with turkeys from the farms of East Anglia, arriving at the outskirts of London in 1836.



In 1976 the Pobjoy Mint made a medallic greetings card available to its customers, and this incorporated a cupro-nickel crown-sized medal reproducing Leonardo's Virgin and Child with St Anne and St John the Baptist. The following year the greetings card incorporated a special Christmas medal with greetings from the Mint on the reverse and the crowned profile of Queen Elizabeth on the obverse in the year of her Silver Jubilee. That year

also witnessed the release of the Manx Jubilee Appeal Fund crown in a Christmas card, and thereafter the Mint's greetings cards have utilised coins instead of medals. One other Pobjoy medal, however, which merits inclusion in this survey is the large silver medal by Leslie Lindsay which reproduces the celebrated "Chellini Madonna" by Donatello. The original, cast in bronze, was the subject of an appeal by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Pobjoy Mint was subsequently commissioned to produce solid silver replicas of this roundel and by this means raised the required sum to save the priceless work of art for the nation. Later, a greatly reduced version was produced as a Christmas gift, die-struck in sterling silver.

The Pobjoy also produced a calendar medal on one occasion. At Christmas 1975 a large bronze medal, 82 mm in diameter, was produced, setting out the twelve months of 1976 with the signs of the zodiac as a decorative surround. This medal seems to have been used mainly for presentation to dealers, journalists and others who had helped the Mint in the previous year, and it is to be regretted that this charming revival of a Victorian custom did not develop into a regular annual event.

\*\*\*\*\*

### WANTED

BANK of BRANTFORD NOTES.....

Green or Pink in Fine -E.F., and any information on the notes.

\*\*\*\*\*

OLD O.N.A SOUVENIR PROGRAMME BOOKLETS.....

Years 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1974.

Tom. Kostaluk  
52 Frobisher Cr.,  
London, Ontario,  
N5V 1G9

\*\*\*\*\*

**Association News:****MEMBERSHIP**

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will appear in the January - February issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

1254 C.M. Hollongshead, 52 Arthur St. N., Guelph, Ontario,

N1E 4T8

1255 Ron Zelk, 914-11 Catford Rd., Downsview, Ontario,

M3J 1P9

\*\*\*\*\*

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO  
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE CHANGE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE  
ONTARIO NUMISMATIST.

At the November 24th Executive meeting in Toronto, Ontario as motion was passed by all the O.N.A. Executives that Publication of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST be published six times a year. This will help reduce the cost of postage and printing. The bi-monthly publication will be larger with more content than two monthly issues.

This new change will take in effect January 1986.

\*\*\*\*\*



# Christmas Coins



Our front cover this month is the beautiful silver Christmas coin from ANDORRA which depicts the "Madonna and Child" by Louis Morales, a well-known Spanish painter. Andorra is situated in the Pyrenees between France and Spain and it is jointly administered but with a considerable degree of autonomy. Both the French franc and Spanish peseta are in daily circulation and 1 Diner = 100 Pesetas. This new coin is almost crown size size being 35mm and it weighs 16 grams. It has been struck in .900 silver by the Italian State Mint to full proof standard with an issue limit of 7500 and is supplied within a presentation case with a certificate of authenticity. It is the first Andorra coin to depict a Christmas scene and it should prove a popular piece. We understand that the coin is now available so you should have no difficulty in obtaining one in time for Christmas provided you order early.

This year's ISLE OF MAN Christmas 50p coin, the sixth of such issues, also marks the Golden Jubilee of the official airmail service to and from the Isle of Man. The coin's reverse depicts the arrival of the first Christmas airmail from the British mainland in December 1935. Mailbags are being unloaded from a de Havilland Dragon DH84 at Ronaldsway Airport as seagulls look on. As usual with modern Isle of Man issues a number of different versions are available — Platinum, Gold, Silver and cupro-nickel, and as with the other 1985 Isle of Man issues the obverse design is the new Royal portrait by Maklouf.

The other country which has started issuing Christmas coins in recent years is TONGA and just issued is the fourth such piece. The reverse design is a Dove of Peace, wings outspread and bearing an olive branch in its beak. The Star of Bethlehem appears above the dove and the words PEACE ON EARTH at the foot. This design marks a radical departure from the designs of previous years which have all been derived from famous works of art. The obverse, as is usual, depicts King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. The coin is a 1 Pa'anga denomination (50p shape) and has been minted by the Pobjoy Mint in Platinum, Gold, Silver and cupronickel.

During late October and early November Her Majesty The Queen visited Belize, Bahamas and a number of the eastern Caribbean islands. To commemorate these Royal Visits, nine countries have commissioned the British Royal Mint to strike crown size coins in both gold and silver.

In order of visitation the nine countries are BELIZE, BAHAMAS, ST CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS, ANTIGUA & BARBUDA, DOMINICA, ST LUCIA, ST VINCENT, BARBADOS and GRENADA. When writing about new coin issues it is nearly always the reverse designs that command the closest interest but with these issues the opposite is the case. The reverse designs all feature the Coats of Arms of the relative territories. Whilst these do present a formal unity, we must say that a great opportunity has been missed here to offer a range of attractive designs which would tell the world more about the beauty and culture of these individual countries — many of which have issued few coins before and are not widely known. For example, a view across St George's Harbour in Grenada towards the Grand Anse beach with the Royal Yacht in the background would have done much more to promote the tourism needs of Grenada than the Coat of Arms. Similar arguments can be presented for all the other countries. The Queen's intending visit had been planned for quite some time and this would have been more than adequate to obtain approval for more interesting reverse designs. Perhaps the person at the Royal Mint responsible for arranging this issue will reply?

Turning now to the obverse designs it is these which provide the collector interest for whilst they all depict a portrait of the Queen by Raphael Maklouf, we see three new coinage portraits introduced. We were aware that Mr Maklouf had submitted a number of additional versions in the competition for the new coinage effigy but we were not expecting any of them to be used. Given that these new portraits may now be used in the future for other issues we will give them all a type number for handy reference. Type I, which is that used for the 1985 UK coinage and most other new por-

trait coins to date, appears as the obverse for Belize; the other type already announced which has been used so far for the Falkland Islands and Jersey and which we will refer to as type II appears for Bahamas. Of the three new types (see illustrations) type III has been used by Barbados, type IV by Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada and type V by St. Christopher & Nevis, St Lucia and St. Vincent.

Each country is issuing a crown size gold and silver proof coin with issue limits of 250 and 5000 respectively. Cupro-nickel uncirculated pieces are also being issued by all territories except for Bahamas, Barbados and Belize. One unfortunate aspect of this is that collectors of uncirculated coins will not be able to obtain a coin with the new type III Maklouf portrait as this is only being used for Barbados for whom proof pieces alone are being struck.

The islands of Madeira and Porto Santo are situated 360 miles off the north west coast of Africa and were discovered in 1418 by J. G. Zarco who claimed them for Portugal. The Portuguese Parliament granted the islands political and administrative autonomy in 1976 and this was effected in 1981. A set of two coins with common design has been issued depicting the Coats of Arms of Portugal and Madeira on the obverse, and a portrait of J. G. Zarco on the reverse. The denominations are 100 and 25 Escudos and the coins have been struck in .925 Sterling silver with an issue limit of 20,000 sets by the Lisbon State Mint. The proof coins are supplied in an attractive presentation case protected within clear capsules. UK Collectors should have no difficulty in obtaining this new set as simultaneous with its issue is the announcement of a UK sales agent (see page 12).

These are not the first coins for Madeira, as three copper coins were issued between 1842 and 1852. More recently in 1983 cupro-nickel versions of these new silver proof coins were issued.

Portugal has a long history of friendship with the UK, and a commemorative coin marking this treaty relationship, one of the longest standing in Europe we understand, has been promised for 1986.

## NEW ISSUES

## ROYAL VISIT

**ROYAL VISIT TO BELIZE, BAHAMAS & THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN** (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Christopher & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent).



type I



type II



type III



type IV



type V

**1985 Royal Visit** — \$500 (\$250 Bahamas) gold; \$10 (\$25 Barbados, Belize) silver; \$10 cupro-nickel (except for Bahamas, Barbados, Belize)

**Obv.:** Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II  
(type I — BELIZE)  
(type II — BAHAMAS)  
(type III — BARBADOS)  
(type IV — ANTIGUA & BARBUDA, DOMINICA, GRENADA)  
(type V — ST CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS, ST LUCIA, ST VINCENT)

**Rev.:** Coat of Arms of respective country  
**Mint:** British Royal Mint

**Dia.:** 38.61mm

**Weight:** Gold 47.54grms; Silver & c/n 28.28grms.

**Mintage:** (a) .916 gold Proof [250 from each country]; (b) .925 Sterling silver Proof [5000 from each country]; (c) cupro-nickel uncirculated [100,000 from each country EXCEPT Bahamas, Barbados, Belize]

## JERSEY



**1985 £1 issue**

**Obv.:** Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II

**Rev.:** Coat of Arms of St. Lawrence

**Mint:** British Royal Mint

**Dia.:** 22.5mm

**Weight:** 9.5grms

**Mintage:** (a) .916 gold Proof [250]; (b) .925 Sterling silver Proof [2500]; (c) ordinary uncirculated [unlimited]

This coin is the fifth in the Parish Arms series of £1 coins

## ISLE OF MAN

**1985 Christmas 50p**

**Obv.:** Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (type I)

**Rev.:** De Haviland Dragon Rapide

**Mint:** Pobjoy Mint

**Dia.:** 30mm

**Mintage:** (a) .950 Platinum [50]; (b) .916 Gold Proof [250]; (c) .925 Sterling silver Proof [5000]; (d) cupro-nickel Proof [30000]; (e) cupro-nickel uncirculated

## ANDORRA



**1985 Christmas 20 Dinars**

**Obv.:** Coat of Arms of Andorra

**Rev.:** "Virgin & Child" by Morales

**Mint:** Italian State Mint

**Dia.:** 35mm

**Weight:** 16grms

**Mintage:** (a) .900 silver Proof [7500]

## MADEIRA



**1981 Autonomy — 100E, 25E**

**Obv.:** Coat of Arms of Portugal and Maderia

**Rev.:** Portrait of J G Zarco, discoverer of Madeira

**Mint:** Lisbon State Mint

**Dia.:** 100E — 34mm; 25E — 28.5mm

**Weight:** 100E — 16.5grms; 25E — 11grms

**Mintage:** (a) .925 Sterling silver Proof sets [20,000]; (b) cupro-nickel uncirculated

## SOLOMON ISLANDS



**1985 \$5 Decade for Women**

**Obv.:** Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (type I)

**Rev.:** Teacher instructing pupil

**Mint:** Valcambi, Switzerland

**Dia.:** 40.00mm

**Weight:** 28.88grms

**Mintage:** (a) .925 Sterling silver Proof

## TONGA

**1985 Christmas 1 Pa'anga**

**Obv.:** King Tupou IV

**Rev.:** Dove of Peace

**Mint:** Pobjoy Mint

**Dia.:** 30mm

**Weight:**

**Mintage:** (a) .950 Platinum [25]; (b) .916 Gold Proof [250]; (c) .925 Sterling silver Proof [2500]; (d) cupro-nickel Proof [5000]; (e) cupro-nickel uncirculated

FORTHCOMING  
NEW ISSUES

**UNITED KINGDOM** 1985 £5 gold unc; 1986 £2 Commonwealth Games

**ISLE OF MAN** Queen Mother

**BR. VIRGIN IS.** New coinage, Treasure

**CUBA** World Football Cup 1986

**CYPRUS** 50 Cents FAO-Forest

**EGYPT** World Football Cup 1986

**FRANCE** Centenary of death of Victor Hugo

**GERMANY, WEST** 150th Anniv. of German Railroads

**HONG KONG** Year of the Tiger

**HUNGARY** World Football Cup 1986

**ICELAND** 1986 National Bank Centenary

**ITALY** European Year of Music, Etruscan Culture

**KOREA, SOUTH** 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Olympic Games

**LESOTHO** Silver Jubilee

**MACAO** Year of the Tiger

**MALTA** Maritime History II

**MEXICO** World Football Cup 1986

**NEW ZEALAND** 1985 Coinage.

**POLAND** World Football Cup 1986

**SAN MARINO** Int. Year for Youth

**SAO TOME & PRINCIPE** 10th Anniversar of Independence

**SINGAPORE** New Coinage-Flowers

**SOUTH AFRICA** 75th Anniv. of Parliament

**THAILAND** South East Asia Games

**TONGA** Queen Mother

**UNITED STATES** Statue of Liberty

**VATICAN CITY** 2000th Anniv. of Birth of Virgin Mary

**ZAMBIA** 40th Anniv. United Nations



## AUSTRALIA

MINTAGES: 200 dollars 1984 KM-71 (Y-50); 49,209 unc. and 12,611 proof.  
(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

## AUSTRIA

NEW DATES: 1985 proof sets contain the following types: two groschen Y-89, five groschen Y-87, ten groschen Y-90, fifty groschen Y-103, one schilling Y-104, five schilling Y-106a, ten schilling Y-A99, twenty schilling Y-186. Estimated value \$8.  
(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW DATE: 25 centavos 1984 Y-56, KM-61. Mexico City mint. Estimated value 25 cents.  
(Courtesy Scott Sheridan, Yonkers, N.Y.)

## JAPAN



NEW TYPE: 500 yen Showa 60 (1985) Y-89, copper-nickel, 30mm, 13 grams, edge reeded. Osaka mint, mintage 70,000,000. Theme: governmental cabinet system centennial. Estimated value \$2 in unc. Obverse prime minister's official residence, legend. Reverse number 500 super imposed on the cabinet seal.  
(Courtesy John Robertson, Nakano-Ku, Tokyo, Japan)

## JERSEY



NEW TYPES: 50 pence 1985 KM-63, copper-nickel, seven sided, 30mm, 13.5 grams, edge plain. British Royal Mint. Theme: liberation of 1945. Estimated value \$1 in unc. Obverse portrait of Queen Elizabeth II right. Reverse crossed flags, breaking chain, dates and legend.



2 pounds 1985 KM-64, copper-nickel, 38.61mm, 28.28 grams, edge reeded. British Royal Mint, mintage minimum 25,000 unc. Theme: liberation of 1945. Estimated value \$4 in unc. Obverse portrait of Queen Elizabeth II right, legend. Reverse HMS Beagle and legends.

2 pounds 1985 KM-64a, silver .925 fine, 38.61mm, 28.28 grams. Actual silver weight .8410 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 2,500 proofs. Theme: same. Issue price about \$33. Obverse and reverse same as KM-63.

2 pounds 1985 KM-64b, gold .9167 fine, 38.61mm, 47.54 grams. Actual gold weight 1.4011 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 40 pieces in proof. Theme: same. Issue price about \$1252. Obverse and reverse same as KM-63.

(Courtesy I.R. Monins, Homeland, St. John, Jersey, Channel Islands)

## MOZAMBIQUE



NEW TYPES: 250 meticais 1985 KM-107, silver .925 fine, 38.61 mm, 28.28 grams, edge reeded. Actual silver weight: .8411 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit: 3,500 proof only. Theme: 10 years of independence. Issue price \$35. Obverse state emblem, denomination and legend. Reverse star superimposed on a Mozambique map, legend.

2,000 meticais 1985 KM-108, gold .9167 fine, 25 mm, 17.5 grams, edge reeded, actual gold weight: .5158 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 100 pieces proof only. Theme: same. Issue price \$429. Obverse and reverse similar to KM-107.

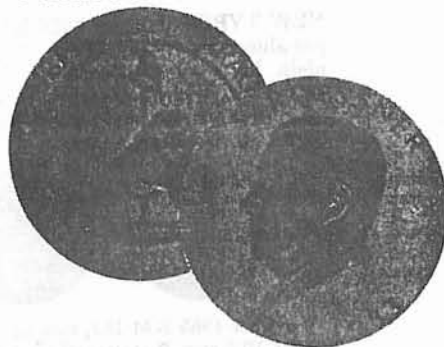
(Courtesy British Royal Mint c/o Barclays Bank, P.O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163)

## NORWAY

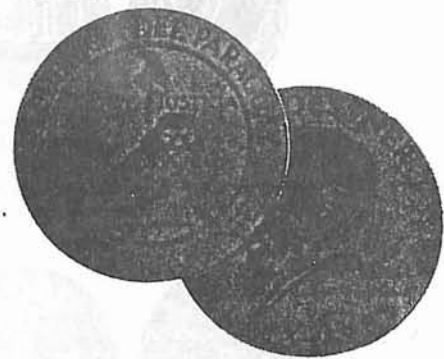
MINTAGES: five ore 1981 Y-76: 29,581,000. Ten ore Y-77; 1982: 40,974,250. 1983: 45,637,300. 1984: 103,901,000. Twenty five ore Y-78; 1980 without star: 8,176,000. 1981: 17,971,000. 1982: 16,862,650. Fifty ore Y-79; 1978: 15,305,000. 1980 without star: 7,066,000. 1981: 3,402,000. 1982: 11,156,650. 1983: 15,762,300. 1984: 8,615,000. One kroner Y-72; 1972: 13,179,394. Y-80; 1978: 23,360,000. 1981: 16,308,150. 1982: 29,187,000. 1983: 34,293,300. 1984: 3,677,000. Five kroner Y-81; 1977: 4,629,600. 1981: 1,104,800. 1982: 3,919,890. 1983: 2,932,260. 1984: 1,233,000. Ten kroner Y-88; 1983: 20,193,060. 1984: 11,073,500. Mint sets, 1983: 102,300. 1984: 101,000.

(Courtesy Royal Mint of Norway)

## PARAGUAY



NEW TYPES: 70,000 guaranies 1978 KM-39, gold .900 fine, 38.10mm, 46 grams, edge lettered, actual gold weight: 1.3310 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage 300 pieces proof only. Theme: Stroessner. Obverse lion and liberty cap, legend and denomination. Reverse portrait left above dates 1978-1983.



100,000 guaranies 1983 KM-40, gold .900 fine, 38.10mm, 46 grams, edge lettered, actual gold weight: 1.3310 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage 300 pieces proof only. Theme: Stroessner. Obverse similar to KM-39. Reverse portrait left above dates 1983-1988.

(Courtesy Miquel Angel Pratt Mayans, Asuncion, Paraguay)

NEW DATES & MINTAGES: 1 guarani Y-31; 1975: 1,000 proof. 1976: 1,000 proof. Y-35; 1980: 13,000,000. 1984: 5 guaranies Y-32; 1975: 1,000 proof. Y-36; 1980: 12,000,000. 1984: 10 guaranies Y-33; 1975: 1,000 proof. 1976: 1,000 proof. Y-37; 1980: 15,000,000. 1984: 50 guaranies Y-34; 1975: 1,000 proof. Essays in gold of the following types exist: 1 guarani Y-31: 1976. Y-35: 1978 and 1980. 5 guaranies Y-36: 1978 and 1980. 10 guaranies Y-33: 1976. Y-37: 1978 and 1980. 50 guaranies Y-38: 1980.

(Courtesy Miguel Angel Pratt Mayans, Asuncion, Paraguay)



## ISRAEL



**NEW TYPES:** 1 agora 1985 KM-156, copper-aluminum-nickel, 17mm, 2 grams, edge plain. Paris mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 10 cents. Obverse ancient war ship, state emblem and legend. Reverse number 1 in square design, legend.



5 agorot 1985 KM-157, copper-aluminum-nickel, 19.5 mm, 3 grams, edge plain. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 15 cents. Obverse ancient coin design, state emblem and legend. Reverse number 5 in square design, legend.



10 agorot 1985 KM-158, copper-aluminum-nickel, 22mm, 4 grams, edge plain. Stuttgart mint. Estimated value 20 cents. Obverse ancient candelabrum design, state emblem, legend. Reverse number 10 in square design, legend.



½ new sheqel 1985 KM-159, copper-aluminum-nickel, 26mm, 6.5 grams, edge plain. Paris mint. Theme: circulation. Estimated value 40 cents. Obverse lyre and state emblem. Reverse denomination and legend.



1 new sheqel 1985 KM-160, copper-nickel, 18mm, 4 grams, edge plain. Bern mint. Theme circulation. Estimated value 60 cents. Obverse stylized lily, three letters and state emblem. Reverse denomination and legend. (Courtesy Bank of Israel, Jerusalem, Israel)

## JERSEY



**NEW TYPES:** 1 pound 1985 KM-65, nickel-brass, 22.5mm, 9.5 grams, edge reeded-lettered. British Royal Mint. Theme: St. Lawrence Parish. Estimated value \$2. Obverse Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II right. Reverse St. Lawrence Parish coat of arms.

1 pound 1985 KM-65a, silver .925 fine, 22.5mm, 11.68 grams, edge reeded-lettered, actual silver weight: .3474 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 2500 proof only. Issue price \$29.75. Obverse and reverse same as KM-65.

1 pound 1985 KM-65b, gold .9167 fine, 22.5mm, 19.65 grams, edge reeded-lettered, actual gold weight .5794 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 250 pieces proof only. Issue price \$425. Obverse and reverse same as KM-65.

(Courtesy British Royal Mint c/o Barclays Bank, P.O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163)

## PORTUGAL



**NEW TYPE:** 25 escudos 1979 (actually issued in 1985) Y-101, copper-nickel, 28.5mm, 11 grams, edge reeded. Lisbon mint, mintage limit 990,000 unc and 10,000 "BU". Theme International Year of the Child. Estimated value \$1 in unc. Obverse coat of arms, legend. Reverse faces of mother and child, legend.

(Courtesy Imprensa Nacional Casa Da Moeda, Lisbon, Portugal, Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

## SAN MARINO



**NEW TYPES:** 1 scudo 1985 KM-184, gold .917 fine, 16mm, 2 grams, edge reeded, actual gold weight: .0590 oz. Rome mint, mintage limit 15,000. Theme: International Year for Youth. Issue price about \$35. Obverse: three plumed towers between oak and olive branches. Reverse: portrait of young man left.



2 scudi 1985 KM-185, gold .917 fine, 21mm, 4 grams, edge reeded, actual gold

weight: .1179 oz. Rome mint, mintage limit 14,000. Theme: same as KM-184. Issue price about \$68. Obverse: same as KM-184. Reverse: portrait of young woman right. (Courtesy Republic of San Marino)

## SINGAPORE



**NEW TYPES:** 5 dollars 1985 KM-48, copper-nickel, 38.7mm, 20 grams, edge reeded. Singapore Mint, mintage unc only. Theme: public housing. Issue price \$5. Obverse: coat of arms and legend. Reverse: family in park, apartment buildings in background, legend.

5 dollars 1985 KM-48a, silver .925 fine, 38.7mm, 20 grams, edge reeded, actual silver weight: .5949 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Issue price \$20. Obverse and reverse: same as KM-48.

**NEW TYPES:** 1 cent 1985 KM-49a, silver .925 fine, 15.9mm, 1.81 grams, actual silver weight: .0538 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Obverse: coat of arms, date, and "Singapore" in four languages. Reverse: Vanda Miss Joaquim plants and denomination.

5 cents 1985 KM-50a, silver .925 fine, 16.75mm, 2 grams, actual silver weight: .0595 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Obverse: same as KM-49a. Reverse: Fruit Salad Plant and denomination.

10 cents 1985 KM-51a, silver .925 fine, 18.5mm, 3.05 grams, actual silver weight: .0907 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Obverse: same as KM-49a. Reverse: Star Jasmine and denomination.

20 cents 1985 KM-52a, silver .925 fine, 21.36mm, 5.24 grams, actual silver weight: .1559 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Obverse: same as KM-49a. Reverse: Powder Puff Plant and denomination.

50 cents 1985 KM-53a, silver .925 fine, 24.66mm, 8.56 grams, actual silver weight: .2546 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only. Obverse: same as KM-49a. Reverse: Yellow Allamanda and denomination.

1 dollar 1985 KM-54a, silver .925 fine, 26.5mm, 9.97 grams, actual silver weight: .2965 oz. Singapore Mint, mintage proof only.

Issue price for the set KM-49a-54a \$40. Obverse: same as KM-49a. Reverse: Periwinkle and denomination.

(Courtesy Board of Currency Commissioners)

## ZAMBIA

**NEW TYPES:** 1 ngwee 1983 Y-9a, copper-clad steel, 17.5mm, 2.70 grams, edge plain. Estimated value 25 cents.

2 ngwee 1983 Y-10a, copper-clad steel, 21mm, 4.24 grams, edge plain. Estimated value 35 cents.

(Courtesy anonymous)



## BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



**NEW TYPES:** 25 dollars 1985 KM-73, gold .500 fine, 13mm, 1.5 grams, edge reeded, actual weight: .0241 oz. Franklin Mint. Theme: Marsh Hawk. Issue price \$40. Obverse: Maklouf portrait of the Queen right. Reverse: Marsh Hawk about to land.



100 dollars 1985 KM-74, gold .900 fine, six sided, 24.25mm, 7.1 grams, edge plain, actual weight: .2054 oz. Franklin Mint. Theme: Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage. Issue price \$210. Obverse: similar to KM-73. Reverse: Drake's flagship the Elizabeth Bonaventure.

(Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Penn. 19091)

## BULGARIA



**NEW TYPES:** 10 leva 1984 Y-130, silver .925 fine, 38.61mm, 23.33 grams, actual silver weight: .6939 oz. Sofia mint, mintage in proof. Theme: International Womens Decade. Estimated value \$25. Obverse: state emblem above denomination and within a wreath of roses. Reverse: woman with two baskets of picked roses above womens decade logo.



100 leva 1984 Y-131, gold .900 fine, 24mm, 8 grams, actual gold weight: .2315 oz. Sofia mint, mintage in proof. Theme: same as Y-130. Estimated value \$200. Obverse: similar to Y-130. Reverse: woman nursing child.

(Courtesy Munt Koerier magazine)



**NEW TYPE** 5 leva 1985 Y-132, copper-nickel, 33mm, 16.4 grams, edge reeded, Sofia mint, mintage 2500 proof. Theme 3rd International Children's Assembly. Estimated value \$7.50. Obverse two little hatchlings in world globe eggshell, bells and legends. Reverse two mosaic figures of children.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)



## CANADA

**NEW TYPES:** 20 dollars 1985 KM-145, silver .925 fine, 40mm, 33.63 grams, edge reeded, actual silver weight: 1.0000 oz. Royal Canadian Mint, mintage limit (average) 500,000 proof only. Theme: 1988 winter olympics. Issue price \$28. Obverse Machin's portrait of the queen right. Reverse downhill skier above denomination, games symbols, at upper left



20 dollars 1985 KM-146, silver .925 fine, 40mm, 33.63 grams, edge reeded, actual silver weight: 1.0000 oz. Royal Canadian Mint, mintage limit (average) 500,000 proof only. Theme: same as KM-145. Issue price \$28. Obverse same as KM-145. Reverse speed skater above denomination, games symbols at upper left.

(Courtesy Royal Canadian Mint, P.O. Box 346, Station A, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9L5)

## CHINA, People's Rep.

**NEW DATE** 1 fen 1977 Y-1, aluminum. (Courtesy Daniel K.E. Ching, Los Angeles, California)

## COOK ISLANDS



**NEW TYPES:** 1 dollar 1985 KM-30, copper-nickel, 38.7mm, 27.16 grams, edge reeded. British Royal Mint. Theme: 16th Forum, 2nd P.I.C. & Mini Games. Estimated value in unc \$4.

1 dollar 1985 KM-30a, silver .925 fine, 38.7mm, 27.22 grams, edge reeded, actual silver weight: .8096 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 2,500 proof. Estimated value \$20.

1 dollar 1985 piefort silver .925 fine, 38.7mm, 54.44 grams, edge reeded, actual silver weight: 1.6192 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 250 pieces in proof.

1 dollar 1985 KM-30b, gold .9167 fine, 38.7mm, 39.8 grams, edge reeded, actual gold weight: 1.1735 oz. British Royal Mint, mintage limit 25 pieces in proof. Estimated value \$700. Obverse Machin portrait of the queen right, legend. Reverse native god of fertility and legend.

(Courtesy Nelson Eustis, GPO Box 954, Adelaide, Australia)

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

### WATERLOO CCIN SOCIETY

There were only 22 members and guest at the November 20 meeting.

Feature draw winners were: Agnes Whetham and John McIntyre.

The educational portion of the meeting included a variety of numismatic displays by members. Ben Matthews displayed some U.S.A. replica pieces and also several books containing historical background. Dave Hemphill brought a collection of First Day Covers with Medals. Also a U.S.A. \$1.00 Gold Coin. Bill Gordon brought a recently discovered "lamination" of a 1985 Canadian 25¢ coin. A lamination occurs when an imperfection in a coin causes a piece of the metal to "flake" off leaving a gouge or hollow. John McIntyre brought several U.S.A., Canadian and British Gold Coins, as well as some old Hudson Bay Company Tokens.

There were 31 lots in the regular auction.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

The "On Time Attendance Draw" for November meeting was not won, as Riger Cunningham was not present.

The donations to the club for November were from Wally Ciona and Bill VanLaethem.

The guest speaker Garry Miller became ill before he could give his presentation and had to leave. Marvin Kay filled in for him.

George Fraser gave a wrap up of the C.P.M.S. meeting at T.I.C.F.

Wally Ciona gave a report on the Trade Dollar Meeting and Norm Belsten gave a report on the Canadian Wooden Money Collectors Association meeting which both were held at the T.I.C.F.

Ted Boxall, the Nominating Committee Chairman gave his report. The following members were nominated and acclaimed as the 1986-87 Executive: PRESIDENT: Harvey Farrow, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: Ron Zelk, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Glen Williams, SECRETARY: Lucille Colson, TREASURER: Wally Ciona, DIRECTORS: Ted Boxall, Bill Brennand, Basil Latham, JUNIOR DIRECTOR: Bill VanLaethem, PAST-PRESIDENT F.C. Jewett, AUCTIONER: Bob Porter, RECEPTIONIST: Costas Adamopoulos, SOCIAL CONVENOR: Ted Boxall, LIBRARIAN: Jim Heifetz, PROGRAMME-DIRECTOR: George Fraser, CO-EDITORS: Wally Ciona and Marvin Kay.

Harvey Farrow gave a report that club member Bruce Watt's son was in a serious car accident, and is in the Sunnybrooke Medical Centre, Toronto. He is on the mend but will be almost a year before he will be released, also the club sends its condolences to Henry Burke on the death of his wife in the past month. Howard Richardson is now at home recovering from a heart attack.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Stan Clute, President, announces the appointment of Yvon Marquis, Pointe-au-Pere, Quebec, as the first Bi-Lingual Chairman of Coin Week Canada.

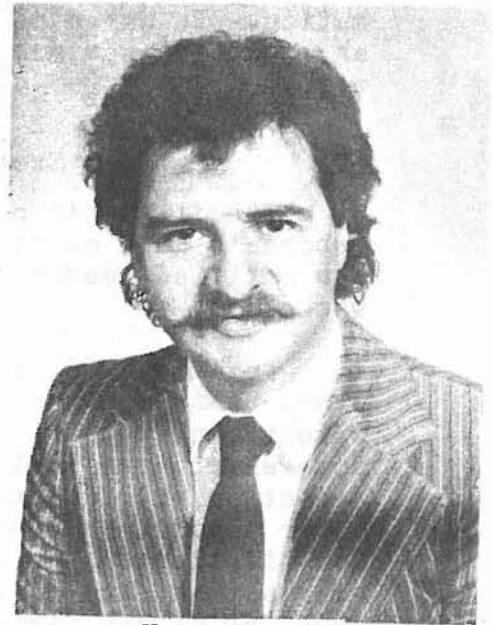
Coin Week Canada 1986 will be observed in conjunction with National Coin Week in the United States of America, April 20-26, 1986 and will be under the theme "COIN COLLECTING - FAMILY FUN."

Yvon Marquis, aged 37, was born in Riviere du Loup, Quebec, and started to collect coins at the tender age of 15. He founded the Club de Numimates du Bas St. Laurent in 1979 and also started the club's bulletin of which he is still editor. In 1983 he undertook the authorship of a large volume on the history of money in Canada since this country's earliest days and was published in 1985 under the title "La Monnaie Canadienne : Son Histoire Et Sa Collection". The publisher is now interested in translating the book into English.

During Coin Week 1985 Yvon founded L'Association Des Numismates Francophones Du Canada which now has 40 members who receive a bi-monthly newsletter in French.

Yvon collects all Canadian Coins and Trade Dollars and has issued wooden nickels and personalized medals.

He has great plans for Coin Week Canada 1986.



Yvon Marquis

\*\*\*\*\*

### CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB

There were seventy-one members and guest at the November meeting who sat down to a delicious turkey dinner. After dinner there were four door prizes given out, and the lucky people were Harry Booth, Edna Leatherdale, Henry Goss and Jack porte.

To finish off the evening Dan Carpino showed two films from the Orillia Library which were quite amusing; one being a Laurel & Hardy.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Merry Christmas*

SARNIA COIN CLUB 25th ANNIVERSARY

It was late in 1959 that Don Park put an ad in the Sarnia Observer enquiring if there were any coin collectors in the area. First response was from Ross Hartoon and they met to discuss the hobby and possibilities of forming a club. However, over the holiday season, little progress was made in gathering collectors together. With the new year, Fred Osborne and additional interested parties joined the group and meetings were held in various homes to discuss coin collecting, with similar meetings continuing into the early months of 1960. During that period discussion developed concerning forming a club. Collectors in London were contacted for assistance, at which time Walter Holmes and Howard Whitfield travelled to Sarnia to attend formation meetings and become members. In April another ad was placed inviting all collectors interested in forming a club, to attend. At that meeting a committee of Fred, Don and Ross was formed to steward formalities in the club's formation. In May a meeting was held in Fred Osborne's trophy room at which an executive was nominated and selected by acclamation. These officers were:-

President	- Fred Osborne	Vice President	- Ralph Tichner
Secretary	- Don Park	Treasurer	- Ross Hartoon
Executive at large		- Herace Bardwell	

The first official meeting was called for June 27, 1960, at Fred Osborne's home on Sheppard Street. At that meeting the Executive Election was ratified, membership dues were set at \$1.00 per year, and the Club was named:

The Sarnia Numismatic Society

In late 1960, club meetings were held in the Library, where discussions took place concerning a Club Constitution. As I had had some involvement with re-writing the Constitution of the Sarnia Stamp Club some short time earlier, as executive member at large without a specific direction, it fell to me to draw up the basic Constitution for our Club. After several readings by the Executive, with attendant revisions, the Constitution was presented to the membership, given the necessary number of readings, and ratified by vote. It appears to have been a worthy document as few revisions and amendments have been made in these 25 years and most of those enacted concerned new propositions not included in the original mandate.

A list of our meeting places includes Fred Osborne's home in 1960, The Sarnia Public Library in 1960, The Moose Hall on Mitton Street in 1961, The Eastern Star Hall on Devine Street in 1964, The Imperial Oil Employees Credit Union Building on Chippewa Street in 1965, The Guildwood Inn in 1966, Canada Trust Building on Christina Street in 1966, and our present site, The Kinsman Club Building on Lakeshore Road in 1983. The earlier meetings were in the old Library Building. We also held one or two meetings in both the New Library and the McLean Center in Centennial Park, but neither place proved large enough nor had adequate lighting for our needs at the time.

One of the first jobs I carried out during my early years in office was handling of the Club stores. This job was constituted by the Executive to provide a supply of collector materials as there was no available source locally. Through the good offices of Club member Jack Cook of Arkona, a wholesaler of such materials and a friend of mine from the Stamp Club, we were able to purchase supplies at a reduced rate for re-sale to members. This reduction was split, half going to the Club treasury and half as reduced price to the purchasing member. As the Club did not have money to

invest in inventory, sales were effected on an "order this meeting - pick up next meeting" basis. At that time Ross was employed as purchasing agent for Spiers. When he opened his Coin Shop on Front Street, it was no longer necessary for the Club to carry supplies.

In 1967 I stood nominee for Treasurer, taking over from Bill Crisp at which time the balance was \$68.00. I have held this office ever since. Due to the leadership of people like Clarence and Rose McGee and Norm and Gertrude Scott, we were in the comfortable financial position which permitted us to be able to host the O.N.A. Convention. Others who also contributed to that good fortune were Howard and Edna Browning, Phil and Doris Pratt and Fred Robertson. There were, of course, many others, Paul Card, for instance, who have over the years made our Club successful. Add to these the several members who are still very active, who I will not name to save embarrassment.

A listing of Life Memberships awarded for merit include:

Walter Holmes	No. 1
Fred Osborne	No. 2
Don Park	No. 3
Howard Browning	No. 4
H. F. Bardwell	No. 5
Fred Robertson	No. 6
Carl Williamson	No. 7
Howard Whitfield	No. 8

What of the future?

Our Club, like many others, is presently in a precarious position. Over the last six months, member attendance at monthly meetings has diminished to the "faithful few".

What can be done to re-activate interest? I must tell you that it will take the concerted effort of all meeting attendees to get the "Show on the Road" again. The years of a Club being sustained by a "dedicated few" are now a thing of the past, and only those who wish the Club to survive can make it happen. Moreover, every new member must be impressed with the need to participate in running the Club in elective and appointed capacities as well as on committees. No longer will it be adequate to assume that payment of dues entitles the cardholder to anything more than membership in the Club. Now it must also include active promotion of Club projects to assure continuation of our Club as a viable entity. So, be a joiner by all means but also be a volunteer for the various offices which go towards a successful Club. Do not fear that you might not do so good in any particular job, but remember that if there is no volunteer the job will not be done at all. One can never be censured for doing one's best.

In closing I would like to congratulate incoming President Carl Williamson and his new executive members: Fred Webb - Vice President, Secretary - May Drulard, Marie Williamson - Executive Secretary, and Director - Jim Moore, and wish them, along with myself as Treasurer, good luck in revitalizing our Club in the coming year.

I urge each member to go to the Executive and volunteer for a job to help our Club regain its previous stature so that we can once again be the active leader in the hobby that we have been for 25 years.

Horace Bardwell  
O.N.A. Life Member 43

**St. Catharines Coin Club**

Vice President Connie Radick welcomed 32 members and guests to the 261st meeting of the St. Catharines Coin club.


Draw winners were W. Panko, Mrs. Margaret Szic and Mrs. Catherine Oblinsky.

Vice President Connie Radick announced that the Welland Coin Club has been reorganized and will meet the 2nd Tuesday of the month, from 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m., at Winston Ville Hall, Wavell court, Welland, Ontario.

Vice President Connie Radick introduced our guest speaker Andy Panko who gave us a very interesting slide presentation on the Railways of the Niagara area. Past President Vic Snell thanked Andy for his interesting talk and presentation. Andy donated one of his books which was won by Ian Morris.


The auction was conducted by Ian Morris who was assisted by Gary Oblinsky and L. Shepard.

R.N. Voaden  
Secretary



---

**COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON  
TO ALL OUR READERS**



---

## COMMUNION TOKEN BOOK PUBLISHED

O.D. Cresswell's **Comprehensive Directory of World Communion Tokens** has just been released in its first edition. It is a complete, detailed, easy-to-use reference work covering all published (and some unpublished) tokens known today. The author, a Past President of the Numismatic Society of Ireland and writer of several other references, spent ten years compiling this ambitious work. It will become the standard reference, and is an invaluable basic research tool for communion tokens.

Following a brief historical introduction and a comprehensive bibliography of relevant works in English, French and several other languages, the **Directory** is divided into three main sections.

The first section contains a complete list of all known tokens with provenance, dimensions, legends and location of each token in other major references. Countries covered include Australia and New Zealand, Canada and the U.S.A., major European nations especially Scotland and Ireland, the West Indies and many other locations.

Secondly, there is an alphabetical index of all ministers' names to be found on tokens, cross-referenced to the full token descriptions in the first section.

Finally, there is a complete listing (alphabetical, by country and state/province) of all parishes which issued tokens.

The layout of the book enables the user to perform several functions with great efficiency: to immediately identify and attribute any communion token, to trace any token to its appearance in basic specialized references, to number and inventory collections for ease of record-keeping, and to determine immediately how many, and which, tokens were issued in any parish, county, state or country.

The publisher has limited the edition of the book to only 200 copies: 100 paperback, 80 hardbound library edition copies sewn into cloth boards, and a special edition of 20 "sponsors' copies", individually numbered, printed on high quality paper and sewn in half calf, signed by the author.

The publisher, Nadin-Davis Numismatics of PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada, expects that all future auction and retail listings of communion tokens will use "Cresswell numbers" and that the first edition will sell out extremely quickly. While not inexpensive, the work is good value at its cover price of \$65 paperback, \$85 casebound, and should be found not only in numismatic libraries but also in the collections of many reference libraries, church historians and archives and among the treasured volumes of all interested numismatists.

## FALL TORONTO AUCTION ACTIVE

One of the highlights of the Fall Toronto International Coin Fair was the 800 lot auction conducted by Nadin-Davis Numismatics of Ottawa, Ontario. Featured among the varied lots in the catalog were an unequalled collection of Breton tokens, superb runs of Canadian dollars and gold, and a wide selection of ancient and modern world coinage in all metals.

The Friday evening session, November 21, commenced with two offerings of superb Breton tokens. Of some 350 lots offered, only about 20 were sold to mail bidders, with the balance hotly contested on the floor. No doubt the high quality of many of the pieces attracted many interested bidders. Highlights included the following: Br-520 Magdalen Islands Penny, virtually EF \$320 (est. \$400), Br-630, Laurin numismatist's token in nickel \$70 (est. \$30), Br-779 Casault numismatist's token, choice AU \$65 (est. \$25), Br-782 Columbus token, in brass, Choice UNC \$300 (est. \$90), and another in aluminum, choice BU \$300 (est. \$90), Br-826 Philatelic Society in brass, lustrous UNC \$330 (est. \$125). A Robert Hopwood & Sons token, Br-898, in toned EF, sold for \$460 on an estimate of \$500. It was ex. the Parsons sale of May 1954 where it sold for 17 pounds sterling. A Cossack Penny, toned EF-AU, Br-985, sold for \$120 on an estimate of \$80.

Lot 98 commenced the second offering of Breton tokens, the collection of a Quebec gentleman. The collection was virtually unknown in the public domain, having been put together largely by purchases from other collectors rather than dealers, but over a long period many major pedigreed rarities had been acquired and the collection was perhaps the finest ever offered at public auction. Floor bidding was intense and pre-emptive bidding often occurred. Three "side-view" pieces were offered, including Br-523, a side-view penny of 1838 in only abt. Fine condition. It sold for \$760 (est. \$800). A proof front view penny of 1842, in its original presentation shell of issue, sold to a Calgary collector for \$1000; immediately afterwards a series of Bridge tokens (Br-535, 538, 542, 545) all in approximately EF condition sold for prices in the \$600 to \$750 range (ests. \$400). Tension built in the room as a complete set of the Bridge tokens in bronze proof was contested to \$6000, eventually selling to a California dealer.

Competition was also intense for two "Vexator 'Canadiensis'" tokens which sold for \$220 and \$280. Both were as usual VG and extremely ugly but both are rare and fascinating. Br-560a, the Lauzon Ferry token, estimated at \$400, eventually went to a Virginia collector at \$1200. Some large groups of merchants and Upper and Lower Canada tokens were exceedingly popular and sold well over estimate. A group of Quebec merchants from Br-656 to 669 sold for \$360 (est. \$240), and a lovely run of bouquet sous sold for \$420 (est. \$460). An early restrrike with collar of Br-689a sold for \$260 (est. \$350), and an interesting and possibly unique obverse brockage of Br-697 sold for \$220 (est. \$125).

As excellent group of Ottawa tokens sold for \$600 (est. \$350). Perhaps the best example of completeness being at a premium was lot 202, a lovely group of the Dairy tokens listed by Breton, in superb quality. It sold for \$1100 (est. \$550).

Numismatists' tokens were at a premium. A set of 3 Grenny in aluminum, copper and brass, AU, sold for \$280 (est. \$120), and three pieces of IC Fell in lustrous AU 9Br-842, 844, 845) sold for \$240 (est.

\$200). A nice group of Nova Scotia sterling system tokens sold for \$280 (est. \$150), and a long run of tokens bearing portraits of ships sold for \$330 (est. \$280). A second Robert Hopwood token, this time counterstamped RH & S, 1234, was purchased by the book at \$330. The piece is perhaps unique and the mail bidder's limit had been many times the eventual selling price.

Maritime material continued in popularity. A choice EF McDermott, Br-914, sold for \$950 with the floor eventually winning out against an aggressive bid from the book. Territorial material also sold well, with a Br-933 Edmonton Hotel piece selling for \$1000. Estimated at \$500, the piece had drawn no bids from the mail! The few Blacksmiths' tokens offered also did well, with the rare Br-998, Ships, Colonies/harp selling for \$200 (est \$250). Again, the piece was only VG+ and ugly but had very interesting features.

Keen interest was also shown in several groups of Lees Ships, Colonies and Commerce tokens. The most complete group, which contained a Lees 4 and missing only 12 pieces from the entire series, sold to a Toronto dealer for \$360. Communion tokens were actively bid from the floor and all sold there: following a brief offering of unlisted numismatists' tokens a few pieces of exquisite John Law coinage were sold. A 10 sols of 1720 in nice EF, LeRoux 254D, sold for \$160.

A slightly less active session with LeRoux medals allowed the adrenalin to flow a little less quickly! However, the pace picked up again quickly as an extremely rare 60 mm proof silver medal 1964 for the Royal Visit to Charlottetown was offered. In floor action the medal sold for \$230 (estimate \$175).

The final portion of Friday evening was occupied by a sale of ancient coinage. This did well with most lots sold, despite a thin attendance due to the lateness of the hour. The Breton token session, due to the heavy floor bidding, had run over an hour longer than planned. Especially notable in this session was a run of superb silver antoniniani of the later Roman Emperors. Perhaps because of their attractiveness and high silver content, these coins drew active bidding. A very rare copper coin, an Ae3 of Eudoxia, wife of Salus, sold for only \$33: it was exceedingly ugly and had been unsold at the previous sale, thus was offered without reserve here. It was estimated at \$120 and perhaps was the best bargain of the evening!

#### **CANADIAN DECIMALS AND GOLD**

Saturday afternoon saw the start of a session devoted to Canadian and foreign coins, gold and literature. Highlights of the decimal section were: \$1 1937, Choice BU MS-63+ \$205, 1938 similar grade \$400, official presentation set of two Specimen 1949 dollars in red leather case \$700, 1936 dollar MS-65 with white lustre \$340, 1947 dot dollar EF \$250. Gold was also popular, as an MS-63 \$5 gold of 1912 made \$550. In Newfoundland gold coinage, the following prices are of interest: \$2 1870 AU \$505, 1870 AU/UNC \$480, 1872 aEF \$490, 1882H Ch BU \$970, 1888 BU \$610, 1888 AU-UNC \$320. Canadian sovereigns also sold well: a 1913C in BU, with lustre, sold for \$1000, while a 1914C in AU/UNC made \$525.

#### **CANADIAN PAPER SOLD WELL**

A small but important section of paper money made good prices. A

Newfoundland Island £1 of 1850, two signatures at left, virtually crisp UNC, made \$1400, but the standout price was \$2800 realized for a \$20 1888 of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, Fine, cancelled in handscript. These notes were cancelled after the bank's failure in 1894 by John Anderson, Trustee. This was the plate note from Rowe's Currency of Newfoundland. An uncirculated Union Bank of Newfoundland \$2, with two tiny pinholes, sold for \$1200.

#### AUSTRALIAN PROOF MATERIAL

An unusual offering in this sale was a run of Australian proof sets and singles from 1955 to date. This was divided up fairly evenly between two major Australian dealers and a California collector: a 1955 Melbourne Proof set plus Perth Proof Penny, a classic rarity, was the highest priced item selling to the book at \$700.

#### MILITARY MEDALS

Military items, though few, attracted interested bidding. A group of 4 to a Royal Canadian Medal engineer including the CVSM with bar sold for \$150; a South Africa Medal 1877 (Zulu War) made \$175, and an engraved Military Cross to a Flight-Lieutenant in the RFC made \$150.

#### LITERATURE STRONG

Although several bargains were to be had, several very strong prices were realized in an important sale of literature, much of it formerly the property of a prominent Toronto dealer. An original 1908 copy of Courteau's Bouquet Sous sold for \$30, his Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal made \$39, and Copper Tokens of the Bank of Upper Canada made \$41. Highlight of the sale, however, was the rare Lyman Low catalog of the Kingsford Collection, thought by Low himself to be unique, which sold for \$880 in aggressive bidding. While the consignor had had no idea of the item's value, extensive research by the auctioneer and considerable help from the staff of the Bank of Canada had revealed its important status, though the high price paid (est. \$250) was still a surprise to many bidders.

#### FUTURE AUCTIONS

Nadin-Davis Numismatics plan to conduct at least five major auctions in 1986: February in Ottawa (including literature), April TICF (Toronto) and ONA (Brantford), a Summer sale at a venue to be announced, and the Fall TICF sale in Toronto. Consignments are now being sought, and a subscription to the catalogs can be obtained for \$10 the year (US funds to US addresses). Nadin-Davis can be contacted at PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1. Phone 1-613-748-9578.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
SOUVENIR BOOKLET

---

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT I WOULD LIKE TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SOUVENIR BOOKLET BEING PRODUCED FOR THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR 24TH, ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, APRIL 19-20, 1986, AT THE HOLIDAY INN, HOSTED BY THE BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

I UNDERSTAND THAT A MINIMUM OF 750 BOOKLETS WILL BE PRODUCED. THEY ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED FREE TO ALL PERSONS REGISTERING FOR THE SHOW, AND IN ADDITION TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION WILL BE TO THE COIN CLUBS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

I AGREE TO PAY \$ \_\_\_\_\_ FOR A \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE ADVERTISEMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS OF RECEIPT OF INVOICE AND A COPY OF BOOKLET.

ADVERTISEMENT COPY WILL BE AS SHOWN BELOW OR ON THE REVERSE OF THIS AGREEMENT, AS PRINTING WILL BE DONE BY THE OFFSET METHOD, I WILL PROVIDE ANY GRAPHIC WORK TO BE INCLUDED IN THE ADVERTISEMENT, SUCH AS LOGOS PICTURES, ETC.

ALL ADVERTISEMENT MUST IN BY JANUARY 1986.

SIGN \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF FIRM ETC \_\_\_\_\_

---

RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:	COVERS	\$140.00
	FULL PAGE	\$125.00
TO O.N.A. CONVENTION 86	HALF PAGE	\$ 65.00
C/O TOM KOSTALUK	1/3 PAGE	\$ 50.00
52 FROBISHER CRES.,	1/4 PAGE	\$ 35.00
LONDON, ONTARIO,	1/8 PAGE	\$ 20.00
N5V 1G9	1/16 PAGE	\$ 10.00

# Ontario Numismatic Association

## 24th Annual

# Convention & Coin Show



The Holiday Inn, 1 Holiday Inn Drive  
Brantford

## APRIL 19, 20, 1986

25 DOOR PRIZES

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Bourse   | ➤ Delegates Meeting |
| ➤ Displays | ➤ Free Tours        |
| ➤ Auction  | ➤ Banquet           |

---

**Day Admission \$1.00**

—

**Pre-Registration \$10.00**

---

*Brantford*

*"Return to  
Hospitality"*



For information, write:

**Brantford Numismatic  
Association**

**Box 351**

**Brantford, Ontario**

**N2T 5N2**

---

# SHOW AND BOURSE

---

MARCH 22, 1986

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.....

Peterborough Numismatic Association's  
Coin & Bourse Show

Peterborough Square, Lower Level  
Nr. Red Oak Inn

Admission...Free. 9:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M.  
12 to 15 dealers.

for information.... Doug Calder,  
892 Westdale, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 6C7  
phone.. 705-743-7293

88888888888888888888

ONA members may wish to have one of Jerry Remick's (ONA1239) personalized medals showing the Stratford Theatre design which was used on one side of the April 1985 ONA Convention medal. The other side shows Remick's personal reverse with his name, address, a group of quartz crystals, crossed geological hammers and a beaver, and the reverse side of a 1985 Canadian cent.

Specimens in antiqued finishes of gold, silver or bronze are available at \$2.50 postpaid or 3 for \$7.00 postpaid from

Jerry Remick

Box 9183,

Ste Foy,

Quebec,

G1V 4B1

