



FOUNDED 1962

# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1983-1985

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VOLUME 22

OCTOBER 1983

PAGE 128

# The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic\* Coin Programme

A historic issue—and how you can own it



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) \$9.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$50.00 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.

## ***Canada to cash in with Olympic coins***



American sales of 1976 Olympic coins from the Montreal Games generated \$1.1 million for the U.S. Olympic program. Now, Canada hopes to reap similar benefits from the 84 Games in Los Angeles.

The first official coin from the 1984 Los Angeles Games went on Sale in Canada at the end of September at 1,500 Royal Bank branches.

It's a silver dollar retailing for \$40 (Canadian), the first of three commemorative gold and silver coins to be made available.

Four per cent of the coins surcharge goes back to the Canadian Olympic Association. That's 50 cents on the two silver and \$2.50 on the \$10 gold issue, those last two coins to be released early next year.

"The COA should get roughly \$250,000 from this," J. Donald Gartland 111, Canadian managing director for the L.A. coin program said at a Royal York Hotel press conference in September.

Potential medallists Dave Steen, Jill Ross-Giffen and Dan Thompson were on hand at the press conference and each received the gift of a coin from Gartland.

It was Canada which initiated the world-wide distribution of coins as a way of deferring cost in Montreal. For the record, Canada received close to \$200,000 from the Soviet Union for coins sales here in 1980, despite the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

The silver coin available this month was designed by Eliz-

The silver coin available this month was designed by Elisabeth Jones, Chief Engraver at the US Mint, the first woman to hold the post. The coin depicts an ancient Greek sculpture of a discus thrower. There's an American eagle on the reverse. It's the first Olympic coin ever issued by the U.S.

Olympic coins date back to the Games 2,500-year-old roots as a means of helping finance the celebrations. Though the Games were revived in Athens in 1896, Olympic coins weren't struck again until 1952 in Helsinki.

The Los Angeles coins have been on sale in America for almost a year. By law, the U.S Mint can strike a limit of 52 million gold and silver Olympic coins.

### **The 1983 U.S. Olympic Silver Dollar Specifications**

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Content: .900 fine silver Quality: Proof  
 Weight: 26.73 g. total, 24.06 g. silver, 2.67 g. copper  
 (traditional U.S. coinage silver)  
 Diameter: 38.10mm. Face Value: One Dollar  
 Legal tender in the United States

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## ***NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS***

### **WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY C1**

The Waterloo Coin Society's meeting was held in the Waterloo Public Library, September 20th, 8:00 P.M. There were 30 Members and Guests welcomed by President John McIntyre.

The Draw winners were: 1st, John McIntyre and 2nd, Agnes Whetham. A very health discussions on a variety of topics was held. Roger Zabizewski had a 3 case display with him and he explained briefly about his displays. Bill English had one display case and he reviewed some ideas he uses when exhibiting. He also recommended the book "Exhibits and Judging," and "The Coins and Medals of Newfoundland."

A very exciting coin auction was held at the conclusion of business meeting.

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## HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17

The August 18th meeting was held at the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield Street, Barrie, at 8:00 P.M. There was a very good turn-out of members and guests. There was a very interesting auction held after the business meeting. George Burnside won the attendance draw and donated back to the club and Conway Bishop won the member in attendance draw. The old coin box was won by Ed. Monkman. The program for the evening was a C.N.A. Slide Presentation on Canadian Large Cents.

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## CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19

The September 26th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held at the National Archives Building, with 28 members 2 guest in attendance.

The President spoke briefly about the exhibits which were shown by Club Members at The Ottawa Valley Coin & Stamp Fair on September 24 and 25 at the Chateau Laurier. He thanked all exhibitors, judges and workers for their efforts in making this endeavour a success and said that he hoped more exhibitors would participate next time. On being asked for their comments most of the members who had visited the show said they were highly impressed with the exhibits; one member said that better lighting was needed.

The guest speaker for the evening was Mr. David Wilson who spoke regarding the role that coins which had been found in the ground, far from the country in which they had been struck, can play in helping verify dates of certain events in history. At the conclusion of his talk he was presented with a copy of the Clubs book "Numis matic Ottawa". After a short break a coin auction was held.

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**Keep that CLUB NEWS coming in, folks!!!**

## CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB C21

The October meeting of the Champlain Coin Club was held on October 6th, at St David's Anglican Church Hall at 8:00 P.M.

There were various discussions on coin collecting. A discus

A discussion was held on the April 1984 coin show at the Orillia Square Mall some time in April of 1984. More details will be available when the Mall is booked.

The November meeting will b the annual babquet supper. Tickets are: Adults \$6.00, Children \$3.00. This will be an interesting evening with the usual draws, auction and a film.

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## NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74

The August 23rd meeting was held at the North York Memorial Community Hall 5090 Yonge street, Willowdale, Ontario at 8:15PM.

The main speaker for the evening was George Dunn and his topic was "Russian Coins of the 1700's". He gave detailed histories of Peter11, Empress Anra, and the baby Czar Ivan. At the conclusion of his talk George answered some questions from the audience. Marvin Kay gave a report on his trip to the A.N.A. in San Diego, California. The highlight of his trip was when he received a Heath Literary Award for his magnificent article in the September, 1982 issue of The Numismatist, entitled "Medicine In Numismatics." Marvin is the only Canadian in the past six years, possibly longer to have received a Heath Literary Award.

It was announced that the December 15th Meeting will be the Annual Christmas Party, with the chicken dinner and also members display night.

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## City of Ottawa Coin Club Bulletin

The 5th edition of "Standard Catalogue of Malaysia - Singapore - Brunei Coins & Paper Money 1983" was released early in March. It is available at \$9.30 US postpaid sea mail from the publisher: Steven Tan, G.P.O. Box 2016, Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia. It has 148 glossy 6 3/4" X 10" pages and is now the standard reference for the valuation of the Malaysian area. The author has been dealing in stamps, coins and banknotes of this area for 23 years.

German emergency paper money (Notgeld) collectors might be interested in a newsletter published by Dwight L. Musser, Box 305, Ridge Manor, Florida 33525. He charges 25¢ per mimeographed page for his informative publications. No 14 (8 pages) has just been issued. Mr. Musser also stocks the complete line of the Battenberg notgeld catalogues published in Germany.

The December 13 issue of the "Enderlin Independent" newspaper reported that the ten men and one woman recently arrested for counterfeiting put up a good defense by stating they were just getting ready for inflation.

The U.S. has its political problems too. An editorial in the June 8 Issue of Coin World states: "Coin collectors who expect official 1983 Uncirculated (Mint) sets - and every year after - may be out because the senators are playing games. Climax of the numismatic silly season on Capital Hill, the Senate Banking committee in late May threw out Rep. Frank Annunzio's amendment to the Mint funding authorizing bill REQUIRING Uncirculated and Proof coin sets every year". Apparently the Committee prefers the word SUPPORT rather than REQUIRE.

Ontario has removed the 7% retail sales tax on Canadian Maple Leaf gold coins (with a stated currency value of \$50!), not because it is ridiculous to charge a tax for exchanging one form of currency for another, but to stimulate the mining industry in Ontario, according to the budget papers. The soap salesmen are at it again!

Actual data on the remaining quantities of silver coins, after "The Big Silver Melt", can never be known with certainty, any more than it could previously after normal attrition. However, there is no doubt that future collectors will be seriously restricted. It could mean that they must abandon ideas of "date series" collecting of silver coins, in favour of more sensible "coin type" collecting. One author in the U.S. (Henry A. Merton) estimates a 75% diminution in the quantity of Roosevelt dimes, for example. Could Canadian results be similar?

Another rarity has emerged to sate the gluttony of the variety buffs - a 1982 U.S. dime with no mintmark. It is conjectured to have been an oversight by a die puncher, which eluded all inspections. Estimates of the number of pieces struck range from a low of 4,000 to a high of 750,000.

Yes sir! You can't keep a good soap salesman down! The U.S. press has announced a new product, guaranteed to wash away Canadian collectors - a silver proof medal commemorating the visit to Canada of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is struck by the R.C.M. on silver dollar planchets at a cost of \$24.50 (plus provincial tax), which proves that metal medals are more meaningful than mere money (a proof dollar costs \$16.15).

Geoffrey Bell of Moncton has been acclaimed president of the C.N.A. He also is chairman of the upcoming convention in Keddy's Brunswick Hotel of Moncton, July 20-23, with its shocking priced auction. Lots of luck in both ventures.

The prolific pen of Paul N.-D. has appeared in yet another periodical, the June 83 issue of "The Party Line" of The Canadian Cents Club (1161-3rd Ave., NW. Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 3V1). The article is entitled "Of Leaves and Boughs and Trees - Some Reflections on the Curious Parallelism of our Large Cent and the Classical Coinage of Greece and Rome."

"While I personally abhor the buying of any collectable purely for financial gain (i.e. without appreciating it for its historical and/or artistic merits), it is indeed a fact of life that no one wants to unnecessarily lose money when buying coins, stamps, paper money or medals" (Ed: D'Accord!). This is quoted from an article by Ottawa's noted medallist, Graham Neale, in the June 28th issue of Canadian Coin News. His enthusiastic article was concerned with the beautiful Military General Service Medal awarded for the three actions of the War of 1812 - the capture of Fort Detroit, the battle of Chateaugay and the battle of Chrysler's Farm.

Our 1st VP, Su Nadin-Davis, also has an article in the same issue. This time she tells of another interesting society - ATCO (Active Token Collectors' Organization). It has over 400 members, has annual membership dues of \$15 U.S. and can be reached at P.O. Box 1573, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101.

Also newsworthy are hubby Paul's plans to reprint (in late July) "The Coinage of Suffolk", a classic 19th century work by Charles Golding. A special pre-publication price of \$10 is set. Paul's address is Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1 in case you miss him at the COCC meeting.

An outstanding collection of books about Chinese history and coins - almost 120 feet of shelf space-assembled by the late Reverend Arthur Braddan Coole, has been acquired by the ANA Library, and will be housed in its Colorado headquarters. Now it will be possible for another dedicated oriental numismatist to pick up where Coole left off, and complete the Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins.

Did anyone get the Pile of Coins Puzzle? The following solution required 31 moves. Let the coins from top to bottom be numbered 1 to 5 and the positions A to C; starting with the coins on position A and ending with them on position B, make the following moves:

1	1B	7	1B	13	1B	19	1B	25	1B
2	2C	8	4C	14	2C	20	3A	26	2C
3	1C	9	1C	15	1C	21	1C	27	1C
4	3B	10	2A	16	5B	22	2A	28	3B
5	1A	11	1A	17	1A	23	1A	29	1A
6	2B	12	3C	18	2B	24	4B	30	2B
								31	1B

Another Puzzle: Lay six coins in a row; the left three showing their obverses, the right three showing their reverses. How can these be rearranged with alternate obverses and reverses, in three moves? Each move must consist of turning over a pair of adjacent coins.

1. Yet another inverted coin illustration... the obverse (Chinese script side) of the YÜN NAN ("South of the clouds") 7 CH'IEN 2 FEN (Dollar) coin in "The Coin Shop" advertisement of Canadian Coin News. Some people have difficulty knowing which way is up.
2. The following is quoted from a letter to the editor of Coin World in its Aug. 3, 1983 edition, from an attorney, and numismatist for 19 years - Lawrence N. Rogak of Brooklyn, N.Y. Does it sound familiar?

"...what about those of us who collect for the love of coins themselves? We have seen the prices of coins rise far beyond the means of the average collector, and the principal cause of those astronomical increases has been the flood of non-collector investors to the market. These investors, to whom a coin is no more interesting than a stock certificate or an oil well, and encouraged by the intense hype of the new breed of high-hat-and-tails dealers, have sunk so many millions of dollars into the hobby in pursuit of profit that the average collector is left picking through pocket change.

The aforementioned dealers have also turned the Mint State grading system into a monster. They deceive the public into believing that some scientific standard delineates the nuances between 60, 63, 65 and 67. I would like a nickel for every person who has discovered the hard way that MS-65 means the condition of a coin when a dealer sells it, and MS-60 (or even About Uncirculated) is the condition of a coin when you attempt to sell it to a dealer".

3. Differences in designs, shapes, sizes, alloys and edges are used to differentiate among the seven new 1983 coins of the Bailiwick of Jersey, e.g.

<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Design</u>	<u>Shape</u>		<u>Dia(mm)</u>	<u>Alloy</u>			<u>Edge</u>	
		<u>Round</u>	<u>Hepta</u>		<u>Bronze</u>	<u>Cu-Ni</u>	<u>Ni-Br</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Nullled</u>
£	St. Helier parish Emblem	X		22.5			X		
50 p	Grosnez Castle gatehouse		X	20.0		X			X
20 p	La Barbière lighthouse		X	21.4		X			X
10 p	Faldouet domen	X		28.5		X		X	
5 p	Seymour Tower	X		23.6		X		X	
2 p	St. Helier hermitage	X		25.9	X				X
1 p	Le Hocq Watchtower	X		20.3	X				X

This keeps coins within a narrower range of sizes and continues the trend of a variety of coins to stimulate and capture the potential collector market (the soap salesmen are at it again!). There are also plans to change the designs of the 1-pound coin annually, eg: coats of arms of St. Saviour, St. Brelade, St. Clement, St. Lawrence, St. Peter, Grouville, St. Marin, St. Ouen, Trinity, St. John and St. Mary, in succeeding years. Ordering information is available from Monins at Homeland, St. John, Jersey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom.

4. One club has dropped the "L" out of its former activity. The Canadian Cents Club now has become the Canadian Cents Club, which has stimulated its membership enrolment. Its newsletter, "Party Line", recently had a letter to the editor about grading, from an American collector who states:

LARGE

"To date I would have to give Canadian Dealers (on the average) pretty high marks for their grading. Collectors can still expect to receive, generally, that which has been advertised. This is because Canada has not yet subscribed to the terribly confused system adopted by the U.S." (Ed: Or have they?!)

Compliments do appear occasionally. Incidentally, the C.C.C. can be contacted at 1161 3rd Ave NW Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 3V1 where "Scoop" Lewry is the editor and secretary - treasurer.

5. Dr. Michael Metcalf has been appointed Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford in England succeeding Colin Kraay, recently deceased. Dr. Metcalf has a Ph.D in mediaeval numismatics from Cambridge where he studied under Professor Philip Grierson. During an interview by COIN WORLD, reported in the Aug. 3, 1983 issue, Dr. Metcalf was asked about proposed changes. He stated that no major ones were contemplated since a balance had been achieved by trial and error over a span of 20 years. However, when pressed, he was of the opinion that closer integration of numismatics with history and archeology was desirable. (Ed: d'accord!)
6. Puzzle: Can you arrange 9 coins in 10 rows of 3?
7. If the last number of a Wintario lottery ticket differs from the drawn number, the ticket-holder is still a winner. So it was with the key item of the COCC August auction, where Lot 72 was a nice VG 1802 U.S. Silver dollar which sold for \$375. This was part of a collection donated to the missionary fund of a local church.

Now, had it been 1804 instead, it would probably have made numismatic headlines, for there are only 15 of these known to exist. An entire book has been written about this coin by Kenneth E. Bressett and Eric P. Newman, entitled "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar". Yet, other than for the last digit difference, the two are basically the same. The 1802 joins a club member's U.S. type-set in process of assembly. The purchaser appreciates the addition, the church welcomes the vital funds, and the donor probably benefits most of all! Winners three!!

It is rather curious to note that the Smithsonian Institute currently has three of the 1804 dollars on display (1 on loan, 2 owned) in the U.S. National Museum of American History.

8. Mr. Ni Mo, an ardent and renowned 19th century Chinese numismatist, once humourously remarked that unless a person became so steeped in the hobby that others thought he was crazy, he could not consider himself a numismatist. (Ed: So what's new?!) This was gleaned from Volume 5 of the Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins (p.27) by the late Arthur Braddan Coole.

# Why the proper Bank of England took the head of a royal English fool and stamped it on the regal neck of a man they called the 'Spanish ass'

"... a mark, a yen, a buck, a pound  
Money makes the world go 'round."

—from Cabaret

OTTAWA — The formula is simple enough. Take the world's second most popular topic — money. Throw in plenty of rare and beautiful specimens. Gather lots of fascinating facts and amusing anecdotes about the stuff. Then engage a couple of talented designers to put it all together in a graphically strong exhibition telling the history of this universally appealing subject.

If you do it right, you'll come up with something like the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum at 245 Sparks St. here in the Canadian capital.

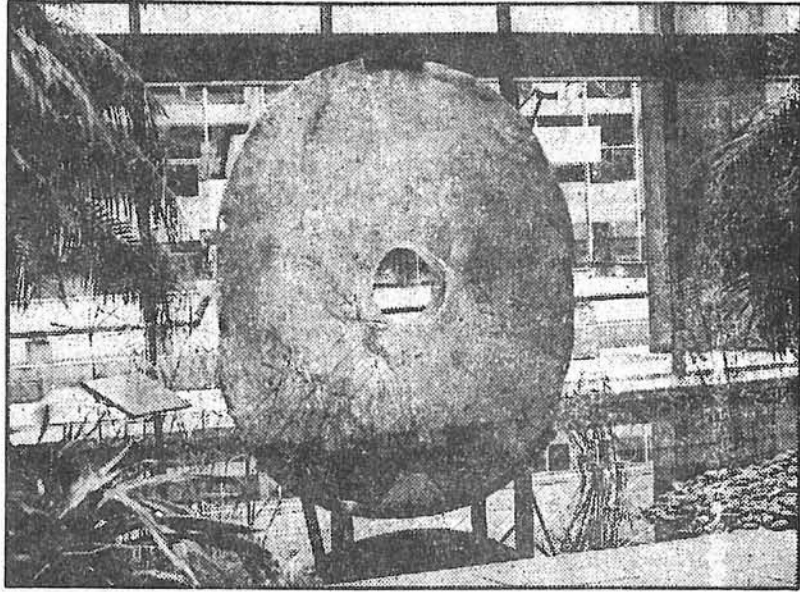
Some heavy money went into this museum, which opened in December of 1980. If you don't believe me, consider the six-foot, three-ton "Yap stone" in the lobby. Probably the strangest and certainly the most unwieldy currency, these doughnut-shaped monoliths, used by natives of the Pacific island of Yap, sometimes reached 12 feet in diameter.

## Unusual forms

Rare and valuable because they came from the distant islands of Pelew and Guam, Yap stones were carried on poles through the hole in their centre. They remained in use as currency right up until the outbreak of World War II. Thieves on Yap were apparently very strong.

Other unusual forms of money, according to displays inside, included bricks of tea, pig's teeth, elephant hair, even wives. At one time the Romans paid workers and soldiers in salt — giving us the word salary. Mayans and Aztecs used cacao beans, tempting counterfeiters to scrape the chocolate from inside and refill the beans with clay.

The first coins, however, came from "money trees" in China. They were cast, several at a time and the channels in the mold between coins created "branches" from which the coins were picked. Called cash by the Chinese, these



This six-foot tall coin on display at Ottawa's Currency Museum weighs three tons and is from the Pacific island of Yap, where such stone currency remained in use up to World War II.

early coins were low in value and had holes in them so large quantities could be strung together.

Throughout the museum, exhibits are enhanced with maps, models, drawings and artifacts that make history come alive. An Oriental section, for example, is marked by a Chinese sculpture of a horse. Greek coins are displayed beneath a miniature Parthenon. There is an early coin-stamping machine, a press for paper money, and a dramatically lit model of a sunken French payship, filled with some of the gold coins recovered from the original vessel. It sank off Cape Breton in 1725.

Many coins and banknotes have esthetic appeal as well as intrinsic value and historical interest. There are thick, irregular shaped Greek coins stamped with wide-eyed Athenian owls, wafer-thin coins from ancient Rome, even a coin designed by Leonardo da Vinci.

The Romans were the first to glorify living people on their coinage, beginning with a portrait of Julius Caesar in 44 BC. Since then,

coins have given us a picture gallery of history's leading characters. (Judging by a 1687 five-guinea piece here, England's James II was particularly ugly.) They also give us a glimpse of famous sculptures and buildings that have long since vanished — monuments such as the Pillars of Hercules, which incidentally may be the origin of the two vertical lines in our dollar sign.

The ancient Greeks were among the first to use precious metal in coins. They took globular pieces of electrum (an alloy of gold and silver) and simply struck them with a die. But since they were irregularly shaped, it was easy for the unscrupulous to steal a little from each coin by clipping the edge, then filing it smooth again. This problem wasn't solved until the end of the 17th century when a machine was invented to mill the edges.

The period of colonization was fraught with currency problems, and consequently produced a wealth — if you'll pardon the pun — of money stories. Because of the

scarcity of other coins, abundant Spanish eight reals pieces (pieces-of-eight) became almost universally accepted. Often, because of their high value, they were cut in half, or further, into pie-shaped pieces. On Prince Edward Island, eight reals had their centres punched out. The punch-outs assumed the value of one shilling, while the outer rims were valued at five shillings.

Late in the 18th century, the Bank of England recycled captured pieces-of-eight by stamping a portrait of George III over that of the Spanish king, prompting one wag to quip that "the head of a fool (had been) stamped on the neck of an ass."



George III

By Gordon E. Rowley  
Special to The Star



Ferdinand VII

## This and other oddities come to light with a visit to Ottawa's money museum

### Card money

But the most unusual currency to be used in Colonial North America was the "playing card money" of New France. In 1685, the French governor was faced with the problem of paying merchants for supplies before funds had arrived from Europe. A resourceful man, he simply cut playing cards into quarters, affixed the treasurer's seal, and signed each card. Although intended only as a stop-gap measure, card money became an important part of the currency of New France and remained in use until the fall of Quebec in 1759.

Most of the eight galleries of the museum deal, understandably, with the history of Canadian currency. There are Hudson's Bay Company tokens; issues of "wildcat" and "phantom" banks; script from the Dirty '30s good for a bed, a meal, or buckets of water; \$3, \$8 and \$25 bills, the Canadian dollar showing Queen Elizabeth with what looks like the devil lurking in her hair, and much more.

One of the most memorable displays tells of a Toronto family of the 1880s who made a million dollars, literally. The father made the plates, his son engraved them, a daughter forged the signatures, and the mother passed the bogus bills — until they were all caught.

The Currency Museum is open Tuesday to Saturday 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (open Mondays — May to Labor Day), Sunday 1 to 5 p.m. Admission: Free.

ANTONIO PISANO : ITALIAN MEDALLIST

The Renaissance, a very special period in history, began in Italy during the 1400's. It was the rebirth of man and his society when the classics were once again discovered. Painting and sculpturing took on a new look and exerted a profound influence on the Renaissance.

The real founder of modern medallic art was that of Antonio di Puccio Pisano, otherwise known as Pisanello. He was a brilliant portrait painter before he turned his attention to creating medals of outstanding beauty. His creativity and individuality in medallic experimentation had a great influence on coin and medal design during the following two centuries. Pisano was born in 1395 at Pisa, Italy and worked primarily in Verona.

The art of medal engraving had suffered a letdown in the middle ages after the Roman artists had achieved such perfection centuries before. Roman medallion relief was used no more and medals prior to the Pisano era showed little creative ability. His prime objective was to re-create the ancient tradition of realistic three dimensional design in the small area of a coin. This was something that he could not attain with a painting. Secondly, the sculptor wanted an artistically complete theme within the circle of a coin.

Pisano was responsible for an important improvement on casting from moulds, much the same as the Romans. He moulded his designs in wax and from these wax models, created a mould in which the metal was poured. This method allowed for experimentation with bolder relief and larger designs. The surface texture of the medal allowed for a fine satin finish which eliminated the snare of hammered medals. Pisano's techniques of medal relief could only be achieved on a broad thick flan. This three dimensional style gave a realistic look to the featured portrait. High relief was practical for medals, unlike coinage which soon wore down the raised design with constant use. Medals were larger than coins and designs which looked well balanced in a large space became cramped and uneven on the smaller surface of a coin.

During the years 1438 - 1450, Pisano created about thirty medals, all with lifelike portraiture of the highest kind. The designer chose original themes and were distinguished for strength combined with grace. Pisano's first medal of 1438 was inspired by the visit to Italy of John VIII, Palaeologus, the emperor of Constantinople, who

came to participate in the Council of Ferrara. This Council had the intention of effecting a union between the Greek and Latin Churches. The presence of John VIII impressed Pisano to the point that he captured the event on a lead medallion which measured 103 mm. in diameter. It is described as follows:

Obverse: Bust at right, wearing hat with tall crown and upturned brim. Around, "John, King and Emperor of the Romans, Palaeologus". The concave space assists in framing the portrait.

Reverse: The Emperor riding towards Ferrara, raising his hands and folded as he passes a wayside cross; behind him, a mounted page seen from behind with a rocky landscape in the background.

Pisano took a special delight in portraying animals on some of his later medals. As a rule, he does not attempt elaborate subjects, but his reverses often show a relatively simple design. Pisano became so well known with his work that lords and princes were vying with one another to be immortalized in metal.

The idea behind Pisano's medals were likely when he viewed the Burgundian medals of the Emperors Heraclius I and Constantine IV executed toward the end of the fourteenth century and found in them the stimulus to portray some of the more prominent figures of his time.

From his first medal to his last, one can trace the gradual process of refinement. The careful execution and creative harmony of the design were to become the outstanding features of later medals. Pisano made such an impact with his sculpturing that Italian medallists of the following century carried on his unique style. The Samuel H. Kress collection, given to the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., has a fine selection of his medals cast both in bronze and lead for interested collectors to view.

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## Association News:

### MEMBERSHIP

The Applications for Membership published in the April 1983 issue of the Ontario Numismatist were accepted in May 1983, but never was published.

The following Applications have been received in April & May 1983 but never published.

1230 Robb Land, R.R. #6, Guelph, Ontario, M1H 6J3

1231 John Mero, Box 471, Seaforth, Ontario, NOK 1W0.

The following Application has been received in September 1983. If no written objections are received, acceptance of Memberships 1230 - 1232 incl will appear in November issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

1232 Don Killen, P.O. Box 602, Bracebridge, Ontario, POB 1C0.

Bruce H. Raszmann  
Membership Chairman

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#### SPECIAL NOTICE FROM 1983 O.N.A. CONVENTION MEDAL CHAIRMAN

The Ontario Numismatic Association still has on hand the following 1983 Convention Medals of the Peterborough Liftlocks

ONLY 16 SILVER and 30 BRONZE AVAILABLE.

the cost is as follows:

BRONZE....\$10.00 plus 70¢ OST..\$10.70

SILVER....\$45.00 plus 3.15 OST..\$48.15

Order from F.C. Jewett

26 Davean Dr., Willodale, Ont. M2L 2R7

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To: F. C. Jewett, Medal Chairman  
1983 Convention Committee

### Order for 1983 Convention Medals

Please supply me with the following 1983 Convention medals:

..... Bronze	\$ 10.70	\$ .....
..... Sterling silver	48.15	.....
Mailing charges @ 75¢ per medal		<u>.....</u>
Total		<u>\$</u>

Mailto:

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Note: Price includes Ontario Provincial Sales Tax

Mail this form to: F. C. Jewett,  
26 Davean Drive,  
WILLOWDALE, Ontario  
M2L 2R7

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# SHOW AND BOURSE

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OCTOBER 30th, 1983

STRATFORD, ONTARIO..... STRATFORD COIN CLUB'S

21st ANNUAL

COIN SHOW

10:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.

Kiwanis Community Centre

Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario.

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NOVEMBER 5th, 1983

OSHAWA, ONTARIO..... OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S

21st COIN-A-RAMA

9:00 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.

Displays are welcome.

MIDTOWN MALL, JOHN STREET,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

NOVEMBER 18-20, 1983

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....Toronto Internatioal Coin Fair  
Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd, W.,

Toronto, Ontario

For information contact P.O. Box 973,

Stn. "B."

WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO.

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MEMBER of ONA, CNA, ANA.

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Will accept best reasonable offer.

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N2J 4C2

# THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



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IN RARE  
COINS

FREE DOOR PRIZES

21st Annual

# COIN SHOW

Sunday, October 30th, '83

10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

**Kiwanis Community Centre**

Lakeside Drive, Stratford



- DEALERS
- DISPLAYS
- AUCTION
- LUNCH COUNTER

For Information or Auction List  
Write Box 262 — Stratford N5A 6T1  
or See Any Coin Club Member

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