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We hope you find the
pot of gold waiting for
you at the end of the
rainbow.

— ONA EXECUTIVE

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 \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

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KING JOHN 111 SOBIESKI AND THE RELIEF OF VIENNABY TOM KOSZTALUK

THE POLISH AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSUED AN APPROPRIATE MEDAL FOR THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RELIEF OF VIENNA.

FINE SILVER (.999)-95, DARK BRONZE-110, LIGHT BRONZE-200, WERE MINTED.

IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE EXPERIENCED THE PERIOD OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY AND EXTENDED THE SULTAN'S RULE OVER ALL OF NORTH AFRICA,

WESTERN ASIA AND MOST OF EASTERN EUROPE.

THE EMPIRE CONTROLLED THE MOUTHS OF THE RIVERS OF TIGRIS, EUPHRATES, NILE, DNIEPER, DANUBE AND BUG WITH ALL THE RICHES OF THE TRADE ON THESE RIVERS. THE MANPOWER WAS ALMOST INEXHAUSTIBLE.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE EMPIRE AND BUILD-UP OF A LARGE ARMY MADE HER A GREAT DANGER TO CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

A BOY WAS BORN CASTLE OF OLESKO

ON AUGUST 17, 1629, A BOY WAS BORN IN THE CASTLE OF OLESKO. HIS LONG LIFE WAS TO BE DEDICATED TO THE WAR AGAINST THE EXPANDING TURKISH CRESCENT, AND HE WAS THE LAST OF THE HEROIC KINGS TO PERSONALLY LEAD THE CHRISTIAN ARMIES IN DEFENSE OF FAITH AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

JOHN SOBIESKI WAS BORN IN THE PALATINATE OF RUTHENIA IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND, WHICH WAS IN THE PATH OF TURKISH AND TARTAR INVASIONS.

HIS FATHER JAMES, WAS CASTELLAN OF CRACOW AND FOUR TIME MARSHAL OF THE DIET.

HIS MOTHER WAS THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE GREAT HETMAN ZOLKIEWSKI, WHO OCCUPIED MOSCOW IN 1610, BROUGHT THE CZAR CAPTIVE TO WARSAW AND PLACED A POLISH PRINCE ON THE THRONE OF MOSCOW.

HE DIED IN BATTLE ON MOLDAVIAN STEPPE IN 1620 AT THE AGE OF 73.

THE YOUNG SOBIESKI GREW UP WITH HIS BROTHER AMONG RELICS OF OLD CAMPAIGNS, AND THEY WERE TAKEN EVERY DAY TO PRAY AT THE MARBLE TOMB OF ZOLKIEWSKI, AT THE CASTLE OF ZOLKIEW NEAR LWOW. AFTER FINISHING THE UNIVERSITY IN CRACOW, THEY WERE SENT FOR AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE. JOHN SOBIESKI WAS SOON RECOGNIZED AS A BRILLIANT LEADER ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND IN POLITICS.

IN 1665, HE BECAME GRAND MARSHAL OF THE DIET AND IN MAY, 1666 HE WAS GIVEN THE BATON OF THE FIELD HETMAN OF THE ARMIES OF THE CROWN.

IN 1667, WITH ONLY 9,000 REGULARS AND 6,000 MILITIA, HE COMPLETELY DEFEATED THE 50,000 MEN ARMY OF THE KHAN OF CRIMEA AT PODHAJCE.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR HE BECAME THE GRAND HETMAN AND WAS RECEIVED AS A HERO IN WARSAW. SEVERAL FUTURE CAMPAIGNS ESTABLISHED HIS NAME AS A BRILLIANT COMMANDER, AND THE VICTORY AT CHOCIM IN NOVEMBER.

JOHN SOBIESKI KING

AT THE ELECTION OF 1669 ALL THE FOREIGN CANDIDATES, REPRESENTING THE MOST DIVERSE DYNASTIES, PRESENTED THEMSELVES IN VAIN.

THIS TIME THE RECENT MEMORY OF THE MANY INVASIONS AND THE MANY INTRIGUES AT THE COURT OF LAST VASA BROUGHT ABOUT THE REALIZATION OF AN IDEA WHICH HAD BEEN DISCUSSED SINCE THE FIRST FREE ELECTION; THAT OF RAISING TO THE THRONE A COMPATRIOT BELONGING TO THE RANKS OF THE POLISH NOBILITY.

IN MAY, 1674, HE WAS ELECTED KING OF POLAND AND GRAND DUKE OF LITHUANIA. AGAIN AND AGAIN HE RETURNED TRIUMPHANTLY FROM VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGNS BUT OFTEN WAS FORCED TO SEE THE ADVANTAGES HE GAINED OVER THE INVADERS FRITTER AWAY IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUES. IN 1682, THE TURKS ASSEMBLED AN IMMENSE ARMY, ESTIMATED AT 300,000 MEN AND MOVED NORTHWARD ACROSS THE BALKANS.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF VIENNA

IT WAS, IN FACT, THE LATTER WHICH DECIDED THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER 1683. DESCENDING FROM THE HEIGHT OF THE WIENERWALD, ITS TERRIBLE CHARGE BROKE THE FURIOUS RESISTANCE THAT THE ENEMY WAS OPPOSING TO THE GERMAN TROOPS. BY THE EVENING, THE IMMENSE OTTOMAN ARMY WAS IN FLIGHT, AND AMIDST THE ENTHUSIASTIC ACCLAMATIONS OF A POPULATION DELIVERED AFTER GREAT SUFFERINGS, THE KING OF POLAND ENTERED THE WALLS OF VIENNA AS ITS SAVIOUR. EMPEROR LEOPOLD AND HIS COURT FLED VIENNA; THOUSANDS FOLLOWED.

COUNT STARHEMBERG WAS APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE DEFENSES OF VIENNA WHICH WERE REDCHED BY THE TURKISH CAVALRY ON JULY 13th AND FULLY ENCIRCLED BY ITS ARMY THE NEXT DAY. POPE INNOCENT XI WAS IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH SOBIESKI AND DISPATCHED URGENT MESSAGES. THE EMPEROR DID THE SAME.

IN THE MEANTIME THE ENEMY BUILT TUNNELS AND TRENCHES, AND CREPT CLOSER TO THE WALLS OF THE CITY EVERY DAY. ON AUGUST 8TH, BOTH HETMANS ST. JABLONOWSKI AND M. SIENIAWSKI REPORTED THAT 27,000 MEN WERE ASSEMBLED.

OF SEPT, 6TH, THE BRIDGES ON THE DANUBE WERE FINISHED AND THE CHRISTIAN ARMIES, APPROXIMATELY 70,000 STRONG CROSSED THE RIVER WITHIN TWO DAYS.

MOUNTAIN SLOPES ON THIS SIDE OF VIENNA WERE COVERED BY FORESTS.

ON SEPTEMBER 12TH, IN EARLY MORNING THE AUSTRIAN FORCES WERE CLOSEST TO REACH THE ENEMY LINES AND PRINCE CHARLES OF LORRAINE STARTED THE ATTACK ON THE LEFT WING. THE TURKS WERE PUSHED OUT FROM THE STRATEGIC POSITION AT NUSSBERG. THE KING WAS PERSONALLY THERE AND SERVED AT HOLY MASS CELEBRATED BY THE PAPAL ENVOY TO GIVE THANKS FOR THE FIRST SUCCESS.

KING SOBIESKI DIED IN BATTLE

KING JOHN, WHO AT THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE HAD EXPECTED FOR THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT TO DEVELOP ONLY ON THE SECOND DAY, THE VICTORY WAS COMPLETE. THE TURKISH CAMP WITH ALL TENTS, ARTILLERY AND UNCOUNTED RICHES WERE LEFT BY THE FLEEING ENEMY. SOBIESKI WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED BY THE PEOPLE OF VIENNA AND DECLARED "THE SAVIOR OF CHRISTENDOM" BY THE POPE. THE VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN BROUGHT NEW INTERNATIONAL PRIDE TO THE POLISH KING AND ATTRACTED THE EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD TO THE REPUBLIC. WE KNOW TO-DAY THAT SOBIESKI'S DECISION, GENEROUS AS IT WAS, WAS ALSO JUSTIFIED BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND BY THE FACT THAT THE FALL OF VIENNA WOULD HAVE HAD FOR POLAND ALSO INCALCULABLE CONSEQUENCES. INDEPENDENTLY, BESIDES, OF ANY IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE, THE VICTORY OF 1683 HAD A MORAL BEARING OF THE FIRST ORDER AND OF LASTING VALUE. IT RECALLED THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF POLAND IN THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE. KING JOHN SOBIESKI III DIED IN BATTLE ON THE MOLDAVIAN STEPPE, IN 1702 AT THE AGE OF 73. JOHN SOBIESKI WAS KING FOR 22 YEARS "1674-1696".

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A THOUSAND YEARS OF POLAND.



*Jan Sobieski jako Marszałek Wielki Koronny w sile i spójności
portretu.*

Jan III Sobieski
(1674-1696)

THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL FEATURES

DEPICTS THE LIKENESS OF POPES INNOCENT XI AND JOHN PAUL II. THE FIRST REIGNED IN 1683 AND WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN ORGANIZING AND FINANCING THE EFFORT TO STOP THE TURKISH ADVANCE, AND THE SECOND IS OUR POPE TODAY WHEN WE COMMEMORATE THIS EVENT. POPE INNOCENT XI DIRECTS HIS CONCERNED LOOK TOWARDS THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN'S-THE SYMBOL OF CHRISTIANITY IN VIENNA. THE CATHEDRAL IS SHOWN ABOVE THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY.



THE OBERSE OF THE MEDAL FEATURES

THE BUST OF KING JOHN III SOBIESKI RESTING ON A SEMICIRCLE OF THE COATS OF ARMS OF THE PRINCIPAL CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR AGAINST THE TURKISH EMIRE. IN THE CENTER IS THE WHITE EAGLE OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND REPRESENTING THE LARGEST MILITARY UNIT AT VIENNA. TO ITS RIGHT IS THE DOUBLE-HEADED EAGLE OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, THAN THE COAT OF ARMS OF SAXONY AND THE MOUNTED KNIGHT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA. TO THE LEFT ARE THE ARMS OF BAVARIA, REPRESENTING THE 11,000 MEN ARMY FROM THAT COUNTRY, THAN THE THREE LIONS OF SWABIA AND THE WINGED LION OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.



This Medal of King John III Sobieski was on display at the O.N.A.'s 983 Convention in Peterborough in April. It was judged as the best in its category.

THE PICTURE OF KING JOHN SOBIESKI OF THE COIN OF 50 ZLOTYCH
IN 1683 AND 1682.



79. Jan III Sobieski
na dukacie gdańskim
z datą 1683.
• 25 mm

78. Jan III Sobieski
na dukacie
z mennicy gdańskiej,
z datą 1682.
• 23 mm



1982 Canadian Mint Report

by
Frank Fesco, City of Ottawa Coin Club

It has been some time since I have seen a mint report mainly because the Queen's Printer, later Information Canada, and Renouf's outlets for government publications ceased to stock it. And, as any good procrastinator knows, this inconvenience is enough to postpone indefinitely the chore of writing away for it. But now that our industrious secretary has obtained copies for our club members it seemed only right that I should read it. From that reading several thoughts arose which seemed important enough to comment upon. Thus this:

A decade ago, an inciting and exciting CNA member, Bob Aaron, made a significant contribution to numismatic literature by obtaining and reproducing a set of Royal Canadian Mint Reports from 1935 to 1972. Since I was accustomed to the refined informative tone and layout of those reports, the 1982 report was, to say the least, shocking! The report has become a glossy pictorial presentation of operations, similar to the arty financial reports of other industries. The camouflage principle - that when news is bad it should be concealed among gay colours, was well demonstrated. The contrast principle was also applied - when financial trends are downward, put on your best Sunday go-to-meeting suit to fool the neighbours. The efforts were pitiful.

From among the glitter and razzle dazzle, the following points were noted which might be of interest to collectors and numismatists, even though by now they probably are well known:

1. Two new sizes of gold Maple Leaf coins were introduced - 1/4 oz and 1/10 oz - of increased fineness, 0.9999 pure gold. 90% of the Maple Leaf production was purchased outside of Canada which offset the financial impact of a general production slump of 43%. This decision was supported by investors in 1982. Will they also save future years?
2. The shape of the one cent coin was changed from circular to twelve-sided and its weight was reduced by 11 percent, presumably to reduce material costs. There is no statement to offset the rumour of a near-miss conflict with Toronto's subway fares. Incidentally, does either the Mint's or the Bank of Canada's currency collections automatically receive examples of trial pieces? Or does the Mint follow the doctors' practice of buying mistakes?!
3. The composition of the five cent coin was changed from pure nickel to an alloy of copper and nickel. (The percentages were unstated). This is the first Canadian copper-nickel coin! 38% of the 1982 production was of the new coins. Incidentally, the new Cu-Ni coins can be distinguished because they are non-magnetic, have a distinctive chime and are not as deeply struck. They also may not be accepted as readily in coin-operated machines which include magnetic tests: (Q: Were tests made by machine vendors before this change?). No statement was made as to whether this change was by planned economic choice because of relative metal prices, or because of necessity due to the 1981 Inco strike. It also was not stated whether this alloy is planned to be continued in use, and extended to other nickel metal coins (10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1).

4. There is no information about what foreign coins were produced, and for whom, other than by photographic implication. In spite of the stated "competitive pricing, superior quality and timely deliveries" our production of foreign coins plummeted from 931 million pieces in 1981 to 222 million in 1982 - a reduction of 76%! This was attributed partly to the "cyclical characteristics of the market". This partial and unsatisfactory explanation is pap! Has the market turned to higher priced, inferior quality material with delayed deliveries?
5. An inane expression - NUMISMATIC COINS - occurs with painful frequency in the report. How any intelligent member of the Mint can so distort the English language and expect a reader to comprehend is beyond all reason! It is one thing to coin money but to coin phrases such as - "of coins and medals coins" or "coins of coins and medals" - is stepping outside the bounds of knowledge and expertise. Even the briefest reference to a good dictionary, encyclopedia, or numismatist would have avoided this display of ignorance and gobbledygook. If the expression is intended to refer to Non-Circulating Legal Tender, then the \$57 million revenues accrued must justify this bane to most serious collectors, this butt of the numismatic fraternity, this trap for the novice investor and this artistic gift of expected gain ("soap").
6. High relief designs of large medals and medallions, up to 10 mm (approx 4 inches) in diameter can now be struck by the Mint because of the recent purchase of a new 1,200 ton hydraulic metal press. Could we be heading for large \$5, \$10 & \$20 Trade Dollars?! Could this kill Frankie Laine's wild goose?
7. Over a third of the 25 cent 1982 production was issued to Ottawa; greater than the combined totals of Toronto and Montreal. Could it be that parking meters and OC Transpo bus fares are responsible?

A pathetic situation is disclosed in one of the notes supporting the financial statement. The Mint's management and legal adviser are on record as being of the opinion that a claim against the Mint for an alleged infringement of copyright is neither properly founded nor supported, and will not result in a loss to the Mint. Is such a statement, before official verdict, either legal, moral, ethical or necessary, in support of a decision not to establish a contingency fund? How do Lilliputian victims cope with giant intruders? For that matter how would the Mint stand legally regarding the use of the Canadian Coat-of-Arms for cufflinks (more soap!) a few years ago?

In conclusion, the Mint Report is judged to be a beautifully expensive piece of inadequacy which may win graphic arts awards, brownie points for its producers but only a leather medal, third class, from readers who search for information. Hopefully next year the 12-or-so feet of photographs might be replaced by more lasting information. It is rather sad, when the fine job and product the Mint is producing, are considered.

FESCO
1983 10 01.

Association News:

ATTENTION ALL NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER'S

Tenders for Coin Auction

The Ontario Numismatic Association are accepting tenders for a one (1) session Coin Auction on Saturday, April 28th, 1984. This Auction to take place in the City of Sarnia at the Guildwood (Best Western) Inn, at the O.N.A. 22 Convention.

All tenders will be held in strict confidence and all who submitted a bid will be notified if their bid was accepted.

Those submitting a bid should explain the number of lots to be auctioned and the commission they are willing to pay for the auction.

Deadline for receiving tenders - January 31, 1984.

Return letters to be marked:

Tenders - O.N.A. Auction

c/o Thomas Masters

823 Van Street, London, Ontario

N5Z 1M8



MEMBERSHIP

All members should, by now, have received their 1984 dues notice and it would be appreciated if you would please return these notices with your applicable dues as quickly as possible. If you have not received this notice or lost it please feel free to send your cheque along without the notice. Dues rates are as follows:

Notice of Motion

At the Ontario Numismatic Association General Membership Meeting in Peterborough on Saturday, April 9th, 1983, it was moved and approved that the Regular Membership for 1 year be increased to \$10.00 and that a Husband and Wife Membership be increased to \$12.00, effective January 1st, 1984.

Notice of Motion

At an Ontario Numismatic Association Executive Meeting in Waterloo, on Sunday, December 4th, 1983, it was moved and approved that a Life Membership be increased from \$50.00 to \$75.00, effective January 1st, 1984.

New Member

The following application has been received in November 1983 to the Ontario Numismatic Association. If no written objections are received, acceptance of membership will appear in February issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

1233 Mark Anthony, 51 Hesson St., Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6E9

Bruce H. Raszmann
Membership Chairman

CORRECTION

In the July-August, 1983 issue of The Ontario Numismatist that an article was published under Terry Roit byline named "Bird Watchers Guidebook". I have been informed that this article was written and published by G. J. Dickie of Vancouver, B.C., in 1966.

I regret any inconvenience this may have caused as I received the article in good faith.

Bruce R. Watt
Editor

Ontario Numismatic Association
 1984 Coin Show — Convention Draw
 Host Club: Sarnia Coin Club

Something New for You

THE 1984 CONVENTION DRAW LOOKS LIKE A REAL
 WINNER.

“DREAM VACATION”

A \$1,000.00 Value on a Vacation of your choice.

Second prize will also be worthwhile as a Canadian
 \$100.00 GOLD COIN will be awarded.

Five Consolation prizes will round out the prizes.

The O.N.A. Draw over the years has provided the funds to allow the various programmes to exist. Library, Audio Video, Educational Seminars and a Youth Scholarship. By your support in the selling of these draw tickets, you will enable us to continue our programmes.

Not only do these tickets provide the means for the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION to carry out their programmes but, as an example, last year \$816.00 was paid out in Club Rebates. This support of Member Clubs is truly significant and has been a major factor in our draw scheme for several years. The rebates to Clubs has amounted to literally thousands of dollars and spread out to over 30 Clubs.

We truly need your support in the sale of the "Dream Vacation Tickets." Will you help??

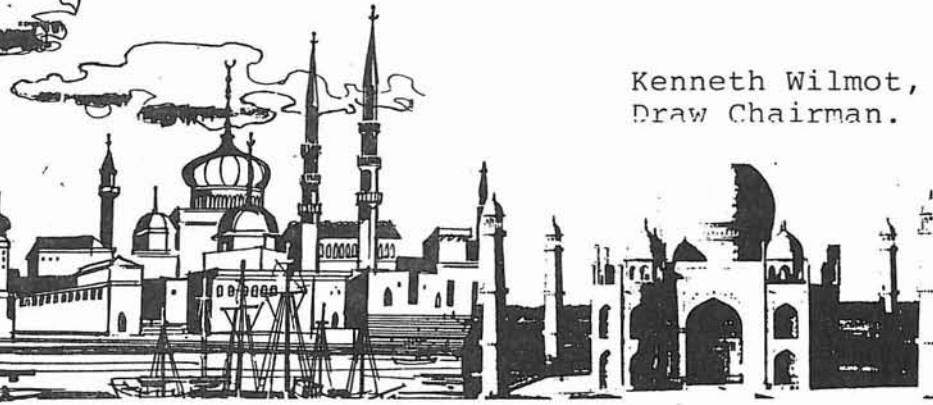
Ticket Stubs should be returned to

Kenneth Wilmot,
 Box 76,
 Sebringville, Ontario.
 N0K 1X0

along with \$10.00.

If you can use two or three more books, let me know and I will forward them out by return mail.

Kenneth Wilmot,
 Draw Chairman.



News & Comments

by

Frank Fesco
City of Ottawa Coin Club

1. Some time ago I mentioned the proliferation of coin types, and the trend towards new coin designs each year. San Marino is a notable example, which can be seen from the following table:

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>No. of Coin Designs</u>
1862-1971	110	12
1872-1983	12	114

The design of each denomination (of which there now are ten) changes every year, and has done so far over a decade! I guess it is their way of supporting the arts, as well as their finances. This is reminiscent of my childhood reactions to the stamps of Liechtenstein.

2. Recently, ANA representatives visited China. Then the Chinese visited the ANA. The signs are ominous that China will adopt the US numismatic approach. It is hoped that Bian Yao Hui, Director of the Shanghai Mint, China Mint Co. and Cai Mingxin, Deputy Director will maintain some of the wisdom for which the Orient was once noted.
3. While browsing through the Coin World advertisements I noticed that one dealer was buying Canadian silver nickels. He warned that overgraded material would be returned at the sender's expense. Which sender? If he meant the original sender, how would he collect?...perhaps by holding the material for ransom!? Naturally I will not mention his name.
4. The October 1983 issue of the Canadian Banker has a short article on "The banknote that never was" by the printer who was personally involved in its production! It relates to the overprinting of a Japanese 1000 yen note as a \$1 Hong Kong note, during World War II. The end of the war and the arrival of British notes causes all the overprinted notes to be incinerated rather than issued. A few survived from a case of notes that was broached in transit from Kowloon to the Hong Kong bank.
5. It has happened so often now that I am beginning to wonder whether the fact that China is on the opposite side of the world, that everything Chinese is upside down. I know it is on the opposite side because I was told, long ago, that if you dug deeply enough you would arrive there. I must admit that at the time I was more concerned about how I could avoid falling out of the bottom of the hole than the fact the China would be upside down.

The latest evidence of this emerging theory are the inverted pictures accompanying Paul Nadin-Davis' account of his trip to the Orient, in the 4-18 Oct. 83 issue of Canadian Coin News. They illustrate a 50-cash coin mould of the Wang Mang Interregnum of the Han dynasty, a 50-tael square silver ingot of the Ch'ing dynasty during the Tao Kuang regnal period, and a Cieng Mai piece from early Thailand with the male member engaged. Only the first two are inverted - the last is omni-positional.

6. Graham Neale, in the same edition, writes about Indian Chief Medals, and refers specifically to a 3-inch Chief Medal and Military General Service Medal, with Chrysler's Farm clasp, awarded to "CAPTAIN JIM SHAGAUNNAHQODWABY, WARRIOR".

Aside from the fact that there were only 30 Indians present at the battle, where a British force of only 800 defeated an overwhelming army of 4000 Americans, and that only 10 Indians ever received the MGSM, other points intrigued me.

First, the rank of Captain. This was a great honour in itself, obviously a field commission granted for demonstrated ability to command and execute successful action in the face of an enemy with superior numbers.

(In Korea the Canadians started with an estimated 12:1, which reduced to a 5:1 ratio against, but had control of the air, and far greater and better artillery support). The awarding of officer rank to a native, is no doubt also rare in British military history.

Second, his name. No doubt this caused untold administrative problems to fit 18 letters on typical army forms - and also on the edge of the medal. He was probably called "Cap'n Jim". It would be interesting to know the literal translation of his name.

Third, and most significant was the affix - "warrior". There are few who merit this title. It has evolved to imply an experienced and distinguished soldier or fighting man, which no doubt Cap'n Jim was. Today there appear to be too few warriors to combat the rebels terrorists and disturbers of social order and progress. However, there is one recent Canadian, who may be classed as a warrior for his fight against apathy, despondency and disease - Terry Fox.

Yes, Graham Neale is extolling the value of fine hobby - medal collecting. By association with objects related to the finer qualities and valorous deeds of man, the collector cannot fail to have his soul stirred. Numismatics would benefit from more of this.

7. I just noticed another Chinese scripophilic item in the October 1983 issue of Bond & Banknote News. This time it is the duplicate of a 5% reorganization gold loan 1913 bond to raise £25,000,000 sterling. No doubt it was necessary to stabilize China's situation following the overthrow of the Empire, the start of the Republic, and the North-South differences between Yuan Shih Kai and Sun Yat Sen.



The Bond is in four languages - English, German, French and Russian and gives the denominations relationship at the time: Pounds - 20, Marks - 409, Francs - 505, Roubles 189.40.

Unfortunately, the print in the illustration was too small to determine the collateral supporting it, but the main Chinese Chop was quite impressive and is shown above.

8. Is anyone interested in acquiring a large foreign coin collection of over fourteen thousand pieces, from 430 BC to the present time, with a catalogue value of \$300,120? Information about this fine collection of the late Dr. Gerard Verniers can be obtained from Mr. Walter Verniers, Oostveldkouter, 40; B-9920 Lovendegem, Belgium.
9. One solution to the 5 X 5 grid puzzle (other symmetrical solutions exist):
- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| 1 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 1 | 5 | All columns, rows and major
diagonals total 91 cents. |
| 50 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 25 | |
| 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 1 | |
| 25 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 10 | |
| | | | | | |
10. New puzzle: Now that you know how to arrange five coins, try the same thing with four coins. That is, given a 4 X 4 grid and four each of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ coins; place one coin on each square of the grid so that each row, column and main diagonal will total 41 cents.

11. The Thursday, November 3, 1983 edition of The Citizen newspaper of Ottawa printed a Moscow (Reuter) report of the discovery by two Russian boys from Gorky of 72 gold and silver coins dated 1811. These, plus some silver jewellery had been baked into a building brick. They came tumbling out when the brick was broken. The news item states that under Soviet law a finder is entitled to a reward worth 25% of the value of his trove. The rest goes to the state.

K.M does not indicate that any Russian gold coins had been struck in 1811, but that silver roubles of Tsar Alexander I were.

The former name of Gorky was Nijni-Novgorod, and is located at the junction of the Volga and Oka rivers. It was a prosperous trading centre between Turkestan and Moscow. It seems logical that the people of this city would be concerned for their wealth as Napoleon approached Moscow in his 1812 campaign. As it turned out they were safe - but never did retrieve this particular hoard.

12. "Anyone who collects coins learns a great deal in an entertaining manner: the history of various epochs and countries, facts about economic crises and periods of inflation (which there have always been), fashions, customs, the influence of religion on the life of a people, and so on".

This an extract from an article entitled: "Once a royal pastime, now a popular hobby" by Dr. G. Giacosa, Head of the Numismatics Department of the Credit Suisse Monetarium of Zurich in the August 1983 English edition of their banking bulletin.

Credit Suisse also has a Berne branch. These Monetararia are at the service of coin collectors for valuations and counselling, as well as purchases and sales. They also organize coin auctions. Their contact address is: Dept. Pvz, P.O. Box 8021, Zurich.

13. Spink Coin Auctions demonstrate their international flavor by their cross-referenced grading and rarity tables, e.g:

<u>Grades of Preservation (English)</u>	<u>Degrés de Conservation (French)</u>	<u>Erhaltungs- angaben (German)</u>	<u>Gradi di conservazione (Italian)</u>
Proof	Flan bruni	Polierte Platte	Fondo specchio
Uncirculated	Flew de coin	Stempelglanz	Fior di conio
Extremely fine	Superbe	Vorzüglich	Splendido
Very fine	Très beau	Sehr schön	Bellissimo
Fine	Beau	Schön	Molto bello
Very good	Très bien	Sehr gut	Bello
	conservé	erhalten	
Rare	Rare	Selten	Raro
Very rare	Très rare	Sehr selten	Molto raro
Extremely rare	Extrêmement rare	Von grösster seltenheit	Di extrema rarita

14. "The question of what shall we do to get rid of the circulation of Canadian Currency is one which is now vexing the minds of our business men", is the opening sentence in an editorial by the editor of the Pembina Pioneer, reprinted in the Daily Alert - both North Dakotan newspapers - in 1881. It is quoted in an article by Forrest W. Daniel in the Sept/Oct 1983 issue of Paper Money, the bimonthly publication of the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

The story of the Red River Valley's activities and influence, the opening of, and ultimate collapse of the First National Bank of Pembina, make interesting reading.

China had the same problem for many years of the 19th century with the "Dollar Mex" - the ubiquitous "Pieces of Eight" which became a major currency throughout the country. Many of these pieces survive today, distinguished by the affirming "chopmarks" of the native money changers. A series of dragon dollars helped to displace some, but it was not until the prolific issuing of Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shih Kai "Yüan" (dollars) that Chinese coins ultimately prevailed.

15. The 1983 Gold and Silver coins price list of the Swiss Bank Corporation raised questions in my mind. Was there any historical reason linking a Swiss canton with Chinese Canton? particularly when the Chinese name was Kuangchou (Wade-Giles). Could an early mariner in the Swiss navy have been involved in its christening? I don't recall having read so. Now, had it been Cantuan, there could be a Pidgin English linkage with "Can do, sir", from which violent reaction may occur - so enough of this typically inane journalistic conjecture.

16. Editorials usually make good reading, and those of the perceptive editor of the CNA are no exception. I do not propose to enter the Nov. 83 CNA Journal discussion on naming of silver alloys nor regretting never-to-be-regained youth. However, I had a twinge of envy when he mentioned "that delightful sound of silver coins in circulation". Not only do I also miss it because they no longer are in circulation, but I cannot even enjoy the ring of those pieces that I salvaged from the Ag-boom. I guess I stayed too long in association with the Artillery in Korea (2 RCHA fired 297,000 rounds in twelve months of action, with 24 guns!).

There was a time when I could distinguish between the rings of the 80% and 50% silver coins of 1968 - but no longer. As a matter of interest, when the "mining of the banks" was getting underway a few years ago, a machine was being designed to sort 50 Ag, 80 Ag & Ni coins automatically. One of the methods proposed was by metallurgical X-Ray. I suggested to one of the miners that accoustical resonant frequencies also be considered, which he noted with interest. I never did hear whether the plans materialized so I do not know whether I abetted this unsavoury but apparently profitable venture.

Postscript: There are some benefits from not hearing what you do not want to hear!

17. Have you heard of Ballingall of Ottumwa? I just could not resist that question! No, it is not a play on words. According to an article in the TAMS (Token and Medal Society) August 1983 Journal, Mr. Peter G. Ballingall of Ottumwa, Iowa (formerly of Montreal, Port Hope, and Brighton) issued some unlisted merchant's tokens in 1890, featuring a Coal Palace (Similar in design to the former Ice Palaces of Montreal).

This is one of several informative articles which TAMS' excellent journal presents (It is up to Vol. 23 so far). There is even an illustration and paragraph on the 1983 Coin Week Canada Wooden \$2 arranged by Scoop Lewry.

18. I have an ally. Mr. David G. Briggs wrote a letter to the editor of the ANA Numismatist in the October 1983 which included the following:

"It is always jarring to find coin illustrations printed topsy-turvy... Knowing which side is up, numismatically speaking, is an often difficult but learnable art". Hear! Hear!

FESCO
1983 11 17

Small print notice. It has been suggested that I state that the views which are expressed in these comments are my own, and do not reflect the opinions of the City of Ottawa Coin Club or its other members. I hereby do so. If anyone takes exception, or is in accord with my views, please feel free to write a letter to the editor at the Club's P.O. Box. I am not attempting to stir up journalistic controversy - I am merely encouraging free expression of ideas and opinions. The items are intended as a commentary on the news. It is hoped that the news informs more than the comments offend.

Frank Fesco



TORONTO
INTERNATIONAL
COIN FAIR

Toronto's prestigious coin show.
DEALERS TO BE PAMPERED AT SPRING TICF

If one had to pick one show in North America preferred by Dealers for the quality and service provided, the TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR would certainly rate at or near the very top!

So say a number of Dealers interviewed following last year's Spring and Fall shows. "Its success will not be tampered with", vows George Fraser, Bourse Chairman.

In addition to a well-lit bourse room, high publicity and a well layed-out show, Dealers will receive the following perks at the Spring 1984 Show scheduled for March 23 to 25, 1984 at the Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd. West, Toronto, Ontario:

- the loan of like-new All-State metal display cases no charge.
- the use of swivel lamps with clamps no charge. These are top-of-the-line Luxo lamps preferred by Dealers.
- the loan of extension cords.
- free light bulbs, even for a Dealer's own lamps.
- a lined plastic garbage container which is emptied each day -- no more leaky soft drink cans in a paper bag!
- glass cleaned on all Dealer's display cases during the three days.
- complimentary breakfast for all Dealers registered at the Hotel. This includes a full breakfast of bacon & eggs, sausages, juice, toast, coffee and tea.
- complimentary coffee served Friday morning in the bourse room.
- pre-show set-up time and professional bourse from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Thursday and from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Friday.
- a Dealer reception featuring hot canapes and a full open bar.
- a telephone message service where messages are brought to the Dealer's table.
- access to a telephone for personal or credit card approval calls.

- 24-hour security provided by well-trained, full-time professionals, starting at 6:00 p.m. Thursday and running right through to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday.
- good surveillance by both plain-clothed and uniformed members of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department.
- a convenient snack-bar within the confines of the Show area, as well as a coffee shop and dining room in the Convention hotel along with room service.
- a full-feature Show -- bourse, auctions, competitive exhibits with large cash prizes, half-hourly door draws for valuable prizes, admission souvenirs, educational programs, meetings of hobby organizations, fun and fellowship, and lots more sure to attract the collector.

Application for bourse space for the Spring 1984 TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR can be made through George Fraser at P.O. Box 973, Station "B", Willowdale, Ontario M2K 2T6.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

TORONTO COIN CLUB C79

Nominations for officers were accepted and closed during the November meeting of the Toronto Coin Club, reports the nominating committee.

Dr. George Gale is the nominee for president, while Al Bliman is the candidate for first vice president and Robert Aaron is the nominee for second vice president. B.B. Chinn is running for secretary and Ron Postill is the candidate for treasurer.

Candidates for the board of directors are George Dunn, Ron Zelk, Jack McArthur.

Featured speaker during the November meeting was George Fraser, who discussed the serial numbers and prefix letters used on Canadian bank notes. Fraser noted that the secrecy of private Canadian bank note firms forces collectors and syngraphists to deduce or speculate the significance of certain features.

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19

The 186th Meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held on Monday, November 28, 1983 at the National Archives Building on Wellington Street, with 14 members and 2 guest present. Bad weather was the blame for the low attendance.

The door prize was won by Tom McFerran and the 50-50 draw was won by Johnny Johnston.

The nomination committee submitted the following names as candidates for election to the Executive for the year 1984: President..... Sue Nadin-Davis, 1st Vice-President..... Stanley Schiff, 2nd Vice-President..... Al Davies, Treasurer..... Ron Cheek. The president then called for nominations from the floor. As there were no further nominations the slate of officers as submitted was declared elected by acclamation. In view of the absence of the nomination of a member to fill the position of secretary Frank Fesco volunteered to fill the position on a temporary basis. Ed Burt agreed to continue to look after the attendance register and to welcome members and visitors to the meetings and Tom McFerran agreed to continue to look after refreshments.

Paul Nadin-Davis gave a very interesting talk on Ancient Coins. This was followed by an auction of nearly 100 lots of Numismatic Books, Catalogues, Pamphlets, etc. Paul Nadin-Davis donated 31 of these lots. The club received \$48.50 for that donation.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB C21

The December meeting was the Christmas meeting and it was a very good programme. The best Christmas meeting yet, according club editors. Santa Clause handed out presents next a pretty Christmas Tree.

The 50-50 draw was won by Gordon Pim who received \$11.50. Lloyd Carney, Harry Booth, Gordon Horne and Henry Goss won the extra Christmas Prizes.

The meeting was held in the St. Davids Anglican Church, James Street, Orillia.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13

Santa Claus welcome 53 members and guests to the 244th meeting of the St. Catharines Coin Club on December 18, 1983.

Past President L. Shepard who was Nominating Chairman presented his report. The 1984 Executive is as follows: President Jan Nielsen, Past President Gary Oblinsky, Vice President W. Panko, Secretary R.N. Voaden, Treasurer Fred Barley, Reception Carl Szick, Membership H. Hill, Historian G. Waite, Librarian G. Oblinsky, Directors W. Nielsen, R. Pizzacalla, Ian Morris, Tim Orlik. Past President R.N. Voaden inducted the 1984 Executive.

President Oblinsky called on the new President and presented him with the gavel. The first function of the new President was to present outgoing President Gary Oblinsky with a lucite pen holder with the 1983 coins in the pen holder.

Draw winners were (chicken) Bill Gray, (duck) Glen Waite and (turkey) Bill Panko.

Lloyd Dorsey conducted the auction assisted by Hilda and Lawrence Shepard.

The 1984 Coin Show and Banquet is to be held September 15th, 1984 at the U.A.W. Hall 124 Bunting Road, St. Catharines.

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY C15

The December Meeting was the annual Christmas Party, held December 11th, 1983, 8:00 P.M., Woodman Community Centre, Brantford. It was a fun night, enjoyed by all. It was announced that the 1984 membership will be \$5.00.

The President wished everyone a Merry Christmas and a Joyfull New Year.

The December News Letter was supplied with the courtesy of John Barchino.

OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB C37

The December Meeting of the Oshawa & District Coin Club was a very enjoyable Christmas Party. Helen and Alex Majers donated the lunch. Many thanks to Alex and Helen was announced by Wayne Goring the out going President. The Club supplied a large party cake and refreshments.

The Nomination Committee Chairman Robert Porter assisted by Al Kasman, Ray Pleau and Bobby Larmer made their Nomination report. The following names were nominated and was put in the following offices by acclamation:

President... Bruce R. watt, Vice President... Ray Pleau, Past President... Wayne Goring, Secretary... Nina G. Watt, Treasurer... Terry Campell, Editor... Ed. Keetch, Librarian... Alex Majers, Directors... Al. Kasman, Bobby Larmer, Helen Majers, Harvey Farrow, Murry Baigent, Ken Harrison, Robert Porter, Auctioneer... Henry Burke. For information about meeting contact Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 7L1.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 33rd CONVENTION REPORT
by TOM KOSZTALUK

The 33rd Annual Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association Convention was held at the Sheraton Hotel and Exhibition Center in New Carrollton, Maryland, October 21-23, 1983. New Carrollton is about ten miles from Washington, D.C.

This was my first visit to Maryland State and Washington.

I went to this convention with my good friend, Paul Johnson from Toronto. It took us eleven and half hours to drive by car. We stopped at Williamsport, Pennsylvania for the first night. This is where the Little World Series is played each year. We got New Carrollton early Friday morning. The hotel had to send Paul and I plus fifteen other registered guest to another Sheraton, as they had over booked the hotel, they picked up the tab for the night.

The Convention had over 135 Dealers from all across the United States. Admission to the Bourse Floor was by registration, they issued a round wooden \$1.00 to all that registered.

What I liked best about the Convention was on Friday night, was the educational forum. The speakers were: Dr. G. Hunter of the U.S. Mint. He spoke on the first U.S. Gold Coins in 50 years. Ken E. Bressett of the Numismatics Kagin's , Numismatic Investment Corp. The were 75 collectors attending the forum. There was a special issue edition of a flat of wood issued for this occasion.

Paul and I spent Saturday touring the U.S. Capital Buildings in Washington, D.C. On Sunday they had the Awards Breakfast every exhibitor attended at no cost to him or her. The Breakfast was hosted by Stephen R. Taylor of Dover, Delaware.

There were over 65 cases on display. 1st, was a 5 cases of War Medals, 2nd, 4 cases display of The Royal Crowns, 3rd, 3 cases display of Ireland Crowns. The Best of Show was won by Paul Johnson, a 4 cases display of Silver Coins of Queen Elizabeth 11 1953-1968. I received a Appreciation Award.

This was a very good Convention to attend, and we have a long way to go in our displays to complete in the large U.S. Conventions.

Keep that CLUB NEWS coming in, folks!!!

SHOW AND BOURSE

FEBRUARY 11th, 1984

BARRIE, ONTARIO.....HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

COIN, STAMP & ANTIQUE SHOW

Bayfield Mall, Bayfield St; N;

Barrie, Ontario.

Diaplays are welcome (cash prizes)

Info.. P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ont.,

L4M 4T2

MARCH 17th, 1984

WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO..... NORTH YORK COIN CLUB'S

ANNUAL COIN SHOW & EXHIBITION

North York Community Hall,

5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont.

Info.. Harvey Farrow, President

P.O. Box 294, Station 'A',

Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 5S9

MARCH 23-25, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO..... TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR
SPRING SHOW

Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore, W.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Inf.. P.O. Box 973, Stn "B",
Willowdale, Ontario, M2K 2T6.

APRIL 28 - 29th, 1984

SARNIA, ONTARIO..... ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

TWENTIETH - SECOND ANNIVERSARY

CONVENTION

Guildwood Inn (Best Western)

Sarnia, Ontario.

Info.. T. Masters O.N.A. Convention

Chairman

823 Van St., London, Ontario,

N5Z 1M8.

MAY 25 - 27th, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO..... SPRING TOREX 84

Harbourfront Centre, 222 Queens Quay, W.
Toronto, Ontario.

Info.. Al Bliman, P.O. Box 3145, Stn D
Willoedale, Ont., M2R 3G5

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1984

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.....ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S

Annual 1984 Coin Show & Banquet
U.A.W. Hall, 124 Bunting Road,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

Inf.. P.O. Box 1492,
St. Catharines, Ontario,
L2R 7J9

NOVEMBER 9-11, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO..... TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR
FALL SHOW

Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore, W.,
Toronto, Ontario,
Inf.. P.O. Box 973, Stn. "B"
Willowdale, Ontario, M2K 2T6

Robbers pistol-whip coin dealer

An elderly coin dealer says he'll "never open the door to anyone again" after he was pistol-whipped and robbed by a man he mistook for a pushy postman.

"He was dressed like a mailman, with a jacket, cap and mailbag," Lloyd Carney, 63, ONA Life Member, said Saturday January 7th, 1984 from his Kinghorn Ave. home.

"But when I opened the door, he pushed his way in and hit me with a revolver. I thought for sure he was going to kill us."

Lloyd and his wife, Maisie, 66, who's recovering from a lung operation, were still in shock Saturday after the Friday morning attack.

Lloyd said after the man pushed his way in, "I tried to push him out."

The man pulled a gun and hit Lloyd across the face, sending him reeling into the kitchen.

The couple's hands were bound with electrical cord and they were forced into the bedroom where their feet were bound together with tape and their heads covered.

Police said the gunman and another man search the house and found several suitcases containing rare coins.

But as the robbers waited on the street for a getaway car, Maisie freed herself and activated a security alarm.

Police from Toronto 12 Division forced a car containing four men to stop a few blocks away. They recovered the coins and a loaded 9-mm automatic handgun.

Lloyd was taken to Northwestern Hospital and treated for cuts to the face and hands. Maisie, released from hospital a week ago, did not require treatment.

Charge with robbery and use of a firearm during the commission of an indictable offence are Thomas Reginald Ramier, 26, of Broadview Ave., East York; Kenneth Gordon Goobie, 35, of Stephenson Ave., Toronto; Paul Thomas Rogers, 28, of Calvington Dr., North York; and Greg Winston Seymour, 36 of Goodwood Park Cres., East York.



For Sale

COINS of GREAT BRITAIN... Hammered Coins from 1066-1662.
Milled Coins from 1662-1982. Also Scottish Coins from
1124-1707 and seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth
century English Merchant Tokens. I have a wide variety
of types with prices ranging from \$1 - \$1000.
Want lists are gladly serviced. I am also interested in
purchasing nice British Coins, preferably pre-1911 in VF
or better. For free price lists, Please write:

ROSS D. KING
Box 571, Chesley
Ontario, NOG 1L0.

MEMBER of ONA, CNA, ANA.



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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FEBRUARY 1984

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B.N.T.A. born out of necessity in 1973

The British Numismatic Trade Association (B.N.T.A.) was born of necessity in 1973. A number of the country's leading dealers banded together to represent the Numismatic trade in dialogue with the Government, Treasury, Royal Mint and other interested parties. It was decided at this time that if this Association was to be regarded with respect it should have a high code of ethics. These were drawn up and are very strictly adhered to.

The Association has grown steadily to around 100 businesses. To join, one must be proposed and seconded by members of the Association who, in turn, are prepared to vouch for the worthiness of the new member. Each year membership is reviewed to ensure that standards are maintained for the benefit of dealers and collectors alike. For it is to ensure a climate of fair trading for all, that remains one of the most important features of the B.N.T.A. It must be stressed that there are a number of dealers, both large and small, whose

standards and ethics are beyond question, who are not members of the B.N.T.A. It is to be hoped that, in the fullness of time, these people will join with us to enable the B.N.T.A. to become even stronger in the cause of Numismatics in Great Britain.

This year saw the Association playing an important part in the first 'National Coin Week', as well as promoting a second 'Coinex North'. However, the most successful venture is the promotion of 'Coinex', the big London Coin Fair. This brings members together from all over the British Isles along with many invited dealers from around the world. Autumn 1983 the 5th London 'Coinex' will take place at the London Marriott Hotel (formerly Europa) from 14th-15th October.

People attending will be assured of meeting many of the Worlds leading dealers and of inspecting some of the most interesting and finest coins currently available for sale, in the most congenial of atmospheres.

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) \$20.00 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.

Safe — or Sorry

Leaving 62 cents in a cookie jar in the kitchen cabinet represents a risk which even the most frugal of us would take.

Indeed, for many collectors cookie-jar and pocket-change savings provided a first introduction to the fascination and profitable hobby of numismatics. In themselves, the copper and silver coins that might be represented in this amount of "spare change" hardly indicate the need for any security measures beyond locking the doors when we go away for a weekend.

But sixty-two cents represents the face value of the entire series of U.S. Small Cents listed prior to the Lincoln series the Flying Eagles and perennially popular Indian Head cents.

The numismatic value of such a set, depending of course on their condition, is well over a thousand times its value!

If you've already collected this series, in VF, EF, or Unc. condition, you've no doubt found a more secure storage place for them than the cookie jar. You've put them in an album and the chances are you've stored the album in a dresser drawer, a linen closet, or under the mattress of your bed. One just doesn't leave a thousand dollars lying loose in a cookie jar!

How much safer, however, are any of these home-made "bunks" against depredation by the practiced burglar? The chances are that any prowler who breaks into your home has "been this way" several times before. Hiding your collection from him is no less a challenge than keeping a cache of candy away from a seven-year-old!

The novice or "average collectors", of course, will readily discount this threat. His collection isn't important enough to interest the numismatic thief.

But what about the run-of-the-mine burglar? He is not a character of great nobility or distinguished principles. He will stoop to tearing open envelopes containing church contributions and household budget files. Yes, he will even break the kids' piggy banks open!

How much respect will he have for your coin collection? Indeed, he probably even has a copy of Yecman's Guide Book on his self at home!

Unfortunately, it is not until after they have been victims of a theft that many collectors realize the value of their erst-while collections.

Somewhere along the line - like NOW! - it will pay you to take serious inventory of the value of your collection; why you have collected it and the most effective ways of preserving it.

Obviously, the collector of ancient coins faces problems which are distinctly different from those faced by others who specialize in 19th Century Mintages, or speculators in current and recent-date rolls. Rather than tell the individual collector what to do, the purpose of this article is to suggest alternate methods for protecting his or her collection and to leave the choice entirely to him or her.

At first glance, the simplest solution appears to be finding a safer storage place at home. If such a solution suffices, you have the advantage of ready accessibility to your collection at all times.

Perhaps, after a cursory survey, you will determine that something as unsophisticated as a metal footlocker type of container seems ideal for your collection. Such lockers are available at nominal cost from Army-Navy and surplus-type store in most cities; and, with the addition of a good four-or-five-dollar lock, suggest a degree of great impregnability.

However, the securing of a five-dollar lock does not insure the existence of five-dollar hinges on such boxes. With a "jimmy" or pinch bar, the average inexperienced burglar might require two minutes to gain entrance to your footlocker. If current rolls of silver were stored in it, he would be paid off well for his time!

Your expensive lock, of course, would be unharmed, and suitable for use on another footlocker.

For somewhat greater security, you might decide upon an investment in a home safe. Safes are constructed to rigid specifications, established by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Only after they have met these specifications can the manufacturer label them either "Fire-Resistive" or Burglar-Resistive" and indicate "UL" approval.

It is more a matter of fact than a fine point of semantics that the word "Resistive", rather than "Proof", is employed. Virtually any safe can have its contents destroyed or looted, if a fire burns long enough, or if a burglar has sufficient time to work on it. Depending on the price you pay for a homesafe, this time may vary from three minutes to three quarters of an hour.

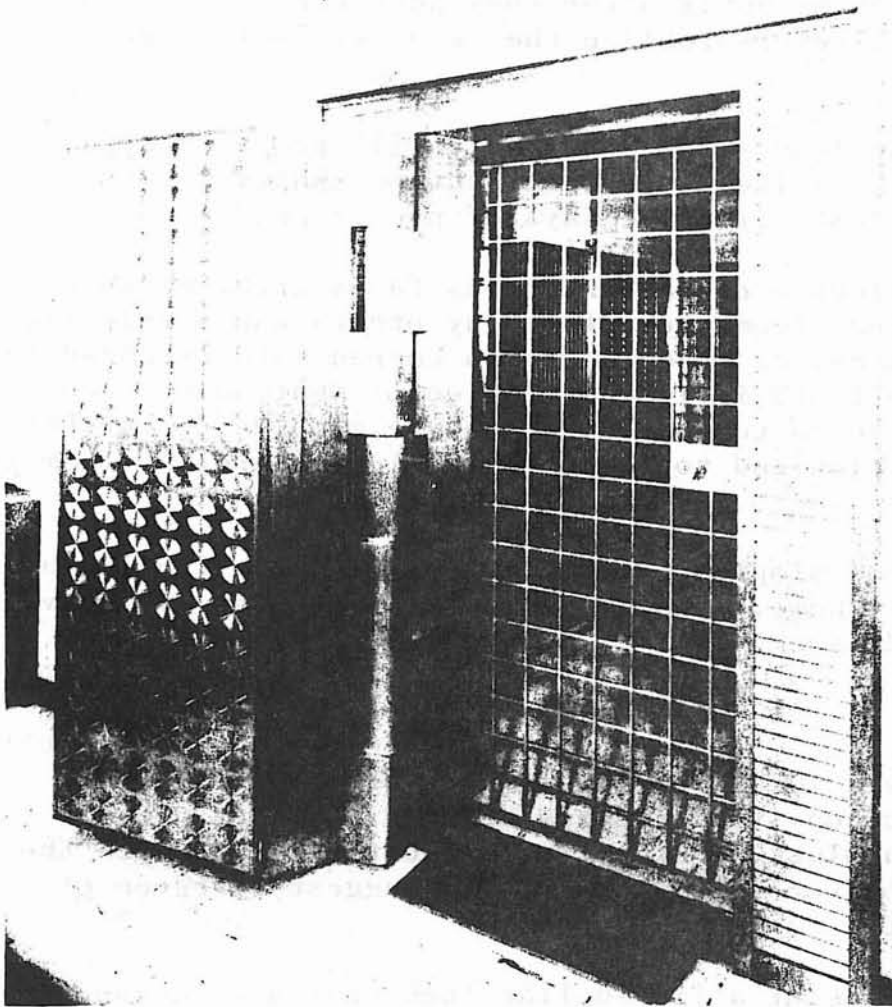


Photo courtesy Diebold Incorporated

The minimum Underwriters' Laboratories requirements for a Burglar-Resistive safe specify that its door shall be one-inch steel, its walls one-half-inch steel, and that it be equipped with a combination lock. If it meets these minimum specifications, it will carry the label: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Inspected T-20 Burglary." Anything less than this will merely serve the purpose of keeping honest people cut; and a well-knotted string around a show box will accomplish the same purpose for you.

It does not require a feather-fingered Jimmy Valentine, diligently and skillfully aligning the tumblers, to open a safe. The door can be pried, the hinges removed,

or the tumbler pins sheared far more easily than a combination can be picked; and the burglar's worst enemy is time. A Burglar-Resistive safe can delay him, and thereby increase the chance of his detection.

If the foregoing makes protection of your collection at home from a determined burglar seem somewhat futile, you still have two alternatives: You may insure it, or store it in a safe deposit box inside a bank vault. Most commercial banks have safe deposit boxes available in a variety of sizes; and annual rental cost are not high. If you are already storing securities and private papers in such a box, a few dollars more a year probably can purchase a larger one which will accommodate both coins and papers.

While keeping your collection in a bank vault may seem less convenient than having it at home, this inconvenience is more than balanced by the peace-of-mind it can bring you.

Insuring your collection offers many advantages. While insurance cannot prevent a theft, it at least reimburses you for any loss you may suffer; and the premium on a so-called "All-Risks" Stamp and Coin Collection Policy is not high. The coverage can be written as an endorsement to an existing Homeowners or Comprehensive Dwelling Policy, and the total premiums budgeted in a manner that is convenient to you and in keeping with your general insurance agent's normal practices.

Your collection can be covered either by means of a schedule, or blanket description. If a schedule is used, all coins in your collection must be itemized, with the respective amount of insurance applying to each one. This schedule is filed with your local insurance agent, or with the company he represents.

If a blanket description is used, the coverage is subject to 100% coin-insurance; that is, the collection must be insured at its full value. While this appears the simplest procedure, it has two disadvantages. A limit of \$250 applies to the loss of any individual coin; and loss by mysterious disappearance is not provided for.

Under such an "All-Risks" policy, you would be covered against loss by all of the perils against which your home and personal property are insured. Your collection can be insured for its full numismatic value against burglary, and loss or damage while in the custody of Railway Express or an armored car service. While theft from an unattended automobile is excluded from the regular form, this provision can be included upon the payment of a slight additional premium.

The annual rates for such a policy are about 75¢ per hundred dollars of value for the first five thousand dollars; 45¢ per hundred for the next ten thousand; and 30¢ per hundred for amounts in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, with a minimum annual premium of ten dollars. A collection valued at \$8,000 would, therefore, cost \$51 a year to insure. A reduction of ten percent in premium is permitted if your collection is stored in a fire-resistant safe, equipped with a combination.

Whether you decide to continue keeping your collection under your socks and handkerchiefs, to purchase a home safe, put it in a safe deposit box, insure it, or combine several of these measures, depends to a great extent upon your particular numismatic specialty, and the relative size and value of your collection.

Ancient, foreign or even obsolete U.S. and Canadian denominations of copper and silver are not as readily negotiable to the housebreaker as coins in current use or gold.

A comparatively small number of gold pieces, furthermore, can represent a considerably greater numismatic investment than a large collection of current minor coins. These gold coins can be stored in a small safe deposit box at a cost of around a dollar a month.

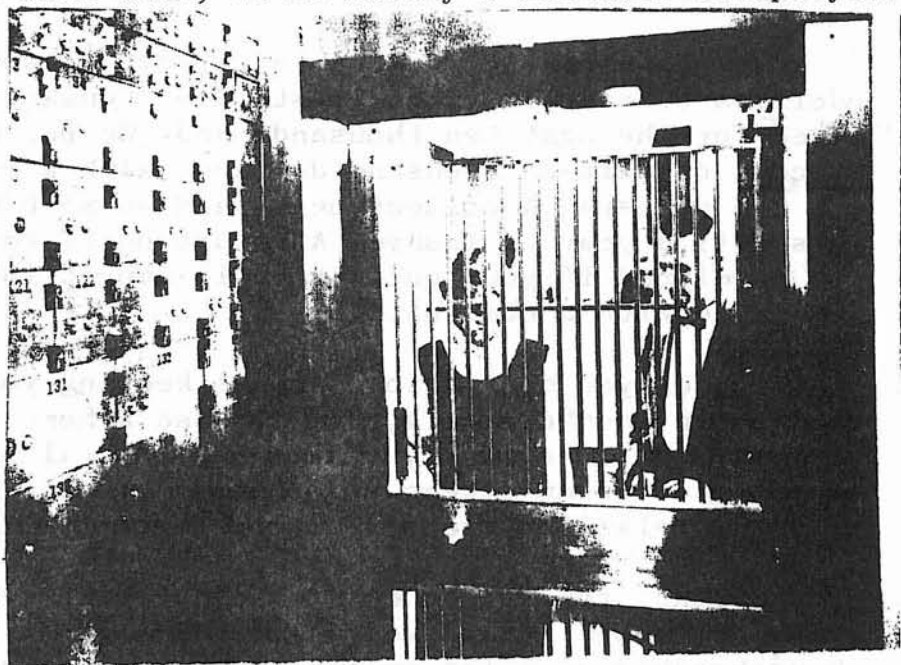
The collector who is speculating in rolls, on the other hand, is faced with a bulk problem. The greater storage space required might make it more economical to store these rolls in an adequate safe at home - a one-time, and not an annually recurring expense - and to insure them, since their current numismatic value will not be many times greater than their face value. Premiums, therefore, will be nominal.

Key coins and proof coins in any series can be kept most securely and economically in a safe deposit box. They deserve the best of care, because each ensuing year makes them not only more valuable, but considerably harder to come by, if they are lost. Generally, a bank vault offers the further advantage of lower humidity and greater freedom from temperature changes and tarnishing and corrosive gases than you can provide in your own home.

These few examples indicate at least the broad general patterns that are at your disposal for safeguarding your coins. Regardless of which you choose, there are a few specific loss-preventives which every collector should follow.

The first of these is to be discreet. Remember what the war posters of two decades ago had to say about loose talk. Even though you may belong to a coin club, it is nobody's business except your own to know exactly what you have and where you keep it.

Another loss-preventive regards buying, selling and trading. If you buy or trade actively through the mails, rent a post office box and receive all your numismatic mail there. The anonymity this practice can provide is invaluable.



If you are selling individual coins or rolls fairly regularly, it is a sound practice to utilize different post office branches and substations in your community. This tends to minimize the attention drawn to your postal transaction and prevent any individual clerk from finding out - and later talking about - your business.

Coin collecting should be no more ostentatious a pursuit than playing the stock market; and no one decorates the rumpus room wall with his blue chip securities! In spite of this limitation, however, numismatics can prove a richly-rewarding pursuit.

This is why the time you take now to guard to safeguard your collection will be well spent, and will assure you continuing rewards from a growing collection for many years to come.

Edited from CCINS MAGAZINE
by Bruce R. Watt

SHOW AND BOURSE

FEBRUARY 11th, 1984

BARRIE, ONTARIO....., HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
CCIN, STAMP & ANTIQUE SHOW
Bayfield Mall, Bayfield St; N;
Barrie, Ontario
Info... P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ont.,
L4M 4T2

MARCH 17th, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....NORTH YORK COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW & EXHIBITION
North York Community Hall
5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont.
Info... Harvey Farrow, President
P.O. Box 294, Station "A",
Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 5S9

MARCH 23-25, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR
 SPRING SHOW
 Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore, W.,
 Toronto, Ontario.
 Info... P.O. Box 973, Stn "B",
 Willowdale, Ontario, M2K 2T6

APRIL 14th, 1984

OSHAWA, ONTARIO..... OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S
 ANNUAL SPRING COIN WEEK CANADA
 SHOW
 Oshawa Centre, King st., w.,
 Oshawa, Ontario.
 Info. P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, L1H 7L1

APRIL 15th, 1984

CHATHAM, ONTARIO..... KENT COIN CLUB'S
 COIN SHOW
 Wheels Inn, Chatham,
 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
 Info... Lou Wagner
 27 Peter St.,
 Chatham, Ontario, N7M 5B2

APRIL 28-29th, 1984

SARNIA, ONTARIO..... ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
 22nd Annual Convention
 Guildwood Inn (Best Western)
 Sarnia, Ontario
 Info... James K. Moore
 Sarnia Numismatic Society
 1303 Maynard Rd.,
 Sarnia, Ontario, N7S 4V7

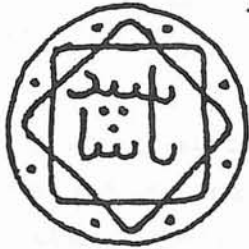
LATE NOTICE

APRIL 21st, 1984

ORYLLIA, ONTARIO..... CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB
 COIN SHOW (More info later)

BAGHDAD , MESOPOTAMIA

Tucked away inconspicuously in the Standard Catalog of World Coins, by Krause & Mishler, are several small but interesting pieces of information. While I was conjecturing on the possibility that Iraq may have made the transition from cupro-nickel to stainless-steel, via a nickel coinage, my attention was distracted by some coins from Mesopotamia (sic) on the facing page. As a photographer is on the lookout for a snapshot, so have I been on the lookout for items of interest to publish in our club bulletin. This one seemed to be, so I have produced some sketches of some scarce 27 mm copper coins, together with the K&M notes, and some additional comments.



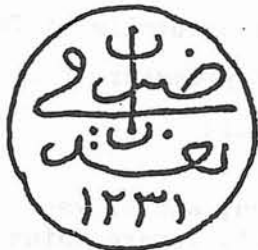
OBV.
C 111

- A. This is the obverse of C-111, which bears a two-line legend. In Standard Arabic, it reads, right to left:

سعيد پاشا SAID PASHA

The designer has used one set of diacritical marks to serve the three letters, I (پ), P (ب), and SH (ش).

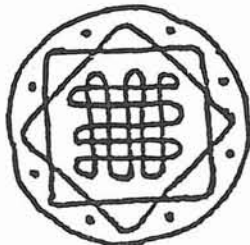
The K&M note states: "This is the only Ottoman coin struck with a governor's name. SAIT PASA (Ed; Iraqi pronunciation) was beheaded for this infringement of tradition."



REV
C 111

- B. This is the reverse of C-111, where the legend has been modified to give an artistic arrangement. This is a common practice with Arabic script labels; it often makes it difficult to decipher them. The legend is three words, and the date.

1st word	ضرب	i.e.	ضَرَبَ	ṢARB	Struck
2nd word	في	i.e.	فِي	FĪ	in
3rd word	بغداد	i.e.	بَغْدَاد	BAGHDĀD	Baghdad
Date	١٢٣١	i.e.	AH 1231		A.D. 1816



OBV
C 111a

- C. This is the obverse of C-111a, presumably after SAID PASHA had been eliminated. It bears a pattern called a "Tamgha". The reverse is reported to be similar to C-111.

K&M provides this note: "The Tamgha was originally a sheep and cattle brand, later seal or brand. Each Turkish clan formerly kept its own Tamgha, to use both as a brand and as a seal on documents."

Egypt as well as Iraq, used a Tamgha, so care should be taken not to attribute coins by this symbol alone. The name of the originating mint city usually appears on early Muslim coins. K&M again is of help here. Be careful with Iran, however, - Iravan has been provided in place of Isfahan. It should read اصفهان. The initial letter is often separated from this word, and placed elsewhere on the flan.

It is hoped that readers are not overawed by the strange arabic script...



TWELVE AND SEVEN

"Most people have heard of the Twelve Caesars, but, like the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World*, few would be able to reel them off in correct order without hesitation". This is the opening sentence of an article on the 12 by Peter A. Clayton in the December 1983 issue of the Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin (Audley House, 11 Margaret Street, London W1N 8At, England).

Here is a tabulation of the 12 Roman caesars:

1.	Julius	† 44 BC	assassinated
2.	Augustus	27 BC - AD 14	died naturally at 77
3.	Tiberius	AD 14 - 37	retired
4.	Caligula	AD 37 - 41	murdered by his guard
5.	Claudius	AD 41 - 54	poisoned by his 4th wife
6.	Nero	AD 54 - 68	committed suicide
7.	Galba	AD 68 - 69	assassinated
8.	Otho	AD 69	committed suicide
9.	Vitellius	AD 69	murdered
10.	Vespasian	AD 69 - 79	died naturally at 70
11.	Titus	AD 79 - 81	died prematurely at 40
12.	Domitian	AD 81 - 96	murdered

Two points are evident - ruling was a hazardous occupation, and 69 was a busy year. During their reigns, however, there were remarkably far-reaching and long-lasting achievements.

Seaby offers a set of silver denarii from the twelve, in VF - EF condition for £4,000. Lower grade and denomination pieces can be assembled for a much lesser amount.

* The seven wonders of the Ancient World, according to Antipater of Sidon (2nd century BC), were:

1. The Pyramids of Egypt;
2. the gardens of Semiramis in Babylon;
3. the statue of Zeus at Olympia;
4. the temple of Artemis at Ephesus;
5. the mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
6. the Colossus at Rhodes
7. the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria

Philo of Bzantium substituted the Walls of Babylon, as the seventh wonder.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION - 1984

by H. F. Bardwell, ONALM, SNSCLM

The Sarnia - Point Edward area has been chosen as the site for the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention to be hosted by the Sarnia Numismatic Society in 1984.

The Sarnia - Point Edward area was first settled, in appreciable numbers, about 1750 when, having to leave the Upper Great Lakes Region, the Chippewa People travelled in their large war canoes across Lake Superior and down Lake Huron stopping at the river rapids area around what is locally called the North Slip today. Their name for the area was PETAWANO, meaning "place of many fish", which indicates why they decided to settle there.

When numbers of Anglo-Saxon people began to arrive about 1815, the area was settled on surveyed lands and about 1830 the settlement was named The Rapids, descriptive of the turbulent watercourse between Lake Huron and the St. Clair River.

As the village grew, a post office became eminent and another name for the community was deemed necessary. At a public meeting January 4, 1836, with a vote of 26 to 16, the village was renamed Port Sarnia. Sarnia is an ancient name for the Isle of Guernsey and it was chosen to honour Sir John Colbourne who proposed its use. On May 1855 the word Port was dropped and name became Sarnia.

The Sarnia - Lambton Convention and Tourist Association advertise many facilities for both small and large conventions, recreational facilities for all needs, miles of beaches and many good dining and entertainment areas.

In May 1960 a local collector placed an add in the local paper, The Sarnia Observer, which eventually lead to formation on June 27, 1960, of the Sarnia Numismatic Society. Thus the year 1984 marks the 25th Anniversary of the Society. Of the first five elected officers, this writer alone remains active as an elected officer at the time of this writing. Charter membership closed in May 1961 at membership number sixty seven.

During the past 25 years the Sarnia Numismatic Society has been active in forwarding the local numismatic cause and supporting numismatics both Provincially and Nationally as with programs such as Coin Week Canada. Locally, early in its existence, the SNS instituted a program of offering current Canada Year Sets for insertion in cornerstones of new Sarnia buildings erected by non profit groups such as churches and service organizations. The first such group to receive a set was St. Pauls Devine Street Church for inclusion in the corner stone when their new church was erected. In 1964, to mark the City's fiftieth anniversary, the SNS issued a special medallion in singular metals of silver, nickle and bronze. A framed set of three medals was presented to the city and hung in the new city hall. Design included the City Crest on the obverse and a depiction of local significance on the reverse which was designed by this writer. A second medallion was also issued by the SNS to mark the opening of the Lambton Power Generating Station.

The Society's Centennial project was creation of a cased display of coins, tokens, etc., historically connected with the Sarnia- Point Edward area both generally and in many cases specifically. This display was viewed in the city for several years and now rests in the Lambton Heritage Museum near Grand Bend where the SNS continually controls it's display and content under the guidance of SNS Member

Mr. Carl Williamson. In the display is the most complete, privately owned, set of Native Wampum, known by this writer, on public view. The Wampum was donated to the Centennial Project by the late Walter Holmes SNSHLM. It forms the nucleus for the display of older and new Canadian coins, paper monies and local county Trade Tokens. Many members and friends of the SNS continually contribute to the success of this display.

Since it's first year, the SNS has held an annual Exhibition and Bourse, for many years in conjunction and with collaboration of the Port Huron, Michigan Coin Club. The show has always rated high among the better one day Exhibitions in Southern Ontario and has always been well attended and successful.

The Sarnia Numismatic Society, in it's 25th year, is pleased to host the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention in 1984.

The Ontario Numismatic Association was founded in 1962 in Waterloo, Ontario, as a non profit educational and social group ministering to the needs of Ontario Numismatists. Charter membership rolls were closed ending the founding year with approximately 250 members named. Over the past twenty years the Association has held an annual convention, each year accepting invitation from a different host Provincial Club or Society. Locale varied from the eastern to the western regions of Southern Ontario and at two locations in Mid Northern Ontario. At every convention standard presentation to the collector public included a Dealer Bourse covering a wide range of collector interests and a competitive display which included a full range of collectables presented in a fashion both interesting to the non collector and informative to the avid collector. Several correlated groups, such as the Canadian Paper Money Society and the Canadian Token Collectors have held information sessions at various conventions.

In 1962 the ONA instituted the Award of Merit with some fifteen to twenty awards having been presented, one at each convention. These awards are made to the person in Ontario who, having been previously proposed, was voted by the membership as having made the greatest contribution toward the advancement of numismatics.

At this writing the ONA has some 300 members, 66 Life Members, and over 40 member Coin Clubs and Societies on it's roll. The ONA Motto "VIRES ACQUIRIT EUNDO" gives meaning to it's code of ethics as, over it's twenty year span, it has shown that "AS IT GROWS, IT GATHERS STRENGTH".

The Ontario Numismatic Association and The Sarnia Numismatic Society welcome you to this convention and hope that you find your day both enjoyable and profitable.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

CLASSIFICATION ON DISPLAY CATEGORIES

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

1. JUNIOR All displays entered by persons under 16 years of age. A contest by themselves apart from all other categories. (PAT. LAMBERT MEMORIAL TROPHY)
2. CANADIAN Includes all Provincial and Canadian Coins (including New Foundland).
3. U.S.A. Includes all U.S.A. Coins
4. BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH Includes all coins of British Colonies, Dominions and Great Britain (except Canada).
5. FOREIGN From any one country excluding categories 2, 3 and 4.
6. PAPER Includes all paper money, documents and other forms of exchange, etc. from any one country or from various countries, including Canada and U.S.A.
7. MEDALS Includes all War Decoration Medals.
8. MISCELLANEOUS Includes all other numismatic items and novelty exhibits not applicable in any of the above categories. This includes any one display showing metal items from more than one country (other than defined in #5 and 11, and or any one display showing both metal items and paper items together (seals and stamps not included).
9. ERRORS Errors occurring in the official production of numismatic material.
10. TOKENS Including tokens from U.S.A., Canada and Foreign countries.
11. WOODEN MONEY All wooden money, Canada, U.S.A. and Foreign.
12. BEST O.N.A. CLUB MEMBER DISPLAY Includes all above categories, O.N.A. club members in good standing 6 months prior to the show date, only can participate in this category. Material must be from Club Archives or Library.
13. BEST OF SHOW All categories listed above will constitute one category to ascertain the identity of the highest point scoring displays in the entire exhibition.

14. NON-COMPETITION EXHIBITS. Open to Collector Dealers Bank, etc.
No award is given in this category.

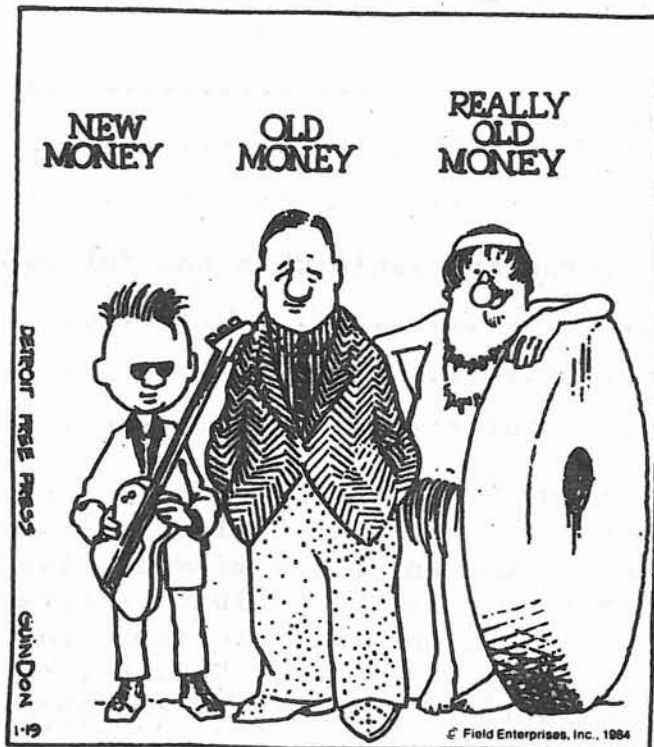
AWARD AND RIBBONS WILL BE AWARDED ACCORDING WITH DISPLAY RULES.

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 unless non-competitive.
5. The exhibitors are asked not to attend their exhibits while the 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 scores for all competitive exhibits to the exhibit chairman at the close of the judging. The selection of the prize winning exhibits is the responsibility of the judges and their decision is final. Judging sheets will be held for seven days and then destroyed.
10. No moving or animated displays are allowed.
11. No material of any kind is allowed outside the case.
12. An exhibitor may enter only one display in each category.
13. The exhibit, in order to qualify for judging, must be registered no later than 12:00 noon Saturday Of Convention Week
Judging starts at 2:00 p.m.
14. A separate application for each exhibit must be submitted.
15. No advertising of any kind will be permitted with any of the exhibits.

16. Any material known to be legitimate copy or replica must be labelled, any material known to be forged, spurious, or counterfeit cannot be displayed, unless the exhibit is labelled and titled as an exhibit of forgeries, and displayed non-competitively for educational purposes only. Exhibitors shall not violate any Canadian or Provincial Laws relating to the holding or exhibiting of forged, spurious, or counterfeit numismatic items.
17. Display prizes will include ribbons and trophies with the appropriate inscribed details.
18. The exhibitor is responsible for his displays. The executives of the Ottawa Coin Club or the C.N.A. Association itself will not be responsible for lost, stolen or damaged materials or displays.

GUINDON



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

22nd., ANNUAL CONVENTION

APRIL 28th-29th, 84

HOSTED BY

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BEST WESTERN GUILDWOOD INN
SARNIA,

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 exhibitor please state age years.

I hereby agree to abide by the attached rules, regulations, categories, exhibit rules which are being published in the February 1984 issue of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Numismatist. If any or part of my exhibit is damaged, lost or stolen at the O.N.A. 22nd, Annual Convention, in Sarnia, Ontario, I will not hold the Sarnia Numismatic Society, the O.N.A., their Executives, the Convention Committee, or the Best Western Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, responsible.

Signature.....

O.N.A. Number if member.....

COMPLETE EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN NO LATER THAN APRIL 21st, 1984

Send complete forms or inquiries to:

telephone...1-519-337-9191

Mr. C. Williamson
931 Greendale
Sarnia, Ontario.

CANADA'S 1947 VARIETY SILVER DOLLAR

by T. Masters

When we speak of our silver dollars, most of us immediately think of the 1948. Why? To answer that question, I would have to say the large price tag that's attached to this coin and the low mintage for that date. Other than the low mintage and the price tag, the 1947 dollar have a much more historical significance than the 1948.

How many of us know the reason for that low mintage? First let me explain that the 47 dollar had the basic voyageur reverse of the Emanuel Hahn original design of 1935 and the obverse original design of T. Humphrey Paget of 1937, so what is so significant about this 1947?

The 1947 dollar had three varieties of dates which in itself sets it apart from those that were minted previously, and then one of those variety dates has a very meaningful purpose.

Let me explain two of those date varieties. The first variety to be released was the pointed 7. This 7 had a long tip at the bottom with the front edge of the tip curving back to the right. The second variety to be released was the blunt 7. The bottom tip of the 7 is shorter and is more squarely cut off than that of the pointed 7. Also the front edge of the tip points directly down to the bottom of the coin. Of these two varieties, the pointed 7 is far more scarce, and no explanation has ever been given why these two varieties were minted. A total of 65, 595 were minted and no breakdown of how many for each.

Another historical point in this saga that happened many miles away and across the ocean, was that in 1947 India became an independent republic, and His Majesty King George VI ceased to be their Emperor. What has that to do with our coinage and the 1947 dollars you might ask? Take one of your 1947 and pre 47 coins and read the latin inscription on the obverse. Mine reads "Georgius VI D:G: REX ET IND: IMP:" - meaning George VI By The Grace of God, King and Emperor of India. Now our coins had to be changed. George VI was no longer Emperor of India so the "ET IND: IMP:" had to be deleted.

Early in 1948, the new dies from England had not arrived, and a strong demand for coins of all denominations arose. To alleviate this demand, the Royal Canadian Mint modified the 1947 dies by punching a small maple leaf to the right of the date. This makes our third variety. This maple leaf was placed on all denominations of our coins, indicating that those 1947 maple leaf coins were minted in 1948. On the dollar the blunt 7 was used and 21,135 coins were minted making it, to that date, the lowest mintage recorded.

Later in 1948 when the dies arrived from England, the legend on the obverse read "Georgius VI DEI GRATIA REX - translated George VI King by the Grace of God. Some 13,780 dollars dated 1948 were minted before the end of the year, making this issue the scarcest of the dollar series.

Many people ask about the maple leaf on our 1947 Canadian coinage. I hope that this bit of information helps you to explain it when you are asked that question.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13

The January 15th, 1984 meeting was the 245th with 33 members and guest in attendance.

President Nielsen gave a report on the robbery of Lloyd Carney.

Past President Glen Waite made a presentation to Past President Vic Snell for his untiring and enthusiastic efforts for his work on the 25th Anniversary Committee.

Stephen Duga read a communique to the club in regards to the silver and gold Commemorative Coins that are being minted in honour of John Paul 11.

Draw winners were, Jonathan Ratick, Marjorie Kamlar, and Glen Waite.

The auction was conducted by Lloyd Dorsey assisted by Vic Snell and Lawrence Shepard.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB C21

The President of the club informed the members that April 21st, 1984 was the available date for the club to hold the next coin show. The membership was pleased with the date and a motion was made by Peter Hilkens and seconded by Frank Jones that the Club accept the date. Further plans will be announced at the February meeting. It was announced that the Bourse Tables will be \$20 for the first table and \$15. for the second.

An interesting part of the meeting was two films from the Orillia Public Library. 1st was on security proofing your home, the 2nd was on conserving on fuel for your car.

The 50/50 Draw was won by Glenn Booth, but as Glenn was not present there will be \$2.00 to start the next draw. Every one present won a prize on Sally's Special Draw.

Gordon Horne was presented with a Life Membership to the Club.

Gordon Horne was presented with a Life Membership to the Club. Ken Robbin, Derek and Sandra Dalton applied for membership to the club.

A book of O.N.A. Raffle Tickets was received. The Royal Canadian Mint Report will be handed out at the February Meeting.

LAKESHORE COIN CLUB C81
Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The November Meeting was held on the 15th at Stewart Hall, 176 Lakeshore Rd., Pointe Claire, P.Q., at 8:00 P.M.

The speaker was Jim Trepanier and his topic was about coins related to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's detective Sherlock Holmes.

Two new books has been added to the Library namely "Coins of Canada" and Currency and Medals of Newfoundland". Both of these books were donated, and a thank you was presented to Jose Reis and the Ferguson Foundation for their generation.

OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB C35

There were 29 members & guests present at the January 22nd meeting held at the Valleyview Park Club House on Gladstone Ave., Oshawa.

Harvey Farrow annouced that the North York Coin Club will hold its Club Show on March 17th, 1984 at the North York Community Hall.

Elmer Workman mention of the upcoming Victoria Simcoe Numismatic Association's Annual Coin Show. This year it will be held at the Beaverton Legion on May 12th, 1984.

Door Prizes were won by- Al Anderson, Bob Porter, Harvey Farrow, Steve Kostik, Ed Jones and Kert Rossler.

Coffee and donuts was served followed by a coin auction conducted by Henry Burke assisted by Terry Campbell.

The guest speaker was John Pratt who spoke and showed slides on his recent trip to China.

Bruce Watt, President closed the meeting with the announcement that the Oshawa & District Coin Club will celebrate Canada Coin Week 1984 by holding a Coin Show in the Oshawa Centre on April 14th, 1984. Henry Burke will be Bourse Chairman, Wayne Goring will be Display Chairman and he will be the Show Chairman.

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19

The City of Ottawa Ccoin Club held its 187th meeting on Monday, December 19th, 1983 at the National Archives Building on Wellington Street, with 17 members and 2 guest present. The President wished everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in his opening remarks.

The Door Prize and the 50/50 Draw was won by a guest Richard Johnston a son of Johnny Johnston a long time member of the club.

Applications for membership were received from Eliseo Temp-rano and Alexandre J. A. Joly.

As the evening had been designated a "Buy, Sell, Swap" night no other program was presented. Seldom has the club seen such an array of coins being examined and changing hands.

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The Application for Membership to the Ontario Numismatic Association, which appeared in the January, 1984 issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted.

NEWS FLASH

Out of the frenzy of the largest tax-free lottery drawing in the world - the several million dollar "6-49" of January 6th, came a maturely received and well-merited second place win, shared with eight others, by our industrious Regional Director number 9, Len Fletcher. Len's substantial gain, although exciting, did not deter him from producing his secretary minutes at the City of Ottawa Coin Club's January Meeting.

Congraduation's Len

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

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"

NOMINATION NAME.....

SIGNATURE.....

(Print) O.N.A Member name & Membership number.....
.....

Address.....

The following are some of the reasons for my Nomination (List achievements, Special services, Writings Research, Advancement of Numismatic.).....

.....
.....
.....

(Please use separate sheet if necessary)

- RULES:
- Nomination 1 Resident of Ontario
 - 2 Summary to be included
 - 3 Closing date, March 30th, 1984

MARK ENVELOPE; "AWARD of MERIT" and mail to Award of Merit Chairman,
Ontario Numismatic Assoc.
Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 3Z6

NEWS & COMMENTS

by
 Frank Fesco
 City of Ottawa Coin Club

1. Three new books have become available which should interest any collector who is curious about British coins and tokens. They are:
 - (a) "Coins of Scotland, Ireland and the Islands" by Peter Seaby and P. Frank Purvey. This book has over 240 pages and more than 650 illustrations and costs £10.85 or \$17.65US postpaid. It amalgamates the former Parts 3 & 4 of the Standard Catalogue of British Coins into a new volume 2 which also includes the Island coinages of Jersey, Guernsey, Man and Lundy.
 - (b) "British Tokens and their Values" edited by Peter Seaby & Monica Bussell, revised by Michael Dickinson & D. Frank Purvey. (200 pages, 172 illustrations). This is basically a price update of the compact representative guide to 17th, 18th & 19th century British tokens. It's price, postpaid, is £7.40 or \$13.60 U.S.
 - (c) "Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens" by Schwer. This book is intended as a Priced Handbook for collectors and dealers, and uses Dalton and Hamers cataloguing. It is stated to have hundreds of illustrations interspersed throughout the text, but the number of pages is not mentioned. Its price, postpaid is £8.95.

All are available from B.A. Seaby Ltd., 11 Margaret St., London W1N 8AT. (75 p can be saved by ordered the first two together).
2. The Chinese Kweichow dollar can no longer claim to be the only coin featuring an automobile. The Isle of Man has issued a Christmas Double Crown (a fancy name for a 7-sided 50-pence coin) showing a model T Ford, to commemorate this car's 75th anniversary. (I took my first driver's test in a model T!)
3. The "soap salesman" have come up with a new wrapper. Those in the Royal Mint are using colourful eye-catching (related to purse-snatching) presentation cases for their own and Commonwealth coins. Cook Islands, Cyprus, Seychelles and Vanuatu have been issued. The Royal Canadian Mint sets will be repackaged in such presentation folders to join the "suds" parade. Ugh!
4. Spink & Son Ltd. of 5,6 & 7 King Street, St. James's, London SW1 6QS have published a completely revised hardback edition of the "Catalogue of British and associated Orders, Decorations and Medals" by E.C. Joslin. This book has 192 pages (290 x 170mm), 350 illustrations and 1,750 valuations. It costs \$26 US surface mail, or \$34 US airmail.

5. Australia will be introducing a new \$1('ROO) coin in 1984 featuring on the reverse five kangaroos playing follow the leader. The new coin will be 25.12mm in diameter, 2.8mm thick and will weigh 9gms. It will have the popular new yellow gold appearance of the alloy: Cu 92, Al 6, Ni 2 %.
6. Henry Christensen's 9/10 Dec. 83 Auction sale catalogue contain an article on "The 20 over eagle countermark of Martinique". It states that a decree of 26 September 1805 authorized the use of two countermarks: the number 20 above an eagle with wings spread, and the number 22 also above an eagle. They were to be struck by a goldsmith called Costet of St. Pierre, Martinique - the 22/eagle on the good Portuguese - made 6400 reis, and the 20/eagle on the substandard ones made in America, Geneva or other countries. The number stood for the value in livres per gros (weight - 3.82 grams). Four varieties of stamp have been noted. Henry's address is P.O. Box 1732 Madison, New Jersey 07940, U.S.A.
7. The cover of the November 1983 issue of the British magazine, "Coin & Medal News" features Canada's 1983 Newfoundland tetracentennial 100-dollar token coin.
8. "Life with the Gods" is the Title of an article by Clive Brunswick in the December '83 issue of Bond & Banknote News. In it he remarks that the elephant-headed god, Ganesh, appeared on the certificates of the Bank of Poona. He comments: "Who better as the patron god of bank managers than Ganesh, god of obstacles". (Need I comment?!)

Indian mythology tells how, when Ganesh's mother first saw him, her glance reduced his head to ashes. (Some look!). Siva, his father, sent his servants to cut off a replacement head from the first creature they found who faced the North, which happened to be a sleeping elephant. (Moral: Don't loose your head about the arctic).
9. Geoffrey Bell, president of the C.N.A. uses "numismatic growth" as the theme of his December 1983 message. He comments: "Many collectors stop growing in numismatics when they reach puberty in the hobby". This is an apt parallel which occurs when certain limits in collecting are reached. It is the threshold to the mature and satisfying phase of life in the hobby. Unfortunately many choose gratification in the financial flesh pots rather than the golden richness of marriage with numismatics.
10. The quarterly publication, "SAN", (the journal of the Society of Ancient Numismatists) should be of interest to anyone interested in the classical and truly numismatic area of the hobby. The journal includes a consolidated list of dealers in ancient coins, one of whom uses a male athlete in typical olympic garb (for the centrefold buffs). The U.S. subscription price is \$10/year. The S.A.N. may be contacted at 10717 Louis Ave, Granada Hills, California, 91344, U.S.A.

11. The secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Paper Money Society, and a former notable member of the COCC executive - Ruth McQuade - has an article on "The Farmers Bank of Rustico" in the October 1983 issue of the CPM Journal. Ruth is a prolific author and continues tirelessly in support of numismatics and notaphily. Congratulations on setting such a fine example.
12. For the faddist who might be developing boredom with the burgeoning (or bursting?) trade-dollar craze, a new field of collecting is emerging - lottery tickets. Paul C. Richards of High Acres, Templeton, Massachusetts 01468, U.S.A. has pioneered a 40-page listing, describing 284 lots, about half of which are illustrated, covering a 30-year U.S. collection. He is asking \$10 US for the catalogue to be refunded with any purchases from it.

Legalized lottaries are not that old in Canada. Perhaps a similar catalogue will appear here before it is too late to uncover their origins and ticket types. Or perhaps broken financial dreams are not the stuff to collect. What say Jerry R or Frank Q ?

13. The occasional item of Swedish or Russian copper "Plate Money" appears in sale catalogues from time-to-time, but seldom has such a major offering been made as appears in the December 1983, fixed Price List No. 32 by Paul Nadin-Davis (P.O. Box 95 Sta "A", Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 8V1). It comprises Swedish denominations of 1/2, 1, 2 & 4 daler, and Russian 5 & 10 kopecks in various dates. These scarce to rare items naturally are priced somewhat in the investment range.
14. It has been said that we are becoming a plasticized society. One example quoted is the proliferation of credit cards in lieu of currency, as anyone who has been delayed in check-out queues well knows. Another example is the issue of plastic token money, in lieu of coins, by the Keeling-Cocos Islands off the coast of Australia.

Now another example has appeared - the introduction of a new series of banknotes by the Isle of Man. A short article in the Bond & Banknote News of December '83 states that 2 1/2 million notes are going into circulation (3 prefix letters; colour green, one serial number, tradename "Bradvek"). Apparently an earlier trial with purple required improvement.

The £1 note will supplement the unpopular £1 coin which is rarely seen in circulation. Most of the coins are reported to lie in bank vaults since their introduction. Perhaps an enterprising soap salesman could stain some of them black and market them, together with the regular ones as a luxury checker or backgammon game.

15. The Armenian Numismatic Society at 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660 U.S.A. publishes a scholarly quarterly journal for those interested in this culture. Annual dues are \$7 US for the first year and \$6 US a year thereafter (?)
16. A recent flurry of enquiries was stirred up by the U.S. announcement that they plan to change to multi-coloured paper money as part an anti-counterfeiting program. The enquiries did not relate to the U.S. change but to the announcement that "Canada plans production of redesigned paper money in the second half of 1985 for introduction in 1986, (U.S.) Treasurer Ortego said" - quoted from the November 30 issue of Coin World. More and more often Canadian news is breaking in the U.S. press. (e.g. Charles & Dianne Medal).
17. The coin collector clout in the U.S. was so significant that it gained congressional mandate to force the Mint to restore the issue of Uncirculated (Mint) coinage after a two year suspension. Would that Canadian authorities had the same respect for collectors, so as to heed their recommendations.
18. Another sign of depressed financial times is the closure of the Dublin factory of the Thomas de la Rue Banknote Printing Company after 40 years of operation. The company had supplied banknotes to 80 nations which did not have currency printing presses of their own. Inefficiency, high levels of absenteeism and bad labour relations - the bane of modern industry - caused the Irish, rather than English or Maltese operation to be closed. (Coin World, Nov. 30, 1983).
19. Britain currently plans to replace the 657 million pound notes in circulation by the new £1 coins. 130 million coins have already been issued and the British Royal Mint at Llantrisant in Wales is striking approximately 8 million coins a week. It appears that British conservatism and resistance to change (no pun intended!) should succumb to such an inundation. It is all in the interest of economy. Notes cost 1.7 cents and last 9 months; coins cost 3.4 cents and last 40 years. (Coin World, Nov. 30, 1983).
20. It has been brought to my attention that Haiti also is using plastic bank notes.
21. Could one of the reasons that so many excellent coins and collections are appearing in the marketplace, be the discussions of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee on the advisability of amending the Internal Revenue Code to deny current favourable capitol gains treatment, and therefore tax as the equivalent of ordinary income, any gain realized on the sale of personal tangible assets including rare coins? If so, this could also cause an ongoing easing of investor demand, thus making better material available, at more reasonable prices, to the collector and numismatist.

22. The Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10118, U.S.A. is offering a set of seven uncirculated piefort (double thickness) coins of 1983, which mark the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of Israel, for \$11 US.

23. One of the symmetrical solutions to last months coin puzzles is shown at right. Please let me know whether you would like more puzzles.	1	5	10	25
	25	10	5	1
	5	1	25	10
	10	25	1	5

Totals = 41 cents

24. May 1st is, and was, a significant day for many people. In mediaeval and Tudor England it was a great public holiday highlighted by maypole dances. The Puritans forbade the celebrations, but they were restored again later in the 17th century. Washing in May 1st morning dew was reputed to render one beautiful. The Celtic May day was associated with human sacrifice. "May day" was adopted as the voice equivalent of the emergency Morse signal SOS (... --- ...) by the allies in World War II. Before that it was selected as an international labour holiday by the International Socialist congress in 1889.

Another mayday reference is made by Colin Narbeth in an article on the "War Notes of the Third Reich" in the Dec. '83 Bond & Banknote News. In it he states that in fact the effective war was over on May 1 when General Krebs emerged from the Führer Bunker to seek surrender terms and opened the conversation to (sic) the Russians with the words: "Today is the 1st of May, a great holiday for our two nations" (The official VE day was May 8, 1945).

By some strange quirk of the Napoleonic code of laws inherited by Quebec and most noticeable in Montreal, leases were negotiated or expired on May 1st. Throughout my childhood I recall the mass interchange of accomodation that occurred on that day, and later as a Bell employee I was to become aware of the tremendous financial costs involved in discontinuing and reestablishing service. Yes May 1st is an unusual day - also for me - for it happens to be my own birthday.

25. By the time this is published, Christmas will have come and gone. May the spirit of fellowship continue, as do my friendly thoughts for all who have the interests of numismatics at heart. May you all aim high, strive well, live long and be happy.

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Trade dollar enthusiasts to meet at T.I.C.F.

A group of trade dollar collectors, led by Walter Ciona of Toronto, have arranged for an informal meeting for all trade dollar enthusiasts attending the Spring 1984 Toronto International Coin Fair on March 23 to 25, 1984.

The meeting, scheduled for 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 24, will feature a well-known speaker, a free door draw with a number of worthwhile prizes, an informal discussion concerning future plans for the trade dollar collecting

hobby, and other surprises.

Walter Ciona, the person responsible for bringing the meeting to fruit, has consented to act as moderator.

A discussion will center around the future of organized Canadian trade dollar collecting. Questions to be addressed will include:

- is there sufficient interest in future gatherings?

- should there be some sort of formal organization, and which form or shape should it take? Should it have an

Executive? Elections? Constitution and Bylaws? Or should future meetings simply be scheduled whenever someone is sufficiently motivated to hold one, such as this meeting?

- If there is to be an organizational structure, should there be monthly meetings or annual meetings held in conjunction with shows such as TICF or the CNA?

- Should membership fees be charged? Or admission fee to meetings? Should bulletins be issued?

- Should regional meetings be held, such as CAWMC now holds in various parts of Canada?

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A New World Unfolds For The Collector Who Pursues
The Fascinating And Sometimes Elusive Token.

What TOKENS offer the Collector

by Virginia Culver

Tokens are the unofficial coinage of any people. They are a representation of the people. Often, tokens were born of necessity and consequently show the ingenuity of the people at that given time. They give insight into the history of the period - history which cannot be found on the official coinage and history which often times cannot be gleaned from annals or records. They portray the sign of their times; recording the fashions as well as the fables; political heroes as well as their slogans; artistic talents along with their workmanship; variety of merchandise as well as the merchant; and the struggles and emotions that have preyed on peoples during our country's growth and expansion. Tokens present to us the changing American scene in every conceivable aspect!

The spectrum of token collecting is a broad and challenging one. There are an infinite number of series which may be collected, and these are as varied as the change between day and night. Some of the series of tokens are fairly well researched and catalogued, while others have lain dormant since their use and merely await the interest of the collector to bring them into prominence and popularity.

There is no series of our United States coinage which has the scope, variety, diversity, challenge, chance for research, opportunity to own rarities, beauty, charm, or just plain FUN as do tokens. There are many series of tokens which command the top price on the numismatic market today, yet there are many series which can be purchased at most nominal price and an entire collection would not be prohibitive cost wise. There is no scale or measure used for a numismatic item in which we cannot find tokens both at the top and at the bottom and well spread in between. Thus, everyone is able to find some series of interesting tokens to collect.

Tokens are by no means innately related just to our own country. Tokens have been used by most of the people's of the world. And tokens are not just one or two or three centuries old. Most numismatic historians will agree that token coinage preceded official coinage in the beginning of the cultures of Rome and Greece. Their use began with the beginning of civilization. They are used today. They will be used in the future.

"The lowly tokens" has survived all sorts of abuse from numismatists for many years. There have been times during the past hundred years when their popularity was extremely high and there have been other times when the tokens was at its lowest ebb of interest. These highs and lows have always existed in the hobby of collecting... with any given coin or numismatic item. It seems highly probable now that the token series will continue to gain in popularity. Perhaps the abuse and the non-interest stemmed from the lack of knowledge and information on tokens. This is not the case today. There is so much to learn about tokens; so many stories to tell and to be read about them; so much research yet to be published, and so many series to be catalogued for the collector. The challenge is yours for the asking.

One need only look in the beginning of the RED BOOK to see the various forerunners to our United States coinage. Long before the establishment of our United States Mint in 1792, people were permanently settled in our country and needed a medium of exchange with which to carry on business. Some collectors prefer the terminology of Colonial coins to these forerunners of U.S. coinage, and I would agree that it is a most descriptive phrase. But they were also tokens in the purest sense.

Each colonial state had its own types of tokens. You are acquainted with the Pine Tree coinage of Massachusetts; the New England Shilling, sixpence and threepence; Mark Newby's halfpence of New Jersey; the Rosa Americana Series; the Fugio cents; the Washington pieces; the Ear cent; and the Higley tokens as some of our country's oldest. An interesting, and one of our favorite legends, is found on the Higley tokens. John Higley of Granby, Connecticut made his coinage for about three years - 1737 through 1739. He owned an interest in the copper mines located there. His first tokens stated the value of three pence on them and seemed to be accepted as such in the beginning, but after they became plentiful there seemed to be some question. This did not bother Mr Higley, because **he change the stated value on the next ones to: "Value Me as You Please"**. This famous phrase can be found on tokens one hundred years later in the Hard Times series and then again on the Civil War tokens. Mr. Higley was indeed adept in sales and marketing back 1737.

The Mott tokens are regarded as the first tradesman tokens or store cards issued for use in our country. John and William Mott were proprietors of a shop located at No 240 Water Street in New York City. They were importers, dealers, and manufacturers of gold and silver wares. The token was copper and obviously manufactured in England because of its close similarity to the English tradesman



Colonial Token



Communion Token



Store Card



Communion Token



Store Card



tokens which were in use there. It is dated 1789 and the obverse carried an old style clock with an eagle perched atop; while the reverse shows an eagle with wings expanded, complete with olive branch and arrows, and a shield on his breast. This eagle with shield can be found on tokens a hundred years later and is one of the most popular devices used by our forefathers.

Following closely behind are the Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens dated 1794. These copper tokens were manufactured in England for these merchants who were engaged in the India trade. They were located at No. 241 Pearl Street in New York City and the devices found on these tokens are sailing vessels and a goddess of Liberty standing beside a bale of merchandise. In 1795 the firm again issued tokens. One significant aspect of the Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens is the stated value of one cent - found on the legend on some of the varieties and on the edge of others. Chronologically, these tokens show a departure from the English values of the pence first used in our colonies to our present system of one cent.

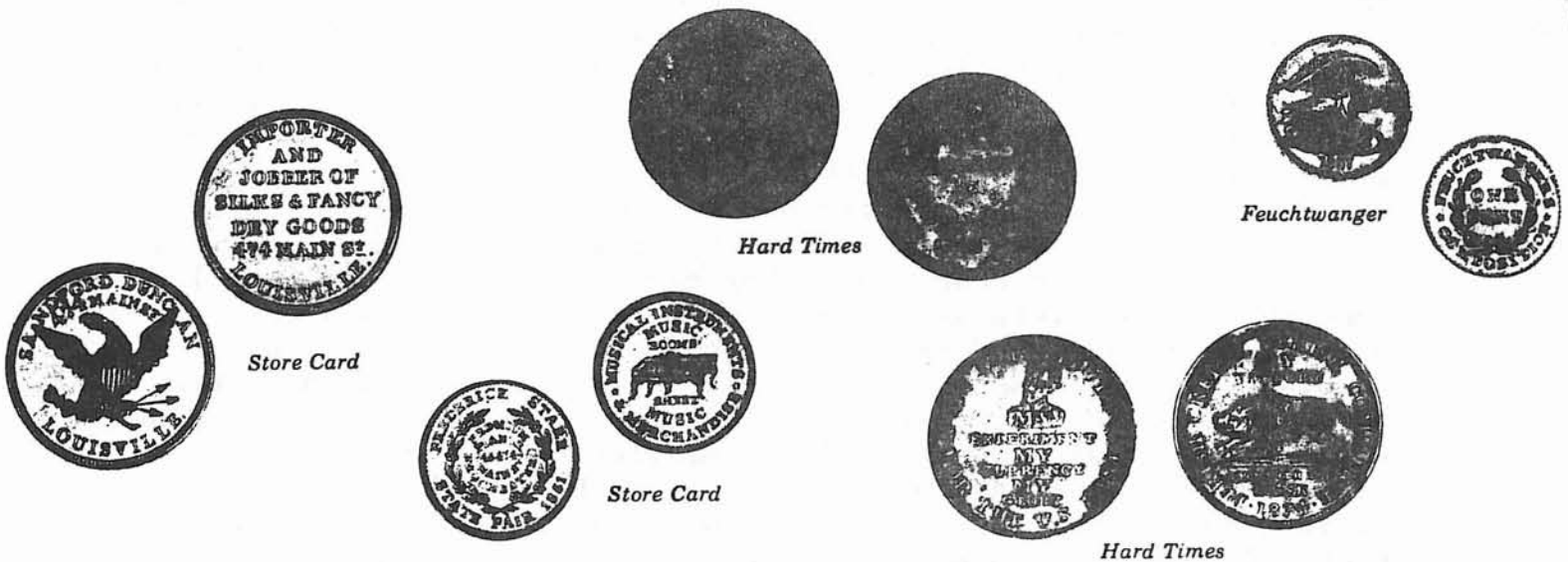
Another type of token used in our country during the later part of the eighteenth century was the communion token. This custom was carried over from European countries and of course, represents one of the prime reasons for settlement in our country - religious freedom. Communion tokens, usually struck in pewter, allowed the bearer to partake of the Lord's sacraments. Outsiders were not welcome in this ritual of the church for fear of persecution. The possessor of a communion token was welcome and sanctioned.

Now the scene has been set for the abundant and prolific use and need of tokens during the first half of the nineteenth century in our country. The United States Mint was established in 1792, but until the present time it has never been able to keep up with the demand for small change. You may wonder at such a bold statement as this, but we have the tokens which tell the story and record for us the need, and the issues of the times. Mexican coinage and other foreign silver circulated legally until 1857. Even after

this date the government did not actually enforce the law simply because this foreign coinage was so badly needed to transact business. Two very trying times of strife in this period were the economic depression which started in 1834 and the Civil War in 1861. Both of these periods produced important series of tokens.... Hard Times tokens and Civil War tokens.

Between these two specific periods, merchants issued tokens which were accepted readily and which served a dual purpose. They were needed to make change and they gave the merchant an excellent opportunity to advertise his business. They can be found in an assortment of metals, and sizes, but generally they bear a close resemblance in some way to the official coinage. It might be a Liberty head, or an eagle. Some are the size of the gold coins of the period, others are the size of the smaller cent of that period. They are as varied as possible and were issued by merchants in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and a few others, but of course, New York, whose issue is the largest. Artistically, they are perhaps the most beautiful and the collector can find them already catalogued for his pleasure and enjoyment.

The suspension of specie payments in 1834 and the agitation against the United States Bank brought into being the Hard Times tokens, or Jackson tokens as they are sometimes called due to the fact that Andrew Jackson was our president and his portrait appears on many of them. For the most part they were copper in metal and were the size of our large cent. The two types of these historical tokens are the patriotics, which are satirical in legend, and the ones which carry advertisements of merchants. The story which these tokens tell is a most interesting one which I shall not relate at this time, but hopefully you will delve into it at your leisure. These tokens circulated freely for ten years. "Millions for Defense, Not One Cent for Tribute" is a phrase found on many of the patriotics which can also be found on tokens of the Civil War period. One of the first references to slavery is found on a token dated 1838 showing a female slave manacled and in chains with the inscription, "Am I Not a Woman & A Sister." Another Hard Times Token and being the exception in size, is the much sought after "Half Cent Worth of Pure Copper" dated 1837. Dr. Feuchtwanger's tokens belong to this period and are highly prized by collectors. They introduce a new metallic composition which Dr. Feuchtwanger wanted the United States Mint to adopt.... another story on interest. The Hard Times tokens are catalogued for your enjoyment and pleasure and you need only supply the interest.



One of the most fascinating series of tokens with a historic impact are those privately issued monies of the Civil War period. They offer the collector any avenue of pleasure which he wishes. The avaricious collector can find over 10,000 varieties, while the meager collector may be satisfied with a single example of a given rarity. These tokens first made their appearance in numbers late in 1862 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Again, we find two main types of Civil War Tokens. The patriotic series with slogans of the times and bearing many devices, and the merchant tokens which carried advertisements. This series differs sharply with the Hard Times series in that the majority of these are the size of our small Flying Eagle and Indian Head cent. The majority of these intended for circulation were of copper, altho the rarities can be found in brass, white metal, copper-nickel, German silver, nickel, zinc, lead, rubber, and even struck over official cents, dimes and quarters. As early as the beginning of the war there were collectors of these tokens and lists were prepared. Pliny E. Chase and Edward Groh formed the earliest collections - the famous Groh collection is the nucleus of the largest which is housed in the American Numismatic Society Museum.

Business address on these tokens are found from 23 different states. Ohio is the most prolific with over 3000 different from 104 different cities, with Cincinnati merchants issuing the most. It is conjecture that the poorer merchants bought the patriotic issues because there was no additional die charge for an advertisement. In addition to the dire need for these tokens, the merchants actually made money from them. They could purchase a 1000 tokens for \$8 to \$10. There was only one token issued from the state of New Hampshire and Virginia. Only one token from one state and over 3000 from another show the diversity of this series in numbers, and this diversity covers every aspect. There are perhaps as many ways

to collect and enjoy Civil War Tokens as there are collectors themselves. Some collect only the patriotic series, others collect only those made by a certain die-cutter, some collect all merchant tokens, some collect from just one state, some collect those which portray just one vocation such as dentist, druggist, doctor, some collect just one merchant in one state in each city, but others might collect just one from each state. Topical collecting in this series is unending.

There are several references which may be used to enhance the enjoyment of Civil War tokens and a very comprehensive one is in the publishing process now. Even so, the collector is still able to find a unique one - of which his is the only specimen known! This rare thrill is only one compensation to the token collector!

The sutler was the forerunner of the PX for the soldier today. Naturally, soldiers in the Civil War days needed various supplies not issued them by the government, while on the battlefields away from home. These needs were somewhat answered by the sutler who set up his store near the various camps of the fighting men. The sutlers needed change for transactions just as the merchants did and so they resorted to the use of tokens. Sometimes these tokens were metallic in content, while others can be found of cardboard and paper. They were issued in various denominations, usually carrying the name of the sutler and the number and name of the regiment to which he was attached.

Numismatics and philately are combined in the tokens known as encased postage stamps. These tokens are exactly as the name implies - a stamp which is encased in a brass frame and used as money. Their period of existence was just prior to the general acceptance of the Civil War tokens. For awhile plain postage stamps were used as money, but the Post Office Department could not withstand the demand that was placed on them for stamps and also, a hot, humid day could ruin the change you carried in your pocket. Encasing the stamps made them more practical and durable. However, it was most obvious that the encasement cost something to produce the token was valued at the amount of the stamp - thus, they did not achieve the desired success of acceptance by the merchants. This series of tokens is a small one and a costly one, yet highly desirable. Very few of these examples remain for collectors in perfect condition because the mica covering the stamp has deteriorated through age. Avid stamp collectors may have removed the stamps from the cases for their collections to further shorten the supply.

Another series of tokens which is relatively small, short-lived, and fragile in composition, are those known as embossed shell cards. They were issued from 1866 until 1876. Their sole purpose was to advertise and they were never intended to pass as money, although it is said many illiterate people were taken advantage of by the speculators who passed these cards as "Uncle Sam's Money" in the carpetbagger days. The design was pressed on a thin metallic shell which encased a cardboard disc with printed advertising. We find



designs of the Liberty head as found on the double eagles, or the seated Liberty as found on the earlier silver dollars, and as a general rule the sizes conformed to these two official coins. It is interesting to note that some of these cards were issued by the same merchants who had just prior to this, issued Civil War tokens. One must indeed be diligent to find any of these for sale on the numismatic market. Many of the varieties are unique - collectors seldom part with these cards once they have been lucky to own one.

Ventures are transportation tokens and the collector is called a Vecturist. This is an ever growing area of interest to token collectors. This series has an abundant amount of material for the collector and an equally wide range. The older transportation tokens which are pictorial, show the horse-drawn vehicles used in those days, form a quaint collection. In our modern age, public transportation on the ground is waning due to the affluence of our people; and like-wise, buses, streetcars, and trains are being replaced. A comprehensive catalog is available to vecturists who may choose the older and more expensive tokens to collect; or one may form a recent collection for an extremely nominal sum. The variety is endless for the transportation token collector - a hard-rubber token for foot passage across a bridge, a ride on a merry-go-round, a ferry boat trip, drayage from train station to hotel or shop to mention just a few. One can travel about the world on almost any vehicle imaginable simply by collecting transportation tokens.

How about a game of whist? There are probably few people who play this game today as this was the forerunner to bridge, but did you know there were tokens used to keep count? These form a series known as "spiel markes" or game counters. With a shortage of coinage, how could the California 49er's gamble their strikes made in the gold mines without something to be used as a chip? Game counters were used in an array of ways to represent the stakes, or to simply keep score of a game. This neglected branch of the token field is in an infant

stage of exploration, yet you have probably either seen or owned one at some time or another. Many were so closely in imitation of gold coins that they have fooled many people. Most were manufactured in Germany and imported to this country by the toy and fancy goods merchant. As a general rule, most game counters are of brass and can be found in various sizes comparable to the \$2½, \$5, \$10, and \$20 gold pieces. Modern day counters have been used in Nevada since the disappearance of our silver dollar.

One of the interesting facets in the token field is the fact that exceptions to any generalization can always be found. In almost any series of tokens, the collector will find it is not a cut and dried science. The exceptions always make the hobby more interesting and keeps the collector on his toes, so to speak. There is also an overlapping of many tokens. They may fall into several fields, simply because of their nature or by their intended use. At first, this fact may confuse the collector, but later he will be the first to admit that it adds enchantment and intrigue to his hobby. Certain Civil War tokens might also be classified as transportation tokens because their intended use is for a ferry ticket, but their time of issue classifies them in the first category. A token may be several kinds and belong in several different types of collections!

The field of tokens is magic in many respects. Being more specific, even magicians have used tokens to carry out their acts. The arts of prestidigitation employs the use of coins and magicians throughout the years have used palming tokens. Usually, these tokens are half-dollar size and the obverse is identical to the reverse. One of the most recognized palming token is that of Martinka, a New York dealer and performer. The inscription around the tokens which he used and sold to other magicians is: "MUNDUS VULT DECIPI: DECAPIATUR". (Freely translated it tells us, "The world wishes to be deceived, let it be deceived"). A favorite conjuring act of years ago was the shower of Gold. This required the magician to pull literally hundreds of coins out of thin air - you could imagine the investment if these were real gold coins. Naturally, the magician employed tokens and if he wished he could toss handfuls of them into the audience as a grand finale to his act. Tokens are indeed magic - in more ways than one!

The largest series of tokens is the trade token. Trade tokens have been used in our country throughout the years, both as a means of advertising and as a medium of exchange. Some can be the simplest stamped piece of metal, while others display very artistic die-cutting. They are most abundant. The earlier ones can be found listed in several references, but the 20th century trade tokens remain a challenge for the energetic researchers. You can imagine the profusion of them when you consider our large country, our fifty states, the cities and towns and even hamlets found in those states, and then various business places in each. There are token enthusiasts working on listings at the present time and several specific states' tokens have been catalogued, but the field is wide open to anyone to accept such a challenge.



There are many trade tokens which bear no location such as city and state or even street address and number. These are called "mavericks". Until someone can identify their location, they are lost to the token field, and worthless to the collector, in a sense, they have no home. Over the past years mavericks have been listed in the Token and Medal Society's Journal and many have been identified by various readers. It is one of the most popular columns in the Journal.

Many collectors find pleasure in collecting trade tokens by denominations. This may sound elementary to the novice, because he is probably not aware of the extent of the possibilities. "Good for 7½ cents", "Good for nine cents", "Good for ¼ dollar", "Good for 22 cents" - can you find tokens of these stated values? It would be impossible to begin to imagine the way in which trade tokens could be collected. If you would concentrate on tokens good for a special service you could find, "Good for a Hair Cut", "Good for a Cord of Wood", "Good for One Night's Lodging" and a multitude of others.

Love tokens are interesting to collect for many people. The practice of smoothing a surface of a coin, token, or medal, and inscribing a message of esteem, a pictorial scene, a fancy design, or merely sets of initials, has been done for ages. Again we find the variety is infinite. The collector may find tokens on every denomination of U.S. or foreign coins. Some of these love tokens have been made into jewelry - pins, earrings, and charms for bracelets - others are simply carried as a pocket-piece.

Merchant counterstamps on coins present another field for the token collector. Advertisement for merchandise may be found on them. The use of a counterstamp for official sanction has been used in many countries and therefore the item is considered a true coin, but when the counterstamps are for advertising purposes, political campaigns, admission requirements, etc. we must consider the item a token.



Trade Check



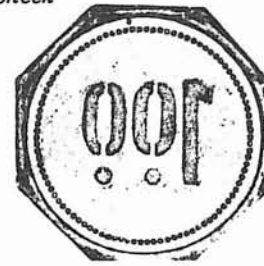
Trade Check



Love Token



Trade Check



Time nor space would not permit a discussion of every series of tokens. Only a few of them have been presented in an attempt to expose you to the excitement which this enormous field has to offer to you, the collector. Any area of interest may be pursued in the token field. You may make the rules in the game. You may collect tokens in any manner which you find pleasing. You will find many kindred souls in every walk of life in every part of the country who will share your interest. You will find in every aspect of token collecting a chance for selfexpression, a chance to learn, to do research, to enjoy and find pleasure, to share. These opportunities are in essence what is all about.

That very first step into the field of token collecting will be like that first step onto the moon!

SHOW AND BOURSE

MARCH 17th, 1984
TORONTO, ONTARIO.....

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW & EXHIBITION
North York Community Hall
5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont.

MARCH 23-25, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR
 SPRING SHOW
 Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore, W.,
 Toronto, Ontario.

APRIL 14th, 1984

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.....OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S
 ANNUAL SPRING COIN WEEK CANADA
 SHOW
 Oshawa Centre, King St., W.,
 Oshawa, Ontario.

For info... P.O. Box 212, Oshawa,
 Ontario, L1H 7L1

APRIL 15th, 1984

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.....KENT COIN CLUB'S
 COIN SHOW
 WHEELS INN, Chatham,
 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
 For Info... Lcu Wagner
 27 Peter St.,
 Chatham, Ontario, N7M 5B2

APRIL 21st, 1984

ORILLIA, ONTARIO.....CHAMPIAIN COIN CLUB'S
 COIN SHOW
 For Info... Ken Higgins
 100 James St., Orillia,
 Ontario, L3V 1L5

APRIL 21st, 1984

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.....PEMBROKE CENTENNIAL COIN CLUB'S
 ANNUAL COIN SHOW
 Pembroke Mall, Pembroke, Ont.
 For Info... H. Plumley 687-4457

APRIL 28-29th, 1984

SARNIA, ONTARIO.....ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
 22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION
 Guildwood Inn (Best Western)
 Sarnia, Ontario.
 For Info... James K. Moore
 Sarnia Numismatic Society
 1303 Maynard Rd.,
 Sarnia, Ontario, N7S 4V7

ancient coins, a small consignment of inexpensive pieces being followed by a run of superb, museum-quality items ranging from Athenian silver to late Roman bronze.

A collection of world coins is offered late in the sale, with many countries represented. The sale is particularly strong in German States coins in circulated conditions, recent Eastern European issues, and English hammered coins. Connoisseurs will enjoy the prospect of acquiring a rare Hamburg pattern schilling struck in gold, while American exonumia enthusiasts will find a few store cards, from the Civil War and Hard times periods, to whet their appetites. A large offering of Dalton and Hamer tokens will be sold in several groups, followed by a number of small collections offered intact or in small groups. World paper money and odd and curious money, again in lots, precede the offering of a collection of Scottish communion tokens and a long run of world medals, most with reference to medical themes.

These medals end the floor session, though ~~nearly~~ over 200 lots of numismatic literature follow to round out the sale. These are available, as are all lots in the sale, by mail bid. The library of Devon Numismatics is offered in individual lots, though a chance is offered, by bidding on lot 1697, to purchase the entire reference library intact. Those with a gambling instinct might like to consider bidding on lot 1696, which is a bid ~~per lot~~ per lot for the remaining unsold lots of literature from the Devon portion of the sale. This is certainly innovative!

To recap, the sale takes place on Saturday, March 24th, at the International Coin Fair in Toronto, Ont (Lakeshore Inn). The sessions will take place at 11:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., and catalogs are available at \$3 from Nadin-Davis Numismatics, PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. CANADA K1N 8V1.

CORRECTION

On page 40 of the article "Exhibit Rules" section No. 18 should read, - SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY instead of the City of Ottawa Coin Club. I regret this typographical error and hope that it did not inconvenience anyone.

Editor.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

PROPOSED

SARNIA, ONTARIO

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

O.N.A. CONVENTION

APRIL 28, 29

FRIDAY APRIL 27th	6:00- 9:00 p.m.	Security room open
	7:00-10:00 p.m.	Welcome reception
SATURDAY APRIL 28th	8:30 a.m.	Registration desk opens
	9:00 a.m.	Security room opens
	9:00 a.m.	Bourse floor open to dealers
	9:00 a.m.	Display room open for exhibitors
	10:00 a.m.	Bourse floor open to public
	10:30 a.m.	O.N.A. General Meeting
	11:00 a.m.	Display room open to public
	1:00 p.m.	Bus tour of Valley
	2:30 p.m.	Auction sale
	6:00 p.m.	Cocktail hour - banquet goers only
	7:00 p.m.	Banquet
	9:00 p.m.	Bourse and displays close
SUNDAY APRIL 29th	9:00 a.m.	Bourse floor open to dealers
	9:00 a.m.	Delegates breakfast
	10:00 a.m.	Bourse and display areas open
	11:00 a.m.	Judging of displays
	1:30 p.m.	Display awards
	2:30 p.m.	Educational seminar
	4:00 p.m.	O.N.A. raffle draw
	4:00 p.m.	Display removal
	5:00-6:00 p.m.	Bourse floor closing

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION BANQUET

BEST WESTERN INN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

Saturday, April 28th, 1984

6:00 p.m. Cocktail Hour 7:00 p.m. Banquet

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....PROV.....POSTAL CODE.....

O.N.A. BANQUET & COCKTAIL HOUR18.00

Please note that the \$18.00 includes the cost of the
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the number we can reserve (50) for the banquet. Make your
reservations early.

Please make cheque or money order payable to:

O.N.A. 22nd Annual Convention
% James Moore
1303 Maynard Road
Sarnia, Ontario
N7S 4V7

News & Comments

F. Fesco, Past President
City of Ottawa Coin Club

1. The use of body-building chemicals and other mind and muscle stimulating drugs by athletes is receiving media and political attention recently. The ends justify the means appears to have been the morality of sport, as it is in other activities. This philosophy of fairness used to be restricted to love and war. War games have been supplemented by other games and so the "all's fair" concept expands. It has already entered another game or hobby as aptly stated by Arthur Schweid of Los Angeles in a recent issue of Coin World, i.e:

"I am always amazed at how stupid greed makes people. Olympic coins are minted for one reason, to make as much money as possible for the people who run the Olympics. These are not numismatic items. They are money makers. To make money you sell as much as you can. In the last 18 months there have been umpteen articles on how much money these coins were going to make. The U.S. Mint has practiced no deception that I can think of. It is charged with making as much money as it could from Olympic coin sales and it is doing it".

Perhaps they are numismatic items on a historical time-scale to support future sociologists contentions of the evolving degeneracy of man's endeavours in love, war, sport, coinage, etc.... a grim thought, n'est ce pas?

2. The US Olympic coin design was also commented upon in the same edition of Coin World. This time by Ken Fisher of Miami, i.e:

"Well I've seen the final design for the 1984 Olympic dollar but is it Hansel and Gretel, Jack and Jill or Barbie and Ken? A facetitious question, I realize, but its my way of adding another voice to those proposing a return to more traditional values in our coinage designs".

He concludes his letter to the editor by saying: "In any event, somehow or other, we've got to get away from the "streetcar token" design mentality that has given us our recent coinage".

Do these letters have a familiar ring, or are we trying to forget our own sad coinage experience of 1976. Sadder yet is the consideration of the changing role of sport in life. Being called a "good sport" used to be a compliment, just as being called a "numismatist". Is it still?

3. Jim Charlton is reestablished as Canadian coin trend editor of Coin World International. In an extract from his views on the Canadian Market he speaks of dealers thus: "...there does appear to be more emphasis on integrity and pleasing customers than getting rich quickly, as was the case with some dealers in the boom years of the early 1960's and the more recent silver melt days". This is always welcome, from a collector's point of view.

4. China in Peking Mandarin Chinese is Chung Kuo, 中國 or "middle country". It considered itself to be the centre of the World, surrounded by barbarian bands. The first character for middle, 中 evolved from an illustration of an archery target with an arrow in its centre. 中

(As an aside, Coin World reported that an estimated \$4 million in shredded Federal reserve notes were found in a local park in Hackensack, N.J. The 400-pound sack apparently came from an archery tournament where it had been used for target practice.)

The second character, Kuo 國 depicts a company of armed men in an enclosure. This refers to the square world of China guarded against the barbarians. There is a conscious effort in China to simplify its script system by reducing the number of strokes in each complex character. This character is shown in modern Chinese textbooks as 王 or 玉 which shows a ruler in an enclosure.

I thought that this script revision had been standardized, but was astonished to find three representations of KUO on a set of 1982 proof coins from China. The 1, 2 & 5 fen magnalium coins bore the formal character 國, the 1, 2 & 5 jiao cupro-zinc coins and the 1 yuan cupro-nickel coin bore the abbreviated 玉, and the package label bore a strange version 玉 with which I was not familiar. This portrays a small spear in an enclosure.

Upon reflection I realized that we are not consistent in our western scripts either. Take for example the 7th letter "g" sometimes written ǰ; or the elimination of the letter "u" from such words as colour, humour, etc. There were other character differences, but this perhaps is enough for one news item.

5. Token collectors will have 24 additions available by a proposed series of transportation tokens for the 1984 U.S. Olympics. They will depict a variety of the competitive sports. Composition will be 70% cu 30% zn (brass); diameter 31.75 mm (1.25 in), reeded edge, 10-10.7 gms, tentative price \$25, from Markelcom Group of St. Louis (address ?).

6. The November 16 issue (p.60) of Coin World devoted over six inches of column space to our COCC activities - particularly the results of our September Coin Fair display results.
7. The 17th Edition 1984 COIN Year Book has been published. Its cover features an attractive silvered enlargement of the British 20-pence coin which was one of the nominations as 1982 Coin of the Year by our club. Other contenders are:
 - (a) Canada's new 12-sided coin which produced significant metal saving without excessive adverse public reaction.
 - (b) Italy's new 500-lire stainless-steel coin with brass disc insert, which includes the denomination in Braille dots for the blind.
 - (c) Netherland's new modernistic coins of Queen Beatrix.
 - (d) Canada's "Constitution" dollar.
 - (e) U.S. copper-plated zinc 1-cent coin.

If anyone has additional coins to nominate, please do so soon, so that we can vote upon them. The general conditions are that the coin must have been introduced in 1982 and should have some novel, attractive or innovative feature.
8. The Singapore Mint has recently opened a Coin Gallery which shows the history of the country's coinage from its founding in 1819 to the present day. A specially constructed coin press is available to visitors who wish to mint their own souvenirs - a fine Do-it-yourself idea!
9. The Isle of Man has come up with yet another coin marketing ploy. As a pilot scheme they have introduced a new "noble" containing an ounce of platinum. Prices are expected to fluctuate as gold does under speculative market pressures. 25,000 will be struck to test their appeal to investors.
10. The Canadian "shinplaster" (25-cent note) once was a popular Christmas gift - as was the Canadian silver dollar later. But when gift coins were not readily available at the banks this custom faded away. Some collectors have struck their own greeting tokens (e.g. Fred Bowman & Elizabeth Wynn Wood), and Jerry Remick is trying to revive interest in doing so. Christmas medals have been struck by Spain, Portugal and Germany.

Britain had the same situation with crown coins as gifts, particularly since the persistence of leading numismatists of the day revived interest by persuading the minting of the 1927 style crown. The Isle of Man started a Christmas crown fad in 1979 which led to distinctively designed 50 p coins designated "Christmas". The Kingdom of Tonga has also adopted the idea with a Christmas pa'anga. Israel produces Hanukkah coins and Panama has a poinsetta coin.

Now, if we could only create the right spirit to go with the coins, perhaps the cradle of the Christian, Judaic and Islamic faiths might not rock as violently.

11. Ken Jacobs and Eli Levine have produced an outstanding new book entitled, "Coins of South Africa". A review of it, by Dr. Richard Bickel in the Dec 14 issue of Coin World International states very emphatically:

"To my knowledge, nowhere in the world is there or has there been a book on coins which can equal the beauty and quality of this one".

"A glance at the table of contents reveals a foreword by Eli Levine, a preface by Gerald Hoberman, an historical outline and an introduction by Ken Jacobs. Then follows statistical information and a superb photograph of the obverse and reverse of each type coin ever minted in this country from 1874 to the present".

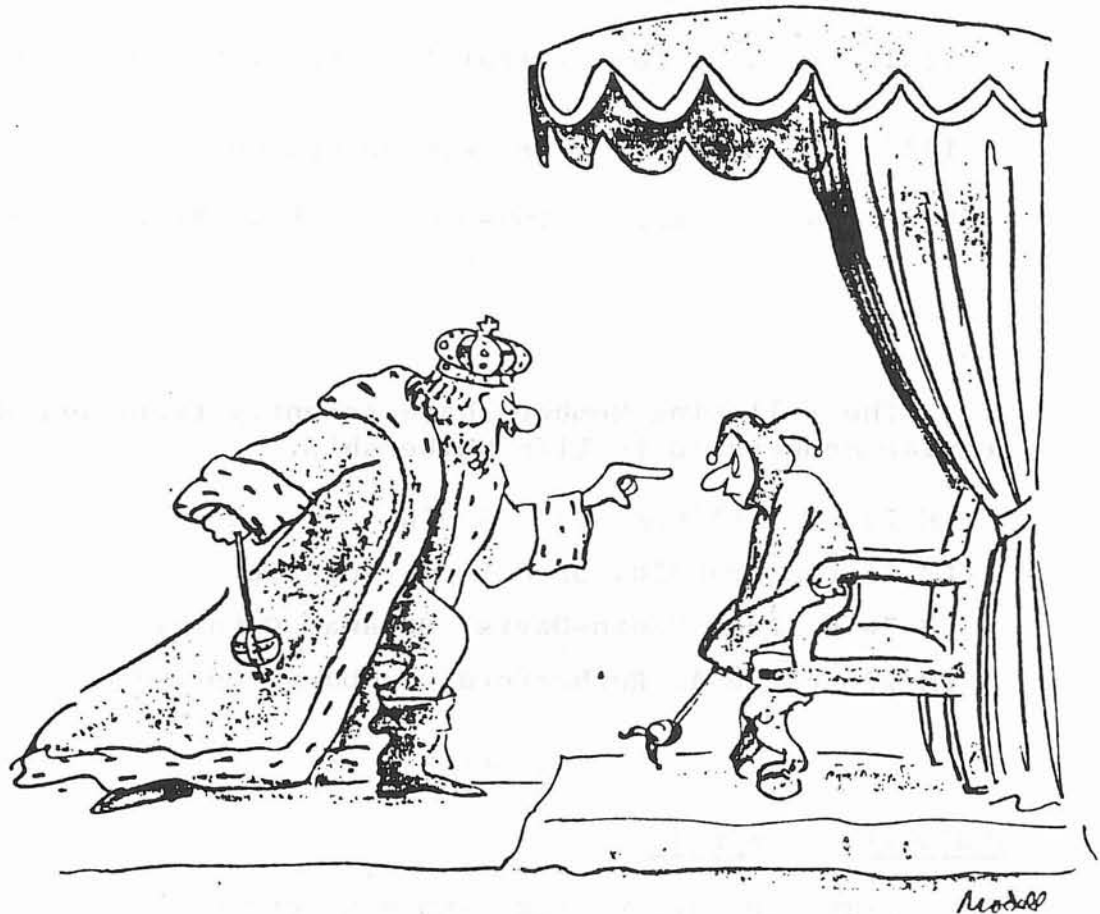
This Rolls Royce of numismatic publications was developed from a complete 216 coin type set in "Mint" (sic) condition. 250 leather-bound copies will sell for \$305 each and 1000 standard copies for \$90 each (plus \$15 air freight). They are available from The South African Gold Exchange, P.O. Box 10588, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa.

12. The November/December 1983 issue of Science and Mechanics (p 41) has a short article on a new acoustic microscope which "sees" through metal with sound waves at frequencies much higher than human hearing (actually in the V.H.F. range, i.e. 100 MHz). Water, rather than air is used as the transmission medium, and the image is recorded as an electrostatic printout. A clear illustration of the obverse (Lincoln head) of a US cent, recorded through the reverse of the coin, appears with the article.

This could possibly be an aid in counterfeit detection, in quality assurance and control of laminated coin flans, and in numismatic metallurgical research.

It would be interesting to know whether varying metal densities from a coin's initial striking are detectable when a coin is used as the planchet for a second and different coin. I suspect that this might have occurred with Denmark's C47, 1 skilling of 1771, although I have not detected it visually. Italy's use of the 1894-1895 20 centesimi as a planchet for the newer designed 20 centesimi of 1918-1920 would also prove interesting, as would the Chinese 10 cash provincial coins struck on Korean 5-Fun coins (for fun?!)

13. I am not sure whether I am being accused of inappropriate levity, or of having too low a perspective by implication of this cartoon I received (original source unknown). Or could it be that I unduly suggest there should be more appreciation of the majesty of numismatics?! I rebut that neither jester nor monarch have ideal vision but merely play their roles. This is subtle satire indeed. I would prefer more outspoken criticism, if that is what was intended.



"See, things look a lot less funny sitting there, don't they?"

14. Jim Zagon, one of Ottawa's outstanding professional photographers, recently had a well received and reviewed exhibition of a selection of his international subjects at the Architectural Bookstore. Jim does the cover photographs for the Bank of Canada's monthly Review and has created the official visual record of the many thousands of coins, tokens and notes in the Bank's Currency Museum.

FESCO

1984 01 16

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received in January 1984 to the Ontario Numismatic Association. If no written objections are received, acceptance of Membership will appear in April, 1984 issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

- 1234 Louis H. Lewry, 1161 3rd Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask,
S6H 3V1
- 1235 Richard Struthers, Kitchener, Ontario.
- 1236 Russell Earle, 106-900 Jane St., Toronto, Ontario,
M6N 4C7

The following Members have recently transferred from regular membership to Life Membership.

- LM 74 Roy Hollingshead, Guelph, Ontario.
- LM 75 Len Trakald, Brantford, Ontario.
- LM 76 R. Paul Nadin-Davis, Ottawa, Ontario.
- LM 77 George A. Rutherford, Sudbury, Ontario.

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS AND PRESIDENTS:-

This information service supplied by the ONA is a very good educational program for your club meetings.

To obtain a upto date list, contact:-

CHAS. B. LAISTER
No. 3 HIGHWAY,
TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO,
N4G 3J1

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z8



FOUNDED - 1962

CORRECTION

On page 43 of the article "Canada's 1947 Variety Silver Dollars", the total number of dollars minted for the 1948 issue should read - 18,780 instead of 13,780. We regret this typographical error and hope that it did not inconvenience anyone.

NEWS RELEASE

The Ontario Numismatic Association is proud to announce that they have awarded the auction for their upcoming 22nd Convention in Sarnia at the Best Western Inn on April 28 and 29, 1984, to noted numismatist R. Paul Nadin-Davis of Ottawa.

The auction will consist of approximately 500 lots, to a value of approximately \$50,000.

Nadin-Davis promises to mail auction catalogues to all O.N.A. members and to those on his mail list, not later than March 21, 1984.

NOTICE TO BOURSE DEALERS

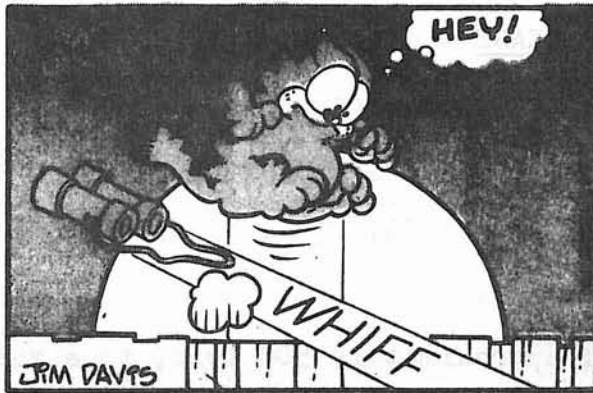
Recently the Sarnia Numismatic Society sent out applications to bourse dealers on the O.N.A.'s mailing list for the upcoming Convention in Sarnia on April 28-29. Many tables have already been reserved, but a few of the 35 tables are still available. If you received an application and haven't mailed it back, I would advise you to do so immediately. If you didn't receive an application you should contact Carl Williamson, Bourse Chairman, 931 Greendale, Sarnia, Ontario, N7V 3P4.

Tables now are being allotted on a first come basis. Don't be disappointed - reserve now.

Booga-Booga



2-26



CLOSER



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

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"

NOMINATION NAME.....

SIGNATURE.....

(Print) O.N.A Member name & Membership number.....
.....

Address.....

The following are some of the reasons for my Nomination (List achievements, Special services, Writings Research, Advancement of Numismatic.).....

.....
.....
.....

(Please use separate sheet if necessary)

- RULES:
- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| Nomination | 1 Resident of Ontario |
| | 2 Summary to be included |
| | 3 Closing date, March 30th, 1984 |

MARK ENVELOPE; "AWARD of MERIT" and mail to Award of Merit Chairman,
Ontario Numismatic Assoc.
Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 3Z6

LAKE HURON

CHIPICAN MOTEL

402 MOTOR INN

CANTERBURY INN

HOLIDAY INN

BEST WESTERN GUILDWOOD INN

SARNIA HARBOUR

JOURNEY'S END MOTEL

JB'S HARBOUR HOUSE

DRAWBRIDGE INN



Sarnia & District

- 1 CITY HALL
- 2 COUNTY BUILDINGS
- 3 POLICE
- 4 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
- 5 SARNIA GENERAL HOSPITAL
- 6 ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
- 7 POST OFFICE
- 8 LIBRARY
- 9 LAMBTON COLLEGE
- 10 TRAIN STATION
- 11 AIRPORT
- 12 TRAVEL INFORMATION CENTRE
- 13 SARNIA YACHT CLUB
- 14 BRIDGE VIEW SARNIA
- 15 SARNIA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
- 16 GREENWOOD GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

Shopping Areas

- 17 DOWNTOWN SHOPPING
- 18 BAYTON STREET SHOPPING
- 19 EASTLAND STREET SHOPPING
- 20 EAST STREET SHOPPING
- 21 LONDON ROAD SHOPPING CENTRE
- 22 LAMBTON MALL
- 23 GOLDEN MILE (HODDGS MEALS ENTERTAINMENT)
- 24 NORTHGATE SHOPPING
- 25 OAK ACRES SHOPPING

Parks

- 26 CAYATARRA
- 27 CENTERDALE
- 28 ERIC'S RUSSELL PARK
- 29 GERMAIN PARK
- 30 NORMAN FERRY PARK
- 31 RECLUSUM PARK
- 32 UNDER THE BRIDGE PARK
- 33 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (INDIC AREA)

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BEST WESTERN GUILDWOOD 337-7577
JB'S HARBOUR HOUSE 332-0355
JOURNEY'S END MOTELS 337-5434

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AMBULANCE	0-ZENITH 90 000	POISON INFORMATION CENTRE	336-3111
BUS DEPOT 106 Christina Street South	336-3600	POLICE Ontario Provincial Sarnia	0-ZENITH 50 000 337-2341
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HARBOUR MASTER	337-5121	WEATHER OFFICE	542-6051
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL 290 Russell Street, North	336-6121		



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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PAGE 79

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



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1983-1985

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GREETINGS FROM O.N.A. PRESIDENT

DEAR NUMISMATIC FRIENDS AND GUESTS,

On behalf of the Ontario Numismatic Association and the Sarnia Numismatic Society and myself, I would like to extend a personal welcome to you, to the 22nd O.N.A. convention here in Sarnia.

I hope your stay with us will be an enjoyable one where you can renew old acquaintances and make new friends. Where you may enjoy your hobby and find those elusive coins you have been searching for your collection.

Many activities have been planned for your benefit, educational forum, auction, bourse, delegates breakfast, banquet, etc. and especially an interesting bus tour of Sarnia.

Support your hobby by attending coin meetings in your area. Those in the Sarnia area can attend coin meetings and learn more about coins at the Kinsmen Community Centre, 656 Lakeshore Road, 1st Wednesday of the month, 8:00 P.M.

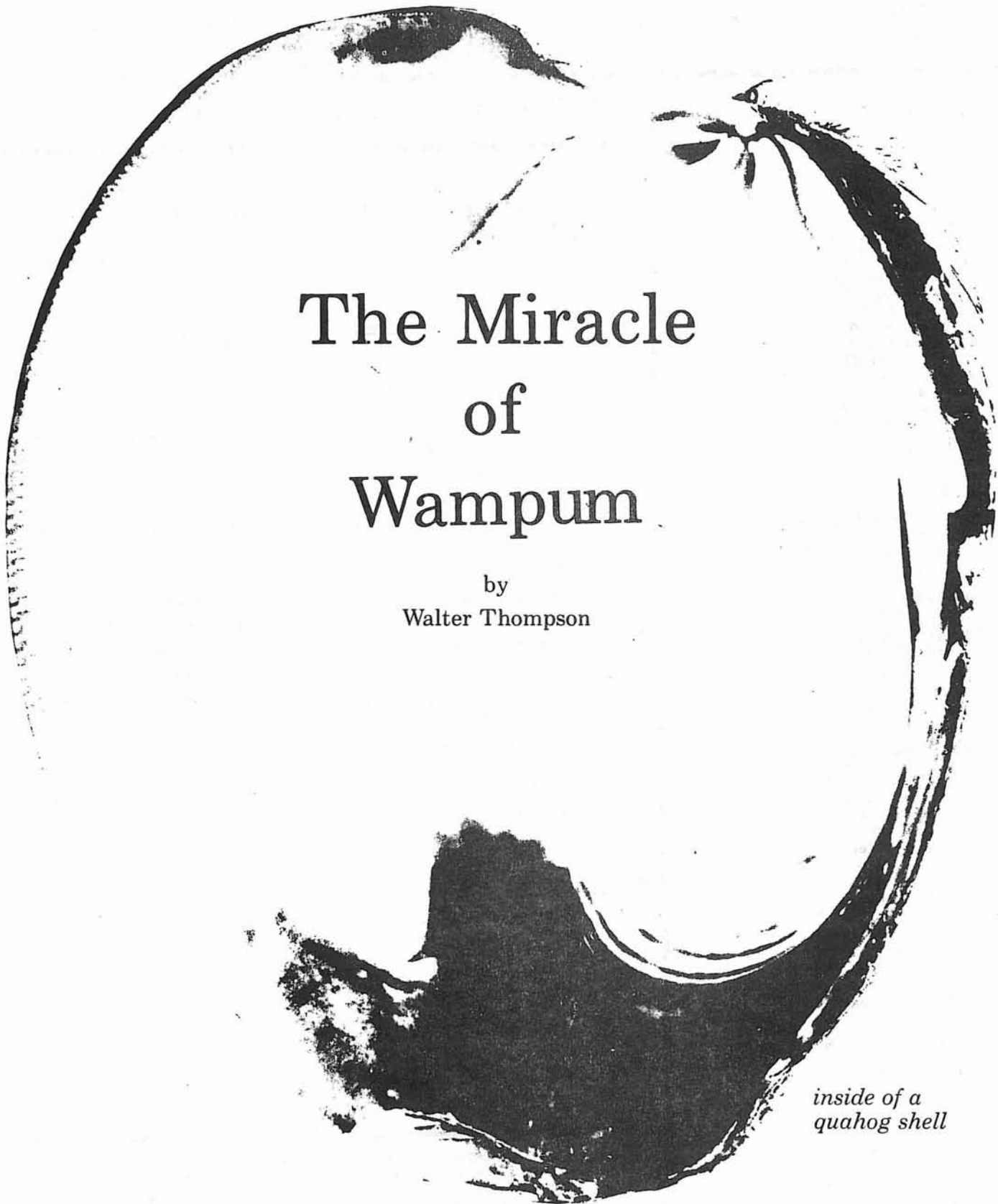
After enjoying our show, I wish you a safe journey home and hope to see you at the O.N.A. 23rd convention at Stratford, Ontario, April 19, 20, and 21, 1985. Plans are well established for this show.

Sincerely,

Stella Hodge
O.N.A. President

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 Miracle
of
Wampum

by
Walter Thompson

*inside of a
quahog shell*

The beads in a belt of wampum will appear to have little significance beyond the fact that their arrangement as a whole presents a pleasing effect. However, these beads singly, collectively, the white and black at different values, strung in different lengths and colors, represented the only medium of exchange a large part of this country had for over a half century.

They were in circulation, used for change and small purchase transactions for fifty additional years after wampum was taken off of the legal tender list.

It is apparent to the present day observer that the beads in the belt illustrated could have had no intrinsic or practical value to the people who were trying to survive and produce food in what was a wilderness in the early part of the 17th Century.

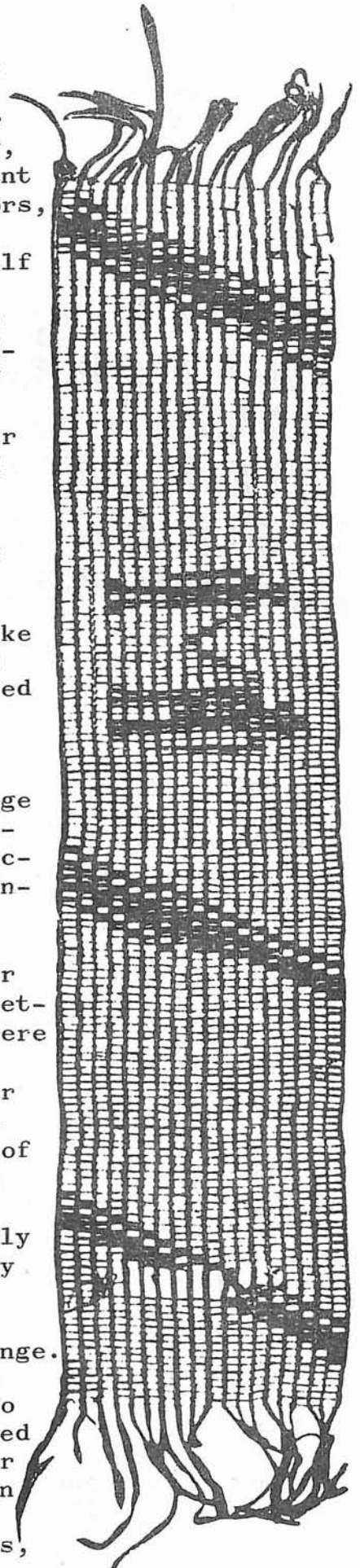
The circumstances surrounding the introduction and acceptance of wampum as money make up one of the most romantic aspects of these early times. To understand why wampum acquired a value to the white man it is necessary to understand the significance of this shell product to the Indians.

Because the Indians had no written language the wampum belt was used to record their history. In order to weave in images and the necessary figures to depict the important happenings of their tribes, these beads had to be made perfectly.

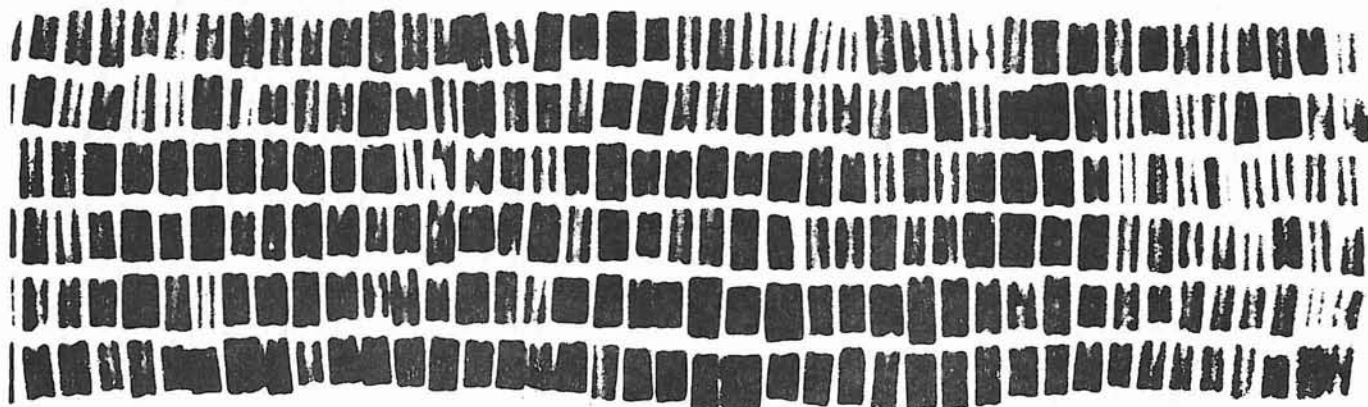
In each tribe there was a keeper or teller of the wampum. He was skilled in the interpretations of the belts which at certain times were brought out before the assembled tribe and their respective meanings recited. The keeper or teller of the wampum must have supervised the making of the belts and the manufacture of wampum. In all transactions where wampum was a consideration, he no doubt passed on the quality of the wampum involved and most likely was consulted about the terms and the quality of the commodities to be traded for.

So, to the Indians, wampum had a meaning aside from its function as a medium of exchange.

In addition to using wampum for the above purposes, the various grades in proportion to the importance of their application, were used as tribute to stronger tribes, as a bribe for murder, a ransom for captives, a compensation for crime, a fine, an urger for peace, an incentive to war, as presents between friends,



The process up to this point required a high degree of skill but the drilling of the small holes to permit the beads to be woven into the belts presenting a flat surface with the crude awls made from stone and bones is really the marvel of wampum. An X-ray picture of a wampum belt shows how intricate the artisan's task was.



X-ray photograph showing the perforations of the beads in a portion of a wampum belt.

The Telling Wampum belt was considered by the Indians the most important use that these beads could be put to. It can, therefore, be seen that the Indians put the highest value on wampum beads with holes drilled in such a manner as to leave an equal amount of shell surrounding the hole.

This operation required the highest skill. The beads had to be made in away which facilitated their being strung with all their surfaces and individuals strings even. In this manner the designs and figures on the belts would appear in a flat symmetrical manner.

Whether it was that the Indians recognized the superior feminine quality of patience or the male refusal to perform any other function than hunting and fighting, the job of making the wampum beads was delegated to the women of the tribe.

Although wampum lacked the main characteristic of a good currency, intrinsic value, it will be seen later that this quality was acquired in a secondhand manner. In all other respects wampum possessed all of the characteristics of a good currency. It lent itself to both large and small transactions.

The Indian graded his wampum as a numismatist grades his coins. The highest grade being the perfection of manufacture and the smallest degree of wear. The esteem in which the Indians held wampum and their knowledge of the process of manufacture made it difficult to fool them with imitations.

The Dutch with trade settlements at New Amsterdam (New York) and trade ships operating out of The Netherlands were the first to discover the profits to be derived from dealing in wampum.

a recompense for the services of medicine men and sorcerers, as a means of proposing marriage, as a conciliation for bereavement and as an insignia of chiefs. In general a treaty or covenant was scarcely considered binding without the delivery of wampum. Depending on the importance of the occasion it was composed either of a parcel, string, or a wampum belt.

Prestige was added to the Indian who possessed enough wampum to adorn himself with beads around his neck and a girdle of back and white beads woven in checkerboard fashion around his groin.

It is obvious from the various uses for wampum that various grades existed and different values applied. For the purposes of understanding how the Indian graded his wampum it is well to examine what wampum was made from and the techniques involved in its production.

All wampum used by the Indians in the New England section and in parts of the middle Atlantic Colonies was made from the clam (Qua-Hog) shell.

As white and black (dark blue or purple) beads had different values, and the methods of production of the different colored beads were factors in the value put on wampum by the Indians, it is well to know a little more about this clam shell.

The clam is native to nearly the entire eastern Atlantic Coast. However, those clam shells having the dark blue shading are found most frequently above the point where the gulf stream leaves the coast of North Carolina.

This peculiarity of shading is produced either by the cooler water or some different organic matter present. This odd characteristic of the clam shell explains in part why this type of shell money was used by the Indians only in the northern part of the country. The Indians valued their black wampum three times as great as they did the white.

On the northern beaches, those shells containing the dark shading exist in about only one in each thirteen shells found. It was thus that the white beads became known as the Indian silver and the black beads as their gold.

The clam shell is not the ideal raw material from which to make beads. If it is broken and a cross section exposed it will be seen to be a series of extremely thin layers. To produce the finished beads - which ideally measured one-eighth of an inch in diameter and about a quarter of an inch in length - required a high degree of skill and practice.

The first step was to remove the dark stained portion of the shell. Great care had to be exercised in this operation as all of this purplish part of the shell was valuable. The inner side of the shell is smooth but the outside has a rough corrugated surface which had to be removed. The beads had to be shaped first with stones of a high abrasive quality then with stones with polishing properties.

To put it simply, the Indians put a higher value on looking glasses, combs, scissors, hatchets, hoes, knives and needles than they did on the furs of the animals they killed and trapped in the forest of the wilderness. The Dutch soon learned that they could swap these items with the Indians for wampum. Then they traded the wampum back to the Indians for beaver skins, doe skins, bear skins and wild cat skins.

All furs were in demand in Europe, but the beaver skin demanded the highest price. This was due to the fashion of the day being that gentlemen were wearing the high top hats made from the skins of beavers. When beaver skins were compared with looking glasses and knives in terms of the pound sterling, beaver skins were found to have the higher relative value.

Thus wampum acquired an intrinsic value in a second hand way. Beaver skins, having a degree of portability and durability, were also used as a medium of exchange.

It was under these conditions that wampum became recognized and accepted as a currency between the settlers themselves. It was in the states bordering the coast where the blue shaded clam shell was found in quantities that wampum gained its greatest popularity.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY C15
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

The 1984 Executives are the following: President- Len Trakalo, Past-President - Frank Baka, Vice-President - Ivan Kodric, Secretary - John Barchino, Treasurer - Robert Fletcher, Directors - David Turton, Larry Laevens, Brono Madronic, Mac Cromwell, Matt Lesky, and Paul McKay. Paul McKay will be Auction Chairman.

The programme for the January meeting was "Be Here To Win". The club meets at the Woodman Community Centre, 149 Grey Street, Brantford.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C78
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

The January 9th, 1984 meeting was held at 8:00 P.M. at the Central United Church, Wellington St., St. Thomas, with the following Executives in office,- President - Donald I. Houghton, Vice-President - Ray Else, Secretary - Veda Berryhill, Treasurer - Arnold Baxter and Coin Auction Chairman - George Connoy.

There was a display of Canadian Paper Money and a short talk on the suggested change in the American paper money program.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17
BARRIE, ONTARIO

The February 16th, 1984 meeting was held in the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield St., Barrie, 7:15 P.M., with a very large turn-out of members and guests. The membership draw was not won as Frank Gartner of Alliston was not in the hall when his name was called. The slide program showing trade dollars throughout the world, was interesting due to the fact that many of these trade dollars will be worth quite a bit of money today. The Annual Mini-Show was another successful show for the club.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

President Nielson welcomed 52 members and guests to the 147th meeting of the St. Catharines Coin Club on March 18th, 1984.

This meeting was to feature the Junior Collectors. Juniors at this meeting were given bags of coins as well as coin books, they were Paul Perrin, Elizabeth Testana, Tracy Szick, Antoine Azick, Angela Azick, Carolyn Nielsen, Thomas Radick and Joy Pithouse. In these bags were a special coin and the person having this coin received a 1984 Proof Like Set, the lucky junior being Elizabeth Testana.

Howard Hill set up three cases of coins from all over the world.

Gary Oblinsky presented an interesting slide presentation on Trade Dollars.

It was announced that Dr. Marvin Kay will be the speaker at the April 15th meeting.

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

The Draw winners were, Thomas Radick, Tony Seniunas and Jonathan Radick.

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

The 189th meeting was held on February 27th, 1984 at the National Archives Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, with 25 members and 6 guests present. Guests were introduced and welcomed: they included a distinguished visitor from Peterborough, Norman Wells, noted Canadian Wooden Money collector and publisher of the standard reference text in this field.

The Door Prize a T.I.C.F. Dollar donated by John Regitko was won by Gerald Desmarais, the 50-50 draw winner was Claude Sarrasin.

Graham Neale presented an engrossing talk on selected medals from his personal collection.

A large auction was held which consist approx. 40 lots of very good numismatic material.

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74
WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO.

The February meeting was cancelled do to bad weather for the first time in the club's history.

The March 27th meeting, featured the Editor of Canadian Coin News, John Dinner as the speaker. He explained how they prepare the paper and the various deadline they meet in the publishing the bi-weekly coin paper. This was a very interesting subject to all.

LAKESHORE COIN CLUB C81
POINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.

The December meeting was held at the Stewart Hall, 176 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Clair, Quebec at 8:00 P.M. The spaeker was Jim Trepanier who gave a talk on coins related to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's detective Sherlock Holmes.

There were two new books added to the Library, namely "Coins of Canada" and "Currency and Medals of Newfoundland". Both of these books were donated, and a special thanks were giving to Jose Reis and the Ferguson Foundation for their generosity.

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WORLD COIN WEEK

APRIL 15 - 21, 1984

"Numismatics: A Foundation for Friendship"

March 1, 1984

Coin Week observations around the world are set up as a tribute and educational aspect for the hobby of numismatics, coin collecting and all its facets.

A special week has been set aside in the United States for more than half a century, but the week is observed in many other countries. The proposal to make it world-wide has come about only the past two years. We are attempting to make it a week where coin collectors can take part in displays at banks, libraries and their own special shows.

The dates are picked in late fall of the year for the following year along with a short theme designed to promote the hobby in all countries.

There is not ONE show at any location to observe World Coin Week. Coin clubs and individuals are asked to promote the hobby by holding their own shows during the week. It is suggested the clubs might issue special tokens, coins, medallions, wooden nickels or plaques during the special week once a year.

World Coin Week operates in conjunction with National Coin Week in the United States and Coin Week Canada as well as Coin Week North America, which includes Mexico.

For the past two years, the small town of Wildwood, Alberta, Canada, through Nick Myschuk of the Wildwood Elks Club, has issued a special trade dollar to observe World Coin Week. National Coin Week in the United States has appointed Nancy Green, Librarian of the American Numismatic Association, as its Chairman while the Chairman for Coin Week Canada is Garry Braunwarth of Calgary, Alberta.

As General Coordinator for World Coin Week, Mayor Scoop Lewry of Moose Jaw is issuing special commemoratives such as elongated coins, post cards and special souvenir cards for the occasion. He invites all numismatists and clubs to write him for particulars as to their own interests. His address is:

P.O. Box 1982
MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan S6H 7N7
CANADA

WORLD COIN WEEK

APRIL 15 - 21, 1984

"Numismatics: A Foundation for Friendship"

March 1, 1984.

A series of special commemorative post cards highlight the collectors' items announced by L.H. Scoop Lewry for his second World Coin Week observation.

As co-ordinator for the umbrella group to promote World Coin Week Lewry issued souvenir money cards depicting old paper money used in Canada during the 19th century, in 1983. He intends to issue another series for 1984.

Collectors' post cards are the first items to be issued for the 1984 event. The first cards show United States mint buildings and the assay office with an 1880 Morgan dollar printed on the face side. A set of these cards sells for \$5.00 postpaid. The second series shows Canadian mint buildings in Ottawa and Winnipeg and will show two special Canadian coins inserted on the face. The set will also sell for \$5.00 postpaid.

Lewry also purchased 1000 postcards featuring paper money, in color, from 26 countries. These were obtained thru' the American Numismatic Association from a company in Spain. As there are only a few cards from each country, orders cannot be filled for special countries but will be filled an random. A set of four cards, overprinted as a World Coin Week souvenir, will sell for \$5.00 postpaid. All three sets will sell for \$15.00 postpaid, or individual sets can be ordered at \$5.00 per set. There are 4 postcards in each set.

For the first time in Canada, Lewry has issued an elongated penny as a World Coin Week 1984 special. It features the Lincoln penny, U.S.A. 1984, and will sell for \$1.00 plus 35 cents postage.

Orders and informational enquiries can be directed to L.H. Scoop Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, S6H 7N7.

THE UNITED STATES MINT

A Bureau of the Department of the Treasury

The Act of April 2, 1792, which provided for gold, silver and copper coinage, also created the first U.S. Mint in the City of Philadelphia, then the Nation's capital. President Washington placed the operation under the supervision of the Secretary of State, where it remained until 1799, when the Mint became an independent agency reporting directly to the President. Subsequent legislation set up branch mints and assay offices and authorized public depository functions in these establishments. The coinage Act of 1873 put all mint and assay office activities under the newly-organized Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury.

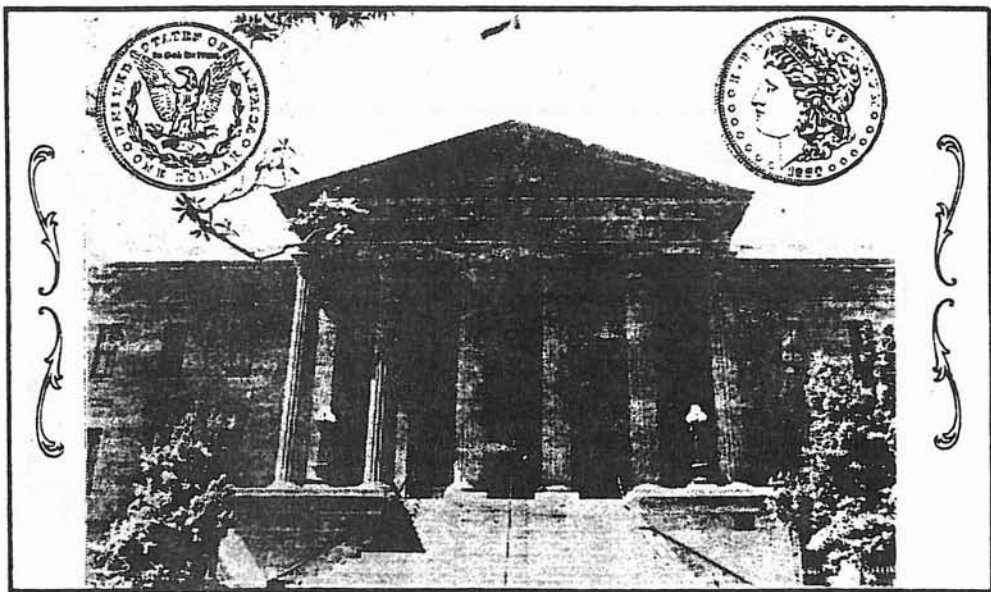
Mint Service activities are administered by the Director of the Mint from Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is responsible for coinage production and the distribution of coins to and among the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn release them, as required to commercial banks. In addition, the Mint maintains physical custody of Treasury stocks of gold and silver; moves, places into storage and releases gold and silver bullion from custody for such purposes as authorized. It also manufactures coinage dies. On a reimbursable basis, the Mint manufactures and sells medals of a national character, manufactures coinage for foreign governments, and produces proof and uncirculated coins and sets for sale.

The Director oversees the operation of the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the Assay Office at San Francisco, and two depositories for the storage of precious metals, one at Fort Knox, Ky., and the other at West Point, N.Y. Under Congressional authority, the West Point facility is also being used as an auxiliary coinage plant. The Bureau also maintains the restored San Francisco Old Mint which houses a customer services center for processing numismatic orders, administrative offices, and a two-level museum containing Mint and early California displays and memorabilia.

The Director of the Mint reports annually to the Secretary of the Treasury on Mint operations for the fiscal year. The report includes statistical tables covering coin production, inventories and distribution, as well as the production of national medals and foreign coinage produced by U.S. Mints.

Produced for World Coin Week, 1984 by Grand Valley Press (M.J.) Ltd., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Place
Stamp
Here



View of the Old Mint in San Francisco, Calif., after completion of the restoration in the fall of 1976

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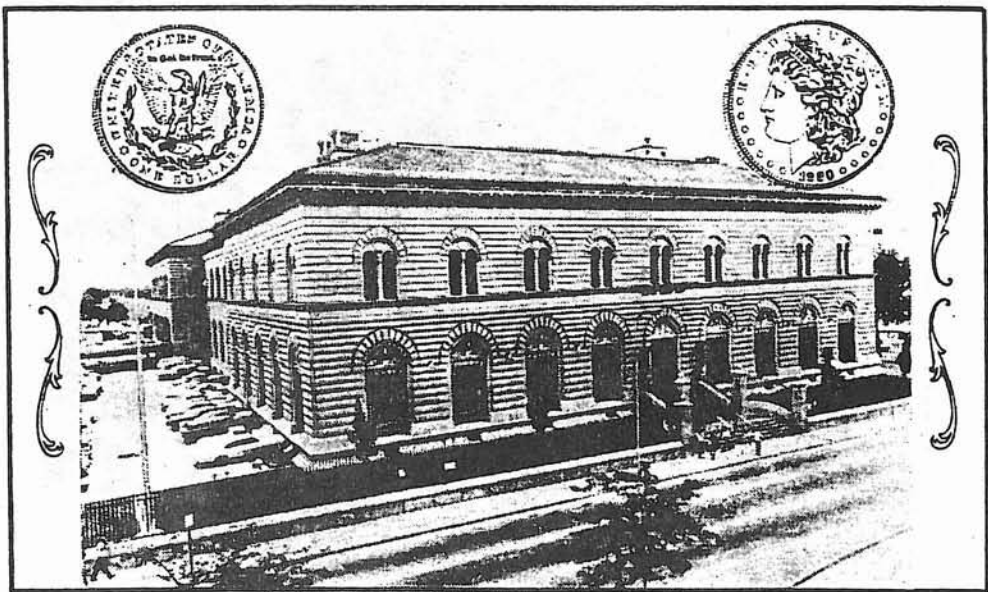
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UNITED STATES MINT, Denver, Colorado

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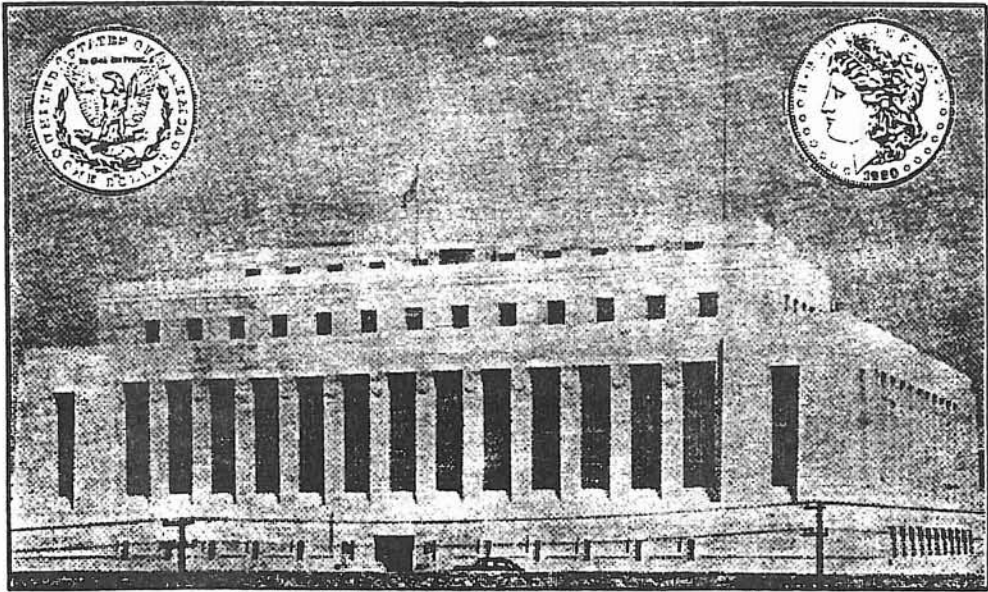
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UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, San Francisco, California

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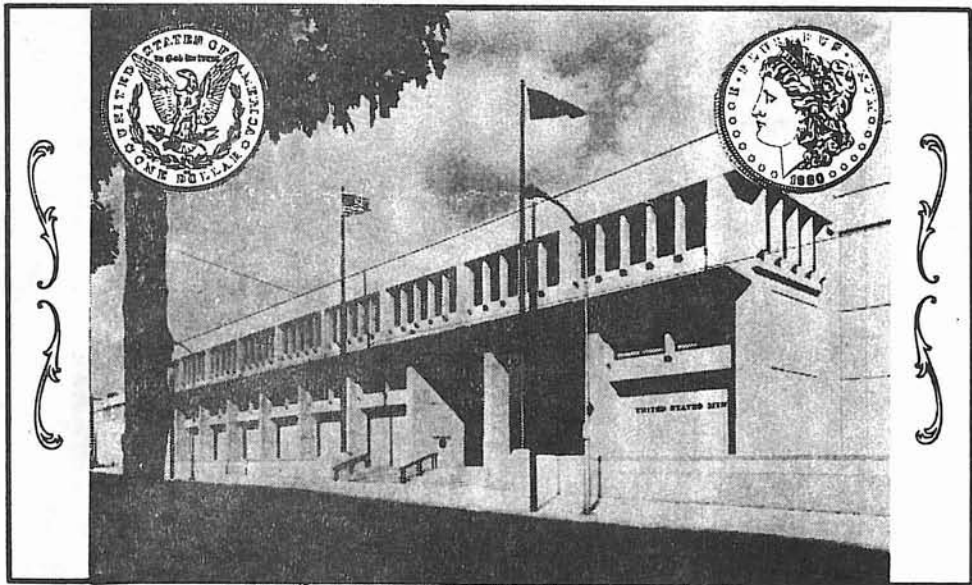
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UNITED STATES MINT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The applications for membership to the Ontario Numismatic Association, which appeared in the March 1984 issue of the Numismatist has been accepted.

O.N.A. 1984 RAFFLE NOTICE -

The members that have not sent in the ticket stubs or unsold raffle books to the Raffle Chairman, please do so by April 20th or better still bring them to the Convention in Sarnia on April 28th, 1984.

We the Executives of the O.N.A. appreciate the effort you the members do in selling these tickets. This offsets out expenses for the coming year.

Ker Wilmot
Raffle Chairman

O.N.A. CONVENTION AUCTION-

Members or friends who wish to obtain the O.N.A'S Convention Auction list may do so by contacting :

R. Paul Nadin-Davis
P.O. Box 95, Stn. "A",
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 8V1
or
telephone: 1-613-235-1916

NEWS RELEASE

The Ontario Numismatic Association is happy to announce that John Regitko, immediate past President of the Canadian Numismatic Association, will be the banquet speaker at our upcoming 22nd Convention in Sarnia, at the Best Western Inn, on April 23th, at 7:00 p.m.

Regitko has had an illustrious numismatic career, with membership in several Clubs in Canada and the United States. He is also the owner and operator of the Toronto International Coin Fair. In 1983 he won the O.N.A.'s Award of Merit for his work in promoting the hobby of numismatics.

THANK YOU

To Barbara Macnab for her generous donation of numismatic books to the O.N.A. library. All of these books are donated in loving memory of her late husband Alan. Her generosity has made it possible that others can continue the study of numismatics.

Thomas Masters
O.N.A. Librarian

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Convention time is almost here!!

It is a busy time for those hosting (Sarnia Numismatic Society) the upcoming O.N.A. convention and also the executive of the O.N.A.

The location is extremely well located to draw many coin collectors. What about our members? It is a reasonable distance from most southwestern cities in Ontario.

I hope you have polished your display cases and started to put your display together to make it the best display in the show.

I have received a letter from an O.N.A. member stating, "why should he display". If everyone took this attitude there would not be a showroom for displays at the convention. Thank goodness that everyone does not have this attitude. Coin displays are one of the highlights of the show. You should support your club in some feasible way if you can't sell tickets, etc. then by all means try to display. Challenge yourself and see how well you can do. If you don't get a prize, just think how many people have viewed your display and someone has liked your colour scheme or your way of displaying. Do your best! Let's see more displays at our conventions. Get your family or your friends to give you some ideas.

Bring your neighbours, family, friends to the convention to meet coin dealers and other members from other clubs to talk, to compare or to wheel and deal and perhaps win a prize.

Make it a great family day at the convention. Polish that car. Fill that tank. Bring your camera. Get your map. Follow that road and I'll be there before you at:

SARNIA -- O.N.A. CONVENTION, --- GUILDWOOD INN

Come and talk to me!

Sincerely,

Stella M. Hodge
Stella M. Hodge, O.N.A. President

96
kp
krause publications

PHONE 715 445-2214 IOLA, WISCONSIN 54945

NUMISMATIC NEWS WEEKLY • COINS MAGAZINE • COIN PRICES • WORLD COIN NEWS • STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS • STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD PAPER MONEY • OLD CARS

NEWS RELEASE

February 7, 1984

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE....

Publisher Announces New
"Coin Of The Year"
Awards Program

Iola, Wis. - "Coin of the Year," a new awards program, has been announced here by officials of World Coin News.

The program will give special recognition to coins from around the world whose artistic and historic appeal distinguish them from other releases in a given year.

Consideration in this first year of the program will be given to coins struck in 1982, according to Russell Rulau, Editor-in-Chief of World Coin News. Rulau said that a winning coin will be selected in each of six categories: Most Artistic, Most Popular, Most Historically Significant, Best Gold, Best Silver and Best Crown. A "Coin of the Year" will be chosen from the winners in these categories.

Krause Publications, parent company of World Coin News, will announce the winning coins at a public ceremony to be held later in 1984.

A total of 43 judges representing many nations of the world will determine the winners.

The judging panel consists of mint officials, mint engravers, officers of numismatic associations and coin dealer groups, world central bank officials, treasury officials, mass marketers of coins and members of the Krause Publications' numismatic staff.

Among the mint officials serving as judges for the 1982 awards are Pierre Dehaye, director of the Paris Mint; B. N. McLennan, superintendent of the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra; J. de Jong, director of the Dutch State Mint, Utrecht; Rex Pearce, consultant to the Sherritt Mint in Canada; James Corkery, director of the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa; and Peter Tay, general manager of the Singapore Mint.

Medalists include Elizabeth Jones, chief engraver of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia; Frank Gasparro, Havertown, PA; and Paul Vincze, Magagnosc, France.

Rulau said that the "Coin of the Year" program has been in the planning stage for over a year. He added that it had received behind-the-scenes encouragement from minters and designers as well as many numismatic organizations.

Coins to be included in 1983 competition will be judged in late 1984, with awards presented in early 1985. Coins are not always released in the year they're dated, so a one-year delay permits a greater number of coins to be considered in the competition, according to Rulau.

SHOW AND BOURSE

98

APRIL 7, 1984

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.....PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY'S
Annual Coin Show & Banquet
Speaker: John Regitko
Krescendos Youth Centre,
675 Johnston Dr., Peterborough.

APRIL 14, 1984

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.....OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL SPRING COIN WEEK CANADA
SHCW
Oshawa Centre, King St., W.,
Oshawa, Ontario.
For Info... P.O. Box 212, Oshawa,
Ontario, L1H 7L1

APRIL 15, 1984

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.....KENT COIN CLUB'S
COIN SHOW
WHEELS INN, Chatham,
10:00 A.M - 5:00 P.M.
For Info...Lou Wagner
27 Peter St., Chatham,
Ontario, N7M 5B2

APRIL 21, 1984

ORILLIA, ONTARIO.....CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB'S
COIN SHOW
For Info...Ken Higgins
100 James St., Orillia,
Ontario, L3V 1L5

APRIL 21, 1984

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.....PEMBROKE CENTENNIAL COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW
Pembroke Mall, Pembroke, Ont.
For Info... H. Plumley 687-4457

APRIL 28-29, 1984

SARNIA, ONTARIO.....ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION
Guildwood Inn (Best Western)
Sarnia, Ontario.
For Info... James K. Moore
Sarnia Numismatic Society
1303 Maynard Rd.,
Sarnia, Ontario, N7S 4V7

MAY 12, 1984

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO..... VICTORIA-SIMCOE NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION'S
24th ANNUAL CCIN & STAMP SHOW &
BANQUET

Beaverton Legion Hall,
Mara Rd., Beaverton, Ontario.
10:00 A.M. Banquet 6:00 P.M.

For Info... Elmer Workman,
R.R. 2 Cannington, Ontario,
LOE 1E0



LATE NOTICE

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
MARCH 14th, 1984

ST. CATHARINES CCIN CLUB'S
Ccin Week Exhibition
Fairview Mall, St. Catharines.



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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VOLUME 23

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THE EDITORS

OPINION

The 1984 ONA Convention held at Sarnia, Ontario, April 28-29, sponsored by the Sarnia Numismatic Society with James K. Moore as its Chairman was a very excellent Convention. It is about time that the Convention Committee puts some fun in its Convention. Sarnia Committee did, and it was appreciated by all.

There was something for everyone who attended, such as a tour of Sarnia, very good bourse and displays, enjoyable banquet, excellent hospitality welcome party hosted by the Sarnia Numismatic Society was a hit, location and service of the Best Western was very good.

I know from past experience of the 1977 Convention in Oshawa as Co-Chairman, what planning and long hours that is put in a Convention to make it a successful Convention. The many trips to Toronto, various contacts for door prizes, arrangements for speakers, assist my wife in planning the tours to General Motors and Oshawa etc.

James Moore, your wife and your Committee, I take off my hat to all of you. You and your Committee did an EXCELLENT JOB, I THANK YOU.

Bruce R. Watt,
Editor

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.

1983-1985

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Classics in Ancients

AMONGST THE WORLD'S VERY
FIRST COINS ARE THESE BEAUTIES
FROM SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY

By **LARRY STEVENS** AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Of constant wonder is the fact that amongst the very first coins struck by man are some of the most beautiful of all time. Such is the case with these very early examples from Sicily and Magna Grecia (lower Italy) as displayed at the Smithsonian Institution.

Western Greek settlements in these areas kept up strong relationships with their mother city-states and, through this contact, learned of coins and their minting. The map at right shows the communities that are represented here by their coinage. In Sicily the first to strike coins were Naxos, Himera and Zankle. In southern Italy, Croton, Caulonia and Metapontum led the way. Here the "incuse" striking technique was born.





METAPONTUM
Incuse stater, 500-473 B.C.



SYBARIS
Incuse stater, 540-519 B.C.

POSEIDONIA
Incuse stater, 525-510 B.C.



CAULONIA
Incuse stater, 550-500 B.C.



TARENTUM
Incuse stater, 520-500 B.C.

Classics in Ancients



TARENTUM
Incuse stater, 520-500 B.C.



TARENTUM
Sater, 500-475 B.C.



CROTON
Incuse stater, 530-500 B.C.



HIMERA
Drachm, before 482 B.C.



NAXUS
Drachm, before 498 B.C.



AKRAGAS
Didrachm, 472-413 B.C.



GELA
Tetradrachm, 510-480 B.C.



ZANKLE
Drachm, before 490 B.C.



SELINUS
Didrachm, 550-472 B.C.



SYRACUSE
Tetradrachm, 485-478 B.C.



LEONTINOI
Tetradrachm, 510-480 B.C.



SYRACUSE
Tetradrachm, 520-510 B.C.



GELA
Didrachm, before 466 B.C.



MESSANA
Tetradrachm, 490-461 B.C.

PERSONALIZED MEDALLIONS FOR THE 1984 CNA and ANA CONVENTIONS
by Jerry Remick ONA #1239

A small issue of 38mm medallions with the issuer's name and other personal data on one side and on the other side the members logo for the ANA or CNA is now available for the 1984 conventions of these two associations. These issues are only available to CNA and ANA members.

The CNA medallion features the voyageurs canoe in the center; "CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION" around the outer part; and below the canoe "HAMILTON, ONTARIO, JULY 19 - JULY 22, 1984".

The ANA medallion features the lamp in the center; "AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION" around the outer part; and below the lamp; "DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JULY 28 - AUGUST 1, 1984".

If the ONA request it, PRESSED METAL PRODUCTS will cut a die free of charge, featuring the ONA crest. The ONA crest could be used by an ONA member in combination with his/her personalized reverse die, creating a medallic calling card. A die for the members crest of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors has been cut and several members already have issues of medallic calling cards with their name, address and other personal data on the reverse side.

The ONA can mule their crest die with the 1984 CNA Convention die to produce an inexpensive souvenir for ONA members.

Dealers can use an issue of CNA or ANA Convention pieces as a trade token by having a phrase such as "GOOD FOR \$1 IN TRADE" along with their name and address on the reverse side.

Cost for personalized reverse dies are as follows:
\$115. for your name, address and CNA or ANA membership number;
\$150. with your signature added to the above data;
\$170. for customized wording. Since the personal reverse die is not dated, it can be used free of charge on all future issues of

medallions.

The medallions are available on thick 38mm bronze blanks, with antiqued surface to prevent tarnishing, in the following metallic finishes: silver, gold and bronze. An assortment of the three metal finishes is available for the convention medallions as well as metallic cards. Some collectors have asked me for specimens of my medallions in all three metallic finishes.

Each medallion is housed in a plastic envelope which protects it from scratches and edge nicks. Medallions are available at the following prices: 10 to 24 (\$3.75 each plus \$5.00 postage), 25 to 49 (\$3.25 each plus \$9.00 postage), 50 to 99 (\$2.10 each plus \$10.00 postage), 100 to 199 (\$1.50 each plus \$12.00 postage), and 250 & over (\$1.30 each plus \$15.00 postage). Medallions are shipped first class certified mail. It takes about 4 weeks from the time you place your order with full payment until the day your medallions arrive.

These medallic issues got started with my suggestion last October for a personalized Christmas medallion bearing the issuers name and other personal data. Eight collectors and two coin dealers took issues of from 50 to 250. Most issues were 100. They traded with each other and presented the medallions to their friends. An angel playing a stringed instrument was featured on the 1983 Christmas medallion along with "1983" and "MERRY CHRISTMAS". Holly and Christmas bells cover almost the entire 1984 Christmas medallion. "1984" and either "MERRY CHRISTMAS" or "JOYEUX NOEL" are inscribed on the medallion. The 1984 Christmas medallion is a real beauty. I have my specimens. The design for both the 1983 and 1984 Christmas medallions is in extra high relief and so the piece is struck on thick 38mm blanks. It is available only on antiqued silver plated blanks at the same prices as the other medallions. Silver specimens (.999 fine) are also available.

Kamloops Stamp & Coin Co., of Kamloops B.C. took 250 1983 Christmas medallions and gave them away very quickly to their customers. Not one was returned as they all had "GOOD FOR \$1. IN TRADE" inscribed on them.

A die is now being cut for the logo of the Token and Medal Society.

The mint will cut a die for any numismatic association, society, or club if there is some demand for its use.

Inquiries may be sent to: Mr. Alan Trammel (President),
 Pressed Metal Products,
 505 Alexander Street,
 Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1C8.
 (telephone number 1-604-251-2454)



MINT DISTRIBUTING SAMPLE \$1 COINS

New buck starts here

By PETER HOWELL
 Staff Writer The Sunday Sun

This is your new buck -- if you want it.
 The Royal Canadian Mint wants to scrap the venerable \$1 bill and replace it with an 11-sided, gold-colored nickel coin the size and shape of this test token.

But first it has to convince the public and politicians Canada needs the change. Vending machine operators and transit authorities -- especially the TTC -- have been clamoring for a new dollar coin for years.

Canada already has an official \$1 coin, the "Voyageur," showing two men in a canoe. There's also a 50¢ piece and two special \$1 coins honoring the Canadian Constitution and this summer's Tall Ships extravaganza.

But none of these coins is widely circulated, says Denis Cudahy, the mint's vice-president of marketing. The mint produces two million to three million dollar coins each year and the same number of 50¢ pieces but they immediately end up in piggy banks or coin shops, he said.

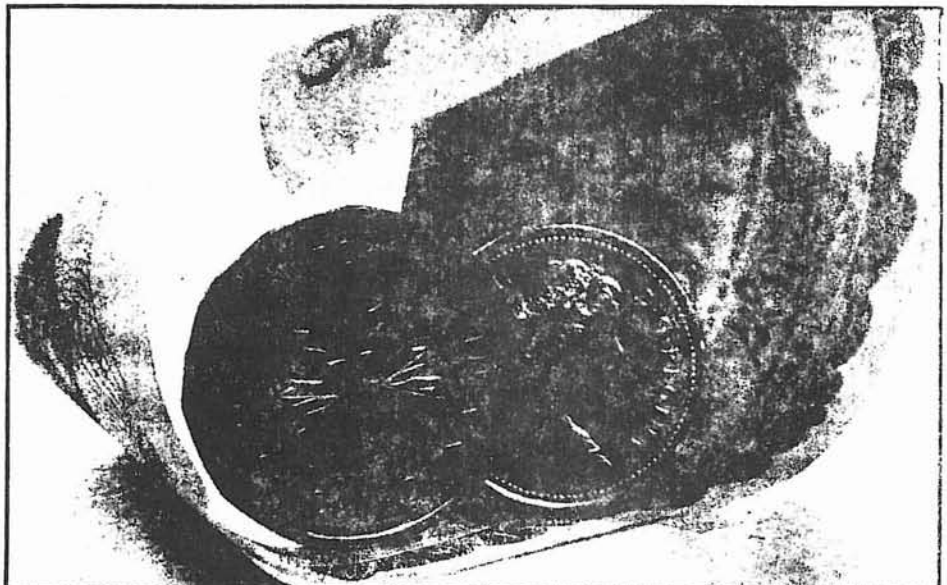
The proposed new \$1 coin would be exactly like the test token, with the Queen's face on one side and a new design on the other, Cudahy said.

Al Cormier, executive director of the Canadian Urban Transit Association, and Herb Job, TTC treasurer, say there's a major -- and growing -- problem of dollar bills being jammed into fareboxes designed to carry only coins.

Calgary already has a \$1 cash fare and as other cities move toward that mark more people are using folding money to pay their fares, Cormier said.

"The government is afraid. It's worried that if people see the \$1 bill being withdrawn they'll relate that to galloping inflation and think the dollar bill no longer has a place in our society," Job says.

Brian Kelly, a spokesman for federal Supply and Services Minister Charles Lapointe, said the government is "open-minded" about a new coin but it's not convinced the public would accept it.



THE CANADIAN mint's model for a \$1 coin to replace the \$1 bill, is shown next to a quarter (right). Although both transit systems and vending-

machine companies are urging the coin be circulated, the federal government says the public may not be willing to accept it instead of the bill.

fred thornhill sun

DIE WITH ONTARIO BICENTENNIAL LOGO IS AVAILABLE FOR USE

by Jerry Remick ONA #1239

Sherritt Mint has cut a die depicting the official logo for Ontario's 1984 Bicentennial Year. The fee for the use of this die by any individual or municipality wishing to have an issue of 33mm Trade Dollars, Trade Tokens or Medallions is \$200. Producing such a die including initial art work, die cutting and 9% Federal Tax sums up to about \$700. Inquiries may be sent to Sherritt Mint, Attention -Glenn Trechard, Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1B1.



An issue of 5,000 33mm Nickel-Bonded-Steel Ontario Bicentennial Trade Dollars, Trade Tokens or Medallions, including art work and die work for the reverse side, metal and fabrication, tax and transport would cost about \$2,850 from the Sherritt Mint, depending on the complexity of the other die. Such an issue is a fine way for any Ontario municipality or business to commemorate their Province's Bicentennial year and makes a timely trade token for any merchant.



A 1,500 PLUS TURN OUT FOR SUCCESSFUL C.N.A. CONVENTION

JAMES K. MOORE

PRESIDENT, SARNIA COIN CLUB.

"Best convention I ever attended!!" "A real class show!!" "What a beautiful city!!" "Terrific banquet!!"

This was typical of the comments at the O.N.A. convention held in Sarnia, Ontario on April 28-29, 1984.

The welcome reception held on Friday evening was well attended by club delegates, guest and dealers. With hot hors d'oeuvres, sandwiches and your favourite refreshments being served, many old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made. It was evident at the reception that the convention attendance was going to be very good.

Over the next two days, the bourse floor was very active with more buyers than lookers and dealers reported that sales were much better than expected. Total attendance over the two day period was about 1,500 plus with door prizes being awarded every hour.

The auction, which took place on Saturday afternoon, saw the auction room filled with bidders, much to the delight of Paul Nadin-Davis, who then proceeded to auction off 500 lots of numismatic material. Many of the lots were sold to floor bidders and Paul's preliminary report indicated he was very pleased with the sale.

On the display floor, Paul Card's "COURT of HONOR" which featured the "Bible" drew many excellent comments from experienced numismatists and novice collectors alike. Paul Johnson won "BEST of SHOW" and first place for his Canadian Display. In the Junior category, local club member Colin Hill won first place for his display of World Coins. Other first place winners were: Foreign Coins - Jan Neilson; Tokens and Metals - May Drulard; U.S.A Coins - Tom Kcsztaluk; Paper Money - Tom Kcsztaluk and the Miscellaneous category was won by Rudy Brill with his Love Tokens display.

The "Charlie Laister Trophy", which is awarded for the best club display, was won by the Ingersoll Coin Club. Display Chairman Fred K. Webb reported that with 37 cases on display, O.N.A Head Judge Elmer Workman and Judge George Fraser did an excellent job in their choice of awards.

Delegates and guests were treated to a bus tour of Sarnia, which included the huge Chemical Valley Complexes, historic sites, the prestigious Lake Shore Road residential area and an excellent view of Canadian and U.S Coast Guard cutters escorting convoys of lake freighters through the ice jammed St. Clair River. All those who

participated in the bus tour were required to have one of the specially struck transportation tokens for boarding. This token is now an official American Numismatic Association collectible and anyone wishing to obtain one may do so by writing to Marie Williamson, 931 Greendale Ave., Sarnia, Ontario, N7V 3P4. The cost is \$1.50 including postage.

The banquet which took place on Saturday evening was limited to 50 people who were treated to a delicious dinner and a most delightful and light-hearted talk by John Regitko on "Putting Fun Back Into The Hobby."

Though some of John's suggestions were bizarre, his humorous treatment of a sometimes serious subject met with roars of laughter and unqualified audience approval.

Sheldon Carroll thanked John and presented him with a framed print of the Blue Water Bridge in appreciation and to remind him of his visit to Sarnia.

The O.N.A. Merit Award was presented to Ruth McQuade of Ottawa for her outstanding contributions to the Numismatic field in the past years.

The O.N.A. Raffle draw of a \$1,000 Vacation was won by Roger Verslype of Sarnia.

Meeting with such success in Sarnia leads me to believe that next years convention in Stratford will be just as successful.

Wash your money, sir?

By Kathy Seligman
USA TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO — The posh St. Francis Hotel pays tribute tonight to its veteran coinwasher, who's cleaned more than 12 million in the past 22 years.

Arnold Batliner, who will be 80 years old on Sunday, never has missed a day of work at the hotel. He figures he's laundered 760,000 pounds of nickels, dimes and quarters.

"People like clean mon-

ey," he says. "Dirty money just gets your hands dirty."

The St. Francis management started the washing service 40 years ago, when ladies wearing white gloves complained about handling dirty change.

Guests liked the idea so much that the hotel has kept the unique service.

Batliner runs coins through a silver burnishing machine, then in sorting and drying machines.

"Every day I feel like a rich man," says Batliner.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR O.N.A.
1984 DREAM VACATION DRAW

Receipts	Ticket Sales	=	4,570.00
	Interest	=	<u>40.90</u>
			4,610.90
Expenses			
	Licence		28.00
	Ticket Printing		207.60
	Service Charge		.70
	Prizes 300+50+900		1,250.00
	Club Rebates		912.00
	Don Thomas Fund		10.00
	Administrative		<u>170.95</u>
			2,579.25
			2,579.25
	Profit		2,031.65

KWW:im

Kenneth Wilmot,
Draw Chairman.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

"DREAM VACATION DRAW"
WINNERS

PRIZES

1st	Roger R. Verslype 841 Errol Road East Sarnia, Ontario.	Dream Vacation!!
Seller	R. Currie, Sarnia.	\$50.00
2nd	Don Suob, R.R.#1, Wellandport, Ontario.	1978 - \$100.00 Gold Coin
1st Consolation	Bob Lenz, R.R.#1, Ayr, Ontario.	1964 - Silver Prop-like Set
Consolation	G. Pepper, Camlachie, Ontario.	1984 P.L. Set
	Theo Barnes, Thunder Bay, Ontario.	1984 P.L. Set
	Ray Fournier, St. Catharines, Ontario.	1984 P.L. Set
	Jim Hamilton, Sarnia, Ontario.	1984 P.L. Set
	Dorothy Weber, Thessalon, Ontario.	1984 P.L. Set

Our congratulations go to all the winners and we only wish it would be possible to award the Dream Vacation to all.

Kenneth Wilmot,
Draw Chairman.

KWW:im

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

1984 O.N.A. /SARNIA COIN CONVENTION DRAW
 "DREAM VACATION"
 RECORD OF TICKET SALES BY CLUBS

<u>CLUB</u>	<u>BOOKS SOLD</u>
Brantford	9
Cambridge	6
Canadian & Collectors	1
C.A.W.M.C.	2
Champlain	2
Hamilton	1
Huronian	3
Ingersoll	70
Lake Superior	18
Markham	3
Mississauga	21
Nickel Belt	6
North York	32
O.N.A.	27
Oshawa	13
Ottawa	18
Peterborough	3
Richmond Hill	4
Sarnia	36
Scarborough	10
Simcoe	6
St. Catharines	10
St. Thomas	1
Stratford	102
Thistletown	4
Tillsonburg	2
Timmons	1
Toronto	4
Waterloo	31
Welland	1
Windsor	1
Woodstock	2
Don Thomas Mem. Fund	<u>6</u>
Total Books Sold	456



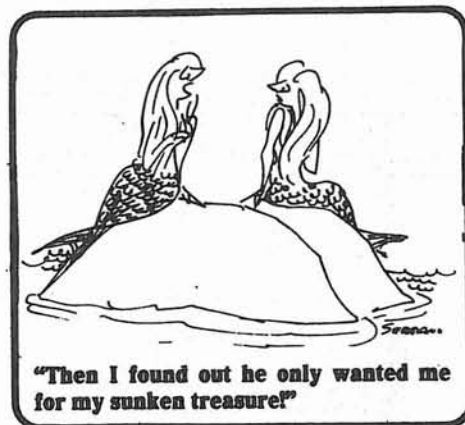
For Sale

COINS of GREAT BRITAIN... Hammered Coins from 1066-1602. Milled Coins from 1662-1982. Also Scottish Coins from 1124-1707 and seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century English Merchant Tokens. I have a wide variety of types with prices ranging from \$1 - \$1000.

Want lists are gladly serviced. I am also interested in purchasing nice British Coins, preferably pre-1911 in VF or better. For free price lists, Please write:

ROSS D. KING
Box 571, Chesley
Ontario, NOG 1L0.

MEMBER of ONA, CNA, ANA.



St Catharines Coin Club



ANNUAL

SHOW & BANQUET

- U.A.W. HALL -

- 124 BUNTING RD. -

"LARGER" NEW LOCATION

• SEPTEMBER 15th - 1984

- BOURSE DEALERS -

- DISPLAYS - DRAWS -

- AUCTION -

FREE - PARKING & ADMISSON

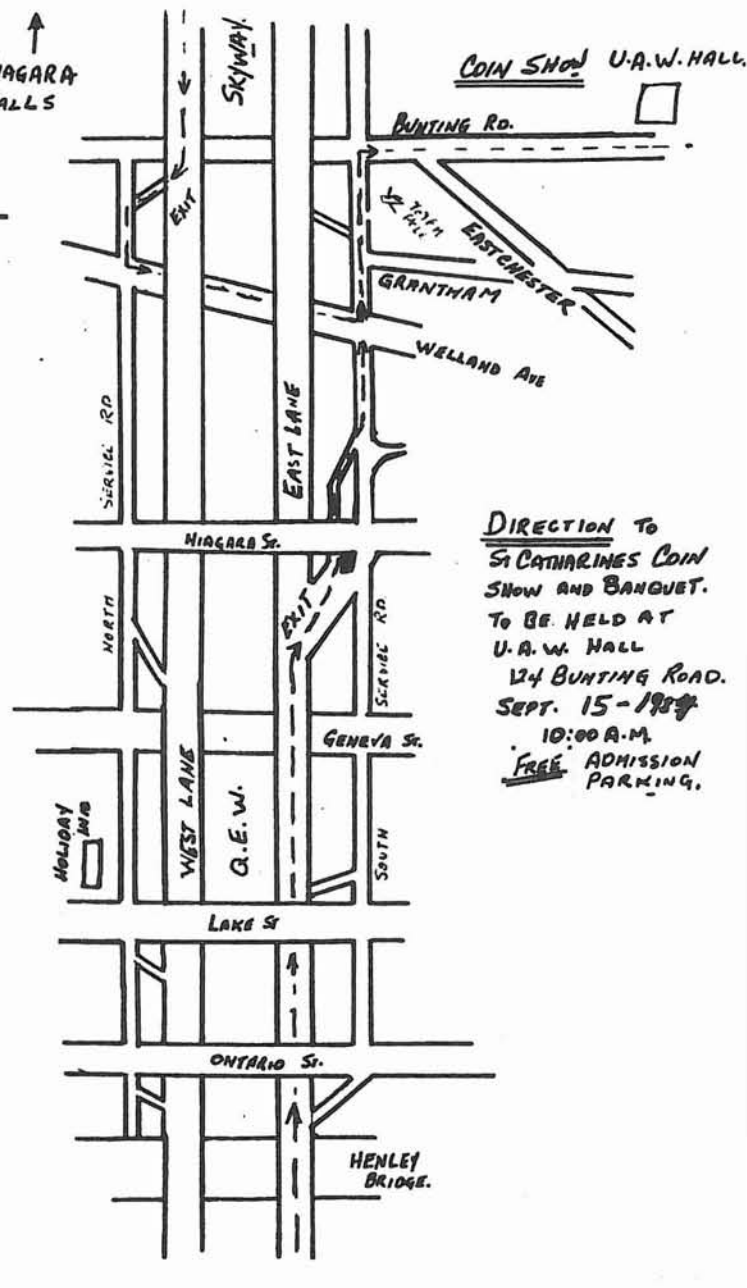
ADVANCE NOTICE
OF OUR UPCOMING SHOW

- MORE INFORMATION - WRITE -
P.O. BOX 1492 ST CATHARINES . L2R 7J9



PLAN
TO ATTEND

*St Catharines
Coin Club,*





THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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1983-1985

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Racing focus of Isle of Man coin

By Jerry Remick

A sidecar with two racers is featured on the reverse of a 1984 commemorative Isle of Man 50 pence coin (\$0.69 U.S.). The coin commemorates the 1984 T.T. motorcycle races held in the Isle of Man.

The Machin portrait

of Queen Elizabeth II is on the obverse.

Pobjoy Mint of Sutton, Surrey, England, struck the coins. Specimens are available in uncirculated and in proof in .925 silver, 22 carat gold and platinum.

Specimens may be ordered from Pobjoy Mint's North American agents: World Proof Numismatic Association, Box 4094, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15201, U.S.A. and Graham Pobjoy, Box 37, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2R 6R4.



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.

Bridgeport's P.T. Barnum



In 1936, the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, issued a silver half dollar commemorating 100 years of incorporation, and featuring portraits of Phineas Taylor Barnum and a stylized, monolithic American eagle.

Which of the two designs evokes more emotion in Americans is debatable.

To millions yet living, P.T. Barnum was the Bacchus of Ballyhoo, the non-pareil of stagery and spectacle. He was the greatest showman since the Roman Caesars, the most flamboyant promoter since that apple-pusher in Eden, and he gave the circus to America.

Scrupulously honest in his business dealings, P.T. has been labeled less so in selling some of his earlier pitches to the public. But he brought the world to the dusty backdoors of hinterland America, and he is a nostalgic symbol of a better era, a time of slower pace and softer voice.

Softer and slower, that is, until "The Greatest Show on Earth" came to town. For thousands of summering urchins, that was the signal to arise at 3 or 4 a.m., shove skinny shanks into bib-overalls, and make barefoot haste to the railroad siding where heaven was de-training.

But, no, heaven couldn't be that great. Could heaven whip up 100 railroad cars full of menagerie, canvas, clowns, freaks and cotton candy? Could all the minions of Olympus shuffle 50 elephants, 400 horses, 300 roustabouts and 40 deliciously garish wagons so efficiently, while Zeus himself looked down from his brass-piped calliope, ready to signal the colorful exodus?

And sometimes, the greatest privilege of all — when the muscular gods with the big wooden mauls and the sharpened elephant goads would let a boy carry endless pails of water to the hose-nosed pachyderms, and reward him with a pass.

To "boys" now past middle age, those early Roman Caesars, with their piddling one-day stands of gladiators and lions, were strictly Grade B. Old P.T. was the real father of the "Circus Maximus," and Bridgeport made a wise choice when she put her illustrious citizen on her commemorative dollar. □



RICCOBONOS INCOMPARABLE



NEW DISPLAYS



EDITED FROM THE MAY, 1984 BULLETIN OF.....



PANA

Post Office Box 1873 Chicago, IL 60690-1873

MEETINGS HELD EVERY SECOND THURSDAY OF THE MONTH - 7:30 PM AT
 POLISH VETERANS OF WW II POST 31, 3242 N. PULASKI RD., CHICAGO, ILL.
 YOU MAY BRING ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR DISCUSSION, SALE OR TRADE.

Battle of Monte Cassino
Fortieth Anniversary 1944-1984

Bronze - Casting

Dia: 3 1/4 inch.

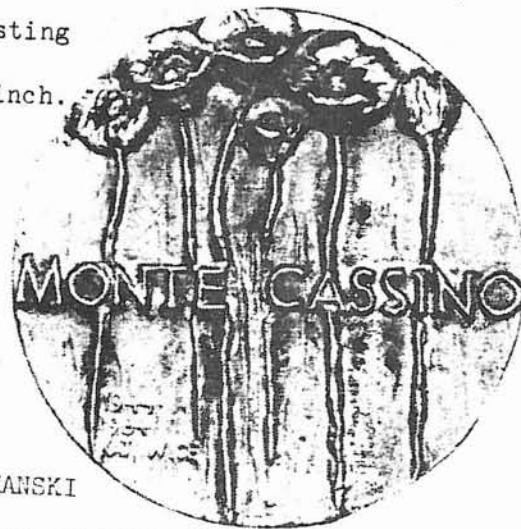
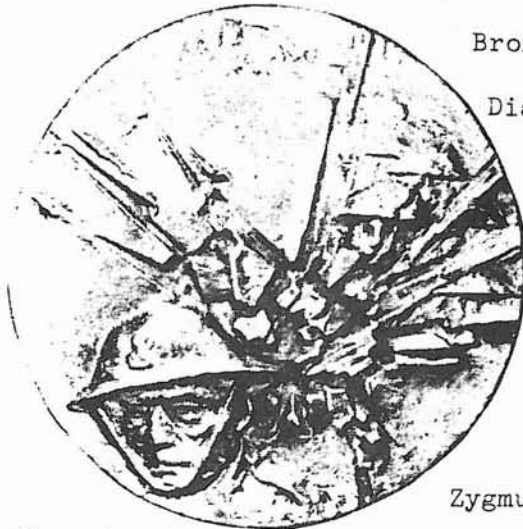
82 mm.

Made:

60 pieces.

Designer:

Zygmunt BRACHMANSKI



Obv.: In the middle of the fighting squad, an explosion of a grenade. On the top, a silhouette of a monastery of Monte Cassino.
 Rev.: Six poppies (after the famous song by Feliks Konarski, Ref-Ren: "The Red Poppies on Monte Cassino"). In the center: "Monte Cassino". On the bottom at left, 1944-1984, KATOWICE. On the right side, stylized ZB.

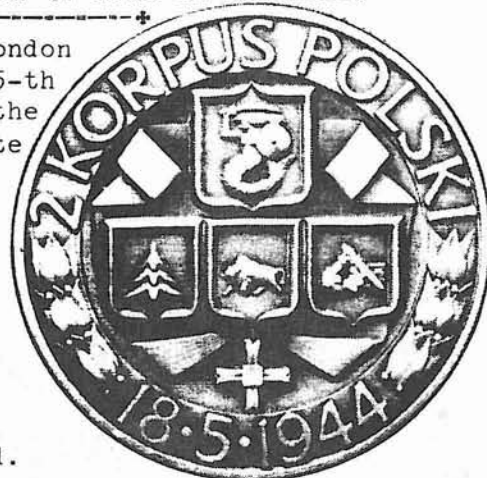
Zygmunt Brachmanski is a renown artist who designed a monumet to commemorate the Polish Girl- and Boy-scouts executed by the Germans in 1939. The monument was unveiled in September of 1983 in Katowice.



Medal issued in London in 1969 on the 25-th Anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino.

Designer:
Andrzej K.
BORKOWSKI

Dia: 63 mm.
Bronze,
Silver,
Gold.



BATTLE of MONTE CASSINO.

The Polish Second Corps under General Wladyslaw Anders' command fought throughout the Italian campaign, but the battle of Monte Cassino in May 1944 was their most memorable achievement. The mountains surrounding the monastery of Monte Cassino formed an important sector of the German defences (Gustav Line), barring the approach to Rome.

Several attacks by the Allied Forces - British, Americans, French, New Zealanders, Indians and others - were repulsed. In the final stage the Poles, after a fierce and bloody battle, captured the German position, on May 18, 1944, opening the way to further advance, to Rome.



This medal was issued by the Polish Americ. Numism. Assoc. in Chicago, in 1969. 160 silver and 400 bronze. This medal will be reissued in a limited quantity.

Designed by Wincenty Gawron. Dia: .62 mm.

The three shields shown in the upper right of the medallion represent:

The Siren — emblem of the Second Polish Corps.

The Spruce — emblem of the Third Infantry Division ("Karpacka").

The Bison — emblem of the Fifth Infantry Division ("Kresowa").



Medal issued in Poland
in 1972 on the
30th annivers
of the
foundati
on of the
Regime
nt of
Anti-
tank
Artillery.
Design: W.Ł.
Dia: 70 mm.
Issued 50 pieces.



The emblem of the 7 Regiment
The Regiment participated in

of ANTI-tank Artillery.
the Battle of Monte Cassino.



Obverse.

Reverse.



40th Anniversary of
Battle of M. Cassino



Dia: 40 mm.
Gold: 44 g.
Silver: .999 - 31.5 g.
Bronze.

Designer:
Bogdan BEREZNIKI
17748 Francavilla Dr.
Livonia, MI. 48152.



Medal issued in Poland in
ry of the Foundation of

1980 on the 40th Anniversa-
the Regiment of Carpathians.

Token marks visit

The visit of Pope John Paul II to Quebec on Sept. 9-10 is marked on trade tokens issued by the J. A. Moisan Grocery Store of Quebec. The pope's portrait with Quebec in the background appears on the obverse and the grocery store on the reverse. The Sherritt Mint struck the tokens in 33 millimeters bronze available for \$2.50 and nickel for \$1.75. The tokens can be ordered by mail from J. A. Moisan, c/o Boris Maltais, 699 rue St. Jean, Quebec, P.Q., Canada G1R 1P7.



NEW ISSUES.

On April 2, Poland released a próba (pattern coin) in .625 fine silver in the 1,000 zloty denomination honoring the centennial of birth of Wincenty WITOS (1874 - 1945), a Polish Peasants Party leader. A legal tender cupronickel 100-zloty coin for the same occasion is to be released this autumn.



Diameter:
32 mm.



Design:
Jozef POTEPA



SARAJEWO OLYMPIC 1984
200 Zloty. Edge: plane.
Dia: 33 mm. Weight: 17.6 gr.
Silver .750. Legal tender.
Issued: 15,000, from that
8,000 to be sold outside
Poland. Designer:
Stanislawa Watrobska-Frindt.

CALLS TO POLAND

BEDMINSTER, NJ — AT&T announced new city codes that customers must use when dialing international calls to most areas in Poland.

These new codes — which identify specific cities in Poland — are being introduced by AT&T Communications in response to changes in the Polish domestic telecommunications network. AT&T Communications is the AT&T unit responsible for long-distance and

international service.

AT&T said all US callers attempting to reach Polish cities directly should begin using these new codes as soon as they become effective. In some cases, callers using the old codes will hear a prerecorded message asking them to dial again using the new city codes.

City codes for two of Poland's major metropolitan areas will not change, however. The codes for Warsaw and Katowice will remain 22 and 32, respectively.

On April 1, the following city codes will go into service: Wrocław, 71; Lodz, 42; and Poznan, 61. On May 1, the city code for Szczecin will change to 91. New city codes currently in effect include Krakow, 12; Gdansk, 58; Białystok, 85; Lublin, 81; Rzeszow, 17; and Olsztyn, 89.

Codes for several other smaller communities also are scheduled to be changed by May 1. They include: Kielce, 46; Elblag, 50; Plock, 24; Zielona Dora, 68; Bielsko Biala, 30; Czestochowa, 331;

CONSTITUTION DAY.

Medal issued in 1891 to commemorate One Hundred Anniversary of MAY Third Constitution. The designer was Julius KOSSAK (1824 - 1899), commissioned by Mieczyslaw Kurnatowski of Krakow.



The medal was struck in Vienna, Austria, in a large quantity in bronze.

Fewer pieces in silver.

Diameter for silver and bronze: 43 mm.



From the early eighteenth century, the neighboring powers of Poland increasingly intervened in Polish affairs in an attempt to prevent Poland from strengthening. Despite efforts aimed at checking foreign intervention and introducing reforms undertaken during the rule of the last King of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the once powerful Royal Republic stood on the brink of disaster as it became a pawn in the hands of foreign rulers. Finally, in 1772, the three neighboring powers, Austria, Russia and Prussia, proceeded to partition Poland.

This annexation of Polish territory met with no Polish resistance. But the prospect of the total loss of independence, which loomed on the horizon, profoundly shook the conscientious members of the Polish people.

As a result of the first partition, the last two decades of the Royal Republic's existence were marked by events of vital significance, particularly the four-year Sejm which proclaimed the new Constitution of May 3, 1791. After the United States Constitution, this one was the second in the world to formulate principles of government in written form.

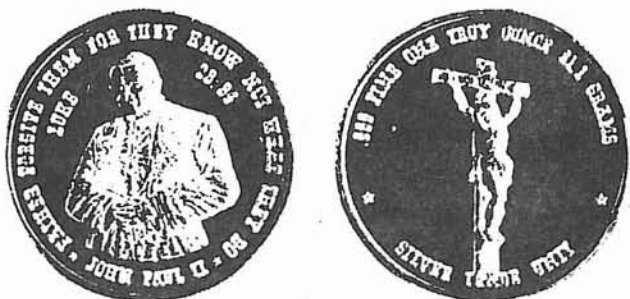
Removing the faults of the former political system, this constitution strengthened the power of the state. The major reforms introduced were the abolition of the liberum veto and the elective monarchy, and the establishment of a national army for the country's defense. The Constitution of May Third was an attempt at introducing a parliamentary monarchy, and it was intended as a starting point for further constitutional transformations. The Polish Constitution Day, sponsored by the Polish National Alliance headed by Aloysius Mazewski as a president, will be celebrated in Chicago on Saturday May 5, 1984, at 12' noon with a traditional Grand Parade in down-town. Mrs. Helen Szymanowicz, chairman of the PNA Educational Department is organizer of all festivities.

PAPAL NUMISMATICS

BY KRZYSZTOF M. MUNNICH

COINS, MEDALS & TOKENS
OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Abbreviations: Obv - obverse; Rev - reverse; Edg - edge; M - mint; Ø - diameter (millimeters); l - loop; Ag - silver; Al - aluminum; Au - gold; br - bronze; bs - brass; Cu - copper; Ni - nickel; Zn - zinc; pl - plated; C - cast; W - weight (grams). Please direct inquiries and comments to the BULLETIN Editor.



125. SOUVENIR MEDAL - Produced in the U.S.A. in 1983 as a 1 oz silver token. Obv: inscr. POPE JOHN PAUL II * FATHER FORGIVE THEM FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO * LUKE 23:34, half figure. Rev: inscr. * SILVER TRADE UNIT * .999 FINE ONE TROY OUNCE 31.1 GRAMS, crucifix. Edg: reeded. Ø-39.2; Ag; W-31.10.



126. HOLY MEDAL - Produced in Italy in 1982. Obv: inscr. IOHANNES PAULUS II - P.M., head right. Rev: inscr. REGINA POLONIAE, St. Mary and Child. Edg: smooth. Ø-36.2 (1); silver alloy; W-20.35.



127. COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL - Produced commercially in West Germany in 1981, as part of a series of three. Obv: inscr. JOANNES PAVLVS II MCMLXXVIII, head right. Rev: inscr. SCHWARZE MADONNA VON TSCHENSTOCHAU · PAP ST BESUCH IN POLEN JUNI 1979 · (Black Madonna of Częstochowa, papal visit to Poland, June 1979), 1000, head of the Black Madonna. Edg: smooth. Ø-40.0; Ag; W-30.02.



128. COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL - As No.127, but Rev: inscr. PAPSTBESUCH IN DEUTSCHLAND 15.-19. NOV. 1980 700 TODESTAG ALBERTUS MAGNUS (papal visit to Germany, 700th anniversary of death of Albert the Great), head right in an oval with ALBERTUS MAGNUS underneath, papal coat-of-arms, diagrammatic route of the papal journey with names of the cities visited KOLN - BONN - OSNABRUCK - FULDA - ALTOTTING - MUNCHEN and their six cathedrals, 1000.

129. COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL - As No.127, but Rev: inscr. PAPSTBESUCH IN BAYERN (papal visit to Bavaria) 18.-19. 1980, cathedrals and Madonnas of Altötting and Munich, papal coat-of-arms, 1000, and W-30.30.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

T.I.C.F. Awards



The runner-up in the Model Dealer Award was Arcade Coins — R.D. Lockwood Inc. of Toronto. George Fraser made the presentation to father-and-son team of Dick and Peter Lockwood. They will receive a \$100 certificate towards the cost of the next show's bourse fee. The judges for the Model Dealer Awards were collectors picked off the bourse floor. They were free to establish their own criteria of what each judge felt was important to them.



First-place winner in the competitive exhibits was Nancy Hall who received a plaque and a cheque for \$150 from Walter Ciona, TICF exhibit chairman.



Second-place exhibit winner, Ron Marsetti, is rewarded for his entry with a \$75 cheque and a plaque.



Third-place winner in the exhibits was Tim Henderson, who received a cheque for \$25 and a plaque from Walter Ciona.



George Fraser, TICF bourse chairman, presented the Model Dealer Award to Ingrid Smith of Toronto. Her good rapport with the public and other dealers, her pleasant personality and her ever-willingness to assist in her areas of specialization (authentication, identification and grading) made her a favourite with the judges. She will receive a complimentary week-end for two at the Lakeshore Inn during Toronto's Sesquicentennial year.

New coin marks Cartier's voyage

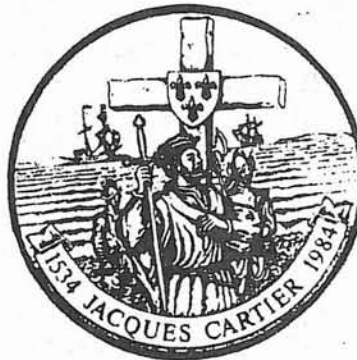
A commemorative coin minted in honor of Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Canada in 1534 will be available to the public in mid-June.

The reverse side of the nickel dollar depicts Cartier, flanked by two of his men, standing on shore in front of a large wooden cross and claiming the new land for France.

The coin was unveiled yesterday at press conferences in Ottawa and Quebec city.

It is legal tender and will be available from financial institutions across Canada, said Charles Lapointe, minister of supply and services. He's the minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mint.

Toronto-area artist Hector



Cartier coin: New dollar marks Jacques Cartier's voyage to Canada.

Greville, 59, a computer graphics teacher at George Brown College, designed the coin.

30th May 1984

For immediate release

Further information Paul Nadin-Davis, 1-613-235-1916

NADIN-DAVIS RELEASE AUCTION AND FPL CATALOGS

Ottawa dealers Nadin-Davis Numismatics have released two catalogs simultaneously, reports owner Paul Nadin-Davis. The first, a comprehensive fixed price list of Canadian and world coinage, contains a number of special offers on modern world Proof and circulating coinage, a small selection of military medals, orders and decorations, and lengthy listings of modern Canadian coinage, including several offers of wholesale quantities suitable for investment or resale. Also featured in the catalog are several numismatic books, a comprehensive listing of Canadian large cents, and an offer of the first Swiss shooting taler issued since 1939, the 1984 Oberhasli-Zurich shooting taler.

"Auction 12", the latest in a series of exciting auctions conducted by Nadin-Davis, features less than 400 lots, but has the most consistently high quality material of any sale so far conducted by them. Canadian items offered include original Gem 5¢ 1903 and 1907, a gem 1898 10¢, 10¢ and 25¢ of 1911 in Choice condition, superb gem 1935 and 1936 dollars, and a gem Year Set 1944. These are followed by a cameo proof 1964 dollar and an extensive collection of Silver dollars is offered at a later point.

The sale is also strong in several other areas. Canadian and United States paper money have several rarities, while the various lots of medals include five superb British marriage medals of the 19th Century, and an example of the death of George III medal by Kuchler in its original metal shell, thus being in GEM UNC condition. An extensive selection of counterstamped items is featured, including a run of Devins and Bolton pieces, while ancient coin collectors will enjoy a brief but interesting offering of Greek, Roman and Chinese ancients.

Canadian tokens are featured but briefly in the sale, but the quality of the pieces offered is second-to-none, no less than four extremely rare maritime pieces being put on the block. In the world coin sections scarce to rare Crowns and minors are emphasized, and there are several interesting and unusual tokens and medals from around the world, particularly Europe. A superb Gothic Crown of 1847, completely unhairlined and toned in muted colours is the highlight of this section.

Of interest to Canadian numismatists will be the partial collection of Canadian Numismatic Society medals offered, from the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. The sale ends with the offering of 54 lots of numismatic literature, many of the volumes out-of-print and very desirable.

Nadin-Davis catalogs are normally available only by subscription (\$8 to end of 1984). However the two catalogs just released are being made available at just \$3 from P.O. Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Canada K1N 8V1. Auction 12 closes July 12th, 1984.

For immediate release

May 30, 1984

Further information Susan Nadin-Davis, 1-613-235-1916

NEW ANCIENT COIN CATALOG AVAILABLE

"Dekadrachms", the Ottawa company specializing in very high quality ancient coinage, has released Volume I, Number 2 of its illustrated price list. The 12-page catalog features a small but superb assortment of quality ancient coins, from Ancient Greece to the Roman provincial (Greek Imperial) period, continuing on to medieval Byzantine gold.

The assortment should please everyone from beginner to advanced collector. For the refined numismatist there is a gold aureus of Trajan and a denarius of Pupienus, the latter being extremely rare but in superb mint state. It carries a price tag of \$2,650. The less pecunious collector will find decent sestertii and asses priced from about \$30.00.

Byzantine gold is very well represented, with gold solidi of Heraclius Constantine and Phocas, and an excellent run of scyphate Byzantine gold coins all priced around the \$200 level. A number of early Greek silver coins are offered, complementing a selection of Roman provincial pieces, typically neolver issues in high grade.

"Dekadrachms" catalogs are available by subscription (\$10 for 4 issues) from P.O. Box 508, Station A, Ottawa K1N 9H1. A sample catalog will be sent for a fee of \$3, to partially cover costs of production and postage, to all readers who request it.

BICENTENNIAL COINS

The Town of Newcastle Bicentennial Committee is pleased to announce that Bicentennial coins commemorating the Province's 200th and the Town's 10th anniversary will be available for sale by May 16th.

The coins may be purchased for \$1.00 and are redeemable at participating stores within the municipality until July 31st, 1984.

Gold plated coins may be ordered at a cost of \$6.00/\$6.50 if mailed.

Solid silver coins may also be ordered at a cost of \$27.50.

These coins will be marked 1/2 oz. .999 pure silver.

If you wish to order coins or require further information, please contact:

Mr. Douglas Jackman
52 Carlisle Avenue
Bowmanville, Ontario
L1C 1W5
Phone (416) 623-3785

Help celebrate Ontario's Bicentennial!

Herb Tink
Chairman
Bicentennial Committee



Mint mistake like pennies from heaven

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — A batch of botched 1983 pennies, worth several hundred dollars each, has touched off a small treasure hunt in a quiet central Pennsylvania town.

Harry Forman, a Philadelphia coin dealer, first spotted the odd coins at the beginning of the year, when a man from Lewistown sold him eight of them. Forman, through ads in the Lewistown paper, has since bought 250 of the pennies at up to \$250 each.

The pennies were produced at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia and have a shadow, or double image, raised on their tail side. The mistake, says Forman, is responsible for their high value.

"An error where the die is being made, where it is double struck and not caught by the mint, is very unusual," Forman said. "The mints are embarrassed about it, collectors are happy about it."

A die is a stamping device that makes the coins.

"Once I saw them I was excited because the doubling could easily be seen," he said of his first purchase. "And when another guy from Lewistown came up with 10 additional coins, I knew I had struck oil. I knew they had surfaced in Lewistown."

William Smith, production manager at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, said, "There is no question there are pennies that have this doubled image," and he said it is possible for one batch of coins to be shipped to a single area.

Ottawa-Carleton



More than a Capital City
La Capitale et encore plus

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l'Office du tourisme et des congrès de la Capitale du Canada 7^e étage, 222 rue Queen, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5V9 Tel. 613-237-5150

June 1984

Dear Numismatist

The long awaited "Capital Dollars" are now available. One hundred thousand of these pure nickel trade dollars have been minted and will be in general circulation throughout the National Capital Region until October 11, 1984.

Precious metal editions are available in sterling silver and gold. The general circulation nickel coin and precious metal editions are available by simply filling out the appropriate order forms enclosed and returning them with your cheque or money order to Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau, 7th Floor, 222 Queen Street, Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5V9.

All coins will be mailed post paid. Insurance, registration or special delivery charges are extra.

The gold and silver editions will not be shipped until November. Orders for these coins (gold and silver) will be accepted until August 15, 1984, only.

Yours truly

Don Runge
"Capital Dollars" Coordinator

/JSW



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Capital Dollars are available by mail order at the following rates:

1 - 9 pieces	- \$	1.65 each postpaid
10 pieces	-	12.00 postpaid
20 pieces	-	23.00 pp
30 pieces	-	35.00 pp
40 pieces	-	46.00 pp
50 pieces	-	57.00 pp
75 pieces	-	80.00 pp
100 pieces	-	110.00 pp
150 pieces	-	165.00 pp
200 pieces	-	220.00 pp

All prices are postpaid and shipped AT YOUR OWN RISK.

If you wish registered mail, please add \$2.00 to your order.

Number of Dollars ordered _____

Enclosed is my cheque or money order for _____

Please send by registered mail _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE _____

TELEPHONE _____

As a permanent memento, Trade Dollars may be picked up at Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau offices for \$1.00 each. This office is located at 222 Queen Street, 7th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V9.

For more information call: (613) 237-5150

Member

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L'association canadienne des bureaux de congrès
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The silver and gold Capital Dollars are minted by the Royal Canadian Mint. They are 33 mm. in diameter; will come encapsulated in clear plastic, and packaged in a handsome velvet presentation case.

The gold coins contain 1 troy ounce of .9999 pure gold and will have an uncirculated finish.

The silver coins contain 16.856 grams of sterling silver and will be struck with a frosted background and with a brilliant effigy.

The prices will be Silver \$ 55.00, and Gold \$ 815.00

Deadline for ordering silver and gold coins will be no later than August 15, 1984. Delivery will be November 1984. The total issue will be based on the number of orders received as of the closing date and will be announced at that time.

A REMITTANCE IN FULL MUST ACCOMPANY SIGNED ORDER BEFORE ORDER WILL BE PROCESSED.

I wish to purchase:

_____ Silver Capital Dollars at \$ 55.00 per coin

_____ Gold Capital Dollars at \$815.00 per coin

I have enclosed a remittance of \$ _____ to cover the total cost of the order. I understand that you will acknowledge receipt of the order and advise me of a delivery date.

Signed

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THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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JULY & AUGUST 1984

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Sylvan Lake joins trade dollar issuers

1983-1985

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by Jerry Remick

The town of Sylvan Lake (Alberta) has just released its first 1918 Heritage Days \$2.00 trade piece.

Sherritt Mint struck 5,000 specimens on 33 mm N-B-S blanks and 50 in silver. Specimens are available postpaid as follows: N-B-S (\$2.50) and silver (\$26.00) from 1913 DAYS Coin Committee, Attn. Alfred Gamble, Box 531, Sylvan Lake, Alberta, T0M 1Z0.

The reverse features a mermaid which is the unofficial symbol of Sylvan Lake. Designed

over 25 years ago by a Sylvan Lake resident of Scandinavian descent and modified after the renowned Copenhagen (Denmark) mermaid, it is the unofficial symbol of the Town. The Silver Dolphin sail boat is depicted on the obverse. The boat was designed by Bill Turner of Sylvan Lake and launched on July 15, 1979 after 5 years of construction. It is 38 feet long, 9 feet high from keel to deck and weighs 5 tons.

Sylvan Lake is popular with summer tourists who enjoy its beaches and sights.

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

DO YOU REALLY KNOW YOUR MINT MARKS?

— it's a real study and it is essential

It is not always an easy matter to locate a mint mark on a coin. And this is especially the case where the coin has been in circulation for a considerable length of time. It can be worn so badly that it is not distinguishable. At the same time, you should know your mint marks in order to detect altered coins; for it is often in this category that the dishonest person has executed his finest work.



Indian Penny.

INDIAN HEAD CENT — it is on the reverse side, under the wreath. Only the 1908 and 1909 cents have mint marks. The letter S signifies that the coin was struck at the San Francisco Mint.



The Lincoln Cent.

LINCOLN CENT — it is on the obverse, beneath the date.



The Three-Cent piece.

THREE CENTS — on the reverse side. All were struck at the Philadelphia Mint except for part of the 1851 issue. These were struck at the New Orleans Mint.



Liberty Head Nickel.

LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL — on the reverse side of the coin, to the left of CENTS. The only mint marks are S and D, for the year 1912. The others were made at Philadelphia with, of course, no mint mark. Only in 1912 the nickels were also struck at San Francisco and Denver.



The Buffalo Nickel.

BUFFALO NICKEL — on the reverse side below the words FIVE CENTS.

JEFFERSON NICKEL — on the reverse side to the right of the building; except for war-time silver. The 1942-1945 Jefferson 5-cent silver has a mint mark above the dome on the reverse side.

THE HALF DIME — within the wreath, on some; on others the mint mark is below the wreath. In both cases, the mint mark is S.

LIBERTY SEATED DIME — on the reverse, within or below the wreath.

LIBERTY HEAD DIME (prior to 1916) — on the reverse, below the wreath.



Mercury Dime.

MERCURY DIME — on the reverse side, to the left of the fasces.

ROOSEVELT DIME — on the reverse, to the left of the base of the torch.

TWENTY-CENT PIECE — on the reverse, below the eagle.

LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.

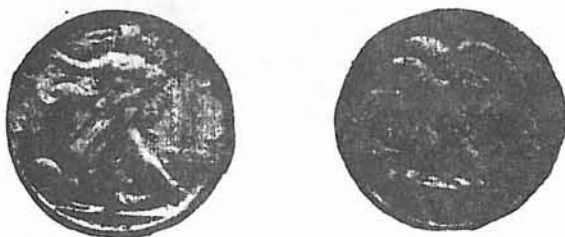
LIBERTY HEAD QUARTER — on the reverse, below the eagle.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER — on the obverse, above and to the left of the date.

WASHINGTON QUARTER — on the reverse, below the eagle.

THE HALF DOLLAR; 1838 and 1839 — on the obverse above the date; an O mint mark for the New Orleans Mint.

BARBER HALF DOLLAR; AND EARLIER TYPES — on the reverse beneath the eagle.

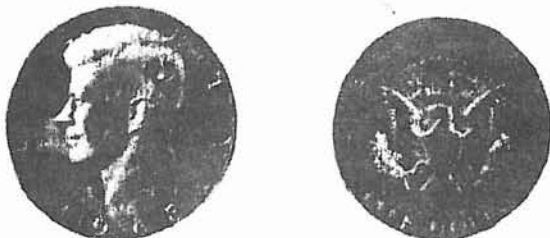


The Walking Liberty Half Dollar.

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR — on the obverse for the years 1916 and some 1917.

For 1917 and later, the mint mark for the Walking Liberty Half Dollar is on the reverse. Thus, for coins struck in 1917 the mint mark may be found on either the obverse or reverse. After 1917 the mint mark is on the reverse at lower left.

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR — on the reverse above the Liberty Bell.

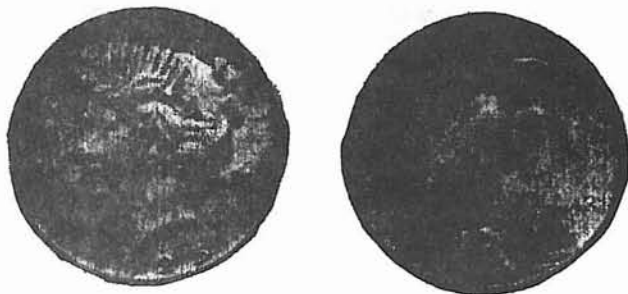


The Kennedy Half Dollar.

KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR — on reverse to lower left of the eagle.

LIBERTY SEATED DOLLAR — on the reverse, below the eagle.

LIBERTY HEAD DOLLAR — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.



The Peace Dollar.

PEACE DOLLAR — on the reverse at the lower left above the eagle's tail feathers.

TRADE DOLLAR — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.

GOLD DOLLAR — on the reverse, beneath the wreath.

QUARTER EAGLE; 1838 and 1839 — on the obverse above the date.

INDIAN TYPE QUARTER EAGLE — on the reverse, to the lower left.

HALF EAGLE — mint marks are the same as on the Quarter Eagles.

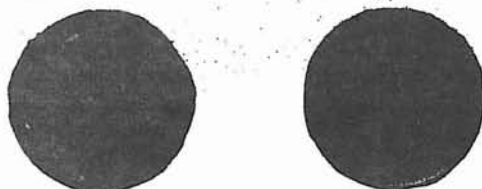
THREE DOLLAR GOLD — on the reverse, below the wreath.

EAGLE; BEFORE 1907 — on the reverse beneath the eagle.

EAGLE; AFTER 1907 — mint mark is located to the left of the denomination or value.

DOUBLE EAGLE; BEFORE 1907 — on the reverse side.

DOUBLE EAGLE; AFTER 1907 — above the date.



The 1896 quarter.

The MYSTERY of the SILVER DOLLAR GIRL

LINDSAY J. NEAL

The striking, and exquisite beauty of the face on the 1878 silver dollar so captured the imagination of men that her identity became the topic of much speculation. Who was the girl on the coin? Her beauty was such that some may have guessed her to be the actual incarnation of the very goddess she represented. Possibly she was only the product of the imagination of the artist who created the face of the goddess Liberty for the first new design in silver dollars since those designed in 1840.

The secret of the girl's identity was uncovered by, as is so often the case, a persistent newspaper reporter. A reporter, long since forgotten, who may have recalled the romantic lines of Byron from *Don Juan* "Her glossy hair was cluster'd o'er a brow/
Bright with intelligence, and fair and smooth;/ Her eyebrow's shape was like the aerial bow,/ Her cheek all purple with the beam of youth,/ As if her veins ran lightning."

Lord Byron's words, if not meant for the girl who graces the face of the silver dollar, are, none the less, appropriate. When the maiden, who posed for the artist responsible for her likeness, finally relented to the pleas imploring her acquiescence for the commission, she is described as having a complexion fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian and her hair, which was almost her crowning glory, was of golden color, abundant in quantity and light in texture. It was worn in a becoming soft coil.

Not surprisingly, it took more than two years before the identity of the young lady on the coin could be found out. The reason for the difficulty in uncovering the truth of her identity is simply that secrecy was a part of the agreement under which the girl consented to sit for the likeness of herself. Upon finding out the girl's name the story of her selection, and agreement to pose for the portrait of the goddess was told.

When the engraver, George Morgan, found out that he was to begin work on a new design for a silver dollar in 1876, the young artist looked for a girl with the most perfect profile that could be found. A friend of Morgan's, named Thomas Eakins, suggested a comely girl he had first met when she was an art student.

The girl's name was Anna W. Williams. She was eighteen years of age. Not eager to accept the job of modeling for the goddess, Miss Williams needed to be persuaded. Mr. Eakins used his influence with her friends who in turn begged her to accept the offer. Similarly, the engraver, Mr. Morgan, did all that he could to encourage her acceptance. Finally winning her confidence, the girl relented and promised to model for the coin, but only on condition that her identity remain anonymous. In November, 1876 the sitting took place at the home of Thomas Eakins.

A mystery had been solved, and the public knew who the beautiful woman was that provided the visage for the silver dollar. At the time of her acceptance of the offer to model for Mr. Morgan the young lady was engaged as principal of the Girls' School at the House of Refuge.

When Miss Williams' name came to light there was showered upon her a great quantity of attention and publicity which was just the thing she had hoped to avoid. With this attention there came offers for public appearances, and opportunities for careers in the theatre. Fame, and almost certain fortune awaited the comely girl if only she chose to accept it.

Politely receiving the inquiries about herself, which she just as politely answered, the young girl consistently refused to consider the offers presented to her for stage appearances and roles in the theatre. Always considerate of those who called



upon her with requests, Miss Williams held firm to her original refusal of such attentions.

To those who made glittering offers to the young women, and to those who read about the fame that had come to the girl, there existed an even greater mystery than that of her unknown identity for two years. Why, indeed, did the girl turn down fame and fortune for a continuing career in the House of Refuge at a mere sixty dollars a month? But, turn down the chance for fame and fortune the girl did. For another twelve years she remained with the House of Refuge. In 1891 Miss Williams was offered a position that she did accept. Not as an actress did she say yes, but as a teacher of Kindergarten philosophy in the Girls' Normal School.

In later years, when asked to comment on her experience as model, and the subsequent attention payed her by the press, the answer was simply that it had been a minor event of her long ago past.

For the curious there remained another unsolvable mystery. Why had not the beautiful girl ever married? Shortly after her discovery there were circulated stories of romantic attachments between Miss Williams and the sculptor George Morgan. Was there any truth to this? Probably not, although their ages were not so far apart as to suggest the possibility. At the time of the sitting Miss Williams was eighteen, and the artist barely thirty-one. But more likely such ideas were the fancy of imaginative reporters, and there appears no evidence of such a romance.

On April 17, 1926 Anna Williams died. She was an old lady, unmarried, and had spent the last years of her life in comparative anonymity. A beautiful girl who must have had numerous proposals, and a girl who had had the opportunity of becoming famous, yet turned fame down in favor of a life of relative obscurity as a teacher, seems strange to those who hunger after the recognition of great hordes of people.

Her obituary, short as it was, recalled Miss Williams as a retired public school teacher who died at the age of 68. Only brief mention is made of that "minor incident early in her life," that could have been the flood tide leading to glory for this woman. As a teacher she was remembered, and as a teacher she would have wanted to be remembered for that is the life she chose.

NEWS & COMMENTS

Frank Fesco
City of Ottawa Coin Club

- * Montreal has lost one of its outstanding philanthropists by the death of Mr. David MacDonald Stewart on 30 April 1984. Mayor Jean Drapeau delivered the eulogy at his funeral service, which was attended by many Canadian notables as well as representatives from Britain and France.

Two of his many efforts affected coin collectors. He was the driving force behind the preservation of the Chateau de Ramsay as a local historical museum, which included an excellent numismatic section. He also provided the city of Pointe Claire with a fine lakeshore cultural centre - Stewart Hall - which is used as a meeting place for the distinguished Lakeshore Coin Club.

Meetings with him were reported to be as follows: "There were no formal notes, no minutes of meetings. There was enthusiasm, quiet, thoughtful discussions of dreams and desires to establish a research program, to help a historical society, to save and reinstate another building, or to encourage economic revival in the city. ...no publicity, just much accomplished!"

Yes, every cloud does have a silver lining! I have not only benefitted from the Montreal benevolence, but I have also enjoyed the comfort of MacDonald products during the tensions of World War II - and I don't mean hamburgers!

- * It was with regret that I was informed that the proposed University of Ottawa course in Ancient Numismatics would not be presented due to lack of sufficient applicants. I have heard it said that Ottawa has few numismatists. Was this confirmed, or was it just that the course price was not right for these economic times?

My registry money was returned to me - in cash, loose in an envelope, through the mails! I suspect that it was the same banknotes with which I had paid. I have learned to use cash where possible, to avoid computer foul-ups. This sometimes is awkward. Have you ever tried to quickly get a \$1000 note for a large purchase?

- * It was a pleasant surprise to hear a Member of parliament recommend the introduction of a new Canadian \$1 coin, and further, to advocate the use of plastic for banknotes (as is done by the Isle of Man and Haiti) so as to avoid the flax versus cotton problem, and to keep abreast of demand by using modern technology. See Hansard for Wednesday, 23 May 1984, in the speeches on Bill C11, to amend the Currency and Exchange Act. Will anyone heed the opposition, or does Gallup carry more weight?
- * Tony Sudlow, Army columnist for the Coin & Medal News was taken to task (in the April '84 issue) by an "old sweat" for his insistence on official terminology for medals. The Great War veterans dubbed their gongs "Pip, Squeak and Winfred" for the three, of "Mutt and Jeff" for the two standard service medals. These names were taken from contemporary comic strip characters. Note the similarity to the "Spam Medal" reference to a Second War medal in our own book, "Numismatic Ottawa".
- * Riddle: What do the following have in common - a stranger who neglects to wipe his feet on your entrance mat, a recently married sailor who is shipped abroad, and Mrs. Matist's recent arrival? Answer: They are all numismatists!

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C. L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- * A sequel to an item on the previous page arose in the "Action Line" column of Roger Appleton of the Ottawa Citizen of May 26th. Someone wrote to him about having his cash rejected, and enquired "Isn't the dollar legal tender anymore?" Extracts from Roger's reply were as follows:

"The dollar is still legal tender, but the nature of legal tender is often misunderstood. Legal tender must be accepted in payment of a debt. It may be rejected as payment for a sale or rental fee." "While it is legal (for a firm to insist upon the use of a credit card in lieu of cash), I do not like it. I would rather see the law changed so anyone dealing with the public regularly must accept cash. Consumers should have an absolute right to pay cash if they choose. No one should be forced to have a credit card to function smoothly and efficiently." Hear! Hear! D'accord!

- * The new design for the Isle of Man legal tender coinage placed into circulation on March 7, 1984, has a heraldic theme marking the Quincentenary of the College of Heraldry. The familiar triune appears only on the shields of the 1 & 5 pound coins.

This reminds me of a talk that I gave to the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire several years ago. Those who attended should recall the Chinese legend of the disappearance of a 3-legged frog, and the appearance of a 3-legged emblem! An observation that I made at that time was that the triune was reversed on the coins of the Earl of Derby (Lord of Man) which implied that he was left-handed and bore his shield on his right arm (a possibility that I have never yet confirmed). This reversal was perpetuated on the Duke of Atholl's coins, and even on an 1831 token. The first official coins of George III corrected this irregularity, and so it has been ever since. Ironically, the Earl of Derby's motto was SANS CHANGER.

- * An advertisement in the April 18, 1984 edition of Coin World, by the Hong Kong Numismatic Centre, made the following statement about Chinese coin swords: "Starting from long time ago, Chinese people use it to keep away the devil and believe it will bless the family and bring good luck, good health and wealth."

I ran across another reference in the book, "The Junkman Smiles", by G.R.G. Worcester: "These swords are still (1959) used in remote country places by mothers, who lay them under the mattresses of their children's beds to protect them from evil or disaster." Does anyone recall the steel slats of the telescopic cots in the British barracks of Aldershot, Hants?

- * The \$1,856.42 in coins tossed last year into the fountain around Ottawa's Parliament Hill Centennial Flame will be split and sent to the Canadian Association of Guide-Dog Users and the Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths, according to a statement by the Secretary of State, Serge Joyal, reported in the Citizen of 10 May 1984. I wonder if they were checked for items of numismatic value, first?
- * Bob Graham, of Pembroke, was the luncheon speaker at a gettogether of the Canadian Paper Money Society at the T.I.C.F. in Toronto recently. Bob is co-author of the recent book on Newfoundland currency, and will be producing another book on his own, soon. Good work!

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C., L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS

	<u>No.</u>	<u>10¢</u>	<u>5¢</u>	<u>1¢</u>		
* Solutions to the	1	2	1	0	COPPER	<u>New Problem</u>
problems on page	2	2	0	5	CAPPER	Try to convert
84-25 are shown	3	1	3	0	CARPER	each of the
at right. Ans:	4	1	2	5	CARVER	three-letter
(1) 12 ways,	5	1	1	10	CARVES	numbers to the
(2) 9 steps.	6	1	0	15	CALVES	others, i.e.,
Did anyone have	7	0	5	0	SALVES	ONE, TWO, SIX
better or shorter	8	0	4	5	SALVER	and TEN; one
solutions?	9	0	3	10	SILVER	letter at a
	10	0	2	15		time, as at
	11	0	1	20		left.
	12	0	0	25		

* Janice Middleton, a Citizen staff writer, reported on May 9 that the Royal Canadian Mint was planning to close it's Hull operations and shift its production of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters to the Winnipeg plant. She was only repeating what staff writer, Neil Macdonald had said the day before. I did not know that the Mint was making British and American coins!

* José Reis, of Carsley Reg'd, 19 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Quebec, H2X 1K3 has been appointed distributor for the 1000 reis Portuguese coin struck to commemorate the fourth centenary of Luis de Camoes, their outstanding warrior and poet (1580-1980). The silver coin is .925 fine, 34 mm, and weighs 17 g. The coin was issued in 1983 with a mintage of 150K for circulation, 50K select BU, and 10K Proof. Price ?

* "La connaissance est la santé - Great learning is wealth" read the slip of paper which was in my fortune cookie from the C.O.C.C. informal dinner held in the Yangtze Restaurant on Somerset Street on Monday, May 28th, 1984. A select group of club members learned that this is the Chinese restaurant at which Chinese people eat, and enjoyed the wealth of variety and flavours of several delightful courses of an excellent meal. The two versions of the fortune may not be equivalent, but both applied.

Our president, Su Nadin-Davis, was lavish and expressive in her kind words in presenting me with a top quality Sheaffer "White Dot" fine tip pen, on behalf of the Club, for my efforts as president last year. This came in a case with an engraved plaque, and will be treated as one of my treasured possessions. One rewarding side comment from our distinguished secretary was that the gift would help me continue my News & Comments. Thank you, Jacques Belzile.

As an orientalist, this gift has special meaning. Several years ago, during the time of "Fountain Pens", the Sheaffer company introduced one with the white dot of excellence above the clip. I used one for many years. The Japanese also recognized this mark of quality, which fact was used by the Allied prisoners of war, in their bartering with prison guards. When the supply of Sheaffers ran out, the ingenious prisoners used a white tooth brush to make insert plugs for any other brand of pen they had. This I have heard from a reliable source. Later on when I was on R & R (Rest and recuperation) leave in Japan, during the Korean War, I was astonished at the accuracy with which the Japanese had been able to copy the same Sheaffer White Dot pens. They were indistinguishable except for the name.

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C., L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-2

* The Ottawa Citizen newspaper brought out its disgraceful miniature style type again, this time to report the honours paid to selected members of the Armed Forces, by their appointment as Commanders, Officers or Members of the Order of Military Merit. The three Commanders appointed were: Maj.-Gen. Donald M. McNaughton
Commodore Eldon J. Healey
Vice-Admiral James C. Woods
Our new Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé was herself presented with the Canadian Forces Decoration, as honorary head of the Armed Forces, by Gen. Gerard Therriault, Chief of Defence Staff. The Order of Military Merit, created in 1972, recognizes meritorious service and devotion to duty, by members of the Forces. The names of Officers and Members appointed is shown at right, in miniscule print. As I am typing this, 40th anniversary recognition of the D-Day landings on France in World War II, are being commemorated, in spite of the modern trend to tie the can on our Canadian Servicemen and Servicewomen for both their contribution and their effort.

* As time goes on, I find it more and more difficult not to be critical of stupidity (in others, of course - I save my most severe castigation for my own inanities). Now the bumbling city officials, in their efforts to keep a market from becoming a bazaar, have jumped the price of special event vendor fees from \$20 to \$100. They did not realize until too late that this would affect other than the targetted groups. The Ottawa Stamp and Coin Dealers Association, which has (under various names) held shows in the Chateau Laurier for the past 13 years will now abandon it, in favour of the Nepean Sportsplex, at 1701 Woodroffe Avenue, starting in June, on the second Sunday of each month, as at present.

* WARNING Fake U.S. 1921 Morgan and 1923 Peace dollars have been reported.

* In reply to a reader's query, Coin World editors provided the following names of organizations and firms which offer authentication services for a fee, with the admonition to write before sending any coins:

- American Numismatic Association Certification Service
818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903, U.S.A.
- International Numismatic Society Authentication Bureau
P.O. Box 19386, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
- National Collectors Laboratory
P.O. Box 6893, West End Station, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80934, U.S.A.
- National Numismatic Laboratory
31 Brittany Road, Montville, N.J. 07045, U.S.A.

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C. L.C.C.

Other officers of the order invested:

Lt.-Col. Joseph Gerard Maurice Baril of St-Albert de Warwick, Que.; Maj. Phyllis Marquerite Betts of Doaktown, N.B.; Lt.-Col. Ian James Campbell of Vancouver; Lt.-Col. Gerald Lewis Coady of Charlottetown; Maj. Larry Murrel Diebel of High River, Alta.; Capt. Lawrence Alexander Dzioba of Vita, Man.; Col. Ian Hamilton Firth of Victoria; Maj. David Archibald Henderson of Sackville, N.B.; Lt.-Col. John Edward Moore of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Col. Joseph Jean Rodolphe Parant of Thurso, Que.; Lt.-Col. Isidore Popowych of Montreal; Maj. Robert Rivers of Victoria; Col. Philip Lawrence Spencer of London, Ont.; Lt.-Cmdr. Grant Alexander Towill of Bedford, N.S.; Col. John Robert Young of Okanagan Mission, B.C.

Members of the order invested:

Warrant Officer Ivan Charles Ashe of Moncton; Capt. John Henry Bannister of Saint John, N.B.; Master Warrant Officer Richard Maurice Beaune of Windsor; Sgt. Donald Roger Joseph Bernardin of White Rock, B.C.; Master Warrant Officer Michael James Cahin of Gambo, Nfld.; Chief Warrant Officer William Jerome Daub of Kitchener; Master Warrant Officer Joseph Cleonide Desjardins, of Apple Hill, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Carrol Lewis Dow of Canterbury, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Lionel Paul Fillion of Debert, N.S.; Warrant Officer Hans Karl Klaus Gapmann of Montreal; Warrant Officer George Andrew Gerow of Delta, B.C.; Sgt. John Wayne Gillies of Halifax; Sgt. Bernard Frederick Goodman of Toronto; Master Warrant Officer Frank Austin Donald Howboldt of Dartmouth, N.S.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class George Frederick James Heard of Hamilton;

Chief Warrant Officer Wilbur John Humphrey of Toronto; Capt. Lionel Urbain Lafaut of Quebec City; Warrant Officer Richard La-souski of Glace Bay, N.S.; Chief Warrant Officer Earl Vincent Marks of Sackville, N.B.; Warrant Officer Joseph Richard Jean Marquis of Sherbrooke; Warrant Officer Brian William McFadden of Timmins; Capt. Ian George McIntyre of Oromocto, N.B.; Chief Warrant Officer Robert Bruce McKenzie of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Master Warrant Officer Ralph James McKinnon of North Sydney, N.S.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Wayne Robert Moore of Toronto; Master Warrant Officer Richard Marvin Mt Pleasant of Oshweken, Ont.

Capt. Jean Guy Plante of St. Felix de Dalquier, Que.; Chief Warrant Officer Frederick Farley Reid of Bolsetown, N.B.; Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Guy Roger Sabourin of Quebec City; Master Warrant Officer Clayton Robert Skinner of Oshawa, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Baden-Wilford Thurber of Digby, N.S.; Chief Warrant Officer Douglas-Edmund Wall of Cape Turmontine, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Robert Borden Wibberley of Dartmouth, N.S.; Capt. William Zaslowsky of Brossard, Que.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- * In horse racing jargon, "A Mortal Lock" refers to a virtually guaranteed winner. One U.S. dealer feels that this is an appropriate phrase to describe the investment potential of .800 Fine Canadian Silver Dollars. He states that they are attractive, have a high silver content and are easy to resell. What noble incentives and motivation! What salesmanship!
- * The faddist fever has caught up the U.S. error collectors in a frantic search for Double Die 1983 cents, which U.S. Mint officials attribute to a striking error. Bugs!
- * The retirement of Senior Deputy Governor R. William Lawson, and the appointment of John W. Crow to succeed him at the Bank of Canada will be providing banknote collectors with new signature varieties, in addition to the new paper and printing changes already reported.
- * It appears that the previously well reported and objective Canadian Newsletter by Bob Rogers has come into question by a conflict of interest since Bob has become a dealer.
- * If Jimmy, the playing-card maker, had been born in Blighty, instead of in Gaul, things might have been different. As it is we will have a new nickel commemorative dollar featuring Jacques Cartier on its reverse, designed by a Toronto area artist, Hector Greville, in 1984. The dollar marks the 450th anniversary of the discovery of Canada in 1534. There is wisdom in using the dollar intended for circulation, rather than the silver showpiece for this purpose. Perhaps, just perhaps, it might focus enough public attention on our metal dollars to bring them into common use. If you want to see peculiar reactions, just use a few to make small purchases here and there. It is well worth the effort to carry them about.
- * I have not noticed any reference to our activities in the Club News column of Canadian Coin News lately. Do we still send them a copy of our letter? Stanley Clute is still doing admirable work in identifying and evaluating coins in his Questions and Answers column. (E.g. Silver denarius of the Roman emperor Caracalla - A.D. 198-217, copper 2-lepta coin of the Ionian Islands -1819, 10-reis copper coin of the Azores - 1901, etc.)
- * A Winnipeg motorcyclist plunked down 3,000 cents to pay a fine for driving with his helmet on backwards. It was refused because it exceeded the limit for legal tender. Who knows the limits? During World War II, the English Nazi propagandist, Lord Haw-Haw, said that all they had to do to defeat the Canadians was to provide them all with motorcycles. The casualty rates were high! Driving at night, without lights and in the fogs of southern England took its toll. I still recall the tragedy for some of my old D.R. (despatch rider) friends of 1st Div. Sigs.
- * La Société Numismatique de Québec is actively conducting numismatic research, as can be seen from the following plans to publish:
 - "La Monnaie Canadienne" by Yvon Marquis (coming soon)
 - "Quebec Trade Dollars" by André Fecteau (in process)
 - "Canadian Trade Dollars" by Serge Pelletier (being revised)
 - "Quebec Trade Tokens" by Herbert Eickhoff (in process)
 The annual fees for this society are \$12/yr (\$7 for students), and it issues a monthly bulletin of approximately 20 pages. It can be contacted at: C.P. 281, Sillery, Québec, G1T 2R1.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- * The economic situation is so crucial these days that the Bank of Canada, in its 1983 Annual Report devoted the entire 50-odd pages to financial matters such as Inflation, Interest Rates, Credit Demands, Monetary Aggregates, International Financial Problems, the Canadian Payments System, Debt Management, Foreign Exchange Operations, Tables, Statements, etc. Nowhere was there even a whisper of their fine cultural contribution and excellent public relations rapport, particularly with students from an ever-widening ring of schools, made possible by one of the best and most comprehensive currency museums anywhere, and the back-up staffs of museum guides and numismatic curators. It is one thing to maintain a low profile, so as not to be accused of squandering funds which might otherwise be devoted to other aspects of the public good, but to conceal or camouflage such a fine and noble effort borders on inordinate modesty. I feel that I must champion their cause, because I happen to be firmly convinced that most things of any great significance or consequence cannot be reduced to \$, as so many people believe. The Currency Museum is one such, of which they should be justly proud; proud enough to show and tell the historical story of money that it portrays in a formal publication of the standard of other national museums. Gallery VIII, The Collectors' Corner, now has its twelve cabinets (216 trays) laid out, showing over 6000 coins, which would make a companion volume. And the major display of banknotes is yet to come!
- * A set of 6 souvenir banknote cards commemorating World Coin Week 1984, are still available from L.H. Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, S6H 7N5, for \$15 for the set, or \$2.50 each, postpaid. They show paper currency from Great Britain, Uganda, Brazil, Mexico, China, and an obsolete Canadian \$25 1935 note of George V and Queen Mary. They are of top quality.
- * Bermuda is commemorating the 375th anniversary of its settlement by the issuance of an 11-coin set of 25¢ sterling silver proof coins (only 5000). They will have the regular Machin Elisabeth II obverse, but their reverses will feature various coats of arms, viz: those of Bermuda, the City of Hamilton, the Town of St. George, plus those of eight original patrons of the 17th century Bermuda Company, after whom parishes were named, i.e., Warwick, Smith's, Devonshire, Sandys, Hamilton, Paget, Pembroke and Southampton. The shields will be crested and supported.
- * Quote: There are too many variables for a generalized answer to the question, "what is it worth?" - particularly by mail or phone.
- * The theme of an editorial by Russ Rulau, World Coin News editor, in an April edition created quite a reader response. In it he made several frank observations, e.g.: Coin Shows - too many, too lengthy, too often! Bourse activity is in the jaws between an expanding and successful mail order business & auctions, and shop sales (the former is more powerful). The public is staying away from coin shows, and their main justification is becoming dealer-to-dealer sales. A pre-1965 Great Coin Crash statement is being heard again - "who needs collectors to make a market - we have each other"!
- * A second nominee for The Coin of the Year 1983: Norway, Y88 10 Kroner Cu-Zn-Ni, 24 mm, 9 gms., plain edge, 15M minted, theme - Circulation, designer - Jan G. Larsen, of Trollasen, Norway. Any other nominations?

NEWS & COMMENTS

- * New electroplating apparatus has been installed in the Royal Mint at Llantrisant, in Wales, for copper platin steel blanks in the manufacture of low denomination coins. Several countries have eliminated their bronze coins and replaced them with these less expensive types. About half of the Royal Mint's production is reported to be sold overseas. This has likely been a factor in the reduction of foreign contracts by our own Mint.
- * In the Canadian Coin News of 1 May 1984, John Dinner stated in his editorial: "Without question, Trends is the most important feature that we publish." This has been provided as a 4-page pull-out centerfold. Would it be fair to conjecture that greed and lust have points in common - both deal with gratification, or is that too cynical?
- * Great Britain was the first to introduce a new 7-pointed coin (the 50p of 1969) with arced sides using these points as centres (I have forgotten the name of this shape), so as to allow the difference from the 10p coin to be readily distinguished, without resorting to an unduly large coin. (Yes, I know it is a form of heptagon, but I believe that it had a distinctive mathematical name).

Western Samoa has adopted this shape for their new \$1 coin of 1984. It is made of a yellowish alloy by the Singapore Mint and was released on May 14. The obverse portrays King Tanumafili II, and the reverse bears the date, arms & denomination. The proof silver proof costs \$40, and the regular mint pack, \$5 excluding postage. It is available from the agency of Western Samoa Treasury, G.P.O. Box 954 (118 K. William St.), Adelaide, So. Australia. P.S. This coin is planned to replace their \$1 banknote in circulation.

- * I must not neglect to mention another excellent coin club dinner that I attended in May, that of the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire, Quebec. In deference to the non-numismatic spouses of the club members, they had arranged for a speaker on another branch of collecting - old rural Canadian buildings. Mr. Earle T. Moore presented an enthusiastic slide-illustrated talk on the Canadiana Village in Rawdon, Quebec, which was pieced together by him, his family and friends, without government financial support, over the past 30-40 years. Old log structures had been moved from various rural locations and arranged in an ever growing village community cluster. They have all been restored and furnished with period pieces.

Mr. Moore's talk followed a substantial meal at Le Biftheque Restaurant on Cote de Liesse Avenue in Montreal. I was privileged to be seated at the same table as Mr. Moore and was most startled to find that he had once worked with, and known my father. My senior citizen status took a jolt by that news, let me tell you! I also renewed acquaintance with Frank Quinn, L.C.C. treasurer, and former alderman of Dollard des Ormeaux, where I used to live. Frank is more recently known for his dealership in trade dollars, and miscellaneous material. I.C.C.'s capable president, Jim Hay, turned over the two gavels of office to Dr. Bob Pallen - for their tenure is not by the calendar year. We must definitely establish closer ties between our two clubs. For starters I am sharing these news bulletins with them. Incidentally, the L.C.C. club members paid a visit to the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum on Sunday, May 13. Graham Esler, Chief Curator, hosted the group, and I heard nothing but praise for the visit and museum. While I was in Montreal, I took the opportunity to visit Jos' Reis' store mentioned earlier (84-33) where I always find items for my collection.

St Catharines Coin Club



ANNUAL

SHOW & BANQUET

- U.A.W. HALL -

- 124 BUNTING RD. -

"LARGER" NEW LOCATION

• SEPTEMBER 15th - 1984

- BOURSE DEALERS -

- DISPLAYS - DRAWS -

- AUCTION -

FREE - PARKING & ADMISSON

ADVANCE NOTICE
OF OUR UPCOMING SHOW

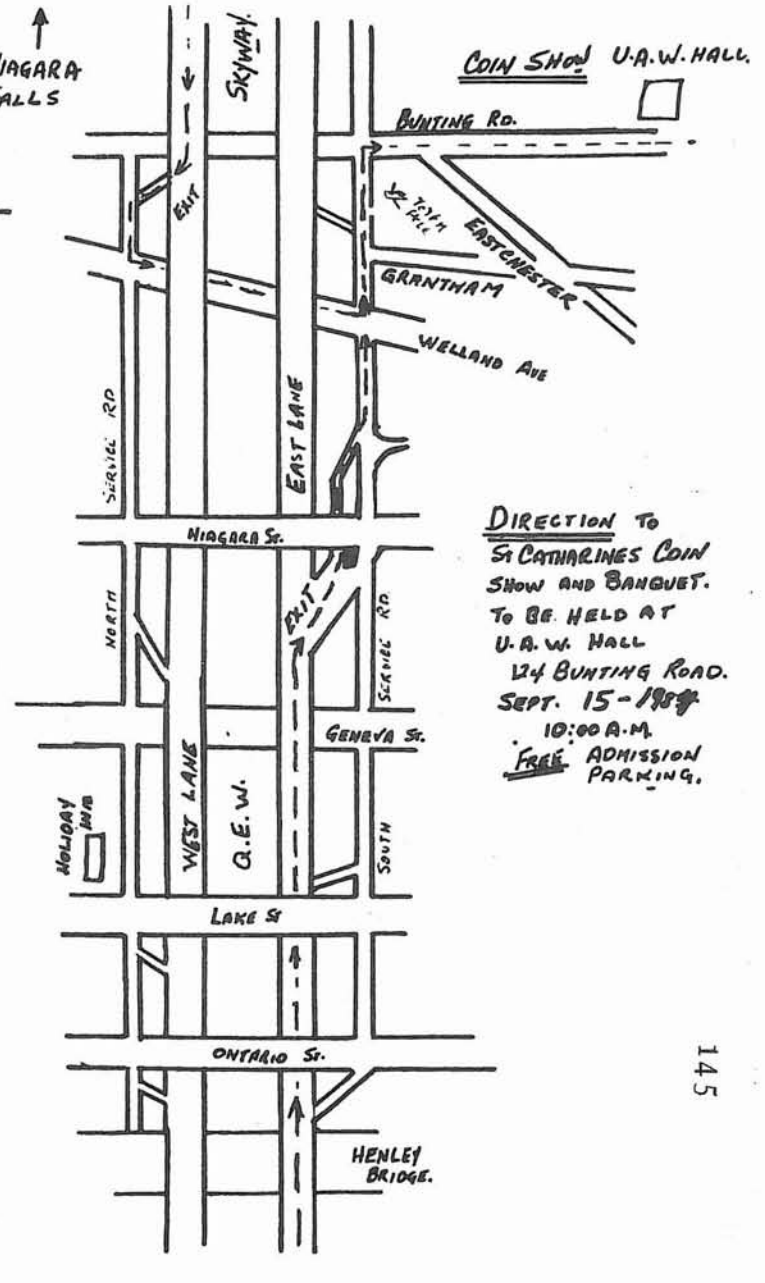
- MORE INFORMATION - WRITE -

P.O. Box 1492 ST CATHARINES . L2R 7J9



PLAN
TO ATTEND

*St Catharines
Coin Club,*



DIRECTION TO
ST CATHARINES COIN
SHOW AND BANQUET.
TO BE HELD AT
U.A.W. HALL
124 BUNTING ROAD.
SEPT. 15 - 1984
10:00 A.M.
FREE ADMISSION
PARKING.

THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



C.N.A. N° 3863 O.N.A. C. N° 20

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
 CONVENTION "85"
 APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985
"A 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 host Club will be celebrating its 25th year since formation and the City of Stratford its 100th year as an incorporated City. Plans are being formulated for both to celebrate with souvenir items.

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

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

The Stratford Coin Club looks forward to another successful event.

Kenneth Wilmet
 PRESIDENT

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74

The June 26th, 1984 meeting's programme was "Women In Numismatics". George Fraser started off the meeting with a resume of the different such as Lucille Colson, May Bunnett, Louse Graham, Eliza Beatty, Jean Orr and Gertrud Weise have done in the club over the years. from president right down to social convenor. Nancy Hall displayed 2 cases of her love tokens and gave a talk on them. May Bunnett read a commentary that outlined the ways that many women in the past had been involved in numismatics back to the Egyptain times, and had many examples of the topics mentioned on view.

Draw winners were the following: John Curtis, Ted Boxall, John Regitko, Doris Fraser, Bill VanLaethem, Allan Weighell, Aga Edan, Rcn Zelk, George Gale, Jim Heifetz, Nancy Hall, Murray Baigent, Dave Patterson, Frank Dennis, James Miller, Eliza Beatty, Harry Lennox, May Bunnett and Harvey Farrow.

Champlain Coin Club C21

The May meeting was held in the St. David's Anglican Church, James Street, Orillia with 26 persons attending.

Mrs. Dorothy Dears won \$3.00 on the 50-50 draw and Master Ken Robbins won the old coin box. It was announced that the club had a profit of \$458.00 on the recent coin show. It was decided at the May meeting that the club to hold a coin show at the Orillia Mall, Easter week-end next year if the mall is free at that time.

June 7th, will be the club's 22nd Birthday. So the June meeting was to be a buffet supper to honours the club's birthday. Mrs Linda Huggins was the supper Chairperson.

St. Thomas Numismatic Association C78

The May 14th meeting was held at the Central United Church, Wellington Street at 8:00 P.M.

The feature of the evening was a 75 lot auction to support the clubs functions in the future.

Local coin club attracts all ages

Money holds a deeper meaning than its spending power for members of the Etobicoke Coin Club who recently celebrated their 20 year anniversary.

The club was formed at the peak of the hobby's craze but unlike many of its defunct counterparts, it has survived a general decline in the popularity of this leisure-time activity.

"The club was established at the height of the coin collecting rage but when the bubble burst, things dwindled down," explains founder Lois Hollinshead. "Clubs that had mushroomed in great numbers disbanded. We're one of the few remaining groups."

The club initially met at the old Thistletown Hall but later moved next door to the Thistletown Middle School gymnasium. The Rexdale community centre was utilized next until the club relocated to its present meeting site at the Albion Library. The 40 member group meets the second Tuesday of each month from 7 to 10 p.m. and hosts a number of guest speakers and dealers.

Mrs. Hollinshead established the club two years after moving to Etobicoke.

"There were no coin clubs in Rexdale or Thistletown and after my daughter was born, I was determined not to become a suburban housewife. I joined a coin club that met at Union Station and became fascinated with it. People in the area began asking me to pick them up items and I decided to form a local club."

The concept was an instant hit, attracting between 50 and 80 people in its hey day.

Later Mrs. Hollinshead trained to become a dealer and found herself attending auctions and other club meetings.

"I'm more of a collector than a dealer," she admits. "I prefer to talk to people."

The recent exodus by many coin collectors to silver dealers separated the authentic collectors from the money makers, says Mrs. Hollinshead. Many numismatists (coin collectors) sur-

rendered their treasures for the cash derived from their silver values. "Many valuable coins were lost," explains Mrs. Hollinshead. "They were sent to the States and melted down. Now because those old coins are more scarce, our collections are more valuable."

The days of sifting through a handful of loose change for a rare coin are over, she says, adding that the only way valuable coins can be acquired is through dealers.

According to Mrs. Hollinshead, her hobby as a coin collector has led to an interest in international history.

"Coins dated 1948 are the most difficult and expensive to obtain in Canada," she explains. "I had a 1948 silver dollar that's now worth \$900. Then I began collecting 1948 coins from around the world and when I displayed them I'd provide a brief commentary. I'd give the highlights of a particular country in a given year."

The club founder believes numismatology is gaining popularity.

"I think people have collected stamps and coins over a period of years and when they finally have some spare time to themselves, it's a logical choice," she says. "It's something you can leave for a few years and go back to."

But her club's membership is not restricted to one age group. In fact, several young people have become avid coin collectors.

Two years ago, many coin club members indicated an interest in combining their stamp collecting interests with numismatology. A vote was held and the club became the Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club.

On May 12, the club will hold its annual show at the North York Sheridan Mall (Jane St. and Wilson Ave.) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Interesting displays of coins and stamps will be exhibited.

For further information on the show and the Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club, contact Mrs. Hollinshead at 741-2462.

LAKESHORE COIN CLUB C81
PCINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.

The march meeting the members heard an interesting talk by Mr. Roger Boulais of his experiences in coin collecting over the past fifty years. His talk was accompanied by a display of several interesting items.

It was noted that the annual dinner will be held again at the cost of \$20.00 per person, with the menu of Rib Steak and all the trimings. The dinner will be held at the Frontenac Rcom of the Le Biftheque, and the speaker was mr. Earle T. Moore, owner of the Canadiana Village in Rawden.

A trip to Ottawa and the Currency Museum was planned for May 13, to coincide with the regular monthly show.

The speaker for the April 17th meeting was Jose Reis, his topic was on "Coins on Stamps". He provided a display on this topic for the members to see.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17
BARRIE, ONTARIO.

The March meeting was held on March 15th in the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield St., Barrie at 8:00 P.M. The attendance was very good. Norm Howcroft won the member attendance draw. Rosemary Henderson from Sydney, Austrakia, won the contents of the old coin box draw. A slide series on Trade Dollars was presented by Ray Jeffrey, which was enjoyed by all.

Brain Taylor a representative of P.E. Associates was the guest speaker at the April meeting. His talk was titled Security In The Home Today Is A Wise Investment. A presentation of an all new Perimeter Alarm System was shown.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13

On April 15th the St. Catharines Coin Club held its 248th meeting with 45 members and guest in attendance.

Dr. Marvin Kat of Toronto was the guest speaker. He spoke on Coins of Israel and presented a slide presentation. He said that he has been collecting coins for over 40 years, and Israel coins since 1948.

Draw winners were W. Gray, Dr. Kay and J. Ratich. A auction was conducted by L. Dorsey and by V. Snell and G. Oblinsky.

STRATFORD COIN CLUB C20

The May 14th meetig was held at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeshore Drive at 7:30 P.M. George Fraser of Toronto was the speaker and his topic was Paper Money. Wilf Becker showed his collection of Canadian Fractional Currency. It is noted that the Stratford Ccin Club is the only club in Canada that has two indivdual members who have managed to put together a complete collection of Canada's Centennial Notes.

A report of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Cnvention was given by Ken Wilmot, Tom Kennedy and Terry Roit.

Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all.

OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB C35

The June 24th meeting was called to order by President Bruce Watt at 2:30 P.M. with 30 members and guest present.

The guest speakers for the meeting was Tony Smyth and Stan Nyshta of Crowm Productions. They presented a enteresting talk and slide presentation on household alarm systems.

A donation auction and lunch was held at the close of the meeting.

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY C15

The June meeting was held in the Woodman Community Centre at 8:00 P.M. There were 23 members and 5 guest present. Tom Masters of London gave a slide presentation on Coinage of Canada.

A report of the June 24th Ccin Show was given with 49 Bourse Tables sold.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB C59

The June meeting was the traditional "Ladies Night" and because of the season there is always plenty of strawberries. 1984 was no exception and the ladies was in charge. There was a lot of strawberries and icecream and cake served.

It was noted that the club received a checque for \$140.00, which was the rebate for the 70 books of tickets the members sold for the recent Ontario Numismatic Association's Cnvention Draw at Sarnia.

O.N.A Library had a number of books on display and available for

anyone who wished to borrow them through the Ingersoll Coin Club. Several members took advantages of this service.

Stella Hodge was the speaker for the evening and her topic was Ladies on Coins.

It was noted that the Secretary Howard Whitfield celebrated his 81st birthday recently.

Announcing an historic, lifetime keepsake of Toronto's 150th year



David Craig's masterly design on the reverse of the 1984 Commemorative Silver Dollar reflects far more than Toronto's establishment as a city in 1834. It celebrates Toronto's emergence from Indian Village, to trading post, to City of York. And finally to modern Toronto, a major business, financial and cultural centre.

The reverse of the coin depicts the stark, exhilarating modern Toronto skyline, enhanced by a detailed engraving of an Indian paddling a birch bark canoe across Toronto Bay. The obverse bears the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Struck in an elegant combination of frosted relief on brilliant field, the Proof Dollar, composed of 50% pure silver, is encapsulated and displayed in a black case.

Denomination	Reverse	Composition	Weight	Diameter	Edge
1 dollar	Toronto & Indian in a canoe	50% silver 50% copper	23,33 g	36,07 mm	Reeded

The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Medals

by

Barry Uman



1104b



During the middle 1800's to the early 1900's, entertainment in Montreal was provided in a very limited way, as there were no cinemas, organized sports or theater. One of the most favourite means of entertainment, was to take a daring ride by steamboat down the St. Lawrence River, through the Lachine Rapids, between the City of Lachine and the Indian Reservation of Caughnawaga.

This trip was a thrilling ride, cutting through the choppy waters, to avoid been smashed to pieces on the many hazardous rocks. An experienced captain was required to steer his boat to safety amongst these many obstacles.

The pilots on these steamboats were Iroquois Indians from Caughnawaga, who knew these rapids like the back of their hands. For many generations, none but the Indians, knew how to guide the steamboats through the Lachine Rapids. Some even challenged the rapids by canoeing through this inferno without regard to their own life or their unfortunate passenger.

When the Indian pilot came aboard, dressed in full regalia, it added a dramatic excitement to the voyage. As the steamboat approached Caughnawaga, just before the rapids, a signal would be flashed and immediately an Indian would dart out from the slope in a canoe and board the steamboat. In latter years, when the pilots were other than Indian, the same ceremony was duplicated, so as not to disappoint the passengers and to reassure them of a safe voyage. After the trip, the Indian would sell souvenir pictures, for that was his only payment.

The first regular passenger service to run down the Lachine Rapids was undertaken by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, predecessors of the Canada Steamship Lines. When the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's heir, came to Montreal in 1860 to open the Victoria Bridge, he was treated to a trip through the Lachine Rapids on the steamboat "Kingston".

One of the strangest excursions took place on New Years Day, January 1, 1878, due to the lack of snow and ice on the river. The steamboat, "Longueuil", with a brass band on her deck, made a special excursion to Boucherville which is located southeast of Montreal on the St. Lawrence River.

As most any Canadian knows, winters in Montreal are long and severe. Almost all rivers are frozen, which make any water transportation just about impossible. This mystery can be solved by looking into the weather records of that year or in this case, a recorded adventure on one of these steamboats. Evidently, there were a number of years during this period, when Montreal experienced some very mild winters and, therefore, the St. Lawrence River never completely froze over.

A few interesting medals were struck to commemorate these excursions along the St. Lawrence River and through the Lachine Rapids. Atwood, Bowman, Breton and Leroux list a number of these medals in their books. There are three main types of medals, all-made of pewter, some of bronze and copper, and a lesser amount in silver, lead, tin, etc. Generally in order of value, the pewter are common, the bronze and copper are scarce, and, the silver and other metals are rarest.

There are a number of interesting varieties that exist of these medals. They vary as to thickness, absence of loop, small hole if any, composition of metal, manufacturers name, counterstamps, and there is even one variety in which the medal was struck previously with a different die and latter re-struck.

Type I: Obverse; "En Memoire D'Une Excursion Sur Le St.Laurent. Vapeur Longueuil
Montreal Ier. Jan. 1878" (Steamboat)
Reverse; "To Celebrate An Excursion On The St.Lawrence Ist. January 1878"

Round-29mm (Struck in many metals)

1) Having a loop on a thin planchet.

2) " no " " " " " " "

3) " " " " thick " " "

4) " a " " " medium planchet struck on another medal (Leroux 1500).

Type II: Obverse; "Pleasure Trip On The St.Lawrence Per Steamer Longueuil Capt.
G.Duval January 1st 1882 Lymburner Montreal" (Steamboat)
Reverse; "Compagnie De Navigation De Longueuil Voyage De Plaisir Ier
Janvier 1882 Ovide Dufresne Gerant"

Round-37mm (Struck in many metals)

1) Having a small hole above the steamboat.

2) " no " " " " " " "

Type III: Obverse; "Souvenir Of A Trip Down St.Lawrence River Rapids Corsican"
(Steamboat going through rapids)
Reverse; "Montreal C.Tison" (View of Montreal and harbour)

Round-34mm (Struck in a few metals)

1) Same as description.

2) " " no. 1 but counterstamped "1893" on obverse.

3) " " " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4) " " " I " " " " " " " " " " " "

5) " " " I reverse but obverse differs, "From Lachine To Montreal
Spartan" (Steamboat)

6) " " " I obverse " reverse " " " " " " " " " "

A.Desroches Numismate Montreal Appel Aux Armes 1752-1812 1837-
1866-1885 (Beaver on branch) This piece is muled with Leroux 985.

The reverse of Type III has been muled with other dies. There are no
doubt many other varieties of these three types. I would be grateful for
any information as to new varieties or types that I have not listed.



1450



Reference; Numerous books on Montreal especially 'Montreal Yesterdays' by
Edgar Andrew Collard, Longmans Canada Limited, 1963.



1451



The Long Count

by Richard Eckebrecht

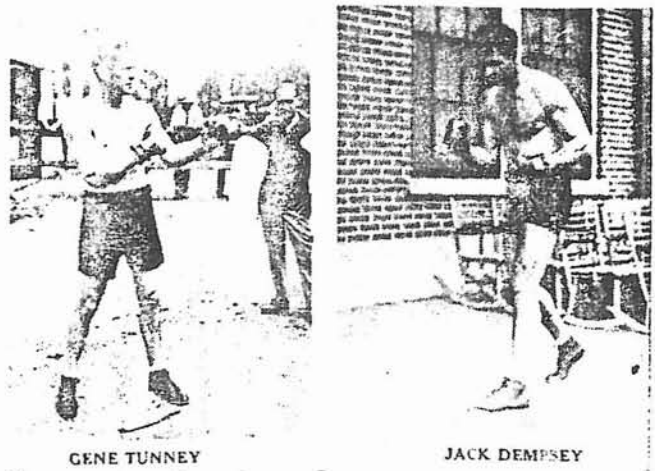
Whenever boxing experts are asked to list the all time top ten heavyweight champions, two names always appear on the list — Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. These two fighters met in the ring twice. The first encounter took place on September 23, 1926, in Philadelphia's Sesqui-Centennial Stadium. The fight drew 120,000 fans who paid admissions totaling almost 1.9 million dollars. It was fought in a light drizzle and saw Dempsey, the cocky champ, a heavy favorite. Tunney, the confident challenger, felt that with a fast start he could beat Dempsey. Tunney's plan worked beautifully; Dempsey's early flurry was countered by a one-two combination that buckled the champ's knees. Tunney then went on to thoroughly outbox his opponent and win the championship in a walk. After the fight Dempsey's wife, actress Estelle Taylor, asked him "what happened?" Dempsey's reply was "Honey, I forgot to duck."

"After the fight Dempsey's wife. . .asked him "what happened?" Dempsey's reply was "Honey, I forgot to duck."

The rematch, billed as "The Battle of the Ages," was to become legendary. Held in Chicago's Soldier Field on September 22, 1927, it had a paid gate of 2.65 million dollars and attendance of 104,000 (150,000 by some reports). Many of the fans had seats so far back that they



As this stub indicates, a ticket in row 30 cost \$15.00 — quite a bit of money in 1927!



GENE TUNNEY

JACK DEMPSEY

found it difficult to tell the fighters apart. Yet these same fans from the cheap seats would later, with very little encouragement, give anyone within ear-shot a blow by blow account of every round of the fight, as if they had been at ringside in row one.

The fight was rather dull until the seventh round when Tunney, who had built up a lead, was rocked by a solid right. Dempsey, seeing that he had jarred Tunney, moved in and let fly a flurry of punches. Tunney, badly shaken, sank to the canvas. Knockdown counter Paul Beeler started the count before referee Dave Barry could get Dempsey into the farthest neutral corner. Seeing his error, Beeler stopped the count. Somehow Dempsey wound up in his own corner, delaying the count even longer. When Dempsey was finally put into a neutral corner, Barry returned to the fallen Tunney. Instead of picking up the count from Beeler, he started all over again. Since Barry, the referee, was the man in charge, Beeler offered no protest. With the delayed count Tunney was able to regain his feet at the count of nine. He survived the round with evasive tactics; in this case evasive may be called back-pedaling for his life. In the eighth round a rejuvenated Tunney retaliated with a knockdown of his own. Outpointing Dempsey for the balance of the fight, Tunney won a unanimous decision.

How long was the "long count?" Contemporary accounts range from 14 to 22; ringside observer and sports editor Harry Grayson, writing for the "Packard Sports Library" in 1951 states "...he was on the deck longer than 22..." This later account may well be



M.A. Smith, a vendor at the second Dempsey-Tunney fight, issued this 26mm aluminum token.

a case of the legend growing with time, and legends have been known to do just that. When Jack Dempsey recently passed away the network news programs replayed the old news reel films of the knockdown, and from all appearances the sequence of events appeared to happen rather fast, so a count of 14 is most likely closest to the truth.

Ironically, the rule requiring the boxer scoring the knockdown to go to the farthest neutral corner and stay there until called out by the referee stems from Dempsey himself. In his fifth title defense on September 14, 1923, he scored a knockdown against Luis Firpo. Standing over Firpo as the count was being given, Dempsey let fly with a punch just as his opponent was getting up. Off balance and unprepared for the punch, Firpo was knocked cold. Many fans and sports writers cried foul, so the rule became an integral part of boxing.

In retirement Dempsey tried his hand at acting. Hired by Universal Studios, he starred in a series titled "Daredevil Jack," which turned out to be a surprising box office hit. A second series soon followed which was titled "Fight and Win."



After retiring from the ring Jack Dempsey became a movie star. His "Fight and Win" series is advertised on this brass, 30mm token, which was struck by the Greenduck Co.

Dempsey also starred in several feature films, including "Manhattan Madness" which also starred his wife.

When Tunney retired from boxing a year later, he went to Hollywood and tried acting. His major credit was a film titled "The Fighting Marine."

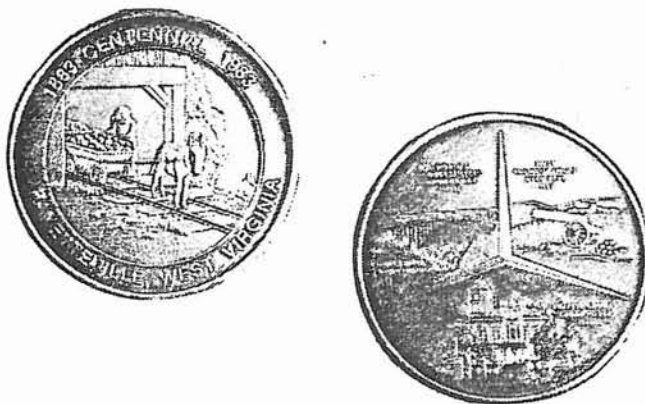
Both men were better boxers than actors; it was their fight fans who kept coming to see the films, this popularity keeping them in the movies. ■

Fayetteville Centennial Medal Released

A special medal has been released to commemorate the Centennial of the Town of Fayetteville, WV. The art work on the 1-9/16", 12 gauge medal was created by noted artist Juanita Akers of Fayetteville. It was coined by Wendells of Minneapolis, MN.

The obverse of the medal pictures a mule towing a coal car from a mine, with the inscription 1883 - CENTENNIAL - 1983 - FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA. The reverse pictures three local scenes of historical interest: (1) The world famous New River Gorge Bridge - longest steel arch bridge in the world; (2) A Civil War scene showing a cannon - Indirect Firing - now in universal military use - which was first used at Fayetteville during the Civil War in 1863; (3) A scene of the National Historic Register - Fayette County Court House - built in 1895.

While limited supplies last, medals can be ordered by mail from the Centennial Committee, P.O. Box 29, Fayetteville, WV 25840. Two finishes or types are available: (1) Golden bronze at \$2.00 each or (2) Antiqued bronze at \$2.50 each. 50¢ postage and



handling and a self addressed stamped envelope should be included.

A brief historical booklet with pictures is available at \$1.00 per copy. The history, by Dr. Lewis A. Cook of Fayetteville, includes Civil War notes on the battle of Fayetteville, and other historical data.

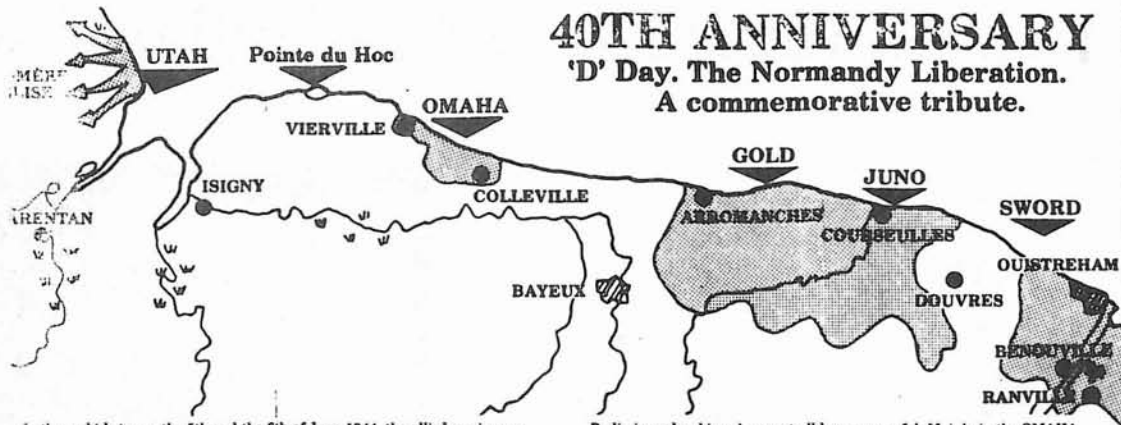
SHOW AND BOURSE

AUGUST 18th, 1984
 COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO..... COLLINGWOOD COIN & STAMP CLUB
 10th Annual Bourse & Exhibition

SEPTEMBER 8th, 1984
 BARRIE, ONTARIO..... HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
 annual ccins, stamp and antique
 show, Bayfield Mall, Barrie, Ont.
 info... P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ontario,
 L4M 4T2

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1984
 ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO..... ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S
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40TH ANNIVERSARY 'D' Day. The Normandy Liberation. A commemorative tribute.

In the night between the 5th and the 6th of June 1944, the allied armies are going to touch the French soil after having prepared a huge armada of ships and planes. The assault of the European fortress begins with the dropping of thousands of paratroopers, east and west of Normandy, whose task is to hold both ends of the invasion front.

ST-MERE-EGLISE, a peaceful little town, will be liberated early in the morning by paratroopers of 82nd Airborne Division.

North of Normandy, British airborne commandos capture the bridges crossing the river Orne and its canal. By the high precision of the gliders' landing and the audacity of the action, this operation gets into history as one of the great military feats of World War II.

After a heavy bombing by allied planes all along the coast, the first soldiers get out of the landing ships to set foot on the Normandy beaches.

Five zones have been chosen: two named by code "UTAH" and "OMAHA" are attacked by the American army. The three others called "GOLD", "JUNO" and "SWORD" are under the action of British and Canadian troops.

Preliminary bombings have not all been successful. Mainly in the OMAHA sector, where the American assault is stopped, for several hours, by heavy non-neutralized enemy fire. Many casualties are accounted for.

In the UTAH sector, the American penetration is fairly easy and, in under two hours, the beaches are strongly held.

In the British and Canadian sector, some brigades find a strong resistance and fierce fighting occurs to gain ground. Other brigades penetrate more easily inland.

At the end of the day, all the objectives have not been overtaken and the bridge head remains fragile. Nevertheless several days after, the operation may be considered as a success.

The landing in Normandy is a historical and military event of such importance that it seems impossible for an operation of that size to occur ever again, which in a way must be considered a good thing!

The French people will, for a long time, still pay tribute to the young soldiers who, one day, set foot on a foreign land, giving back its freedom by their blood.

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James Longacre and the Indian Cent



At left is a sketch from Longacre's papers and at right the Venus Acroupii, prototype for Longacre's coinage faces.



by Lynn Glaser

James Barton Longacre was born August 11, 1794 in Ridley, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was interested in drawing as a child and during his teens served as an apprentice engraver to George Murray, a successful engraver in Philadelphia.

By the time of Christian Gobrecht's death in 1844, Longacre was a successful engraver, although his financial affairs were often haphazard. With recommendations from prominent American artists and an assist by some powerful political friends, he was appointed Mint engraver in 1844. He served until his death on New Year's Day 1869.

As early as 1858, Treasury officials became convinced that the small cent had been accepted by the public and was to become a permanent part of American life. Longacre was instructed that year to prepare a design for a new small cent. This he was quite eager to do. Throughout his career as a Mint officer, he constantly strove to improve coinage designs, sometimes even experimenting with improvements of his own work.

It was not too long after the appearance of the coin that a newspaper published the story that the head on the coin was none other than that of Longacre's young daughter, Sarah. The story went

this way: Some Indian chiefs had been visiting the East, going to Washington and then to Philadelphia, where they stopped at the Mint. At dinner with Longacre, one of the chiefs placed his bonnet on Sarah's head. The artist quickly drew it and recognized it as an idea motif for his new coin.

Around 1950 Walter Breen demonstrated that the head was neither an Indian nor Sarah Longacre. Breen discovered a letter of Longacre's which he wrote regarding the head on the 1849 double eagle (which was recognized as the same head Longacre had used on all his profile coins, including the "Indian head" cent).

Longacre explained that the model for the head had been the classical statue *Venus Acroupii*, a well known statue of the crouching Venus, now in the Vatican Museum. He considered it the authority for a classical profile.

Walter Breen's discovery is generally accepted to be the truth, but it did bring forth a letter from one of the surviving members of the Longacre family, a nephew of Sarah Longacre. He said that he only remembered her as a very old lady when he was a child, but that he had often heard her telling him and his companions about being the face.

It was with great difficulty that the new copper-nickel alloy could

be coined. It was hard, not nearly malleable enough. In 1864, after a considerable amount of experimentation, Congress authorized a new bronze cent to be 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. The law provided that the coin weigh 18 grains against the old 72. At first the old dies for the copper-nickel cents were used on the 1864 bronze cents. Later in the year, Longacre got around to preparing new dies to which he added his initial, "L."

It had always been Longacre's dream to make something truly American. His letters explain how he was always searching for such a motif for his coinage devices. He felt like an American, not a transplanted European, like so many did in his day and before. In the Indian cent he succeeded in creating his dream. His coin lasted over a half century, surviving the Civil War. It was in the pockets of the pioneers as they crossed the prairie and desert. The nearly two billion Indian cents minted passed through the hands of the men who made America the young giant as she came into the Twentieth Century.

There is hardly an American alive who has not heard of the Indian head cent. All elderly persons remember it affectionately. To this coin, as much as anything else, they owed their allegiance as representing America.



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An incredible find



Some incredible finds counterfeited. In a tele- still happen. phone call to the Royal

During a regular work- Canadian Mint in Ot- ing day at Empire In- tawa, a Mr. Bruce Hatch dustries Inc. on August said that the coin was in- 14, 1984, Michael Rogo deed probably genuine. He received a phone call by He explained to Mr. a man indicating he had Rogo that test runs of the a Canada 1985 25 cent 1985 coins have taken piece. Working in a coin place and that occa- store, one receives sionally some pieces numerous calls every may have gotten "stuck day of people claiming to in the shakers", and have incredible coins, so later got loose when like many other calls. it other 1984 coins were was dismissed as a joke minted and subsequently or simply a mistake. released. Mr. Hatch said

Surprisingly, within that a few 1985 cents the hour, the man came have also been reported.

to the store, reached in- to his pocket and produc-

ed a 1985 25 cent piece. After careful examina- tion. Mr. Rogo determin- ed that the coin was ab- solutely genuine and definitely not altered nor

As for the value of this 1985 25 cent coin that sur- faced in 1984, "well, in a few months it will cer- tainly be worth a quarter of a dollar," commented Mr. Rogo.

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NUMISMATICS

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

ED REITER

A Russian Designs Olympic Medals

Although there are no Russian athletes at the Olympics in Los Angeles, the Games' leading medalist, Alex Shagin, is a Russian. He doesn't win medals; he designs them.

Mr. Shagin has designed more than half a dozen medals to commemorate the Los Angeles Olympics. They are stirring works of art and far more inspiring than the three Olympic coins struck by the United States Mint. The medals also represent a stunning irony. Before immigrating to this country in 1981, Mr. Shagin had served as chief artist at the Russian government mint in Leningrad.

"It is an incredible situation," he observed. "I am the only Russian participating in the Los Angeles Olympics." The artist was also involved in designing Russian coins for the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow. He prepared more than three dozen designs for prospective Olympic coins. Some were used in whole or in part. Well before the United States pullout, Mr. Shagin staged a boycott of his own. In turn, that set off a chain of events that led him to leave his job at the mint and eventually his homeland.

The straw that broke his back was a seemingly small revision. In crafting the word "Olympiad" for one of his designs, he used a Greek "d" to help convey the feeling of tradition. Someone in Moscow replaced it with the Cyrillic form of the letter. "At that point," Mr. Shagin said, "I walked away from the program. I didn't leave the mint, but I didn't participate further in this project.

"That," he added, "was my D-Day. That little letter 'd' changed my life."

The notion of leaving Russia had been in the artist's mind for some time. As a Jew, he had been viewed with suspicion all his life and subjected to constant surveillance. Up to then, he had resisted pursuing emigration, fearing he would jeopardize his career. In September 1977, while still on the staff at the mint, he was sent on a tour of Poland. The Soviet government had organized an exhibit of works by young Leningrad artists and arranged for some of the artists — including Mr. Shagin — to go along.

"The atmosphere," he said, "was like that before a thunderstorm. I was filled with electricity from the people, from the streets. I was amazed to

learn how much freedom the Polish artists had. That visit was the turning point in making up my mind to leave Russia."

Shortly after returning to Leningrad, he formally applied for an exit visa. The government summarily dismissed him from the mint, then made him wait — with no source of income — for another 14 months before permitting him to leave.

Since his arrival in the United States, Mr. Shagin has lived in Los Angeles. During the last three years, he crafted dozens of medals.

One of Mr. Shagin's medals is a rounded rectangular piece showing

medal is irregular in shape but has a flat bottom which permits it to be displayed in standing fashion. One side portrays a youth in whose hand the Olympic torch is held high. This represents the many Americans of every age and background who proudly bore the torch across the nation during its journey to Los Angeles. On the other side, in the corresponding position, the Statue of Liberty holds her own torch skyward.

This medal is made of bronze and is highly unusual not only in shape but in size. It is two and one-half inches in diameter and weighs half a pound. It is being offered in a limited, signed



"Standing Torchbearers" medal was designed by Russian emigre, Alex Shagin.

five runners with a torch. It was selected for inclusion last year in a special New York exhibition organized by the American Medallic Sculpture Association. To make the honor even more significant, it received the Exhibition Award. Medallic Art Company of Danbury, Conn., chose it from among all the entries as the basis for a medal marking the show. Another Olympic medal prepared by the Russian emigre was chosen by the United States Track and Field Team for official use in its fund-raising campaign.

"Remember the Eleven" is the theme of his Munich commemorative. Its obverse depicts a menorah whose center branch supports an Olympic torch. Around this are four broken rings, symbolizing the athletes' shattered dreams. The reverse shows eleven six-pointed stars." Sale of this medal will benefit the U.S. and Israeli Olympic teams as well as a number of Jewish institutions in both countries. The pure silver one-ounce proof medal is priced at \$36 postpaid.

The "Standing Torchbearers"

edition of only 100 pieces. The price is \$52.50 postpaid. Orders and inquiries regarding Mr. Shagin's medals should be sent to Numismarketing Associates, 5189 Jefferdale Avenue, Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364.

Editor Retires

Russell Rulau, editor-in-chief of World Coin News, is retiring at the end of the month at Krause Publications, according to Chester L. Krause, head of the numismatic publishing company. Mr. Rulau will continue his association with the company as author and editor of its ongoing series of catalogues on United States tokens. He edited World Coin News since it came into being 10-and-a-half years ago. Prior to joining Krause's, Mr. Rulau served in a variety of editorial capacities with Amos Press Inc. of Sidney, Ohio, publisher of Coin World and other hobby periodicals. Mr. Rulau indicated that while he is leaving numismatic journalism, he will soon assume an executive position with a coin company. ■

Regina club issues trade token

The Regina Coin Club of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, has issued a commemorative trade dollar token good for \$1 in trade in Regina until Dec. 31.

The commemorative token is a special project of the Regina Exhibition Association in partnership with the RCC in celebration of Centurex 100, the 100th anniversary of the REA. Proceeds derived from the sale of the trade dollar will go toward the cost of building the 100th anniversary commemorative gates to Regina's Exhibition Park, and toward the sponsorship of an International Numismatic Symposium to be held in Regina in July 1985.

The 33 millimeter diameter trade dollar is made of Nickel-Bonded-Steel. The obverse was designed by David MacDougall of Regina. The reverse was designed by Howard Hatton, consulting artist to the REA.

The obverse shows the crowned laureate and veiled mature bust of Queen Victoria facing left, a spray of western red lilies and wheat to the right.

The reverse depicts the Centurex logo as the focal point.

The bust is modeled from the portrait of the monarch

that appears on four alabaster plaques on Albert Street Bridge. These plaques are the work of Saskatchewan's provincial artist of the 1920s and 1930s, J.H. Lee-Grayson.

Regina was given its name in

1882 by Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne who was then Governor General of Canada. "Regina" is named after Victoria's Latin title.

The trade dollar may be spent at face value until Dec. 31 at any participating outlet in Regina including banks and credit unions.

The mintage of the Nickel-Bonded-Steel trade dollar is 100,000, with three pieces struck in silver and two in gold. The tokens are available at \$1 in Regina and \$1.50 by mail.

Mail orders should be directed to the Centurex Commemorative Trade Dollar, c/o The Regina Coin Club, P.O. Box 174, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2Z6, Canada.



A commemorative trade dollar token will be good for \$1 trade in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, until Dec. 31.

Inco wants to provide Canadians with \$1 coin

By Peter McBride Toronto Star

If Canada puts a \$1 coin into general circulation, Canada's top nickel producer hopes it can get a piece of the action.

Inco Ltd. took a plunge into the high-denomination coin market as it unveiled a newly minted gold-on-nickel medallion yesterday at Sudbury's Science North exhibition centre.

The 1.5-inch diameter commemorative coin, which depicts Science North on one side and mining activity on the other, is designed as a fund-raising vehicle for the new "living museum."

But the Royal Canadian Mint has expressed the possibility of bringing a \$1 coin into general circulation and Inco hopes its new process may be a front runner in any competition to supply the materials for such a currency.

"We have a commercial interest in coinage and we produce coin strippage for 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent Canadian coins," said Inco spokesman Dennis Nagata.

The medallion features a new coinage process developed by the company.

"It's an all-Ontario product made of nickel and gold which Inco hopes may have some application in high-denomination coinage," said Nagata.

The medallion has a razor-thin gold coating on a nickel base.



Inco coin unveiled yesterday

New coins approved to depict older Queen

LONDON (AP) — The Queen has approved two new images of her face for use on coins in Britain and Commonwealth countries. Buckingham Palace said yesterday.

The 58-year-old Queen's face will be unlined on the coins, but her jaw will be heavier. In the new images, the Queen faces right and wears the crown she uses for the state opening of parliament. She also wears a pearl necklace and earrings.

The earliest Canadian coins will be changed is 1986.

A little girl and her brother who lived next door to a nudist colony discovered a knothole in the high fence, and the little girl took the first look.

"Are they ladies or men?" asked the little boy.

"I don't know," the little girl replied. "They don't have any clothes on."

2 get 9 years each for heist in home

By Gary Oakes Toronto Star

Two men who "terrorized" a couple in their 60s with threats of death during a daytime robbery in their home have each been jailed for nine years.

Lloyd Carney was struck in the face, head and chest with the butt of a loaded gun and both he and his wife, Maisie, "thought they were going to be killed," prosecutor Hank Goody said yesterday.

Goody called it a case of "stark horror."

Thomas Reginald Ramier, 27, of Broadview Ave. and Greg Winston Seymour, 37, of Goodwood Park Crescent both pleaded guilty to robbing Carney of a \$40,000 coin

collection, his watch, a ring and cash last Jan. 6.

They also pleaded guilty to using a semi-automatic handgun in the commission of a crime.

Co-accused Paul Thomas Rogers, 29, of Calvington Drive, the ex-husband of a niece of the victims and the driver of the getaway car, was earlier sentenced to 4½ years in prison.

Goody said after Carney discovered Ramier and Seymour in the kitchen, Ramier, dressed in a postman's uniform complete with bag, pulled a gun, struck Carney, a semi-retired, part-time coin dealer, and ordered him to the floor.

When his wife came into the

kitchen she was also ordered to the floor.

The accused men left the house with Carney's attache cases containing his coin collection and warned the now-bound victims "they would suffer death" if they called police, Goody said.

The wife quickly worked herself free and then untied her husband who called police.

But before they arrived he saw Ramier, still with the gun in his hand, coming back to the house.

Carney activated an alarm system which can be heard outside the house and he saw Ramier flee and jump into a car just as police arrived.

1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS

Collectors pin their hopes on the rare and the colorful

By Eric Brazil
USA TODAY

LOS ANGELES — It's the one Olympic event anyone can play: pin collecting.

Angelenos, athletes and tourists are festooned with brightly colored enamel pins, and the game goes on all over town.

The hub of the collecting craze is a 60-foot inflatable canvas replica of a Budweiser six-pack near Memorial Coliseum, where 10,000 people a day tramp the gravel floor, fingering rows of pins with Olympic sponsor logos, team insignias and national symbols such as Thailand's white elephant.

Some trade pins like baseball cards. Some buy. Some do both.

"I did \$22,000 worth of business right here yesterday,"

said Craig Bybee between sales at his sidewalk booth Sunday.

Rarity raises pin value. Hard to get: a red, black and gold pin with the initials ATOC LA 84, made for the Games' anti-terrorist squad. "I know a lot of cops. I had to bend elbows to get this," said the *Los Angeles Times'* Boris Yaro.

ABC pins are prized, even though 90,000 were made. Other hot items are team pins from Israel, the People's Republic of China and the black African nations, which fetch up to \$50. Ditto a 20th Century-Fox pin showing Olympic mascot Sam the Eagle as a movie cameraman.

Some pins are sold at souvenir stands. But avid traders — and even non-collector types — don't hesitate to approach strangers to strike a deal.

Aiding participants in the trading game: a "Pin Collector's Guide" showing hundreds of pins in full color.

TRW executive Steve Smolak took the plunge Sunday: "The Olympics are going to be here in Los Angeles only once in my lifetime, and I want something collectible."

Pin collecting was introduced in the USA at the 1980 Winter Games. It's more than a hobby for Ooh La La! Inc., the firm licensed to make Olympic pins. It was the first licensee to pay off its \$500,000 guarantee to the LAOOC.

Some collectors tend to get carried away.

"A guy from Morocco wanted to trade me his country's pin for my badge," said LAPD officer Dee Holguin. "I told him no way."

PICK OF THE FALL SHOWS
A Review of the Upcoming Season

by Paul Nadin-Davis

As Summer, so sadly and so soon, is drawing to a close, our thoughts turn back with increased keenness to numismatics and coin collections again. And, of course, they turn to consider the exciting array of Fall season shows that will take place around the country. In this article I will review what I consider to be among the more interesting of the upcoming shows. Naturally having made this judgment this also reflects the shows which my company will be attending!

For us the season gets seriously underway in a very thrilling manner, with the third **Hong Kong International Coin Exposition** in Kowloon, Hong Kong, on September 7th to 9th. This luxurious show is held at the fabulous Golden Mile Holiday Inn on the Kowloon side in Hong Kong, and is the highlight of the numismatic year for many travelling dealers. This year the attractions of the show include a three-day trip to communist China (province of Canton) for those attending the convention, an auction including a superb collection of Japanese rarities, and an opportunity to further cement business ties with many of the dealers in the Orient. One of the main drawbacks of the show for many, however, is the lengthy travelling time required to attend the show, some 15 hours by plane via Seoul, Korea, to gain the advantage of the very competitive convention air fare provided by Korean Airlines. Nevertheless the experience of Hong Kong itself, as well as the sheer delight of this show, are well worth the long journey and the show is number one on our list of recommended events!

Sadly, this year we shall miss **Quebex**, which takes place on the weekend of September 14th to 16th, due to other commitments. Guy Lestrade, the energetic proprietor of Quebex, has told us that the show will be moving to a new location in the Spring, and we extend our best wishes to Guy and the show for a successful Swansong at the old Mount Royal Hotel.

On the subject of Montreal shows, we are also very sad to report that there will be no **Monex** this Fall. Again, a move is at least part of the reason, with Mike Rogo and Empire Industries working hard to complete a new building for the show. As this has always been one of the most enjoyable and best attended shows in Canada, we shall miss the event and the business opportunities it always presents. We look forward eagerly, however, to the re-established Spring Monex!

At the end of September, on Sunday the 30th to be exact, the first of our new **C.O.I.N.S.** (Central Ottawa International Numismatic Shows) takes place at the Hotel Roxborough in downtown Ottawa. As part of our continuing attempt to contribute to the numismatic scene in our National Capital Region, Susan and I have organized three one-day shows this Fall, and these will be attended largely by local dealers plus a small number of invited guests from out of town (so far, Ingrid Smith, Bob Armstrong and Guy Lestrade). Other shows dates are October 28th and December 23rd. The Roxborough is a fascinating new Hotel in the old European style, and we are earnestly hoping for a successful new show. Besides extensive advertising we are scheduling phone-in shows on local radio and free public appraisal services to coincide with the show, which should aid in generating a healthy turn-out.

October is a non-stop busy month! The first weekend, 5-7 October, is taken up by another new show, the **Pacific Rim Coin and Stamp Show** at the Sheraton-Plaza 500 Hotel. Another energetic newcomer to the Show organization roster, Terry Myers, as been actively promoting the show for many months now and I am sure this will be a ripping success. I thoroughly enjoy visiting Vancouver at any time, and no doubt this show will get October off to a great start!

A quick change of suitcases on arrival back from Vancouver and I will be

right on the plane to merry old England! Full of delight at the prospect of seeing my family as well as a hot, hot coin show, I shall travel to London to attend **COINEX '84**, the British Numismatic Trades Association's annual London Show. This is another high class event with dealers from around the world represented. Show dates are October 11th to 13th (Thursday to Saturday). It takes place at the Marriott Hotel, just around the corner from Selfridges and Marble Arch, and is always a joy to attend.

As the London show is winding to a close, members of my staff will be attending **Torex** in downtown Toronto. I personally will be sorry to miss this Toronto highlight, held at the Harbourfront on the weekend of October 12th to 14th. Since moving back downtown Torex has been a simply great show for me, and there is no reason to suppose this Fall's event will be anything less than extremely enjoyable for everyone who attends. There are rumours that the militaria auction is to be re-kindled, which certainly will be a welcome addition for the many militaria collectors who complement the ranks of coin and stamp collectors attendign Roex.

The numismatic scene moves back to Western Canada with startling promptness. The **Regina Coin Club** holds its Fall Coin Show, virtually a dress rehearsal for the upcoming CNA 1985 Convention, on the weekend of the 20-21 October at the Regina Inn on Broad Street. While traditionally Regina shows have not generated huge crowds the business is steady and very pleasant, and the effervescent personality of Chris Gilboy, the guiding light behind the Regina shows, guarantees an interesting and inspiring weekend. At the Regina show I will be sharing a table with Stan Wright of Coinex International in Calgary.

After a brief trip back to Ottawa to attend **COINS** (October 28th at the Roxborough Hotel), it's back to the West for the third time in five weeks for the Fall **WESTEX** show in Edmonton. As yet I have no further information on this show beyond the dates, November 3-4.

The following weekend will, no doubt, be a busy one. November 9th to 11th are the dates set for the Fall **Toronto International Coin Fair**, no doubt destined to be the biggest numismatic event in Canada this Fall. The Lakeshore Inn is usually crowded for this huge show, and I overheard one dealer describing the bourse activity at the last TICF as "pandemonium"! Certainly we will be kept busy as we hold the official T.I.C.F. Auction at 7 p.m. on the Friday evening, with nearly 300 lots of superb Canadian coins, plus ancients, medals, world coins and a selection of gold and numismatic miscellany.

To date the later part of November has not been booked up for us: perhaps as well, as we shall need time to recover from the hectic schedule of October! December, unusually, however, becomes busy again. An unusually busy scene will probably be witnessed at the **O.C.S.D.A.** show at the Sportsplex in Nepean, Ontario, as the City of Ottawa Coin Club attends with their annual display competition on Sunday December 9th. When we last attended the OCSDA show there was a healthy turnout of stamp and coin dealers and if this attendance can be maintained the show should eventually prove a significant draw for members of the local public.

The season rounds off nicely with the last **C.O.I.N.S.** show for December, on the 23rd. This should provide some handy opportunities for last-minute Christmas shopping!

As you can see, the numismatic world is alive and well, with a superb array of numismatic events and opportunities coming your way. Let me say for all of the numismatic fraternity that you, dear reader, will be welcome at each and every one of these exciting events, and you will find it difficult to outlast your welcome! Remember, the more shows you attend the more coins you will see and the more you will learn. This clearly is to your benefit as you increase your knowledge, familiarity with those dealers you prefer doing business with, and thus your potential to build your collection in a wise and satisfying manner. I look forward to seeing you at the Fall shows!

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received. If no written objections are received, acceptance will appear in the November 1984 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST.

1237 Frank R. Emre, 17 Pott Rd., Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 2S5

1238 Graham W. Jackson, R.R. #4, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4K3

1239 Jerome H. Remick, Box 9183, Ste-Foy, Quebec, G1V 4B1

1240 Dan Bailey, R.R. #3, Parkhill, Ontario, NOM 2K0

1241 Melvin Reiter, 6482 Newton Road, East Lansing. Mic., 48823,
U.S.A.

1242 Serge Huard, FRNS. C.P. 402, Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Quebec,
H1B 5K3.

1243 Norman W. Williams, Box 310, New Westminster. B.C. V3L 4Y6

J1244 Todd A. Gee, 241 Laird Ave., Essex, Ontario, N8M 1S6

C95 Norfolk Coin Club, c/o Grant Anderson, 133 Maple St., Simcoe,
N3Y 2G3, Ontario.

C96 Mississauga Coin Club, c/o Ralph Bagnell, 1389 Cawthra Rd.,
Mississauga, Ontario, L5G 4L1

The following Member has recently transferred from regular Membership to Life Membership.

LM78 Robin C. Reader, Toronto, Ontario.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1983 TO DECEMBER 31, 1983

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Petty Cash @ Jan. 1, 1983	\$ 35.07	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1983 (Daily Interest)		
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1983 (General Fund)	1536.20	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1983 (Library)	3.22	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1983 (Virgil Hancock Award)	98.62	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1983 (Audio Visual)	<u>46.55</u>	\$1719.66

RECEIPTS

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$1951.00	
Balance of O.N.A. Convention (Toronto)	471.16	
O.N.A. Convention Draw (1983)	2808.67	
Club Ticket Rebate	55.64	
Bank Interest	164.49	
Bulletin Advertising	22.00	
O.N.A. & C.N.E. Medals	1420.85	
Premium U.S.A. Money	3.00	
Donations	3.00	
Advance - F. C. Jewett	<u>100.00</u>	\$6999.81

EXPENSES

O.N.A. Publication "Ontario Numismatist"	\$2655.27	
Postage (\$213.09); Raffle Tickets (\$43.76)	256.85	
Printing	179.11	
Safety Deposit & P.O. Box Rental	123.29	
Honorariums	650.00	
Club Delegates & Executive Breakfast	253.46	
C.N.A.; A.N.A. Dues & O.N.A. Membership	75.41	
Office Supplies (\$40.38); Engraving (\$5.35)	45.73	
Telephone (\$46.80); Bank Charges (\$3.50)	50.30	
C.N.A. Delegate	25.00	
Ontario Heart Foundation	25.00	
Insurance	301.00	
O.N.A. Ticket Rebates	814.00	
Coin Week Canada	50.00	
Name Badges	109.41	
Proof Like Set & Silver Dollar	24.08	
1983 Medals - F. C. Jewett	<u>1300.00</u>	6937.91
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		61.90
Petty Cash @ December 31, 1983		18.75
Bank Balance (Daily Interest)		
Bank Balance (General Fund)		1614.42
Bank Balance (Library)		3.22
Bank Balance (Virgil Hancock Award)		98.62
Bank Balance (Audio Visual)	<u>46.55</u>	1781.56

BANK RECONCILIATION

Bank Pass Book Balance @ December 31, 1983	\$1792.81
(3) Outstanding Cheques Totalling	<u>30.00</u>
Statement Bank Balance @ December 31, 1983	\$1762.81

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1983 TO DECEMBER 31, 1983

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1983 \$6295.99

RECEIPTS

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 405.00	
Bank Interest	<u>476.86</u>	\$ 881.86

EXPENSESNILExcess Receipts over Expenses 881.86Bank Balance @ December 31, 1983 \$7177.85LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1983 \$ 340.25

RECEIPTS

Life Memberships	\$ 150.00	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	535.50	
Bank Interest	<u>44.15</u>	\$ 729.65

EXPENSESMembership Dues (1983) \$ 483.00 483.00Excess Receipts over Expenses \$ 246.65Bank Balance @ December 31, 1983 \$ 586.90CASH ASSET SUMMARY @ DECEMBER 31, 1983

Cash & Bank Balance - General Account	\$1781.56	
Bank Balance - Contingency Account	7177.85	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Contingency Account	4000.00	
Bank Balance - Life Membership Account	586.90	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Life Membership Account	<u>3600.00</u>	\$17146.31

Total Cash Assets 1982 15955.90Increase in Cash Assets \$ 1190.41

The Bank Accounts are maintained at
The Canada Trust, Belmont Branch
Kitchener, Ontario.

Treasurer *Eric H. Kazman*

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-82

- * A sequel to an item on the previous page arose in the "Action Line" column of Roger Appleton of the Ottawa Citizen of May 26th. Someone wrote to him about having his cash rejected, and enquired "Isn't the dollar legal tender anymore?" Extracts from Roger's reply were as follows:

"The dollar is still legal tender, but the nature of legal tender is often misunderstood. Legal tender must be accepted in payment of a debt. It may be rejected as payment for a sale or rental fee." "While it is legal (for a firm to insist upon the use of a credit card in lieu of cash), I do not like it. I would rather see the law changed so anyone dealing with the public regularly must accept cash. Consumers should have an absolute right to pay cash if they choose. No one should be forced to have a credit card to function smoothly and efficiently." Hear! Hear! D'accord!

- * The new design for the Isle of Man legal tender coinage placed into circulation on March 7, 1984, has a heraldic theme marking the Quincentenary of the College of Heraldry. The familiar triune appears only on the shields of the 1 & 5 pound coins.

This reminds me of a talk that I gave to the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire several years ago. Those who attended should recall the Chinese legend of the disappearance of a 3-legged frog, and the appearance of a 3-legged emblem! An observation that I made at that time was that the triune was reversed on the coins of the Earl of Derby (Lord of Man) which implied that he was left-handed and bore his shield on his right arm (a possibility that I have never yet confirmed). This reversal was perpetuated on the Duke of Atholl's coins, and even on an 1831 token. The first official coins of George III corrected this irregularity, and so it has been ever since. Ironically, the Earl of Derby's motto was SANS CHANGER.

- * An advertisement in the April 18, 1984 edition of Coin World, by the Hong Kong Numismatic Centre, made the following statement about Chinese coin swords: "Starting from long time ago, Chinese people use it to keep away the devil and believe it will bless the family and bring good luck, good health and wealth."

I ran across another reference in the book, "The Junkman Smiles", by G.R.G. Worcester: "These swords are still (1959) used in remote country places by mothers, who lay them under the mattresses of their children's beds to protect them from evil or disaster." Does anyone recall the steel slats of the telescopic cots in the British barracks of Aldershot, Hants?

- * The \$1,856.42 in coins tossed last year into the fountain around Ottawa's Parliament Hill Centennial Flame will be split and sent to the Canadian Association of Guide-Dog Users and the Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths, according to a statement by the Secretary of State, Serge Joyal, reported in the Citizen of 10 May 1984. I wonder if they were checked for items of numismatic value, first?
- * Bob Graham, of Pembroke, was the luncheon speaker at a gettogether of the Canadian Paper Money Society at the T.I.C.F. in Toronto recently. Bob is co-author of the recent book on Newfoundland currency, and will be producing another book on his own, soon. Good work!

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-33

	No.	10¢	5¢	1¢		
* Solutions to the	1	2	1	0	COPPER	<u>New Problem</u>
problems on page	2	2	0	5	CAPPER	Try to convert
84-25 are shown	3	1	3	0	CARPER	each of the
at right. Ans:	4	1	2	5	CARVER	three-letter
(1) 12 ways,	5	1	1	10	CARVES	numbers to the
(2) 9 steps.	6	1	0	15	CALVES	others, i.e.,
Did anyone have	7	0	5	0	SALVES	ONE, TWO, SIX
better or shorter	8	0	4	5	SALVER	and TEN; one
solutions?	9	0	3	10	SILVER	letter at a
	10	0	2	15		time, as at
	11	0	1	20		left.
	12	0	0	25		

- * Janice Middleton, a Citizen staff writer, reported on May 9 that the Royal Canadian Mint was planning to close its Hull operations and shift its production of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters to the Winnipeg plant. She was only repeating what staff writer, Neil Macdonald had said the day before. I did not know that the Mint was making British and American coins!
- * José Reis, of Carsley Reg'd, 12 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Quebec, H2X 1K3 has been appointed distributor for the 1000 reis Portuguese coin struck to commemorate the fourth centenary of Luis de Camoes, their outstanding warrior and poet (1580-1980). The silver coin is .925 fine, 34 mm, and weighs 17 g. The coin was issued in 1983 with a mintage of 150K for circulation, 50K select BU, and 10K Proof. Price ?
- * "La connaissance est la santé - Great learning is wealth" read the slip of paper which was in my fortune cookie from the C.O.C.C. informal dinner held in the Yangtze Restaurant on Somerset Street on Monday, May 28th, 1984. A select group of club members learned that this is the Chinese restaurant at which Chinese people eat, and enjoyed the wealth of variety and flavours of several delightful courses of an excellent meal. The two versions of the fortune may not be equivalent, but both applied.

Our president, Su Nedin-Davis, was lavish and expressive in her kind words in presenting me with a top quality Sheaffer "White Dot" fine tip pen, on behalf of the Club, for my efforts as president last year. This came in a case with an engraved plaque, and will be treated as one of my treasured possessions. One rewarding side comment from our distinguished secretary was that the gift would help me continue my News & Comments. Thank you, Jacques Belzile.

As an orientalist, this gift has special meaning. Several years ago, during the time of "Fountain Pens", the Sheaffer company introduced one with the white dot of excellence above the clip. I used one for many years. The Japanese also recognized this mark of quality, which fact was used by the Allied prisoners of war, in their bartering with prison guards. When the supply of Sheaffers ran out, the ingenious prisoners used a white tooth brush to make insert plugs for any other brand of pen they had. This I have heard from a reliable source. Later on when I was on R & R (Rest and recuperation) leave in Japan, during the Korean War, I was astonished at the accuracy with which the Japanese had been able to copy the same Sheaffer White Dot pens. They were indistinguishable except for the name.

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C., L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-34

* The Ottawa Citizen newspaper brought out its disgraceful miniature style type again, this time to report the honours paid to selected members of the Armed Forces, by their appointment as Commanders, Officers or Members of the Order of Military Merit. The three Commanders appointed were: Maj.-Gen. Donald M. McNaughton
Commodore Eldon J. Healey
Vice-Admiral James C. Woods

Our new Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé was herself presented with the Canadian Forces Decoration, as honorary head of the Armed Forces, by Gen. Gerard Therriault, Chief of Defence Staff. The Order of Military Merit, created in 1972, recognizes meritorious service and devotion to duty, by members of the Forces. The names of Officers and Members appointed is shown at right, in miniscule print. As I am typing this, 40th anniversary recognition of the D-Day landings on France in World War II, are being commemorated, in spite of the modern trend to tie the can on our Canadian Servicemen and Servicewomen for both their contribution and their effort.

Other officers of the order Invested:

Lt.-Col. Joseph Gerard Maurice Baril of St-Albert de Warwick, Que.; Maj. Phyllis Marquerite Betts of Doaktown, N.B.; Lt.-Col. Ian James Campbell of Vancouver; Lt.-Col. Gerald Lewis Coady of Charlottetown; Maj. Larry Murrle Diebel of High River, Alta; Capt. Lawrence Alexander Dziuba of Vita, Man.; Col. Ian Hamilton Firth of Victoria; Maj. David Archibald Henderson of Sackville, N.B.; Lt.-Col. John Edward Moors of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Col. Joseph Jean Rodolphe Parent of Thurso, Que.; Lt.-Col. Aldore Popowych of Montreal; Maj. Robert Rivers of Victoria; Col. Philip Lawrence Spencer of London, Ont.; Lt.-Cmdr. Grant Alexander Towill of Bedford, N.S.; Col. John Robert Young of Okanagan Mission, B.C.

Members of the order Invested:

Warrant Officer Ivan Charles Ashe of Moncton; Capt. John Henry Bannister of Saint John, N.B.; Master Warrant Officer Richard Maurice Beaune of Windsor; Sgt. Donald Roger Joseph Bernardin of White Rock, B.C.; Master Warrant Officer Michael James Cashin of Gambo, Nfld.; Chief Warrant Officer William Jerome Daub of Kitchener; Master Warrant Officer Joseph Cleonide Desjardins, of Apple Hill, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Carrol Lewis Dow of Canterbury, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Lionel Paul Fillion of Debert, N.S.; Warrant Officer Hans Karl Klaus Gapmann of Montreal; Warrant Officer George Andrew Gerow of Delta, B.C.; Sgt. John Wayne Gillies of Halifax; Sgt. Bernard Frederick Goodman of Toronto; Master Warrant Officer Frank Austin Donald Howbold of Dartmouth, N.S.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class George Frederick James Heard of Hamilton;
Chief Warrant Officer Wilbur John Humphrey of Toronto; Capt. Lionel Urbain Lafaut of Quebec City; Warrant Officer Richard Lasouski of Glace Bay, N.S.; Chief Warrant Officer Earl Vincent Marks of Sackville, N.B.; Warrant Officer Joseph Richard Jean Marquis of Sherbrooke; Warrant Officer Brian William McFadden of Timmins; Capt. Ian George McIntyre of Oromocto, N.B.; Chief Warrant Officer Robert Bruce McKenzie of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Master Warrant Officer Ralph James McKinnon of North Sydney, N.S.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Wayne Robert Moore of Toronto; Master Warrant Officer Richard Marvin Mc Pleasant of Oshweken, Ont.;
Capt. Jean Guy Plante of St. Felix de Dalquier, Que.; Chief Warrant Officer Frederick Farley Reid of Boisstown, N.B.; Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Guy Ringer Sabourin of Quebec City; Master Warrant Officer Clayton Robert Skinner of Oshawa, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Baden Wilford Thurber of Digby, N.S.; Chief Warrant Officer Douglas Edward Wall of Cape Tormentine, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Robert Borden Wibberley of Dartmouth, N.S.; Capt. William Zaslowsky of Brossard, Que.

* As time goes on, I find it more and more difficult not to be critical of stupidity (in others, of course - I save my most severe castigation for my own inanities). Now the bumbling city officials, in their efforts to keep a market from becoming a bazaar, have jumped the price of special event vendor fees from \$20 to \$100. They did not realize until too late that this would affect other than the targetted groups. The Ottawa Stamp and Coin Dealers Association, which has (under various names) held shows in the Chateau Laurier for the past 13 years will now abandon it, in favour of the Nepean Sportsplex, at 1701 Woodroffe Avenue, starting in June, on the second Sunday of each month, as at present.

* WARNING Fake U.S. 1921 Morgan and 1923 Peace dollars have been reported.

* In reply to a reader's query, Coin World editors provided the following names of organizations and firms which offer authentication services for a fee, with the admonition to write before sending any coins:

- American Numismatic Association Certification Service
818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903, U.S.A.
- International Numismatic Society Authentication Bureau
P.O. Box 19386, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
- National Collectors Laboratory
P.O. Box 6893, West End Station, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80934, U.S.A.
- National Numismatic Laboratory
31 Brittany Road, Montville, N.J. 07045, U.S.A.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-35

- * In horse racing jargon, "A Mortal Lock" refers to a virtually guaranteed winner. One U.S. dealer feels that this is an appropriate phrase to describe the investment potential of .800 Fine Canadian Silver Dollars. He states that they are attractive, have a high silver content and are easy to resell. What noble incentives and motivation! What salesmanship!
- * The faddist fever has caught up the U.S. error collectors in a frantic search for Double Die 1983 cents, which U.S. Mint officials attribute to a striking error. Bugs!
- * The retirement of Senior Deputy Governor R. William Lawson, and the appointment of John W. Crow to succeed him at the Bank of Canada will be providing banknote collectors with new signature varieties, in addition to the new paper and printing changes already reported.
- * It appears that the previously well reported and objective Canadian Newsletter by Bob Rogers has come into question by a conflict of interest since Bob has become a dealer.
- * If Jimmy, the playing-card maker, had been born in Blighty, instead of in Gaul, things might have been different. As it is we will have a new nickel commemorative dollar featuring Jacques Cartier on its reverse, designed by a Toronto area artist, Hector Greville, in 1984. The dollar marks the 450th anniversary of the discovery of Canada in 1534. There is wisdom in using the dollar intended for circulation, rather than the silver showpiece for this purpose. Perhaps, just perhaps, it might focus enough public attention on our metal dollars to bring them into common use. If you want to see peculiar reactions, just use a few to make small purchases here and there. It is well worth the effort to carry them about.
- * I have not noticed any reference to our activities in the Club News column of Canadian Coin News lately. Do we still send them a copy of our letter? Stanley Clute is still doing admirable work in identifying and evaluating coins in his Questions and Answers column. (E.g. Silver denarius of the Roman emperor Caracalla - A.D. 198-217, copper 2-lepta coin of the Ionian Islands -1819, 10-reis copper coin of the Azores - 1901, etc.)
- * A Winnipeg motorcyclist plunked down 3,000 cents to pay a fine for driving with his helmet on backwards. It was refused because it exceeded the limit for legal tender. Who knows the limits? During World War II, the English Nazi propagandist, Lord Haw-Haw, said that all they had to do to defeat the Canadians was to provide them all with motorcycles. The casualty rates were high! Driving at night, without lights and in the fogs of southern England took its toll. I still recall the tragedy for some of my old D.R. (despatch rider) friends of 1st Div. Sigs.
- * La Société Numismatique de Québec is actively conducting numismatic research, as can be seen from the following plans to publish:
 - "La Monnaie Canadienne" by Yvon Marquis (coming soon)
 - "Quebec Trade Dollars" by André Pecteau (in process)
 - "Canadian Trade Dollars" by Serge Pelletier (being revised)
 - "Quebec Trade Tokens" by Herbert Eickhoff (in process)
 The annual fees for this society are \$12/yr (\$7 for students), and it issues a monthly bulletin of approximately 20 pages. It can be contacted at: C.P. 281, Sillery, Québec, G1T 2R1.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-36

- * The economic situation is so crucial these days that the Bank of Canada, in its 1983 Annual Report devoted the entire 50-odd pages to financial matters such as Inflation, Interest Rates, Credit Demands, Monetary Aggregates, International Financial Problems, the Canadian Payments System, Debt Management, Foreign Exchange Operations, Tables, Statements, etc. Nowhere was there even a whisper of their fine cultural contribution and excellent public relations rapport, particularly with students from an ever-widening ring of schools, made possible by one of best and most comprehensive currency museums anywhere, and the back-up staffs of museum guides and numismatic curators. It is one thing to maintain a low profile, so as not to be accused of squandering funds which might otherwise be devoted to other aspects of the public good, but to conceal or camouflage such a fine and noble effort borders on inordinate modesty. I feel that I must champion their cause, because I happen to be firmly convinced that most things of any great significance or consequence cannot be reduced to \$, as so many people believe. The Currency Museum is one such, of which they should be justly proud; proud enough to show and tell the historical story of money that it portrays in a formal publication of the standard of other national museums. Gallery VIII, The Collectors' Corner, now has its twelve cabinets (216 trays) laid out, showing over 6000 coins, which would make a companion volume. And the major display of banknotes is yet to come!

- * A set of 6 souvenir banknote cards commemorating World Coin Week 1984, are still available from L.H. Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, S6H 7N5, for \$15 for the set, or \$2.50 each, postpaid. They show paper currency from Great Britain, Uganda, Brazil, Mexico, China, and an obsolete Canadian \$25 1935 note of George V and Queen Mary. They are of top quality.

- * Bermuda is commemorating the 375th anniversary of its settlement by the issuance of an 11-coin set of 25¢ sterling silver proof coins (only 5000). They will have the regular Machin Elisabeth II obverse, but their reverses will feature various coats of arms, viz: those of Bermuda, the City of Hamilton, the Town of St. George, plus those of eight original patrons of the 17th century Bermuda Company, after whom parishes were named, i.e., Warwick, Smith's, Devonshire, Sandys, Hamilton, Paget, Pembroke and Southampton. The shields will be crested and supported.

- * Quote: There are too many variables for a generalized answer to the question, "what is it worth?" - particularly by mail or phone.

- * The theme of an editorial by Russ Rulau, World Coin News editor, in an April edition created quite a reader response. In it he made several frank observations, e.g: Coin Shows - too many, too lengthy, too often! Bourse activity is in the jaws between an expanding and successful mail order business & auctions, and shop sales (the former is more powerful). The public is staying away from coin shows, and their main justification is becoming dealer-to-dealer sales. A pre-1965 Great Coin Crash statement is being heard again - "who needs collectors to make a market - we have each other"!

- * A second nominee for The Coin of the Year 1983: Norway, Y88 10 Kroner Cu-Zn-Ni, 24 mm, 9 gms., plain edge, 15M minted, theme - Circulation, designer - Jan O. Larsen, of Trollasen, Norway. Any other nominations?

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-37

- * New electroplating apparatus has been installed in the Royal Mint at Llantrisant, in Wales, for copper platin steel blanks in the manufacture of low denomination coins. Several countries have eliminated their bronze coins and replaced them with these less expensive types. About half of the Royal Mint's production is reported to be sold overseas. This has likely been a factor in the reduction of foreign contracts by our own Mint.
- * In the Canadian Coin News of 1 May 1984, John Dinner stated in his editorial: "Without question, Trends is the most important feature that we publish." This has been provided as a 4-page pull-out centerfold. Would it be fair to conjecture that greed and lust have points in common - both deal with gratification, or is that too cynical?
- * Great Britain was the first to introduce a new 7-pointed coin (the 50p of 1969) with arced sides using these points as centres (I have forgotten the name of this shape), so as to allow the difference from the 10p coin to be readily distinguished, without resorting to an unduly large coin. (Yes, I know it is a form of heptagon, but I believe that it had a distinctive mathematical name).

Western Samoa has adopted this shape for their new \$1 coin of 1984. It is made of a yellowish alloy by the Singapore Mint and was released on May 14. The obverse portrays King Tanumafili II, and the reverse bears the date, arms & denomination. The proof silver proof costs \$40, and the regular mint pack, \$5 excluding postage. It is available from the agency of Western Samoa Treasury, G.P.O. Box 954 (118 K. William St.), Adelaide, So. Australia, P.S. This coin is planned to replace their \$1 banknote in circulation.

- * I must not neglect to mention another excellent coin club dinner that I attended in May, that of the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire, Québec. In deference to the non-numismatic spouses of the club members, they had arranged for a speaker on another branch of collecting - old rural Canadian buildings. Mr. Earle T. Moore presented an enthusiastic slide-illustrated talk on the Canadiana Village in Rawdon, Quebec, which was pieced together by him, his family and friends, without government financial support, over the past 30-40 years. Old log structures had been moved from various rural locations and arranged in an ever growing village community cluster. They have all been restored and furnished with period pieces.

Mr. Moore's talk followed a substantial meal at Le Biftheque Restaurant on Cote de Liesse Avenue in Montreal. I was privileged to be seated at the same table as Mr. Moore and was most startled to find that he had once worked with, and known my father. My senior citizen status took a jolt by that news, let me tell you! I also renewed acquaintance with Frank Quinn, L.C.C. treasurer, and former alderman of Dollard des Ormeaux, where I used to live. Frank is more recently known for his dealership in trade dollars, and miscellaneous material. L.C.C.'s capable president, Jim Hay, turned over the two gavels of office to Dr. Bob Pallen - for their tenure is not by the calendar year. We must definitely establish closer ties between our two clubs. For starters I am sharing these news bulletins with them. Incidentally, the L.C.C. club members paid a visit to the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum on Sunday, May 13. Graham Esler, Chief Curator, hosted the group, and I heard nothing but praise for the visit and museum. While I was in Montreal, I took the opportunity to visit José Reis' store mentioned earlier (84-33) where I always find items for my collection.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-38

* On page 84-12 I quoted three doctors in reference to the hazards of infection from money. Since then, the headline: "Restaurant germs may give food for thought", was used for the "Dear Abby" column in the Citizen of 22 June, regarding a letter from "A Friend". In it, the Mayo Clinic is cited as saying that the 10 most common spreaders of infection are one's own 10 fingers. The Friend adds that another notorious germ carrier is money. She asks that notice be taken of how employees of some eating places who prepare the food, serve it, then take the customer's money and give them change, and then repeat the cycle for others, without washing in between. Abby said: "Thanks. That's food for thought, but not for eating." To this I add: Beware lest you develop chrematamysophobia.(1)

* Books recently advertised:

- "Los Denarios Romanos Anteriores A.J.C." (The B.C. Roman Denarii)
In Spanish; \$25 U.S.; 360 pp, 730 photos, 838 line drawings.
From: X & F Calico, 2 Plaza del Angel, Barcelona 2, Spain.
- "U.S. Hard Times Tokens (reprint); Original by Lyman Low 1900,
Low supplements of 1906, 1910; William Forrester Dunham Finding Guide:
Rarity guide; Photo plates by Edgar Adams; 7 x 10"; \$20 U.S.
From: Sandford J. Durst, 29-28 41st Ave, Long Island, N.Y. 11101, U.S.A.
- "Gold & Platinum Coinage of Imperial Russia 1701-1911", by H.M. Severin.
Reissued by publisher Durst (above); \$20 U.S.; 500 copies, 17 plates,
300 illustrations, 700 coin types.
- "The Coinage of the United States Branch Mints" (reprint) by A.G. Heaton.
Original 1893; 64-page monograph; \$6 U.S.
From: Foundation for Numismatic Education, c/o Sandford J. Durst (above).

* A new addition has been made to the historic transition of metals, translation of purpose, alternation of cycles and seemingly endless reversals of pendulum swings. Some known examples are: from gold coins to the statues of Victory on the Acropolis and back to Athenian gold coins; gold coins to a royal chain of James IV of Scotland and back to gold unicorn coins; gold and bronze coins to the great Diabutsu Buddha of Japan and back to Kanei Tsuho "bun" mon coins; Chinese ch'ien (cash) to Buddha's attendant images and back to K'ang Hsi "Lo-han" coins; also from strings of ch'ien (Ch'uan 串) to innumerable temple images and back to the "peaceful" coins of the T'ai P'ing rebels. There are probably many other cases.

Now the U.S. Treasury melt of silver coins for the General Services Administration - 10 million troy ounces from the National Defence stockpile - is to go back to the mint for coins. Plus ça change, moins ça change! :

* I reported incorrectly (84-37) that Western Samoa was adopting the British style of coin for their 1984 dollar. That is only partly correct. Yes, they have used a 7-sided coin, but the sides are flat rather than curved, and the point is down, not up. Otherwise the report is accurate..I believe.

* The manager of the bullion section of the British NatWest Bank reports that there is evidence that opposition to the £ 1 coin is declining. Could this be influenced by the new Scottish 1984 thistle issue, with the motto: "Nobody provokes me with impunity"?

(1) Morbid dread of filthy money.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-39

- * The U.S. Mint Director, Donna Pope, was quoted in the May 9th edition of Coin World as saying: "The mint deposits the difference, or what is called seignorage, between the face value of a coin and what it costs to make a coin, into the general fund. So, if one dime costs .01 cent to make, we deposit .09 cents." This explains, she said, why the mint just can't melt down the 500 million Susan B. Anthony dollars. "It costs the mint .03 cents each to make them but they are on the books for \$1.00. If we melt them down the Treasury is out 97 cents." Do these small fractional cents make sense? Could they not be replaced by other coins or banknotes and still balance the books?

The July 1984 journal of the National Geographic Society lists Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) as one of a select group who spoke out for temperance, women's rights & suffrage, and for the abolition of slavery. With such a noble record, it is strange that her coins should be rejected. Public objection to change, without adequate advance P.R. can be quite vehement.

- * Elliot Lake, Ontario, has arranged for a 33 mm. nickel-bonded steel medal to be struck by the Sherritt Mint to commemorate its bicentennial. It is available for \$1.75 from the Town at 45 Hillside Drive N., Elliot Lake, Ontario, P5A 1X5.

This is hardly creditable! Why, it was only in the early 1950's that I was called in to clear some trouble with the emergency radio equipment which provided a communication link with the outside world at Blind River. It was spring and the dirt road into Elliot Lake was thawing into seas of mud. Only 4-wheeled drive vehicles, or those with chains were permitted to attempt the winding trail into the trailer camp uranium boom town. Bicentennial! Hmmm....

- * A medal, struck by the Franklin Mint, was distributed to the 80,000 active employees of Bell Atlantic Management Service Inc., to commemorate the tragedy of the F.C.C. ordered breakup of the 107-year old Bell System on 31 December 1983. I would not be surprised if Bell Canada did the same because of C.R.T.C.'s similar smashing orders. In communications, the world seems just as incapable of coping with greatness as with mediocrity. The sacred name of competition is venerated over other economic reasoning.
- * Imagine \$167,000 in paper money flying down a highway. Police on Chicago's Stevenson Expressway saw "human nature at its worst" when a Brink's armoured truck spilled this amount, on Friday 13th April. (Coin World, Wed., May 16). Do you have triskadecaphobia? (2) Perhaps the driver now has.
- * The Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin of June 1984 contains a short article by Simon L. Hancock, on "The Pembroke Mint". This might be of interest to our confreres up the river. Contact point: B.A. Seaby Ltd., Audley House, 11 Margaret St., London W1N 8AT, England.
- * Q: What are blank, upset on edge and going around in circles?
A: Coin planchets before being struck.

(2) Fear of thirteen, particularly Friday the thirteenth.

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C. L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-40

* Well, Krause Publications has got on the C.O.C.C. bandwagon! It was announced in the June 6 (D-Day) issue of Coin World that they also have named a 1982 Coin of the Year - the U.S. George Washington commemorative half dollar. A group of 43 experts from around the world also judged it to be the most popular and most historically significant. (Our choices and results appeared previously in the News & Comments 84-21) Three other coins also won awards. The same judges rated Canada's New Constitution commemorative \$100 gold coin the most artistic and best gold coin, Panama's 20-balboa the best silver coin, and China's "Year of the Dog" silver coin the best crown. Government representatives from the four countries met on May 16 for the presentation of these first annual awards by Russell Rulau and Clifford Mishler, editor and publisher respectively, of World Coin News.

I tend to favour our C.O.C.C. standards of novelty, attractiveness and innovativeness, but would like to adopt their use of a nominating panel to select the coins to be judged. I would also like to see us accept mail or phone votes from our members who cannot attend the meeting on the evening of the vote. Does anyone wish to comment?

* One set of solutions to the problem on page 84-33 is shown at right. Were you able to come up with a shorter set?	ONE	ONE	ONE	TWO	TWO	SIX	Now try the same for the numbers FOUR, FIVE & NINE. i.e. change one letter at a time, to make common words on the way between them.
	ORE	ORE	ORE	TOO	TOO	SIN	
	ORT	ORT	ORT	TON	TON	TIN	
	OAT	OAT	OAT	TIN	TEN	TEN	
	TAT	SAT	TAT	SIN			
	TOT	SIT	TAN	SIX			
	TOO	SIX	TEN				

* Leonard Gribble, in his book, "Stories of Famous Spies" (Arthur Barker Ltd., 1964), narrates that in the New York City photographic studio front for the Russian spy, Colonel Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, code-named "Mark", was found a box full of assorted junk such as ballpoint pens and propelling pencils, large foreign coins, fancy metal buttons - all with one peculiar feature, a disguised hollow cavity."

With that information and an active imagination, I regard three items in my collection as having played a mysterious role in the past. The first is one half of a "box penny" - a hollowed out British penny of 1797, obviously intended to smuggle gold or secret messages. The second is a French ten-centime bronze coin of Napoleon III, which has a space hollowed out behind the emperor's head, and has a hinged replacement added. The third is a French five-franc silver coin of Charles X, which has been sliced into halves and was provided with three small rivet holes to reunite them, surely after concealment of a secret message!

So, make sure that you ring your coins to test for the thud of those with secret compartments. Mind you, there is also another explanation - the use of coins as lockets to conceal romantic keepsakes. Several years ago Laimas Macikunas, a Hamilton coin dealer, accidentally discovered a hollowed Prussian coin which contained the pictures of a young lady, and of a gentleman who resembled the Kaiser who was on the coin. Ah, romanticism!

P.S. The Russian spy, Abel, was exchanged for Captain Francis Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot who was shot down over the Soviet Union.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-41

- * An amusing numismatic anecdote was reported in the Bulletin of the Mexican Numismatic Society's April-June 1983 issue. To fully appreciate it, you should know that the Mexican 20-centavos coin of 1943-74 was a fairly large bronze coin, and that the 5-centavos coin is quite a small coin. You should also be aware that in the State of Jalisco it is the custom to express gratitude for miracles received or prayers answered, by either painting a picture or posting a notice at the church. One such simple notice read:
- "We thank the beloved Virgin of Saint John of the Lakes for having miraculously saved our son from an operation. He swallowed a big 20 centavos coin, but when it come out it had turned to a fiver."
- * General "Chinese" Gordon and I have had one experience in common - we have both had to sit for hours (days) on end, scrawling our signatures on documents. In his case, he was signing emergency banknotes for his beleaguered forces in the 317 day seige of Khartoum, Sudan, where he was defeated and killed by the rebel Mahdi's dervishes, in 1885. In my case, I was signing ration books and other discharge documents for thousands of World War II veterans at District Depot No. 3 in the Fort Frontenac (Tête du Pond) barracks of Kingston, Ontario, in 1945 (as a Duty Officer from overseas).
- Bond & Banknote News issue No. 7, June 1984, contains an article about General Gordon's seige notes, and how they were ceremoniously burned in public, after the Mahdi's conquest, or were left lying around for the goats to eat. Very few have survived.
- * The TAMS Journal Vol 24 No 2, April 1984 contains an article by Al Zaika on fake tokens of the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. These were supposedly prisoner-of-war or emergency tokens. Twelve of them were described or illustrated in his article. No. 9 is shown at right. I cannot remember who sold me this phony. Caveat emptor!

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- * Tony Sudlow, Army columnist of Coin & Medal News has been asked to be President of a new Canadian society devoted to the Indian Army, its men and its medals. The society was conceived by Michael Johnson and Peter Morohan of Toronto, at the last convention of the Military Collectors' Club of Canada, as a result of the growing interest in Canada about the Indian Army.
- * An 8 year old boy in Praa Sands, on the coast of Cornwall, has found a gold coin of Henry IV of Castile, issued between 1454 and 1474. A similar coin was found in 1958. They are believed to come from the "St. Anthony", a Flemish ship which sank in 1528, which is reputed to have carried a chest of gold coins, according to local legend. What an adventurous metal-detector part of the world to be in!
- * FUN - It is a dickens of a job to get hold of a tael of two cities - the 1867 pattern Hong Kong silver coin made to the Shanghai Tael Standard of 565.65 grams, which has both city names upon it.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-42

- * An article by Colin Narbeth in the May 1984 issue of Coin & Medal News describes the characteristics of two types of note collectors, which appears to apply equally to coin collectors. It reads:

"There are basically two types of collectors - one concerned with obtaining the beautiful and the rare in as superb a condition as possible and with a view to having a tidy nest-egg as well as a presentable collection. His main limitation is purely financial. He tends to be investment oriented simply because he has to lay out a considerable sum of money and doesn't want to waste it. He also tends to lean towards notes which are already popular and in demand; well catalogued and easy to identify.

The other main type of collector is almost the exact opposite. He wants to be able to study an area and add to the knowledge of the numismatics of that area. Preferably he wants a territory which is less popular than others so that he is not restricted too much by financial limitations, and where he can examine hundreds of the same item. Condition is of secondary importance because his main concern is to build up a collection with a degree of completeness which can tell the whole story of the issues, and include new information.

It does seem, historically that the second type of collector comes off best as far as the nest-egg is concerned. When his subject is fully chronicled and catalogued it usually becomes popular." (Ed: Which pushes up demand and prices). Q: Which type are you?

- * Another Book: "Modern Silver Coinage - 1983"; \$7 U.S.; available from: The Silver Institute, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20036; has design description, size, weight and silver content, number issued by the 76 world's monetary authorities. It reports that no silver was obtained from coinage melt, by this Institute in 1983! ...nor in 1982!
- * In the book, "I Spied for Stalin", by Nora Murray (Oldhams Press, 1950), the expression - tea money - is explained as meaning a form of bribery, payola, or unofficial influence payment in Russia at that time.
- * Ernie Pyle, the outstanding war correspondent of World War II, made the following statement in his book, "Brave Men" (Henry Holt & Co., 1944):
- "There were some American outfits that had been in England for two years without action, and there were Canadians who had been marching up and down for four years. How men like that kept from going nuts is beyond me."
- That is my reply to those who think that I am a garrulous old coot. (Ex-1 Div)
- * Don McGillivray of Southam News, in his column "Understanding the Economy", in the Ottawa Citizen of June 28, 1984, featured the crazy history of Canadian currency. Examples of his article subheadings: Before the Europeans came, New France, British Colonial period, Pre-Confederation period, and Confederation period, are displayed in the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada. The Canada-U.S. currency relationships were covered under the subheadings: 1910-1930, the Great Depression, Second World War, Post-war period, and the 1970's and 1980's; showed the swings and widening gap over these times. His closing statement was: "The victory of the Parti Québécois triggered a fall that ultimately reached this week's level of less than 76 cents." National political and labour stability appear to be correlated with foreign financial confidence and sound local currency.



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Mexican Silver Coin

After a two-year delay, the government of Mexico has released its legal-tender one-ounce silver coin. The coin is being called the "Libertad" — a name inspired by the design on its reverse, which bears a winged representation of Victory.

The Casa de Moneda in Mexico City struck 950,000 examples of the coin in 1982, but the government chose to withhold them from sale until now. Each contains exactly one ounce of .999 fine silver. According to Mexican officials, no further 1982-dated pieces will be struck and future issues also



Mexican Libertad is a silver coin.

will dated according to the year of their production. This should make the Libertad more attractive to collectors than restrike bullion-type coins whose mintage is open-ended and frequently continues long after the year whose date they bear.

The Libertad will be sold for its bullion value plus a modest premium. The premium will be comparable to that of other legal-tender silver coins, such as pre-1965 United States dimes, quarters and half dollars, according to Bruce L. Kaplan, vice president of A-Mark Precious Metals Inc. of Beverly Hills, Calif., exclusive U.S. distributor for the new coin.

According to Mr. Kaplan, A-Mark will use the same marketing distribution system that is utilized for other major foreign bullion coins. For further information, contact A-Mark Precious Metals Inc., 9696 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212.

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

Association News:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE REASON THAT THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST HAS BEEN LATE IN THE PAST 4 MONTHS IS THAT I INJURED MY LOWER SPINE IN JUNE 1984. I HAVE BEEN HOSPITALIZED TWICED AND CONFINED TO MY BED AT HOME TO HEAL THE INJURY.

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK MY WIFE NINA FOR HER ASSISTANCE IN HELPING ME IN GETTING THE NUMISMATIST TO THE PRINTER AND IN THE MAIL.



BRUCE R. WATT

EDITOR



4 years of charm school right down the old drain!

40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MONTE CASSINO.

Artist-Sculptor Andrew PITYNSKI, has designed a new medal to commemorate the Battle of Monte Cassino. The artist's basis for this medal was not only to immortalize the glory of the Polish forces on Italian soil, but also the Warsaw Uprising. It is a cry of despair, thrown to the sky and to those who did not come to the aid of the fighting Warsaw heroes.

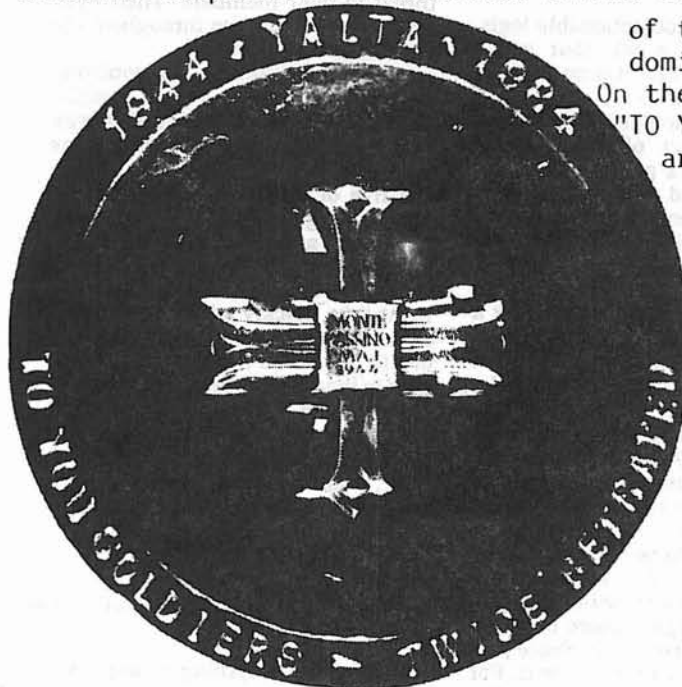
The upriser, "Angel of Death", screaming in despair, kneeling by the manhole to the canal and is holding in his arms a killed, young boy-scout "Child of the Uprising", a gun in the gutter, on his chest a cross and an empty ammunition pouch.

The reverse of the medal is dedicated to the battle of Monte Cassino. The composition illustrates a hill at which at the top boast the ruins



of the monastery. The soldiers cross dominates the entire hill.

On the top and around the inscription: "TO YOU SOLDIERS TWICE BETRAYED". The artist addressed himself to the United States, Great Britain and the entire world who betrayed the Polish soldiers in Yalta. For this, not only Poland, which is held by the brutal Soviet force, is paying dearly, but also the entire world that is standing idly by.



The medal is cast in bronze. Dia: 3.5 inch. Weight: 1 pound. Issued 40 pieces. Price: \$150.00.

Contact the artist directly:
Andrew PITYNSKI, Ettl Fram,
Rosedale Road.
PRINCENTON, NJ. 0 8 5 4 0.

A young woman told her friend that she had decided to marry a rather eccentric millionaire.

"But," protested her friend, "are you sure you want to do that? Most people think he's a little cracked."

"He may be cracked," the young woman admitted, "but he certainly isn't broke."



Dealers' Organization Planning Its Next Moves

Coin and bullion dealers are ready for Round Two in their fight against Big Brother, Washington-style. The fight began last year, when dealers formed the Industry Council for Tangible Assets — ICTA — to counteract what they considered overzealous government regulation. Since then, the new organization has done much to help safeguard the interests of buyers and sellers of coins, bullion and other tangible assets.

As it starts its second year, ICTA has new leadership and a new set of priorities. Luis Vigdor, vice president of Manfra, Tordella & Brookes Inc. in New York, stepped down as chairman and two co-chairmen have succeeded him. They are Jesse Cornish, director of public relations and chief monetary specialist for Investment Rarities Inc. of Minneapolis, and Joseph H. Povey, manager of public relations for Johnson Matthey Inc., a leading manufacturer of precious-metal products with corporate headquarters in Malvern, Pa. The co-chairmen have set new goals for the year ahead.

Both men agree that the first order of business is to firm up ICTA's membership base and consolidate gains already made. At present, the organization has about 450 members, consisting overwhelmingly of producers, wholesale distributors and retail sellers of coins and other items made from gold and silver. The new leaders hope to attract members from other fields — sellers of stamps, diamonds and artwork.

"There are between two and three thousand reputable dealers out there in the coin and bullion industry," Mr. Cornish said, "and we plan to recruit as many of them as we can."

"What we have to do," he added, "is lay it on the line. The basic question for each of these dealers is simply this: 'Do you want to be in business next year?' If they do, then they should take heed of what's happening with officialdom because the regulatory pressure is on. If they want to stay in business, they'll help us with our fight because it's a matter of survival."

Under Mr. Vigdor's leadership, the fledgling organization made impres-

Book of the Year

New York coin dealer Scott A. Travers has received the "Book of the Year" award from the Numismatic Literary Guild for his recent volume, "The Coin Collector's Survival Manual." This is the top award given to authors of books by the NLG, a national organization composed of editors, writers and researchers in the numismatic field. The book, already in a second printing, is available in both hardbound and soft-cover versions. These are priced at \$14.95 and \$9.95. Many coin shops have the book in stock or it can be ordered from the publisher, Arco Publishing Inc., 215 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. ■

sive strides. Most obviously and basically, it opened a full-time office in Washington, D.C., headed by Donald C. Evans, a long-time lawyer-lobbyist. This established the industry's presence and gave it an influential voice.

It helped deter objectionable legislation, including a bill that would have banned the importation of South African Krugerrands. It also helped delay the implementation and soften the likely impact of the Internal Revenue Service's proposed Regulation 6045. It would require dealers to file an IRS form every time they purchased gold or silver bullion or "bullion-type" coins.

Internally, the organization took a crucial step toward burnishing the industry's image by drafting a code of ethics for ICTA members. In Mr. Povey's view, the ethics code provides a key line of defense against infiltration of ICTA by companies engaged in disreputable practices. He considers this the keystone for future growth and health.

"That's going to be our basic stake in the ground," Mr. Povey said. "After the members read the code, they'll have to sign a piece of paper saying they'll adhere to it. Some people aren't going to want to sign it. For one thing, it requires you to submit a financial statement by a recognized certified public accounting firm. We suspect we may lose a few members because of it, but if people won't sign this code, then they shouldn't be in the organization."

As a second line of defense to protect the buying public, ICTA has also

been studying ways of providing insurance for members' customers. According to Mr. Cornish, this would be aimed at protecting buyers from fraud.

"Mainly," he explained, "fraud boils down to two things: non-delivery and delivery that isn't good. If you send in your money and you don't get delivery, that's fraud right away. If you get delivery and it isn't as specified, that's fraud, too. That would cover things such as misgraded coins, for example."

Under a proposal drafted by Alexander and Alexander, a New York insurance company, an aggregate pool of money would be available to pay successful claims. Each member's maximum coverage and premiums would be fixed in accordance with the volume of his business.

Although they are stressing internal concerns, ICTA's new co-chairmen haven't lost sight of the external threat to their members. Their eyes will be on Washington throughout the next 12 months.

"Legislative liaison and lobbying are a big part of what a trade association is in business for," Mr. Povey said, "and those will continue to be as important for ICTA as ever. There are five or six pieces of legislation and IRS regulations that concern us right now, and we plan to stay right on top of them."

"We're not fighting the government," he quickly added. "We don't believe in that or in fighting our way of life. All we're fighting for is freedom in the marketplace, and freedom for the buyer to have some privacy." To contact the organization, write to ICTA, 214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

A fellow who always saw spots before his eyes went to see an eye doctor.

"I can't find anything wrong with your eyes," the doctor said. "Have you ever seen a psychiatrist?"

"No," the puzzled patient replied, "just spots."



"S O L I D A R I T Y" MEDAL



Issued in Poland on the first anniversary of creation of the "SOLIDARNOŚĆ"

Bronze. 62 mm. Designer unknown.

Requests have been received from readers for the address of Lech Wałesa, leader of the now banned Solidarity union in Poland. Your letters can be sent to Wałesa's home at: Ul. Pilotów 17D-3, Gdańsk, Poland.



Obv.: Outline of the Polish borders. Inside the inscription: SOLIDARNOŚĆ, with Polish flag. Above letters: "NSZZ". Around in Polish: +NIEZALEŻNY SAMORZĄDOWY ZWIĄZEK ZAWODOWY + . Underneath: + 1 9 8 1 + .

Rev.: Profile of Jasna Gora Monastery. Around the inscription in Polish: W PIERWSZĄ ROCZNICĘ POWSTANIA. Underneath + 1980 + SIERPIEŃ + 1981.



NOBEL PRIZE WINNER - Lech WAŁESA on the 100 złotych Bill.

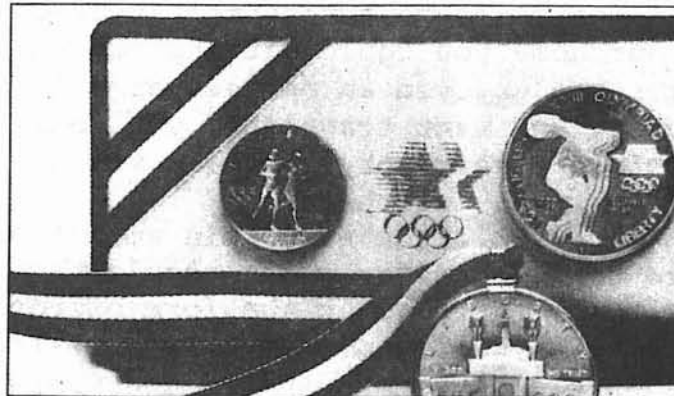


This is a coupon issued in Poland to support financially the Solidarity movement in Poland. The date of issue is 31 of August 1983.

Olympic coins still paying off

The latest from the Olympic Coin program: August sales put an additional \$4.7 million in the coffers of the U.S. Olympic Committee, raising its total revenues from coin sales to \$52.6 million.

U.S. Treasurer Katherine D. Ortega says the government has sold \$250 million in gold and silver coins since the program began last year. Officials



THE COINS: USA sales revenue stands at \$250 million so far.

hope to keep the coins selling through the end of 1984 with the help of a national television

advertising campaign beginning Oct. 22. The message: Coins make good gifts.

DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Kolt.

Assistant Editor, Stratford Coin Club

At our last meeting Roy Hollingshead was kind enough to loan me a fantastic book by Ted Schwarz entitled Coins As Living History. If I'm allowed to keep it for another while I will touch on some of the highlights of this book which I found very interesting.

This month I will let you read the Introduction of this book, then in future bulletins I will extract excerpt from it.

The Introduction:

If you take a few coins from your pocket, what do you have? Some circular pieces of metal stamped with different designs? A down payment on a meal at your favorite restaurant? Or perhaps the cost of the latest motion picture? No matter how you view your pocket change, I doubt if you hold it in very high regard.

There is more to your coins than you might imagine, however. The pocket change most of us have viewed so casually all our lives has far more meaning than just the value of the metal it contains. Coins have been a major force in helping to advance civilization. They permitted the division of labor that has allowed society to industrialize. In ancient times they spread news of major construction projects, changes in political leadership, and other important events. They have served as mini-newspapers, objects of art, and even sources of propoganda. It might well be said that for over 2,000 years, coinage has been a miniature mirror of the story of mankind.

Barter was the means of exchange for ancient civilizations. If one family had wheat and another family had cows, they would get together and try to decide how much grain was a fair exchange for each cow. Trade was arbitrary and values were often decided at the time of bartering. Ten bushels of wheat might buy a cow one month, while eight bushels might buy a similar cow from the same family in a different month.

Such early trade kept men close to the land and close to their homes. If all you owned were chickens, you couldn't risk taking them to a different part of the country because you couldn't be sure that anyone would be interested in trading for them. You knew that near your home you could get the vegetables you did not grow from a neighbor who enjoyed an occasional chicken dinner. But if you took a few hens and went traveling, you would have a sparse diet if people in the territory you were visiting did not value your chickens enough to trade for them.

In order to allow a certain amount of freedom of movement it was decided that necessary goods should have consistent values. At first values were expressed in the form of tools and weapons of war. For example, everyone needed an axe no matter where he lived. If the axe was used as a standard, then a man could know that two of his chickens were worth two axes. He could take his chickens to the

vegetable grower and ask for the number of vegetables that were the equivalent of two axes; this was a set amount which did not vary anywhere.

Later, tools and weapons were abandoned as the media of exchange. Cattle seemed more important, so goods and even services were rated in terms of cows. A week's physical toil might be worth half a cow, for example, or a crop of corn would be worth ten cows. Unfortunately this system failed to take into consideration whether the cow was big or small, strong or sickly, old or young. The concept was good but a standard was lacking. To make matters worse, it was difficult for some people to keep cattle. Wealth became as great a burden as poverty.

The concept of coinage evolved slowly. Once coins became common, people had a freedom they had never experienced before. A farmer could sell his crops and receive bits of metal in exchange. He could then place the metal pieces in his pocket and travel to a far off city where he could use the coins to rent a place to sleep and obtain a meal. He was no longer forced to stay at home to be certain his barter objects would be accepted by others. Coins gave him the freedom to travel unencumbered and without fear. He could obtain goods and services wherever he went, always at fixed rates. He could become an artist, a shoemaker, a wagon maker, or take up any other non-agricultural profession, secure in the knowledge that the coins he received for his work would enable him to eat as well as when he lived on a farm.

And so our story begins. Next month we will examine the true stories told by and about coins that make them a living history.

About the author: Ted Schwarz.

Ted Schwarz is a professional writer/photographer who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1945 and presently resides in Tucson, Arizona, with his wife and a miniature schnauzer. He attended Case-Western University, majoring in psychology and sociology, and then studied with the New York Institute of Photography. He has written a humor column for several newspapers and wrote a nationally syndicated comic strip for two years. His writing on numismatics dates from when his first article was printed in COINS Magazine; he was fifteen years old. His work has appeared in magazines ranging from Modern Bride to Engineering News Record to Nation's Cities, and he writes regularly for most of the numismatic newspapers and magazines, including Britain's Coin Monthly.

SHOW AND BOURSE

OCTOBER 12th-14th, 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....TOREX FALL SHOW
Harbourfront Building.
222 Queen's Quay West.

OCTOBER 27th., 1984

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.....NIAGARA FALLS COIN CLUB'S
Annual Coin Show
Stamford Lions Hall
Portage Road North.
Niagara Falls.

OCTOBER 28th., 1984

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.....STRATFORD COIN CLUB'S
Annual Coin Show
Kiwanis Community Centre
Lakeside Drive Stratford.

NOVEMBER 3rd., 1984

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.....OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S
Annual Anniversary
Coin-A-Rama
Oshawa Centre
King St & Stevenson Rd.,
Oshawa. 9:00 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.

NOVEMBER 4th, 1984

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.....Windsor Coin Club's
Fall Show
Knights of Columbus Hall
Goyeau St . Windsor.

NOVEMBER 9th-11th., 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO.....TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN
FAIR

Lakeshore Inn
2000 Lakeshore Blvd, W.,
Toronto, Ontario

**COINS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:
Ottawa's Lively Numismatic Scene**

by Paul Nadin-Davis

It's almost an old adage in the numismatic world that Ottawa has all the potential and none of the realization of a major numismatic centre. As a resident of some five years standing in the City hearing this said is startling to me, as in fact there is an absolute wealth of numismatic activity in Ottawa. For those who might not be familiar with all its aspects, this article presents just some of the numismatic adventures available to visitors and residents to the most beautiful Capital City in the world!

Museum and Collection Exhibits

Presently at least two exhibits of major numismatic significance are available to visitors to Ottawa: the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum, and the War Museum. I have spent many happy hours in each. In addition, the National Collection of Medals is located in Ottawa, under the auspices of the picture division of National Archives Canada, though displays tend to be only of small parts of this collection. The majority of pieces in this accumulation are stored in archival fashion. Nevertheless the National Archives are generally well worth a visit for the many diverse displays which may be available at different times. The national holdings of trade dollars also form part of the National Medal collection.

(1) The Currency Museum

I have written in many journals, previously, of the various permanent displays of tokens, early currency history, primitive money, and Canadian coinage in this museum. Since I last wrote the collection has been significantly improved by the opening of a new Gallery displaying a virtually complete collection of Canadian and Newfoundland coinage in extremely high grade. A visit to this magnificent collection is a must for the decimal collector.

The Currency Museum currently is displaying a special exhibition, also, entitled "The Silver Nuisance". This attractive exhibit, centred around a silver tea service, tells the story of the silver crisis of 1870, immediately after Confederation. There is an excellent write-up of this exhibition in the current (August 1984) edition of *What's On in Ottawa*,

available from 200-450 Rideau St, Ottawa, Ont K1N 5Z4 Canada.

"The Silver Nuisance" will be on display from August 12 to November 11, 1984; hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and Saturdays, 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays; after Labor Day, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday to Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday. Further information is available from (613) 563-8914.

(2) The Canadian War Museum

This excellent national museum is located on Sussex Drive, only minutes from downtown Ottawa, adjacent to the beautiful Rockcliffe Park (where the Prime Minister and Governor General, among others, have their Ottawa residences). Its permanent display covers two floors, and on the upper floor is a temporary exhibit entitled "Women and War". The exhibit is designed to show the contribution of women in warfare throughout the centuries, and while it is composed mainly of items from the museum's own collection does have several items not normally available for display.

The War Museum as a whole is certainly a must for those with an interest in medals and decorations; a whole gallery is devoted to a comprehensive display of Canadian, British and American medals, in concert with a healthy selection of other world decorations. In addition throughout the permanent display, which contains uniforms, weapons and other instruments of warfare (as diverse as aeroplanes and depth charges), there are many medals of the military and commemorative types complementing the points made by other artefacts. The Canadian War Museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the "Women and War" exhibit remains at the museum until September 1985.

Coin Shows

The Ottawa area is presently blessed with no less than two series of regular coin shows. The first is held in the suburb of Nepean, the second in the heart of Downtown Ottawa.

(1) The Nepean Show

The Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers' Association, a loose-knit organization of individual dealers from the region, holds its monthly show the second Sunday of each month in the Nepean Sportsplex. This modern Sports complex is located about 20 minutes' drive from Ottawa downtown, and is served by public transport. To find the Sportsplex by car, one drives westbound on

the Queensway (the main east-west artery) to Woodroffe Avenue South, and South on Woodroffe Avenue until the Sportsplex is seen on the left of the road. Attendance of dealers seems to vary from about 5 to 15, and opening hours for the public are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(2) The Downtown Show

A commercial "coins only" show, the "Central Ottawa International Numismatic Show" (C.O.I.N.S.) is held at the newly renovated Roxborough Hotel at the intersection of Laurier and Metcalfe Streets in downtown Ottawa (four blocks South of Parliament Hill). 1984 dates are: Sunday, September 30th; Sunday, October 28th; Sunday, December 23rd. This show has only nine tables but is almost always a sell-out for dealers, and due to a healthy advertising programme is expected to draw substantial numbers this Fall. There is plenty of parking on the surrounding streets, and free City parking only a block and a half away. Opening hours to the public are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and further information can be obtained by calling (613) 235-1916. 1985 show dates have not yet been finalized, but will probably be the last Sunday in each month.

Coin Auctions

Although a brief attempt was made in previous years to establish a regular coin auction, this appears to have failed through ill health on the part of its promoter. Commencing in 1985, however, a new programme of Ottawa numismatic auctions is planned by my company, Nadin-Davis Numismatics. The first auction in this series will be conducted at the Roxborough Hotel on Saturday, February 23rd, with viewing in the morning and the auction session in the early afternoon. Prospective consignors or bidders may find out more by contacting me at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1.

Coin Clubs

Ottawa boasts just one fine Numismatic Society, the City of Ottawa Coin Club (C.O.C.C.). Its meetings are held at the Public Archives Building (National Library) on Wellington Street, a few blocks west of Parliament and virtually next door to the Supreme Court of Canada. The club meets at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Monday of each month, and the programme generally includes an educational portion, a brief business meeting and a members' auction of about 40 lots. Visitors are always very welcome.

The Mint

By appointment, visitors to our Capital City may see the ultimate way to "make money" in progress. The fortress-like Ottawa Mint is located on Sussex Drive, next door to the War Museum. My experience has been that it is relatively easy to get an appointment for a tour; all that is required is a phone call the previous day with a polite request, in most instances. Visitors are cautioned not to pick up any souvenirs from the floor! The Ottawa plant makes Canadian one cent pieces and foreign coins: visitors are generally shown the entire manufacturing process for the one cent piece, and a souvenir shop is available for the purchase of mint products at the end of the journey through its facilities.

Coin Shops

The City of Ottawa and its environs contain a number of coin shops - at least six - each unique in character. Here, after admiring so many publicly owned coins, you may have the opportunity to add to your own collection!

Ottawa Welcomes ALL Numismatists!

As you can see, our National Capital Region is by no means devoid of numismatic interest, as the many prominent numismatists resident in the area would certainly attest. Whatever the time of year and whatever your interests, you are probably the missing ingredient to make Ottawa's numismatic scene complete!



CANADIAN HISTORICAL MEDAL PRICE GUIDE AVAILABLE

The long-awaited first edition of the Price Guide to Canadian Medals by Paul Nadin-Davis was published in Ottawa, Canada on October 1st. Based on the work of Dr. Jos. LeRoux, the noted Canadian numismatist who authored the standard catalog of Canadian medals around the turn of the century, the book is the first comprehensive attempt at a price guide for this extensive series.

Dr LeRoux's basic work, "The Canadian Coin Cabinet", has been the standard reference on Canadian medals ever since publication in the 1890s. It encompasses every type of medal issued in Canada from early Indian Chief medals to the prolific commemorative issues of the late 1800s. A supplement was issued a few years later containing many new issues, which unfortunately were only listed with brief descriptions.

The LeRoux work was reprinted in Winnipeg in 1964, and again in Ottawa by Nadin-Davis Numismatics/Douglas Robins in 1983. The reprint was a huge success, with many hundreds of copies selling immediately. The need remained for a price guide.

In addition, the original work says nothing of metals in which the various medals were issued.

Dr. Nadin-Davis's new edition contains detailed listings of metals in which the various medals are known to exist, along with pricing for the most common grade in which each medal is found. Extensive additional notes detail varieties, mulings, etc., based on a survey of several major collections of Canadian medals.

Of necessity there are several blanks in the new work, as examples of some medals were simply not located or there were no reported sales available to assist in pricing. Blanks have been left in the appropriate places for users to add new information as it becomes available.

The new price guide will be extremely useful as a checklist, for it contains integrated listings of all medals in LeRoux's original work and medals in the supplement.

Copies of the Canadian Medal Price Guide are available at \$10 postpaid from Nadin-Davis Numismatics, PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. The basic LeRoux volume (1983 reprint) which is required for use in conjunction with the price guide, is also still available in limited quantity at \$15.00, also postpaid.

Homemade medal marks Sudbury's science centre

OFFICIALS of government and industry gathered in Sudbury recently for the unveiling of a newly-minted medallion marking the opening of Northern Ontario's new science centre, Science North.

Minted in Ontario gold and nickel by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, the medallion features a coinage process developed by Inco Ltd. at its research facilities near Toronto. Proceeds from the sale of the medallion will assist the current operation of Science North.

The medallion is 38 mm (1.5 inches) in diameter. It depicts the new Science North exhibition centre on the obverse side, and the activity of mining, the chief occupation associated with Sudbury, on the other. The gold and nickel used in the medallion were mined in the Sudbury vicinity, and the coinage strip was produced at Inco's rolling mill in the same area.

Science North, which opens next month, features exhibits which rival and in some cases surpass those of the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto. Its beautiful buildings contain a cavern theatre hewn from solid rock and a magnificent new three-dimensional film. The exhibit floors concentrate on interaction, participation and first-hand communication.

Exhibit themes focus on a Northern experience — living things, our universe from atoms to galaxies, treasures of the earth, survival in the Far North, human performance and a central theatre with a fast-paced demonstration of the basics of science.

The new Science North medallion was made by a process which electrolytically plates a layer of pure gold on a nickel base. Because of the value of the gold, the thickness of the coating on the medallion is only about .3 microns thick — about 3/10-millionth of a metre. In order to ensure that such a thin coating of gold sticks to the base, the gold is hardened by Inco before striking.

Testing of the Inco process has shown that the coinage it produces displays superior wear and corrosion resistance qualities when compared with other gold-colored coins now in use around the world.

In the case of the Science North medallion, pure nickel strip produced at the Canadian Alloys division of the company was punched into blanks and rimmed (the adding of a raised edge) at the Royal Canadian Mint. Then the blanks were gold-plated, and the gold



Newly minted: Medallion marking opening of Science North was made with process developed by Inco.

hardened. Finally, the blanks were returned to the Mint for striking.

Inco hopes its new process will be used on the small-size circulating dollar coin which the Royal Canadian Mint would like to produce. After years of tests, the Mint has concluded that if Canada is to have a truly circulating dollar coin, it will be about 26.5 mm in diameter (slightly larger than the 25-cent piece), and somewhere between 7 and 7.5 grams in weight. It will probably not be round, but instead have 9 or 11 sides, and will be yellow to aid in identification.

Also in contention for the proposed Canadian one-dollar coin is a process developed by Sherritt Gordon, called nickel aureate. This gold-colored material contains none of the precious metal, but rather a brightly-colored bronze coating on a core of Sherritt's own nickel-bonded-steel.

Collectors interested in purchasing a cased specimen of the new gold-coated medallion for Science North may send a cheque for \$10.95 plus sales tax to Science North, 100 Ramsey Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ont. P3E 4S8.

☆☆☆

Closer to home, the community of Beaverton, on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, is celebrating its centennial this year with release of a trade dollar.

The dollar tokens are \$1.50 each. Special collector versions are available in silver for \$28, gold plate and rhodium for \$7, and bronze at \$3.50. All prices are postpaid.

The centennial tokens may be ordered from Beaverton Centennial Committee, c/o Bonnie Wilson, 570 North Street, Beaverton, Ont. L0K 1A0.

SPEAKING OF TOKENS



The tokens pictured here were used in Ontario as a means of currency at a time when government coinage was scarce owing to a copper shortage. Many were commemorative in nature and some depicted the early industry and commerce in the province.



Tokens are interesting because they represent history and show in fine detail the various modes of travel in those days. Some depict barrels of cod fish or pork indicating the method of preserving perishable items due to lack of refrigeration. On one issue of tokens, the name "JAMAICA" can be seen on the barrel and indicate that the whiskey trade was one of the first established in the province.



The financial aspect of the province can be seen in the half and one penny issues of the Bank of Upper Canada, which had branches in Kingston and Toronto.



To the collector desiring something different to collect at a price that is still within his pocket book, token collecting offers diversity of subjects combined with the feel of history. Take a token between your fingers and let your mind wonder. Who held this token. Was it nobility or commoner, soldier or farmer. Who designed the token and where was it made? What of the times when it first made its' appearance? These questions and many more can be envisaged. At the time most of these tokens made their first appearance, a war was being fought in Toronto, Niagara and Stoney Creek.



There are various means of token collecting. They can be combined with modern issues to make up a theme, or they can be used to trace the early history of Ontario. Oftentimes token collectors will specialize in collecting items depicting the military, trains, ships, famous people, historic landmarks. Others collect bank issues. Whatever your interests, you will find it in tokens.

Take time to be friendly. It is the road to happiness.

The best of all governments is that which teaches us to govern ourselves.



NEWS AND COMMENTS

F. Fesco, Past President
~~Lakeshore Coin Club~~
 City of Ottawa Coin Club

1. Jim Charlton is reestablished as Canadian coin trend editor of Coin World International. In an extract from his views on the Canadian Market he speaks of dealers thus: "...there does appear to be more emphasis on integrity and pleasing customers that getting rich quickly, as was the case with some dealers in the boom years of the early 1960's and the more recent silver melt days." This is always welcome, from a collector's point of view.

2. The Canadian "shinplaster" (25 cent note) was once a popular Christmas gift - as was the Canadian silver dollar later. But when gift coins were not readily available at the banks this custom faded away. Some collectors have struck their own greeting tokens (e.g. Fred Bowman & Elizabeth Wynn Wood), and Jerry Remick is trying to revive interest in doing so, Christmas medals have been struck by Spain, Portugal and Germany.

 Britain had the same situation with crown coins as gifts, particularly since the persistence of leading numismatists of the day revived interest by persuading the minting of the 1927 style crown. The Isle of Man started a Christmas crown fad in 1979 which led to distinctively designed 50p coins designated "Chrastmas". The Kingdom of Tonga has also adopted the idea with a Christmas pa'anga. Israel produces Hanukkah coins and Panama has a poinsetta coin.

 Now, if we could only create the right spirit to go with the coins, perhaps the cradle of the Christian, Judaic and Islamic faiths might not rock so violently.

3. The Isle of Man has come up with yet another coin marketing ploy. As a pilot scheme they have introduced a new "noble" containing an ounce of platinum. Prices are expected to fluctuate as gold does under speculative market pressures. 25,000 will be struck to test their appeal to investors.

4. The Singapore Mint has recently opened a Coin Gallery which shows the history of the country's coinage from its founding in 1819 to the present day. A specially constructed coin press is available to visitors who wish to mint their own souvenirs - a fine Do-it-yourself idea!

5. Jim Zagon, one of Ottawa's outstanding professional photographers, recently had a well received and reviewed exhibition of a selection of his international subjects at the Architectural Bookstore. Jim does the cover photographs for the Bank of Canada's monthly Review and has created the official visual record of the many thousands of coins, tokens and notes in the Bank's Currency Museum.

"ORIENTAL CELEBRATION" LIST RELEASED

Pricelist No. 38 of Nadin-Davis Numismatics was released early in October, and is entitled "An Oriental Celebration". According to Paul Nadin-Davis the list is in appreciation of the third annual Hong Kong International Coin Expo, recently held in Hong Kong, where the firm were successful in purchasing a good quantity of oriental and Canadian material. Its oriental theme is reflected in the articles contained in the list as well as some of the coins offered.

Feature articles on "The longest-lived coin types of all time" and Northern Sung Dynasty cash are provided by the firm's in-house orientalist, Frank Fesco, while other articles include details on a new LeRoux Canadian Medal Price guide and an introductory guide to buying by auction. Diverse offerings in the list include new and old numismatic books, including new releases, ancient coins including a particularly nice small group of Ptolemaic coins of Egypt, and a new selection of military medals.

Among the highlights of the list is the largest selection of Canadian and Newfoundland coins ever offered by Nadin-Davis. This ranges from Canada one-cent pieces to Newfoundland \$2 gold, along with cased silver dollars, Canadian mint sets and the like. The quality of coins offered is generally high, with an emphasis on "collectability" (common coins are choice, key dates are generally in middle grades). Several great rarities are included, such as a 1921 5¢ VG, 20¢ 1858 in five different grades, 25¢ 1905 Uncirculated and 1911 in Gem, 50 cents 1890H in about VF condition and a Proof 1908 half dollar.

The Canadian coins offered are particularly strong in George VI material, with most dates of all denominations offered in high grades. This series is somewhat depressed at present and the Nadin-Davis offering represents an unusual opportunity to complete sets at very competitive prices. An attractive discount schedule enables customers purchasing several coins to make significant savings over and above the competitive individual prices.

Also new in stock is a significant offering of Canadian paper money from three collections recently purchased by the firm. Highlights include a rare 1897 Dominion of Canada \$1, an issued 1837 \$1 note of the Lower Canada Bank (previously unknown in issued form), and an 1853 issue of the Central Bank of New Brunswick. Although in poor condition this note is apparently one of three known to exist!

The World Coinage section of the list contains, as one would expect, a nice offering of inexpensive and rare Chinese material, with emphasis on the Sung Dynasties. Also included are the new British Royal Mint issues of Proof and piedfort pounds, an exquisite Commonwealth Crown, a new find from the Gulf States, a rare (unlisted) Honduras pattern, and a nice collection of high-grade (but not uncirculated) Southern Rhodesia coins of the last two Georges.

The Nadin-Davis catalogs are available by subscription only. \$10.00 is the fee now being charged for subscriptions to run until December, 1985. The firm can be contacted at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ont K1N 8V1 Canada.





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This year the people of Ontario are celebrating together our Province's Bicentennial year. The Bicentennial marks the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists who joined with other trailblazers to form Ontario's first major settlements. It honours their hard work and sacrifice and the efforts of those who came before in addition to those who followed. What has been built on this land for over two centuries has resulted in a province of which we can be very proud.

The Bicentennial is a time to highlight our success and our way of life. We want our Bicentennial spirit to be shared by as many people as possible. We want the people of Ontario to discover their own province in a renewal of pride and a recommitment of energy to continue to build and to enhance this great home of ours.

The achievements of two hundred years have purchased for our citizens a high level of education and health service and a network of social services that demonstrates how such Ontarians value human needs.

Above all, two hundred years have built a family: a family of communities and individuals who work together with purpose and with dedication. It is a family worth celebrating and a family whose

Ontario's Bicentennial



talents and deeds should be shared as widely as possible.

From the smallest community gatherings to events such as the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and the coincidental but tremendously welcome visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, it is the individual and the family who will be in the forefront.

The Bicentennial theme - Celebrating Together/Fêton ça ensemble - is an open invitation to all people to join in saluting the lives and achievements of those who have made Ontario what it is today, and to renew confidence in what we can become in the years ahead.

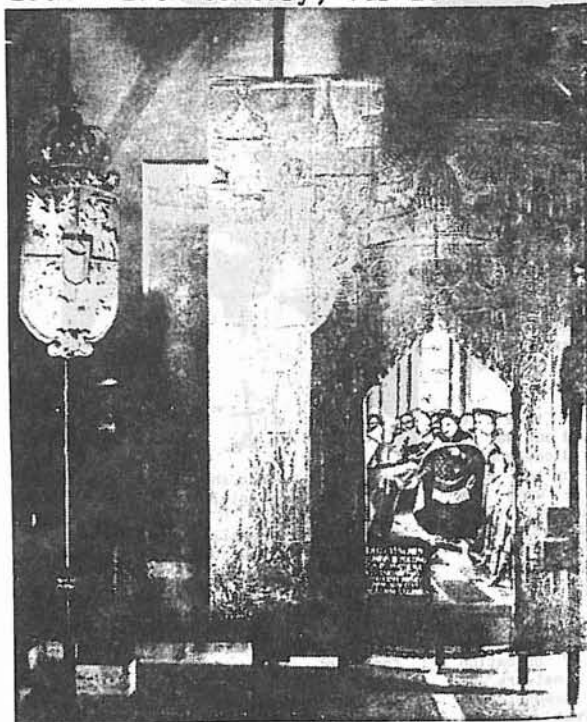
THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories: Regular Membership \$10.00 annually. Husband and wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 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.

"Kings, knights and peasants came to Her" -as an old religious song tells about the Queen of Jasna Gora Monastery, and every pilgrim, every visitor has always offered a gift to Our Lady with his prayers for health, protection and help.

For six centuries the stream of different objects has flowed continuously to the Shrine. Some of them are of great value and others, of historical value and therefore priceless. All objects, even the smallest or least important are gathered by the Pauline Monks with equal care as the gifts of people's hearts. The most precious objects are preserved in the Treasury. Objects of historical value, dealing with the 600th Anniversary are kept in the Museum, and those items that tell about the stormy days of wars and battles, partitions and occupations are kept in the Armory.

Although not too large, the collection of the Jasna Gora Armory contains numerous objects that can be proudly exhibited by the largest museums. The collection consists of three parts. In the first of them, the ancient arms are exhibited. Halberds made in Toledo, Spain in the 16th - 17th Century; Turkish flint-lock rifles with beautifully ornamented butts and barrels; spontoons



from the 18th Century, shields from the 16th Century, some mortars, schiavonas (Italian made) used by Austrian cuirassiers in the 17th Century, and numerous sabers including one that once belonged to the Marshal Edward Rydz - Smigly. There are also several Oriental arms: Persian sabers, African javelins, Turkish daggers (kindjals) and Japanese "Katanas" offered by foreign pilgrims.

The second part of the exhibition deals with the history of the monastery stronghold. Special attention was paid to the siege of the monastery by the Swedish army in the 17th Century. The central focus of the exhibit is a great painting depicting the besieged monastery. Nearby is a portrait of Rev. Augustyn

Fig. 1. Fragment of exhibition commemorating the Battle of Vienna.

Kordecki, the brave prior and defender of the castle. In the vicinity of these paintings lies a complete set of battle equipment for a 17th Century soldier: steel helmet, linked-mail shirt, saber and small battle axe. Below, a collection of different-sized cannonballs are gathered on the floor.

The third part of the collection is the largest and the richest. It is devoted to Our Lady, Queen of Poland, and contains objects given by the troop commanders and soldiers. The first exhibited object is the Oriental saber with silver sheath and hilt given by King Stephen Batory (16th Century). Nearby, the sheath and hilt of a Turkish saber offered by the Hetman, C.I.C. of the Polish army in the 17th Century, Stephen Zolkiewski. The monastery sources tell us that the saber was presented by the monks to King John III Sobieski, when he visited the monastery before the relief of Vienna. The King accepted only the blade and left the hilt and sheath in the monastery due to their great value.

Then there are five hetman's maces offered by commanders of Polish and Cossack's troops (17th - 18th Century). All maces are ornamented with jewelry. Another very important group of objects belongs to a gift offered by King John III Sobieski. It consists of trophies of the Vienna battle: parts of the silk tent of the vizier Kara Mustapha. Turkish bows

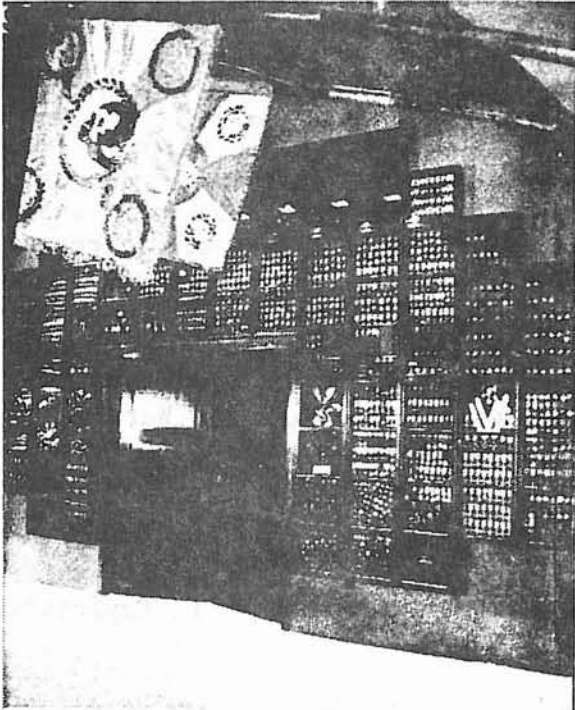


Fig. 2 Collection of Orders and Medals.



Fig. 3 Order of the White Eagle of President Ignacy Moscicki.

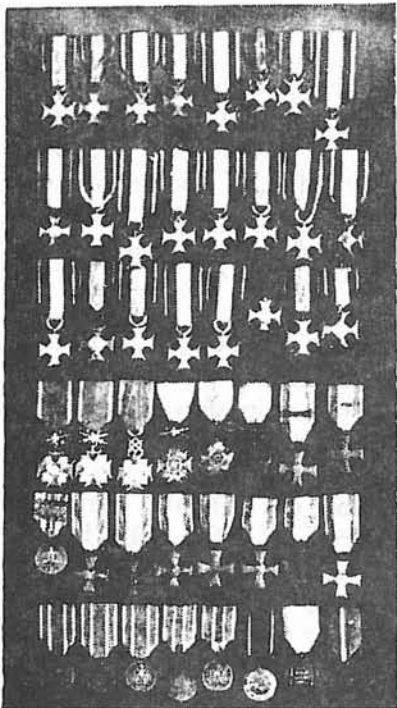


Fig. 4 Military decorations:

Virtuti Militari Crosses
(three rows from above)

Crosses of Merit with Swords
(4th row)

Crosses of the Valiants
(5th row)

Medals:
"Poland - to Her Defenders".



Fig. 5
Cross of Bar
Confederates.

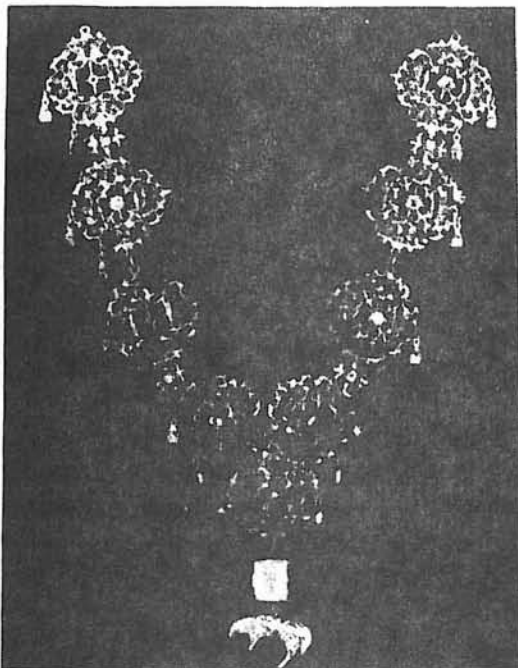
and arrows, armors, helmets and shields as well as the Tartarian mace - "Buntshuk". In this part of the armorial collection, there are also the orders, medals and badges, These items were offered to Our LADY by soldiers, as was the very old custom with its roots in the 17th Century, and especially popular after World War II. One of the most precious items is the "Order of the White Eagle", made of gold and ornamented with jewelry, offered by John Tarlo. It is the highest and oldest Polish decoration, established by King Augustus II in 1705.

Also unique is the "Cross of Bar Confederates", made of gold and covered with enamel, containing the original Latin inscription: PRO FIDE ET MARIA - PRO LEGE ET PATRIA (For Faith and Mary, For Law and Fatherland), and the date: February 2, 1771. It is difficult to judge now whether the Cross belonged to Casimir Pulaski, the brave defender of the monastery against the Russian army, or was given to him by one of his soldiers. It is also interesting that this military cross precedes by 20 years the "Virtuti Militari" Cross that is still considered to be the oldest Polish military decoration.

The attention of visitors is also attracted by the exposition of the "Virtuti Militari" Orders from the times of the Duchy of Warsaw, the November Uprising, WW I and WW II. In a separate showcase, the full set of the "Virtuti Militari" Orders of all classes, with the Large Riband and Star, is presented.

It is the gift of Polish generals from WW II: M. Boruta-Spiechowicz, R. Abram, J. Sadowski, B. Witucki, J. Kąkolewski, L. Czyżewski, M. Stempkowski, and F. Niepokólczycki.

Among other Polish orders, there are also the "Polonia Restituta" Orders, Crosses and Medals of Independence, Crosses of the Valiants, Crosses of Merit with Swords, and others.



Many of them once belonged to famous Polish commanders, for example, the Monte Cassino Cross offered by Gen. W. Anders.

In a separate showcase, there are the decorations of President Ignacy MOŚCICKI, among them the Order of the White Eagle, and some badges of Marshall Jozef Pilsudski, including the Badge for the Defense of Lwow.

From among foreign orders, the most precious is the "Small Order of the Golden Fleece", offered by King Ladislaus IV.

One should also mention numerous orders of St. Vladimir, St. Anne, St. Stanislaus and St. George, as well as, other orders from over 20 countries.

Fig. 6. Small order of the Golden Fleece.

One of the most interesting items is the full-size copy of the famous picture of the Black Madonna, covered with a metal sheet, ornamented with the regimental badges of WW II Polish troops, so-called, "C. I. C. dress". (The picture of the Black Madonna is an icon and, according to Byzantine custom, it is covered with a metal sheet imitating the robe, so that only the face and hands of the image are visible.)

The robe was founded by the veterans of WW II, who are scattered all over the world, and presented during their meeting, which was held in Jasna Góra on May 22, 1977.



Fig. 7 Foreign orders and decorations.

The last part of the exhibition contains patriotic jewellery from, the 19th century and religious/patriotic items made by the prisoners of the Nazi concentration camps. These small objects, although very humble among the treasures of Jasna Góra Armory, testify to the years of battle against foreign powers, resistance, and hope.

After visiting the Armory, one can observe the truth contained in the song quoted at the beginning of this article: All social classes visited the Monastery with their prayers, all were accepted, and their thankful gifts still flow to the Shrine of Our Lady.

Dr. Eng. Marek Przeniosło, Poland.

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The Endowment to the Polish Numismatic Club in Kraków, Poland.

Dr. Alicja HORAK donated a numismatic collection (orders, medals, and State decorations) of her late husband to Polish Numismatic Club in Kraków, Poland. (From the Bulletin of "Numizmatyk Krakowski"- May, June, July and August of 1984. The Editors: Dr. Maciej Jasiecki

and Jerzy Sowiński M.D.)

The reason most people don't get what they want out of life is because THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT. They settle for whatever comes along. They never clearly define their objective, even to themselves. Is it any wonder the wishful arrows they shoot in the general direction of their target seldom make a bulls-eye? A man's powers — often unrecognized — have a way of matching his dreams. He can't win, however, just by wishing. He must concentrate everything he has on reaching his goal — and give up everything that stands in his way.

## NEW LOGO DIES FOR PERSONALIZED MEDALS

By Jerry Remick CNA 1239

Pressed Metal Products, 505 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6A 1C8 is now completing 2 logo dies for ONA. One will depict ONA crest with the word "MEMBER". This die can be used free of charge by any ONA member for issues of 38mm medals with the members name, address and other data on the reverse side. It was cut free of charge by Pressed Metal Products.

Medals can be struck on an assortment of 3 antiqued metallic finishes: gold, silver and bronze. The other die will depict the ONA crest without the word "MEMBER" and will be used by ONA for official medals issues to mark important anniversaries and other events.

For a fee of \$35.00, ONA member Serge Huard will allow individuals to use his 1984 Canada Day die, now in the possession of Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver for personalized medallions. The same assortment of 3 metals is available. The die shows a large map of Canada with the word "CANADA" inscribed on it. Around the edge in English and in French is "THE 117th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION". Under the map in both languages is July 1st, 1984. Write Mr. Serge Huard, Box 402, Pointe Aux Trembles, Quebec, H1B 5K3. Mr. Huard's 1985 Canada Day die will be ready this coming Spring and others will be able to use it then.

Pressed Metal Products also cut the logo die for La Societe Numismatique de Quebec for issues of 38mm personal medals. Six members of this society have taken personal issues of medals with their name and other data on the reverse. In addition the Society had a reverse die made for their 1984 October Annual Exposition and from it and their logo die struck 450 medals (150 in each metal) which are on sale locally at \$9.00 for the series of 3 medals. Less than 40 series remain unsold as of September 20th.

The logo dies for the ONA and the Quebec Numismatic Society were cut free of charge. If your club or association wants their logo cut on a die, write to Pressed Metal Products.

For your personalized reverse die, just send Pressed Metal Products the inscription you want on a piece of paper. They will arrange it for you on a sketch free of charge, showing the size of letters. Reverse dies run from \$115 (name, address and membership number) to \$170.

Remember an order from a person for the use of several logo dies is cumulative. Thus an order for say 25 1984 Christmas medals, 35 ONA medals, 30 CNA members logo medals and 30 CNA members logo medals with 1984 Convention data, a total of 120 medals is charged at the 100 rate of \$1.55 each and not as 4 separate orders. You also have the choice of what metal you want for each of these issues and how many each. Christmas is only silver.

There are a number of collectors in Quebec, myself included, and also in Ontario (Wally Ciona) and elsewhere who collect all metals for any personal issue of logo medals and are willing to pay for them. I would be glad to send any ONA member who orders an issue of personal medals, a list of those interested in adding them to their collections.

Christmas medals must be ordered before November 10th and I advise doing it much earlier so you give the Mint time to make your personal die.

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## NUMISMATICS

ED REITER THE NEW YORK TIMES,

# West Coast Sale

**T**hree of the greatest rarities of United States numismatics — the 1804 silver dollar, 1894-S dime and 1913 Liberty Head nickel — will come up for sale in January 1985 at a landmark auction in Los Angeles. The auction will be staged by Superior Stamp and Coin Company Inc. of Beverly Hills, Calif., and will feature the collection of Dr. Jerry H. Buss, a wealthy Los Angeles real estate man.

Dr. Buss has emerged in recent years as one of the nation's most prominent coin collectors, but he is best known as owner of the Los Angeles Forum and three professional sports teams in Los Angeles: the basketball Lakers, hockey Kings and soccerazers.

By his own account, Dr. Buss has been "an avid collector" of United States coins for four decades, since he started searching for rarities in his pocket change at the age of 11. However, his involvement in the hobby didn't become general knowledge until 1979. That's when Superior unmasked him as the so-called "mystery collector," previously unidentified, who had purchased the three great rarities from the company.

Dr. Buss had bought the coins from Superior in three separate transac-

dealer. In a series of nationwide advertisements, Mr. Mehl offered to pay \$50 for any example of the coin, knowing full well that none was likely to surface. Millions of 1913 nickels did, in fact, enter the channels of commerce, but all were of the then-new buffalo-Indian design. Except in the highest grades, these now command little premium.

The 1894-S dime, though somewhat less highly publicized than the 1804 dollar and 1913 nickel, is also a famous rarity. Mint records state that only 24 dimes of that date were struck at the San Francisco Mint, with its "S" mint mark. It is always is a major event when one of these appears on the market.

Dr. Buss has decided to sell these rarities, along with the rest of his collection, because his other interests have kept him from giving what he considers proper and needed attention to the hobby. In addition to his real estate and sports management activities, he also has been spending much of his time, for the last several years, assembling a collection of sports memorabilia.

"I've been working very heavily on the sports collection," he said, "and that has just simply absorbed all my time. My coin collection is kind of a



The 1913 Liberty Head nickel will be sold at auction in January.

tions between July 1978 and mid-1979, paying \$200,000 apiece for the 1913 nickel and the 1804 dollar and \$135,000 for the 1894-S dime. Initially, however, honoring his wishes, the company had withheld his name, describing him only as someone connected with the entertainment industry. At the time, there was widespread speculation that the buyer might have been actor Buddy Ebsen. To quiet such rumors and relieve Mr. Ebsen of possible security problems, Dr. Buss then revealed himself as the "mystery" man.

The 1804 dollar and 1913 Liberty Head nickel are not the two rarest U.S. coins but are, without much doubt, the two most highly publicized. Interestingly, both have clouded origins which seems to have enhanced, rather than diminished, their appeal to collectors.

Though U.S. Mint records state that 19,570 silver dollars were coined during 1804, it is generally believed that they bore a different date, probably 1803. Scholars have concluded that 1804-dated dollars weren't produced until the mid-1830's, when they were struck for inclusion in presentation sets. These are now described, somewhat ironically, as "originals," to distinguish them from the so-called "restrikes" which were made in the late 1850's for sale to numismatists of the day. In all, there are now 15 known examples, counting both kinds.

The five known 1913 Liberty Head nickels are thought to have been made surreptitiously by a Mint employee, then bootlegged out of the Philadelphia Mint and kept under wraps until their first appearance some seven years later. As it happened, that was just after expiration of the statute of limitations for prosecuting such a federal crime.

The 1913 "V" nickel, so named because of the large Roman numeral on its reverse, gained enormous publicity during the 1930's and '40's from B. Max Mehl, a Fort Worth, Tex.,

spot where, in order to improve it, it really would require lots of time and I simply haven't had the time to work with it.

"It just made me feel uncomfortable to neglect something that I cared for that much and I guess I just decided that I would rather sell it than neglect it."

Unlike many of the big-time buyers in today's coin market, Dr. Buss has always viewed himself first and foremost as a collector, rather than an investor. This is an attitude formed in the days when he and his collection both were much poorer.

"Actually," he said, "from my point of view those three great rarities are not the most nostalgic coins I have." He feels a far greater attachment to the first 1914-D Lincoln cent he ever bought: a coin he acquired for a mere \$9 at a coin shop in San Juan Capistrano, Calif., at a time when the going price was \$11. He also holds dear the first coin for which he ever "paid a lot of money": an 1856 Flying Eagle cent, purchased in 1967, for \$850. It's now worth roughly twice that amount, making it, by its owner's own account, one of his "worst investments."

In all, the Buss Collection is worth perhaps \$2 million at current market levels, according to Ira Goldberg, a principal in Superior Stamp and Coin. In addition to the three superstar coins, it also includes a number of important U.S. gold pieces, among them several stellas, or \$4 pieces, and complete uncirculated sets of Standing Liberty quarters and Buffalo nickels.

Although the 1856 Flying Eagle cent will be offered for sale, Dr. Buss has chosen to withhold a set of Lincoln cents which he put together entirely from circulation in 1944 in an original Whitman folder. The sale will take place Jan. 28-30, 1985 at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles. For further information, contact Superior Stamp and Coin Company, Inc., 9301 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210. ■

Two small town ministers who did not get along very well decided, in a flush of Christian charity, to work together in peace and amity. "After all," said one, "we are both doing the Lord's work."

"That is very true," agreed the other. "So let us do His work to the best of our ability - you in your way and . . ." he pauses a moment and added with a twinkle in his eye, ". . . and I in His."

# Traders pin their profit on Olympics

By Eric Brazil  
USA TODAY

LOS ANGELES — Pin trading, the liveliest Olympic Games relic of 'em all, flourishes. Witness the frenzied activity in the host city alone:

■ Each day, half a dozen collectors' meets are held in Southern California, and Olympic pin trading ads fill the first two columns of the *Los Angeles Times* classified section.

■ Long Beach Police Sgt. Steve Bonswor and Beverly Hills Police Lt. Miles Lee, authors of the authoritative *The 1984 Pin Collector's Guide* published in June, are readying a second edition; the first printing of 27,000 was snapped up by the end of the Summer Games, and half the second edition already has sold out. "We've had requests for our book from Australia and Canada and darn near every state in the country," Lee says.

This subculture now boasts at least 10,000 to 15,000 Los Angeles-area collectors, about 150 serious dealers who make the swap-meet rounds, several stores that sell and trade Olympic-related pins, and a handful of meet promoters.

Though the hotbed of trading may be in Los Angeles, pin collectors in other parts of the nation are going for the gold.

Don Bigsby, an engineer from Schenectady, N.Y., who started collecting after the 1980 Lake Placid Winter Games, is a founder of Olympic Collectors Club. The national organization, which numbers about 150 members, publishes a quarterly newsletter.

Michael Brahm, an 11-year-old St. Louis resident with a 700-pin collection, recently sent letters to every foreign country that participated in the Olympics. So far he has



By Bob Riha Jr.

**CONNOISSEUR:** Steve Bonswor's large Olympic pin collection includes Sam the Eagle with a Coke bottle, worth up to \$1,500.

received pins from Singapore, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. Brahm also scans the classified ads in the San Francisco and Los Angeles papers, and does his trading by mail. "We call people up, and we're constantly negotiating."

But David Levi, 32, of Beverly Hills, may just be the champion pin trader: He has acquired enough pins to cover

nine jackets and five caps since catching Olympics fever.

Levi is a purist — he only trades; he won't buy or sell. Financially independent, he typically spends 16 hours a day, seven days a week, trading. "I've been offered \$45,000 for my collection. In a year it could be worth \$50, and it wouldn't bother me." Levi, who estimates that there are at least

4,000 individual pins to collect, says the most he has been offered for a single pin — brought to L.A. by the one-man Burmese team — is \$6,000.

Such scarcity helps establish a pin's value, but this infant market often fluctuates according to whim and hearsay. "It's very gossip-oriented," says Gordon Grundy, who manages Murray's pin trading center near the Los Angeles Coliseum.

However, the pin that consistently brings top dollar, Bonswor says, is Sam the Eagle holding a bottle of Coca-Cola. Olympic organizers blew the whistle on Coca-Cola for using Sam to advertise a product and stopped its distribution, but not before 400 were produced. "Sam the Coke" is worth \$800 to \$1,500.

The basic stock for pin traders specializing in the 1984 Summer Games is about to dry up. Later this month, the license held by Ooh La La! — the firm that handmakes the official cloisonne Olympic pins, which sold for \$4 to \$6 during the Games — expires. To date, there are "millions" of Ooh La La! pins on the market, and 100 models still are being made, says marketing director Maureen Matteson.

With official production drying up, some of those who make a living off pin collecting fear for its future. Forgeries already are appearing. And mass production of forgeries could bring the whole structure down, warns Los Angeles meet promoter Mark Santos.

"That won't happen," says Joan Berman, who started trading pins for fun and wound up managing a pin store in Westwood. "We'll know."

"After you've been around the field for a while," Levi says, "you know what's real and what's fake."

Family reunions are where you travel thousands of miles to visit people you left home to get away from.

PIONEER LIFE IN ONTARIO  
&HOW IT AFFECTED CANADA'S MONETARY SITUATION  
By Todd A. Gee ONA J1244

(Note; the following essay was awarded  
"First Place" in the Maidstone,  
Ontario Bicentennial Essay Contest,  
Secondary School Competition  
held August 18, 1984

During the first two hundred and fifty years since Jacques Cartier's first discovery of Canada, the land experienced a great variety of changes-- particularly in its people.

Formerly a land of native Indians the land was in turn held by the French and later, after the Seven Year War, by the Treaty of Paris, been ceded to the English as a British Colony. The year 1784, however, may have been the most influential period of time in Canada. A great influx of British-Americans had migrated into the land that would later be called Ontario as well as some other parts of Canada as United Empire Loyalists, following the American Revolution.

These British-Americans, the French and English in Canada, as well as immigrants from many countries combined to shape and mold the future rich industrial heartland of Canada-- Ontario.

This union of people of various countries, all immigrating into one very large country also brought in many varying social conditions and customs. One important change was needed to satisfy the needs of each and every new settler; that is, the medium by which goods could be exchanged.

The Indians used a system called barter. It worked fairly easily, whereby one person's goods were exchanged for another person's goods simply by trading. This, however, did not suit the needs of the pioneer to Ontario. The new settlers needed some type of good that most everyone liked and that could be given in exchange for any other good or service. It was generally decided then, that all immigrants could be satisfied with a precious metal--gold or silver.

As there was no gold or silver coinage readily available to the settlers in Canada, local merchants were forced to import the coinage of other foreign countries for use in trade within the colony. The imported coinage generally came from France or England or Spain. As well, coinage of the United States was generally allowed to circulate freely in what is now Ontario.

When this foreign coinage was not readily available, as it not always was, local merchants made up their own currency to keep trade going. During the middle nineteenth century several Ontario cities such as Hamilton, Kingston, London, and Toronto issued their own paper currency, usually only in low denominations. As well, local merchants and banks often made up their own issue of low value copper coinage to satisfy the needs of those people residing in Upper Canada (now Ontario).

It was not until the year of 1858 that the Province of Canada first issued its own coinage. While the coins, in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, and 20¢, were struck by the Royal Mint in England, they were a distinctly Canadian issue.

And so, Canada has had its own coinage for over one hundred and fifty years. It is fitting then that we remember the mediums of exchange used by the settlers during Ontario's Bicentennial Celebration and how it evolved into today's modern monetary situation.

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## Money printers work overtime to keep up with Israeli inflation

JERUSALEM (Reuter) — In the basement of the Bank of Israel, the furnaces rage eight hours a day, incinerating piles of banknotes bearing portraits of ex-prime ministers and national heroes.

With inflation racing at 400 per cent a year, the bank has to introduce new denomination notes every few months, knowing they will become almost valueless within a year or two.

"I must be one of the most dismayed men in Israel, with the impossible job of chasing inflation," said Shmuel Aviezer, of the central bank's currency department, who plans the introduction of new banknotes.

The 100-shekel note was worth

\$17 when it appeared in December, 1980. Today it is worth 42 cents and is rapidly disappearing from circulation.

Portraits of politicians, rabbis, poets and figures from Jewish history appear and disappear on banknotes with bewildering speed as inflation continues to accelerate and the furnaces do their work.

### Record deficits

At the same time, the government is pumping record amounts of money into the overheated economy to cover its widening budget deficit.

Last month, it injected an unprecedented \$470 million. At the same time foreign reserves fell by

almost the same amount to well below \$4 billion, the figure considered by economists as the minimum operating level.

A 1,000-shekel note, bearing a likeness of medieval rabbi Maimonides was issued last December when it was worth \$14.

Today it is worth just over \$4. Aviezer said the bank will start withdrawing it when its value slumps to \$1, probably later this year.

"It used to take four years to plan a new banknote. Now, we do it in a year and a half," Aviezer said.

Last week's introduction of a 5,000-shekel note, bearing a por-

continue on page  
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# Israeli inflation puts money printers on overtime

Continued from page 206

trait of former prime minister Levi Eshkol, prompted a comment from an aide that his boss would have been appalled to find himself commemorated only 17 years after his death.

He said that under normal circumstances, without the accelerated turnover of banknotes because

of inflation, a prime minister would have waited at least a generation before being commemorated on a banknote.

Aviezer said, "There is a psychological problem convincing the politicians that we have to start planning to introduce a new note. It means them admitting to them-

selves that inflation is not going to disappear."

But he has won some breathing space by gaining ministerial approval for the introduction of a 10,000-shekel note, bearing the portrait of yet another prime minister, Golda Meir, by the end of the year.

## NUMISMATICS

ED REITER THE NEW YORK TIMES,

# Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial

**E**leanor Roosevelt, one of the most widely admired women of modern times, is receiving a number of posthumous tributes upon the centennial of her birth. Among the most intriguing is a new medal now being offered in a limited edition of 150.

The medal, struck in bronze and hand-patinated, is impressive both in size and in appearance. It is oval, measuring approximately 4 by 4 1/4 inches and weighs a full pound. More important, it bears an exceptional portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt fashioned by Marika Somogyi, a gifted medallist artist from Berkeley, Calif.

Eleanor Roosevelt was born Oct. 11, 1884, in New York City, and was a Roosevelt by birth as well as marriage. Her father, Elliott Roosevelt, was the brother of Theodore Roosevelt, who later became the 26th President of the United States. After being educated in England, she married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in 1905 at the age of 20.

The marriage produced five children and family matters preoccupied Mrs. Roosevelt for a number of years. Later, with the children growing up and her husband's career blossoming, she devoted herself increasingly to politics and public affairs.

After President Roosevelt was crippled by poliomyelitis in 1921, she became an essential source of both help and inspiration, expanding her own



Oval medal for Eleanor Roosevelt.

involvement in public life to revitalize his. Among other things, she intensified her role in the New York State Democratic Party, becoming financial chairman of the party's women's division.

By 1928, when "F.D.R." was elected governor of New York, the Roosevelts had come to be regarded politically as a team. This relationship continued following Mr. Roosevelt's election as the nation's 32nd President four years later.

In effect, the First Lady became his eyes and ears, traveling extensively to gather information and formulate impressions regarding local conditions and public opinion.

Mrs. Roosevelt instituted regular White House press conferences, for the first time, for woman correspondents. In addition, she became a correspondent in her own right, undertaking a regular radio program and a daily syndicated newspaper column called "My Day." Child welfare, slum clearance and equal rights were subjects of particular concern to her. She waged vigorous efforts to secure improvements in these areas.

Following her husband's death in 1945, Mrs. Roosevelt became closely identified with the United Nations. President Harry S. Truman appointed her a delegate there and for five years she served as chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. She remained intensely interested and active in the betterment of international relations, and a wide range of other worthy causes, until her death in 1962 at the age of 78.

The new medal depicts Mrs. Roosevelt in a slightly right-facing view. It is uniface and carries no inscription other than the name "Eleanor Roosevelt." The artist has personally signed and numbered each medal on the reverse and her signature appears along the rim on the obverse.

Marika Somogyi, a native of Hungary, has turned out a number of unusual and attractive medals in recent years. Earlier this year, she created a four-inch-square bronze medal, weighing two pounds in honor of composer Kurt Weill and his wife, actress-singer Lotte Lenya. Two years ago, she designed a 4 1/4-inch-round medal honoring Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat whose humanitarian efforts helped save the lives of tens of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary during the closing days of World War II.

The Eleanor Roosevelt medal is priced at \$67.50 postpaid and comes with a display stand. Send orders to Numismarketing Associates, 5189 Jefferdale Avenue, Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364. Allow about 60 days for delivery.



by Terry Roit.

Asst. Editor, Stratford Coin Club

As I promised last month more from the "Coins as Living History",  
by Ted Schwarz.

In the beginning it might be said had it not been for domestication of the horse, the world would never have developed a system of coinage. Before man first learned to ride, travel was extremely limited. Communities were self-sufficient, doing without the goods and services that could not be obtained within a few miles of their settlements.

In 1800 B.C., soldiers on horseback began to venture far from their homes to capture other civilizations. The Syrian Hyksos, for example, took control of Egypt, introducing the horse to people who had formerly relied on the slow moving camel and mule.

During the next 200 years the Egyptians regained their freedom and learned to adapt the horse to their own needs. By 1600 B.C., caravans of traders were taking goods into lands they had never before visited. They still relied on the slow moving donkeys and camels to haul their merchandise, but they no longer had to stay close to home for fear that robbers would take their goods. Their caravans were protected by armed men on horseback who could swiftly put any attacker to flight. Regular trade routes throughout the known world were finally established.

Barter had long been the accepted method for doing business, but the traders soon found that trade between nations was quite different from trade within one or two near-by communities. When they traded close to home, all the people valued goods in the same manner; but when they went to other countries matters were quite different. The Egyptians traded with gold, silver, bronze, and electrum, the latter a mixture of silver and gold found in nature. The Hittites would accept some silver for trading but generally wanted to barter with cattle. The people of Cyprus had no common ground with the others since their trading had always been done with copper ingots. Obviously, some common standards had to be devised or trading would be impossible.

The initial standard for these nations was the ox. It was an animal everyone had and valued so they related all of their barter goods in terms of oxen. For example, 60 pounds of copper might be worth one animal, as would a small bar of gold.

To further indicate value, some countries cast bronze and copper representations of an oxhide, each figure equal in intrinsic value to one ox. These units were called "talanton" by the Greeks, with each individual piece known as a "talent".

Gradually each country developed barter objects based on weight. The largest weight would be equal to the ox, for example. There were also smaller pieces of valued metals, each worth a fraction of the ox.

The talanton and similar ingots were not coins, but, since they represented wealth, a system of banking was soon developed to handle large transactions. Kings and merchants used special treasure houses

in both palaces and sacred temples for the storage of ingots of gold and other precious metals. These were well guarded and accurate records were maintained, generally on clay tablets, telling of deposits and withdrawals.

At first only the elite had storehouses of this type. Later, however, the Semites decided that everyone should have access to such protection so they began accepting deposits of ingots from anyone who would pay a fee for the privilege. Soon loans were being made - for an additional fee - intended to cover the occasional person who was unable to repay the borrowed ingots.

And so the world saw the development of banks, loan companies, and similar services before anyone invented coinage as we know it. That step was first taken by the Lydians, but it was the Greeks who raised it to an art form and then spread it throughout the known world.

Coinage as we know it began in the seventh century B.C. At first the pieces of precious metal were related to the barter object in much the same way as the earlier ingots. For example, we now say that a cow is worth so many dollars. The Greeks would have said that the dollar was worth so many cows. The barter object was the standard by which the coins were valued.

The earliest coins are generally stamped with the image of a barter object of equal value. The coins of Athens show a picture of an olive sprig and we know that the growing of olives was a major enterprise of that state.

Similar approaches were used in other areas. The sea turtle shell was the common barter object in Aegina, so their coins were marked with the design of the tortoise. Wine cups were used on coins of the Isle of Naxos, each coin equal to a measure of the liquid. The gold talent, changed to a coin, bore the image of a cow.

Once the public was accustomed to using coins in trade, the designs became more complex. Some of them adopted the emblems and seals of city governments. These designs were reminiscent of the seals of authority which were once used by leaders in Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt. Merchants, rulers, and the elite among the citizens used signet rings and cylinder seals which were pressed or rolled in wax and clay to affix an authoritative mark on objects.

Other coins had drawings which were puns on the issuing city's name. The coins of Ankona showed the elbow, or "ankon," while the coins of Trapezos showed the table of "trapeza."

Later coins showed drawings of the gods, a tremendous artistic challenge for the designers. When they switched to portraits of humans, they tried to be as exact as they could in preparing the likenesses.

By the fifth century B.C., coins were produced showing elaborate drawings of people and animals in action. Many of these pieces reflect artistic achievement equal to the larger works of sculpture that have been so highly prized through the centuries.

In some cases the early Greek coins have provided us with information which would otherwise have been lost. The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, was a

100 - to 115 - foot statue of the sun god, Helios. It stood atop the harbor at Rhodes and was a familiar landmark to merchants. Unfortunately it was ruined during an earthquake in 224 B.C., but we know how it appeared through a copy which forms the obverse on a series of ancient coins.

When the Louvre Museum acquired the pieces of the statue Nike, the Winged Victory of Samothrace, the remains were reassembled by studying the statue as it was depicted on the obverse of a coin issued in 303 B.C. by Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon.

The first coins were made of gold, silver and electrum. They were large in size and were meant for paying soldiers and making sizeable purchases.

The concept of "small change" was developed by individual towns which produced miniature versions of the larger coins. The drachma was the standard, and the cities produced the obol and half-obol equal to 1/6 and 1/2 drachma, respectively. Later the onkia was added. This coin, equaling 1/10 obol, was struck in bronze, and its use was limited to Sicily for the first hundred years of its existence.

Coins did aid traders traveling from community to community, but at first there was no consistency in the degree of acceptance. Coins were considered profit-making items through taxation and other methods. For example, a state might issue a coin containing enough gold to buy a cow in most parts of the country. It could then arbitrarily change the value so a profit over and above the cost of production would be made. Coins had to be spent as marked in dealings with the government, but merchants were not so restricted. They would weigh the coins and sell their goods based on the intrinsic worth. This value was tied to the money standards for that particular state. In other words, a coin which could buy a cow in one area might be worth two cows somewhere else. It was quite a while before coins were given universally accepted values.

Coins were a blessing for the restless youths of Greece. No longer were they tied to the land where their families lived. They could stop being concerned about having barter objects that would be acceptable only to their neighbors. Instead of earning an ox or other animal for a week's work, they could receive coins which would have a value anywhere they went. True, the value might fluctuate but at least the coins could be spent wherever the young people might travel. They could go to other cities or, if they preferred, take their wages and use them for drink. If they still wanted animals, they were not restricted to the animals available in the immediate vicinity. They could buy any type they desired from wherever such creatures could be obtained.

Greece had just one source of precious metal - the silver mines at Laurium under the control of the government in Athens. As a result, the largest number of Greek coins were made from silver. It is interesting to note that the actual coinage was supervised by the priests who also used their temples for the storage of the silver.



## **NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS**

### INGERSOLL COIN CLUB C59

September 17, 1984 meeting, President T. Masters presiding, calling the meeting to order at 8:15 P.M. with a warm welcome to all. He hoped all had an enjoyable summer vacation and were all anxious to resume the study of numismatics.

It was reported that the membership now stands at 97 and the projected figure of 100 by January 1985 is clearly within the Club's reach. Members were urged to promote the club and to invite guests to the meetings whenever possible.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$2017.52 as of June 30, 1984.

How You Care Jar 85 for Disabled Children was available for all who wished to contribute. At the close of the meeting the total was \$47.00.

Roy Hollingshead reported on the recent C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton. Banquet speaker James Corkery with over 100 in attendance. 25 attended the Club's Delegate Breakfast with many clubs reporting problems - financially, membership and attendance. Displays were of high calibre, with Ingersoll members Jean Bullen and Tom Kostaluk winning trophies, also Steven Taylor showed a non competitive display. Roy believed that the C.N.A. Convention was a very good show.

Len Coles reported that during the recent Ingersoll Cheese Festival one of the local banks were selling the Cartier dollar for 95 cents.

Club voted to pay up to \$100.00 toward the cost of the Nov. 19 Banquet. It was decided to have a slide presentation with some slides from the President's travels.

John Tuffnail won \$10.00 in the Share The Wealth Draw and Jack Stephenson won the consolation draw for \$1.00.

The President apologized for Grant Monck who was to be the guest speaker for the evening. It was reported that Grant, because of his work commitment, was unable to attend the meeting but would be available for the October meeting.

T. Masters filled in for Grant Monck with his talk on U.S. Broken Bank Notes.

A 15 minute break was called and refreshments were served and Tom Kostaluk and Tom Masters displayed a coin display and a Library display.

A 30-lot auction concluded the evening.

\*\*\*\*\*

## STRATFORD COIN CLUB C20

The September meeting was called to order at 7:40 P.M. with 30 members and 3 guest present. An excellent start to a new season. The good turnout was no doubt due to the very excellent speaker, John Regitko, who spoke on ODD and CURIOUS in NUMISMATICS. It was a treat to hear John and as usual his talk was really illustrated with many fine examples of various items which have been used in a monetary system. From Rice to Cowrie Shells, Fur to Tobacco.

Mike Woronka did a fair business at his bourse table.

The meeting closed with a short auction and coffee, cookies and chocolate milk.

\*\*\*\*\*

## HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17

The July 19th, meeting was chaired by Vice President Alma Gage in the absence of President Ken Prophet who was attending the C.N. A. Convention in Hamilton.

A film was presented in showing the antics of Stan Laurel and Cliver Hardy.

Lorraine Acker won the \$2.50 voucher for being a member in attendance. Marie Bagley won the contents of the old coin box and Ron Mancey won the White Elephant bag.

The Auction was conducted by Harry Booth.

It was noted that the Annual Christmas Dinner will go on sale at the September meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C78

The June 11th Meeting was held at the Central United Church, St. Thomas at 8:00 P.M.

The main topic was the planning of the July Picnic at the South Pavilion. It will be a Pot Luck affair and the Club will supply the beverage with the usual exciting program by the Ray Else Family and number of free draws.

The Meeting was closed with a 53 lot auction.

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## OSHAWA &amp; DISTRICT COIN CLUB C35

The September Meeting was held with 30 members and 2 guests in attendance.

The main topic was the upcoming Anniversary Coin-A-Rama show which will be held at the Oshawa Centre on November 3rd, 1984. It was noted that this was the only satisfactory date available for a coin show in this area.

It was noted that the guest speaker for the October Meeting would be John Regitko.

Coffee and Donuts was served by Nina Watt followed with a Coin Auction conducted by Henry Burke.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74

The August Meeting, the "On Time Attendance Draw" the name of Russell Brown was pulled and not at the meeting lost out on the \$2.00 prize. The September prize will be \$4.00.

A set of slides from the C.N.A. Library was shown on the Maudy Money series. Since some of the rituals in how the Maudy Money is distributed wasn't in the text with the slides several members namely F.C. Jewett, May Bunnett and George Gale added their own comments on how they are handed out by the reigning Monarch.

Draw Prize winners were: George Fraser, Ron Zelk, Glen Williams, George Gale, Terry O'Brien, Ted Boxall, Harry Lennox, Peter Wong, Carl Anderson, Allan Weighell, May Bunnett, Jason Murray and Frank Dennis.

Ron Zelk on behalf of the 1984 COIN WEEK CANADA COMMITTEE handed out the Certificates at the manned Central Library location. Plans were announced that the club will have unmanned displays at various locations next year.

The meeting was closed with a lunch and a coin auction.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB C21

The June meeting was the clubs Twenty Second Birthday. It was celebrated with a buffet supper served by the St. Davids Anglican Church ladies. No birthday is complete without a birthday cake and club member, Mrs. Sally Treganza, surprised all when she brought a beautiful decorated birthday cake. Fifty-Two members and guests sat down to supper. The four winners from the dinner tickets were Doris Tracy, Andrew Jefferies, Gordon Pim and Ken Smith.

The members are to be thanked for the many prizes that were donated for Harry Booth's STRIP OF TICKET DRAW. The proceeds from the draw was Forty-Nine Dollars. A coin Auction was held. For entertainment a film was viewed. The name of the film was "Norman Rockwells World". Many thanks were given to Mrs Linda Ruggins and her ladies, who convened the buffet supper.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEW OTTAWA SHOW A SUCCESS

A healthy crowd of interested collectors and members of the public attended the first session of the new Central Ottawa Coin Show September 30. Held at the newly renovated Hotel Roxborough in the heart of downtown, the nation's capital's newest show was dubbed a success by virtually everyone attending.

Owner Paul Nadin-Davis comments, "Ottawa has a large, wealthy, history-conscious population as compared to many North American cities. It deserves and needs a successful downtown show, and this is what we are trying to provide". Although the show is necessarily small due to the size of the room (only about 12 dealers can be accommodated at one session) this allows for an excellent range of material to be presented, particularly when one considers the variety of specialist dealers present in Ottawa.

At the first session, for example, Paul Nadin-Davis, Allan Davies and Capital City Coins all displayed a wide selection of Canadian decimal, ancient, and world coinage. Nadin-Davis displayed a newly-acquired collection of Canadian paper money, while Bonavita Ltd. displayed an attractive array of Canadian trade dollars and souvenir type items. BY Coins, also of Ottawa, offered a new approach - all world coins on sale were grouped by year of issue, a form of presentation very attractive to the "birth year", "century year" and other year-oriented collectors.

Dr. Graham Neale displayed, as is customary, a very exciting range of military-related material as well as his diverse stock of world coins, and numismatic literature was to be found at several tables.

A highlight of the first show for many Ottawans was the visit of two out-of-town dealers. Guy Lestrade of Montreal displayed a sizeable stock of gold, Canadian material and some stamps, and Ingrid Smith of Etobicoke graced the offerins with her unequalled stock of high-grade material. Obviously local collector particularly appreciated the chance to see the stocks of these reputable dealers from afar.

An attractive aspect of the show was a free appraisal

service offered to members of the public at the show, and this resulted in a number of rare pieces being brought in for examination, including a high-grade U.S. half-cent, a North West Company token in brass, and a lovely gold coin bracelet consisting of sovereigns, half sovereigns, and French and Brazilian gold coinage.

It pays testimony to the expected continuing popularity of the new Ottawa show that the October bourse is already sold out, though two tables do remain for the December show. Upcoming show dates are October 28 and December 23rd, and interested dealers and collectors may contact Paul Nadin-Davis, organizer, at PO Box 95, Station A, Ottawa K1N 8V1. The guest dealer at the October show will be Bob Armstrong Coins of Owen Sound, Ontario, with his unrivalled selection of Canadian decimal coinage.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY C1

The June Dinner Meeting was again a real success with 28 members and guests present. John McIntyre welcomed everyone before they sat down to a delicious country style dinner served by Angies in St. Agatha. It was decided that it will be repeated in June 1985 again at Angies.

The Feature Draw winners are : 1st.. Terry O'Brien, 2nd.. Roy Hollingshead. The Special Draw was won by Paul Miller.

The Guest Speaker was Tim Burt of Guelph. His topic was "Roman Coins". He mixed some history in with his presentation about the Roman Coins, for example, Julius Caesar first visited England in 54 and 55 B.C. He mentioned that Claudius was the first of the Roman Emperors to refer to Great Britain in the coinage and that Roman Coins were sometimes used as a political tools. He donated a bookentitled "Roman Imperial Coins" which was auctioned off, which the club realized \$5.00 from this donation.

The speaker for the November 20th Meeting will be Harold Beaupre. His topic will be Canadian Stamps and Stamp Collection.

The December 18th Meeting will be the traditional Christmas Meeting with a White Elephant Donation Auction.

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## T.I.C.F. AUCTION "FINEST YET" FROM OTTAWA COMPANY

Nadin-Davis Numismatics of P.O. Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ont K1N 8V1 have just released the catalog for their "AUCTION 14", to be held in conjunction with the Toronto International Coin Fair on November 9th, 1984.

The auction will take place in one evening session on that Friday, and contains just less than 500 lots! Nevertheless the offerings are of consistently high quality and owner Paul Nadin-Davis cheerfully claims the auction will be his "best ever".

Lots 1-11, which kick off the auction at 7:00 p.m., consist of some of the finest Newfoundland coins offered for years. They include Five cents 1872H and 1904H, Ten Cents of the same years plus 1876H and 1882H, Twenty Cents of 1872H, 1876H and 1904H, and a 50 Cents of 1872H. The lowest graded piece in this group is MS63/65!

Following this impressive opening, the auction continues with an impressive offering of better grade and key date Canadian and Newfoundland coins, totalling over 200 lots. Highlights include most of the classic "keys": 1921 Five Cents Silver in VG, 1911 Proof 10¢, 1947 Maple Leaf 10¢ Proof, many UNC and Prooflike 25¢ pieces, and an excellent run of 50¢ pieces including 1871, 1890H (VG-F), 1904, 1905 and 1906 in high grade, and virtually all George VI issues in BU.

During a brief pause early in the decimal session a small but interesting run of medals and decorations of the world will be sold. Highlights include a Specimen Military Medal of George VI and a miniature Military Cross group.

The auction is notable also for an excellent group of Canadian silver dollars. These include 1935-19 complete in original Choice and Gem, a 1945 Specimen, two 1947 types in Choice and Gem, and a superb Gem 1948 dollar. These are followed by a 1937 Proof set and several early mint sets, and an impressive selection of Newfoundland coinage, mostly either key date Victorian in middle grade or later material in top grade.

Next on the block are some 75 lots of ancient coins, varying greatly in value and type. Greek silver and Roman silver and bronze are in abundance, followed by a nice selection of Byzantine bronze.

More ancients are offered in the "GOLD"<sup>se</sup>ction of the auction, where a magnificent gold aureus of Trajan heralds in several Byzantine gold pieces, a medieval Unite of James I of Great Britain, a group of fractional guineas in high grade, and a mixed offering of world gold including a scarce double dinar of Muhammed III of the Ottoman Empire, 1595-1603.

World coinage <sup>is</sup> next up, with some 50 lots of world Crowns and minors. Variety is again the key here, but particularly notable are crowns from Anguilla, China, South America and the Netherlands, a nice run of British and Greek minors, and a pair of unreported (unique?) pattern pieces from the U.S.S.R. and Hungary.

The sale concludes with a miscellaneous offering of world medals, large coin lots, including F.A.O. coins, many English items, medical medals, a number of tokens and several rare German religious and railway medals.

The catalog for the T.I.C.F. Sale is available at \$3 from the address given above. Mail bids are of course acceptable, and Nadin-Davis proudly boast "no buyer's premium" in their auctions.

## CITY of OTTAWA CCIN CLUB C19

Minutes of the September 3rd meeting.

The 195th meeting of the COCC was held at the National Archives building on Wellington St. on September 3rd in place of the regular August meeting. In the absence of president Su Nadin-Davis, the meeting was chaired by 1st vice president Stan Shiff. One guest and 21 members were in attendance.

The minutes of the July meeting were adopted on motion (Len Fletcher/Tom McFerran). The door prize was won by Paul Berry and the 50/50 draw was won by Roger Beasleigh.

A motion to accept Thérèse Messier as a member of the club was proposed (Frank Fesco/Ron Cheek). Motion carried.

Secretary Jacques Belzile indicated that the regular meeting room at the National Archives building was not available for the month of October. He agreed to take responsibility for finding a suitable alternative for that month. (see below).

Despite the lack of a published bulletin for the month of September the regular meeting will be held as usual on September 24th at the Archives building.

The business meeting was adjourned (Stan Shiff/Frank Fesco). The remainder of the meeting consisted of a lively auction of 175 lots; Dick Nash conducted the sale.

Minutes of the September 24th meeting.

The 196th meeting of the COCC was held on September 24th, 1984 at the National Archives building on Wellington St. One guest and 18 members were in attendance.

The door prize (a book on American paper money and a coin of Gibraltar) was won by Jacques Belzile and the 50/50 draw was won by Al Davies. Lillian Esler presented the club with some numismatic publications which had been donated by the Detroit Numismatic Society, the host for this year's ANA convention; the books were given out to interested members.

Secretary Jacques Belzile reported that he had located a venue for the upcoming meeting in October. The meeting will be held in the Conference room on the 20th floor of the Lord Elgin Plaza Building, 66 Slater St., Ottawa.

Paul Nadin-Davis extended a cordial invitation to all members to attend the first Central Ottawa International Numismatic Show (COINS) which will take place on September 30th.

A request for reinstatement of Mr. Franco Antelmi's club membership was accepted.

The business portion of the meeting was adjourned (Ron Cheek/Al Davies).

The speaker for the evening was president Su Nadin-Davis who talked about her recent trip to the Far East and the 1984 Hong Kong International Coin Expo. Following a few remarks about the history of the British crown colony, Su stressed the suitability of Hong Kong as the site for a major coin show because of its status as a freeport. She described the type of material offered for sale

in the local coin shops and then gave a detailed account of the events at the exposition itself. The show was attended by dealers from around the world including many Europeans, N. Americans and of course dealers from several oriental countries. Canada was well represented particularly by the dealers of the Toronto area. An exhibit by the China Mint of Peking was very popular. On the return trip, Su and husband Paul spent a few days in Taiwan and Su was able to give an interesting account of their numismatic experiences in that country. The talk was illustrated by several photographs taken on the trip, and judging from the extensive question period following the talk, the presentation was well received. Graham Esler thanked Su for her talk.

The evening was concluded with a lively auction which was conducted by Paul Nadin-Davis.

### Barnyard Currency

**B**efore Federal Reserve notes became the standard currency, there was a variety of paper money in the U.S., and the most unusual may have been Charles D. Poston's "barnyard currency."

In the 1850s, Poston was the chief administrator of a silver mine near Tubac in what is now Arizona. Since silver was a cumbersome means of exchange, Poston decided to print



*Tubac note of 1858, worth 50 cents*

paper money. The denomination of each bill was represented not by a numeral but by a picture of a different animal, so that the miners who were unable to read could determine its value.

A pig meant the note was worth 12½ cents, or "one bit." A calf meant 25 cents, a rooster 50 cents. A horse, bull and lion were worth \$1, \$5 and \$10 respectively. Poston's currency was accepted in the mining district and in Mexico; it could even be redeemed for silver in San Francisco.

—*Idea submitted by Bernice Herzberg, Elsberry, Mo.*

# SHOW AND BOURSE DATES

NOVEMBER 3rd., 1984

OSHAWA, ONTARIO..... OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S  
Annual Anniversary  
COIN -A-RAMA  
Oshawa Centre  
King St & Stevenson Rd.,  
Oshawa. 9:00 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.

NOVEMBER 4th, 1984

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.....WINDSOR COIN CLUB'S  
Fall Show  
Knights of Columbus Hall  
Goyeau St., Windsor.

NOVEMBER 9th - 11th., 1984

TORONTO, ONTARIO..... TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR  
Lakeshore Inn  
2000 Lakeshore Blvd., W.,  
Toronto, Ontario.

## 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

### **Association News:**

#### MEMBERSHIP

The applications for membership to the Ontario Numismatic Association, which appeared in the September 1984 issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1985-1987

In accordance with our By-Laws and Amendments passed at the Annual General Meeting, April 1985, Article 7, section 5, we quote: "All nominations shall be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to the Chairman of the Election Committee. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected. Failure to do this nomination shall be invalid and the nominee shall be so advised.

Nomination shall close four months prior to the opening of the Annual General Meeting.

The Chairman's mailing address is Henry Burke, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6 (NOMINATIONS O.N.A.)

Use the following form to send in your nominations.

- PRESIDENT.....
- FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECRETARY.....
- TREASURER.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 1a.....
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### For Sale


COINS of GREAT BRITAIN... Hammered Coins from 1066-1662.  
Milled Coins from 1662-1982. Also Scottish Coins from  
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Want lists are gladly serviced. I am also interested in  
purchasing nice British Coins, preferably pre-1911 in VF  
or better. For free price lists, Please write:

ROSS D. KING  
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\*\*\*\*\*

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# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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# CHRISTMAS 1984

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.



Peter Fiore

*The tree closed its branches, forming an impenetrable wall behind which the fawn huddled out of the gale.*

## Why Christmas Trees Are Not Perfect

By **DICK SCHNEIDER** They say that if you creep into an evergreen forest late at night you can hear the trees talking. In the whisper of the wind you'll catch the older pines explaining to the younger ones why they'll never be perfectly shaped.

There will always be a bent branch here, a gap there . . .

Long, long ago evergreens *were* perfect, with each taking pride in branches sloping evenly from crown to symmetrical skirt.

This was particularly true in a small kingdom deep in Europe beyond the Carpathian mountains.

On the first Saturday of Advent the Queen's woodsmen would search the royal evergreen forest for the most perfect tree. It would then reign in honor in the great castle hall, shimmering with silver balls and gold angels that sparkled in the light of thousands of candles. While a huge Yule log chuckled and crackled, the royal family and villagers together would dance and sing around the tree in celebration.

Out in the hushed forest every evergreen vied for this honor, each endeavoring to grow its branches and needles to perfection. All strained at the task, fully concentrating on their form and appearance.

One cold night when a bright white moon glittered on the crusty snow as if it were strewn with millions of diamonds, a small rabbit limped into a grove of evergreens, its sides heaving in panic. Beyond the hill rose the yelping of village dogs in the thrill of the hunt.

The rabbit, eyes wide with fright, frantically searched for cover but found nothing among the dark trunks extending upward into branches that were artfully lifted from the snow.

Faster and faster the cottontail circled as the excited yelping sounded louder and louder. The trees looked askance at this

interruption of their evening (when growing was at its best).

And then a small pine shuddered. Of all the young trees, it had the promise of being the finest of the forest. Everything about it from its deep sea-green color to the curl of its branches was perfect.

But now . . . its lower branches began to dip, down, down to the ground. And in that instant before the slaving dogs broke into the clearing, the rabbit found safety within the evergreen screen. In the morning the bunny found its burrow. But the little pine could not quite lift its branches. But no matter, perhaps a little irregularity in a tree so beautiful would not be noticed.

Then a powerful blizzard lashed the land. The villagers slammed shutters closed while the birds and animals huddled in nests and dens. A small wren, blown astray, desperately sought sanctuary in the evergreens. But each she approached clenched its branches tight like a fist.

Finally, in exhaustion, she fell into the little pine. The pine's heart opened and so did its branches, and the wren slept within them, warm and secure. But the pine had difficulty rearranging its branches. There would be a gap evermore.

Weeks passed and winter deepened, bringing a gale such as never before experienced in the mountains. It caught a small fawn who had wandered from its mother. Head down, blinded by snow, it inched into the evergreen seeking a windbreak. But the trees held their branches open so the wind could whistle through them without dangerously bending or breaking their limbs.

Again the little pine took pity and now tightly closed its branches, forming an impenetrable wall behind which the fawn huddled out of the gale. But alas, when the wind ceased, the small pine had been

severely and permanently bent out of shape.

A tear of pine gum oozed from a branch tip. Now it could never hope for the honor it had longed for since a seedling.

Lost in despair, the little pine did not see the good Queen come into the forest. She had come to choose the finest tree herself.

As her royal sleigh slowly passed through the forest, her practiced eye scanned the evergreens now preening themselves. When she saw the little pine, a flush of anger filled her. What right had a tree with such defects to be in the royal forest? Reminding herself to have a woodsman dispose of it, she drove on, but then stopped and glanced back at it. As she gazed on it, she noticed the tracks of small animals that had found shelter under it and a downy feather within its branches where a bird had nested. And as she studied the gaping hole in its side and its wind-whipped trunk, understanding filled her heart.

"This one," she said. Her attendants gasped. And to the astonishment of the forest, the little pine was borne to the great hall. And everyone who danced and sang around it said it was the finest Christmas yet. For in looking at its gnarled and worn branches many saw the protecting arm of their father, others the comforting bosom of a mother, and some, as did the Queen, saw the love of Christ expressed on earth.

So if you walk among evergreens today, you will find, along with rabbits, birds and other happy living things, drooped branches providing cover, gaps offering nesting places, forms bent from wrestling winter winds.

For as have many of us, the trees have learned that the scars suffered for the sake of others make one most beautiful in the eyes of God.

WD



## Kings & Coiners

Reprinted from COINS magazine

By  
Dorothy and  
Clifton Potter

### Scotland's problem

The destinies of England and Scotland had been closely intertwined ever since the reign of David I, 1124-1153, whose mother was an English princess. By the 16th century, however, the relationship between the two kingdoms had become increasingly more complicated.

The Tudors were never, as we have seen, a very prolific family, and their nearest relations were their Stuart cousins. The end of the dynasty begun by Henry VII paved the way for the union of the two crowns in his great-great-grandson James I of England and VI of Scotland.

In 1503, James IV of Scotland had married Henry VII's daughter, Margaret Tudor. A prudent, well-educated man, James felt it in his interest to maintain an alliance with his wily father-in-law, although he also cultivated ties with France, Scotland's traditional ally.

The treaty with England was unpopular with most Scots, and with the accession of Henry VIII, good relations came to an end. James was killed at Flodden Field in 1513 fighting, as so many of his ancestors had done, against the English.

His son James V was but a year old at the time of his father's death. It was the curse of the Scottish monarchy that time after time the king would die with only a child-heir. This left the country prey to lawlessness and unscrupulous ambitions of the nobility. James V did not rule in his own right until 1528, and in December 1542 he died of a fever, leaving an infant daughter named Mary who was only a week old.

Henry VIII, ever the opportunist, attempted to arrange a marriage of the infant queen to his son Prince Edward, a child of five, but negotiations fell through. War soon followed, and Mary's mother, a French princess, took her daughter to France, where she was brought up with her royal cousins in the Catholic faith.

In 1558, 16-year-old Mary was married to Francis, the dauphin (heir to the French throne), and she seemed on the

verge of a brilliant career as queen of Scotland and France. To most Catholics, she was also queen of England, because Elizabeth I was considered illegitimate and, therefore, a usurper.

Once more ill-fate intervened. Francis died in 1560. In August 1561 the young widow left the culture and refinement of the French court, where she had passed most of her short life, and returned to the comparative wildness of an increasingly Protestant Scotland led by the fiery preacher, John Knox.

It is impossible to separate the changes in Mary's coinage from the important events in her life. A wide variety of coins had been struck in her name before her first marriage. Most bore the crowned shield of Scotland, with its lion, crosses, or her initial.

The gold three-pound pieces and 30-shilling pieces showed a fine profile portrait of the young queen, her hair pulled back from her face and set with jewels in classic Renaissance style.

Less successful were the crowned profile bust on the silver testoon (Type I),

and the so-called "infant head" on the billon penny (an alloy of silver and copper), which made little attempt at actual portraiture.

Mary's second coinage, during the brief period she was married to Francis, was of necessity less extensive, but equally interesting. On the gold ducat worth 60 shillings Mary and Francis faced each other with a crown above them in a style very reminiscent of Mary Tudor and Philip of Spain.

The reverse featured a design of dolphins — the dauphin's symbol — eight of them linked in the shape of a cross, with crosses of Lorraine — Mary's symbol through her mother — at angles to them. The use of a dolphin, showing Scotland's ties with France, was repeated on Mary's lesser coinage, the groat or "nonsunt," and the "lion," a small billon coin worth 1.5 pence.

Once the queen was reestablished in Scotland, a third series of coins began to issue from the Edinburgh Mint. A gold crown, or ecu, with Mary's arms on a shield (showing both the Scottish lion and the lilies of France), and four crowned M's on the reverse alternating with thistles proved to be the last of her gold coins.

Even more attractive were her testoons and half testoons of 1561 and 1562. The widowed queen is shown in profile, wearing a high-necked dress with a ruffled collar and a little cap on the back of her head. Her face is seious and intelligent, and there is a hint of the long Stuart nose that would appear again in her grandson Charles I. At a recent auction, one of these portrait testoons was offered for sale for \$3,150.

No one doubted that Mary would marry again for the sake of the Catholic cause — and the ultimate hope of the English crown — and to gain the support of a husband who could help her deal with the turbulent Scottish nobility. She was a royal prize with a goodly number of suitors. During 1564 and the spring of 1565, the question throughout Scotland and England was: Who would be her choice? @



A portrait of Mary appears on this silver testoon of Scotland struck in 1561.

## In Memoriam

In memory of a friend, LOUISE M. GRAHAM, who following a lengthy illness passed away at the North York General Hospital, on Thursday, November 1, 1984. Louise Horan (age 85 years), wife of the late Frank, mother of Keith Graham of Niagara Falls and Douglas Graham of Richmond Hill. Survived by her grandchildren.



— LOUISE GRAHAM —

LOUISE HORAN was born on October 20th, 1899, on the fourth line in Albion, north of Toronto. Her grandparents lived on one side and her great-grandparents on the other. All born in Ireland, they were the pioneers of the Albion line.

She moved to Winnipeg in 1901, while Louise was still a baby. There, she was brought up and educated.

She became a collector at the tender age of 2½ years. At that age she was taken to Donald Tobin's barber shop for a haircut. Mr. Tobin set her up on the chair with a board, put an apron around her, put a dab of soap on her chin and then put a Tobin Token in each of her hands. At one time she owned 20 Tobin pieces. She also collected bread and various other tokens.

Her father bought her a piggy bank which was about eight inches high and four inches square, a replica of the Bank of Montreal. She put all her tokens in it.

None of the chums she played with collected money (1902), but she hung onto the tokens she had until she was nine.

A friend of the family was a streetcar conductor in Winnipeg. If he had a coin she didn't have, she could have it. This continued for some time.

Her father died when she was eight and there was nobody else to help her. At that time her uncle put the tokens in envelopes, cashed them in, and bought her a kewpie doll. (Probably the most expensive doll ever purchased.)

In Winnipeg in 1920 she married Doug Graham, who was with C.P.R. Hotels. In 1929 Doug was transferred to Toronto to open the Royal York Hotel and it was there they came in touch with numismatics for the first time.

Doug went down to Bay Street one day and bought his first coin catalogue, issued by Max Mehl. That was the first catalogue they'd ever seen. It showed some Canadian coins. After that they would visit all the pawnshops and other places in search of coins. Still they had never met another coin collector.

One Saturday morning at the Royal York Hotel, Doug got the function sheet on his desk, noted that the function sheet read 'Toronto Coin Club Meeting, 1:30 P.M. in the York Room'. He immediately phoned Louise and told her he wasn't coming home as he was staying at the hotel for the meeting. He went to the meeting and joined at that time. There were only 12 people there. Toronto Coin Club had a table at the Hobby Show at the Exhibition - not to buy or sell, just for display.

Louise ultimately joined the club, rather reluctantly as she was the only woman there. Until 1953 when they started holding meetings at the Royal York there wasn't one lady member present. In the meantime she had met Hector Mayes who didn't live too far from them. When she did join the Toronto Coin Club, Hector was watching for her. Still being the only female representative she was elected into office as Treasurer at that meeting. That's how her numismatic career began.

One day the club members started talking "Convention". It took a while and a couple of trips to Ottawa. L. J. P. Brunet was the C.N.A. president at the time and they became friends with him and Doug Ferguson. Should they have a C.N.A. Convention? Brunet said, "We'd be happy to do it." She and Doug convinced the C.N.A. executive. They got the OK at the end of February and put on the first C.N.A. Convention in 1954. There was no way it could be arranged to be held at the Royal York. They were booked way ahead, so it was held at the King Edward Hotel.

At the time the Toronto Coin Club had \$26 in the bank. They borrowed \$50 from Toronto Coin Club president Robillard, and \$76 is what they ran the first convention with. It was successful and they even made money.

They didn't even have enough money to put out for a silver medal, so they persuaded the King Edward to pay for half the die. That's why the King Edward is on the reverse.

They only had about 20 members when they had the first convention. The one dealer who came from Mexico was sold out by 12 noon and Louise sold his table instantly as people were waiting for tables.

There was even a banquet where the women joined in, some of whom Louise hadn't met before. There were 97 at the banquet and 101 registered.

A while later Louise was nominated and elected secretary of the C.N.A. After that she had all the honours bestowed upon her that anyone could have because of all the work she had done for numismatics in general.

She received the O.N.A. Medal of Merit in 1972 and was awarded the Ferguson Medal in 1977.

She was Chairlady of the O.N.A. Convention in 1976, served as President of North York Coin Club and is still actively participating.

She was responsible for involving a lot of women in numismatics, going to meetings, etc. She was President of the Toronto Coin Club, and the first woman to hold office of the President of the C.N.A.

**Indeed the Grand Lady of Canadian Numismatics!**

To all of us you gave your best.  
Gcd grant you peace and rest.  
You will be missed.....

Executives of the  
Ontario Numismatic Association



# THE AUTOMOBILE DOLLAR

by Ed Reiter

*Editor's Note — Some authorities contest the fact that General Chow Hsi-ch'en was actually the military governor of Kweichow in 1928. It should also be noted that no one knows just where the province's first road was located.*

Coins enjoy a good reputation, for the most part, among people who put stock in superstition. Many carry "lucky pennies," for example, or cast coins into wishing wells.

Superstition worked in reverse, however, in the case of an intriguing Chinese coin — the so-called "automobile dollar." Chinese soothsayers blamed the coin for the death of the man who had it made.

The story dates back to the late 1920's, when Gen. Chow Hsi-ch'en (or Si-keng, in Anglicized form) became governor of Kweichow Province in the Republic of China. Gen. Chow was an ardent advocate of road building, and he set out to create an extensive system of motor highways in his province.

To popularize his program, he ordered the minting of a provincial coin featuring an automobile as its central device. The coin, issued in 1928, was 90 per cent silver, had a value of one yuan in Chinese money, and was about the size of the U.S. silver dollar.

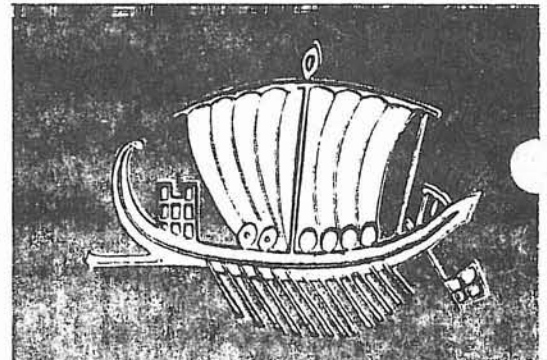
It seems clear that the general intended the coin as a tribute not only to the automobile, but also

to himself. He dared not place his own profile on it, for that would have breached the Chinese code of modesty. But he got his point across by placing his personal name, "Si-ch'en," beneath the automobile, in Chinese characters cleverly disguised as vegetation.

The soothsayers viewed this as an unseemly display of pride, so the story goes, and issued a dire prediction: Gen. Chow would die a violent death in a motor car accident.

Those who believe in superstition — and in soothsayers — will not be surprised at the way the story ends. The general was riding in a motor car at the head of his troops when disaster struck, during a campaign against a military rival in 1929. His car got too far ahead of his forces, an enemy advance guard surrounded it, and he was slain.

Gen. Chow's misfortune may have discouraged other rulers from displaying the automobile on their coins, for his is the only coin in the world with a motor car as its centerpiece. The car it features is a closed



## WHAT'S THE STORY?

If you believe you can correctly identify the coin element illustrated above, and write an interesting story about its history or your interest in it, put the story down on paper and get it to us no later than January 25. The winning entry will be published in the April issue, with the author receiving a framed copy plus a one year subscription to *Coins*. Two runners-up will each be given subscriptions. The maximum story length is 600 words, or about two double spaced typewritten pages, and we would prefer that a minimum of 500 be offered. Address to What's The Story, *Coins Magazine*, Iola, Wis. 54945.

sedan — perhaps the very kind that carried him to his death.

The automobile appears on the reverse of the coin. It is surrounded by a pearl ring, outside of which there are Chinese characters stating that the coin was made by the Kweichow government. The obverse features a crest, around which there are four Chinese characters identifying the "dollar" as a Kweichow silver coin worth one yuan.

The crest is a type that appears on coins made in Szechuen (or Szechwan) Province, which adjoins Kweichow in southern China. The coin almost certainly was struck there, since Kweichow had no mint of its own until 1939.

How many "automobile dollars" were made? Exact figures are unavailable, but the coin does not appear to be a great rarity. On the other hand, it does seem to be scarce, and its fascinating history enhances its appeal and its value. An extra fine specimen, sold at auction recently by Stack's in New York, brought \$250.

All things considered, owning one of these coins could pose quite a problem for someone who's superstitious. Knowing its history, he would never carry it as a "lucky dollar." Yet, knowing its value, he wouldn't want to throw it down a well. □

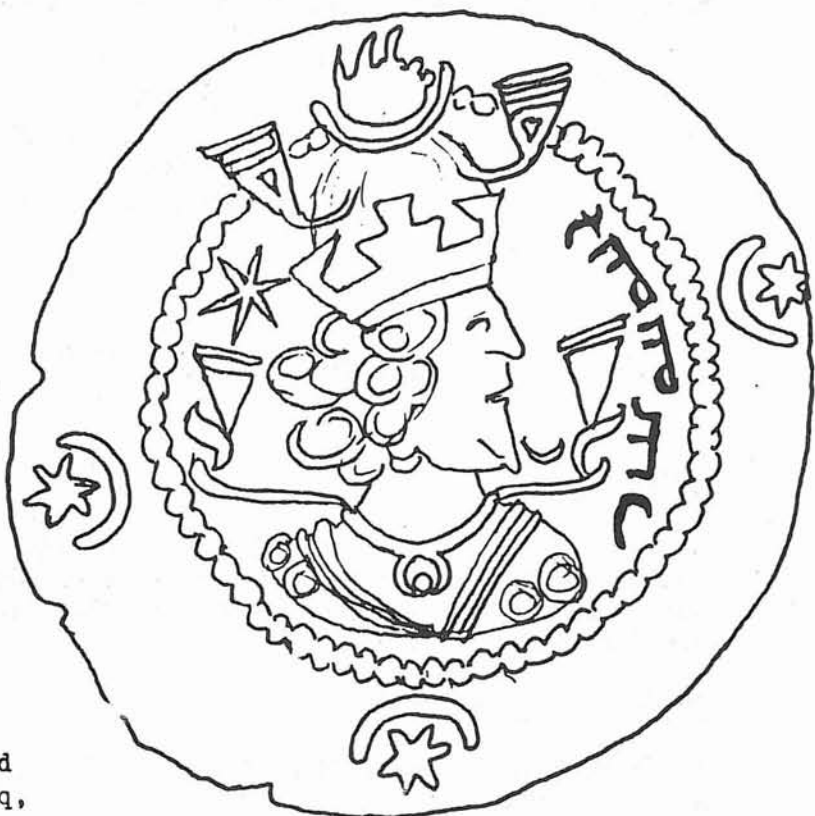
## RUNNERS-UP

Phil Hux  
Harold A. Kahler  
Ken Purdy

This silver dirhem, issued in AD 505, was the first type of the second reign of King Kobad I (AD 490-530) of the Sassanian kingdom.

The Greek equivalent of his name was Cavade I, and his surname was Nebrai (The Wise). He was the 19th king of the dynasty that was established by Ardeshir, a descendent of the ancient Achaemenian kings, who fought and defeated the last Parthian prince in AD 228.

The Sassanian kingdom, at its greatest, extended from the Red Sea to the Caspian, from the Black Sea to the Syr River, and from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River. Thus it covered all of present day Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan & Israel, as well as much of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Lower U.S.S.R.



Sketched from a photograph  
enlarged 3.5 diameters

The Sassanians were overthrown by Arab aggressions in AD 636. The Arab onslaughts followed the establishment of the Islamic faith, and its guiding document, the Qur'an, by Mohammed, the prophet of Allah; usually dated from his flight (Hajira) from Mecca to Medina in mid-July AD 622.

The obverse face of the coin shows King Kobad wearing an ornate mural crown topped by a flaming orb in a crescent moon and flanked by a pair of wings. The king also bears a pair of wings over his shoulders, and has his guiding star in the field behind him. The Pehlevi legend on the right reads: KAYAT AFRUNI, i.e., "May Fobad increase" (presumably in power and success).

There are three star and crescent motifs in the margin. This emblem was adopted by the Arabs and other Muslim followers as their symbol. It appears on the flags and coins of many countries today. This symbol could have political implications (arced rt. ☾ : waxing; arced lt. ☽ : waning). This was reacted to by some Muslim countries, ignored by others, and avoided by still others, by placing the crescent below the star. All, of course, are astronomically impossible!

The coin's reverse features the characteristic Sassanian fire altar flanked by two stylized guards. The left legend **𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲** SIJDEH "Sixteen" gives the regnal year of issue, and the right legend **𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲** AH(MALANA) identifies the mint of origin as Hamadan, in west central Iran.

The most significant reference for this report was Mr. H. Valentine's delightful handwritten notes. Books on history, flags, symbols and languages were also consulted.



**J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION**



Established 1971

YOUNG NUMISMATISTS ANNUAL AWARDS

OBJECTIVE

By means of an annual essay contest, to select two eligible and deserving young numismatists to participate on an expense-paid basis in the ANA SUMMER SEMINAR in order to acquire further knowledge and understanding of numismatics.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The John McKay-Clements Memorial Fund of the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation.

ELEGIBILITY

Any Canadian aged 16\* to under 18.

\*Special consideration will be given to those under 16. Young numismatists under 16 must be accompanied by parents or guardian.

SELECTION

A panel of qualified judges will select the two best essays on a subject approved by the Foundation's Board of Governors. The essay must be at least 3,000 words. Literary skills while important will not be the dominant criteria used in the selection process - numismatic knowledge will be emphasized.

1985 SUBJECT

The subject for the 1985 essay contest will be

THE EFFECTS OF CONFEDERATION ON CANADIAN CURRENCY -  
A COLLECTORS VIEWPOINT.

JUDGES

The judges for the 1985 Awards will be:

Margaret McKay-Clements  
Sheldon S. Carroll  
Ross Irwin  
Jack Veffer

.....

**Young Numismatists Annual Awards.....**CLOSING DATE

All essays must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Foundation before February 1, 1985.

ANA SUMMER SEMINAR

The 1985 Seminar will take place in July at the Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It is a week-long seminar that includes key subjects in numismatics taught by recognized leaders in each field. Students live in the college residence facilities.

WINNERS' CLUB

The numismatic club (if any) to which each winner belongs will receive a cash donation of \$50.00 as an incentive to encourage and help young numismatists to participate in the contest.

OTHER CONDITIONS

The parents or guardians must formally authorize the winners to participate in the Seminar. The copyright to all essays entered will become the property of the Foundation and may be published at the Foundation's discretion.

HOW TO APPLY

Obtain an application form from the Secretary-Treasurer (see below) and submit it together with the completed essay. There are no application fees or payments to make.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information including an application form, please write to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Foundation:

Ruth McQuade, Secretary-Treasurer,  
J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation  
183, Island Park Drive  
Ottawa, Ont. Canada  
K1Y 0A3

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIAL NOTICE.....

The reason is that you received the December issue of the Numismatist early and with the November issue is that I received the envelopes for the November mailing late and I will be in the hospital in Toronto from Nov. 22 to the later Dec.

*Bruce R. Watt*

Bruce R. Watt  
GNA Editor

Frank Fesco  
City of Ottawa Coin Club

1. The use of body-building chemicals and other mind and muscle stimulating drugs by athletes is receiving media and political attention recently. The ends justify the means appears to have been the morality of sport, as it is in other activities. This philosophy of fairness used to be restricted to love and war. War games have been supplemented by other games and so the "all's fair" concept expands. It has already entered another game or hobby as aptly stated by Arthur Schweid of Los Angeles in a recent issue of Coin World, i.e:

"I am always amazed at how stupid greed makes people. Olympic coins are minted for one reason, to make as much money as possible for the people who run the Olympics. These are not numismatic items. They are money makers. To make money you sell as much as you can. In the last 18 months there have been umpteen articles on how much money these coins were going to make. The U.S. Mint has practiced no deception that I can think of. It is charged with making as much money as it could from Olympic coin sales and it is doing it".

Perhaps they are numismatic items on a historical time-scale to support future sociologists contentions of the evolving degeneracy of man's endeavours in love, war, sport, coinage, etc.... a grim thought, n'est ce pas?

2. The US Olympic coin design was also commented upon in the same edition of Coin World. This time by Ken Fisher of Miami, i.e:

"Well I've seen the final design for the 1984 Olympic dollar but is it Hansel and Gretel, Jack and Jill or Barbie and Ken? A facetitious question, I realize, but its my way of adding another voice to those proposing a return to more traditional values in our coinage designs".

He concludes his letter to the editor by saying: "In any event, somehow or other, we've got to get away from the "streetcar token" design mentality that has given us our recent coinage".

Do these letters have a familiar ring, or are we trying to forget our own sad coinage experience of 1976. Sadder yet is the consideration of the changing role of sport in life. Being called a "good sport" used to be a compliment, just as being called a "numismatist". Is it still?

3. Jim Charlton is reestablished as Canadian coin trend editor of Coin World International. In an extract from his views on the Canadian Market he speaks of dealers thus: "...there does appear to be more emphasis on integrity and pleasing customers than getting rich quickly, as was the case with some dealers in the boom years of the early 1960's and the more recent silver melt days". This is always welcome, from a collector's point of view.

4. China in Peking Mandarin Chinese is Chung Kuo, 中國 or "middle country". It considered itself to be the centre of the World, surrounded by barbarian bands. The first character for middle, 中 evolved from an illustration of an archery target with an arrow in its centre. 中

(As an aside, Coin World reported that an estimated \$4 million in shredded Federal reserve notes were found in a local park in Hackensack, N.J. The 400-pound sack apparently came from an archery tournament where it had been used for target practice.)

The second character, Kuo 國 depicts a company of armed men in an enclosure. This refers to the square world of China guarded against the barbarians. There is a conscious effort in China to simplify its script system by reducing the number of strokes in each complex character. This character is shown in modern Chinese textbooks as 国 or 囯 which shows a ruler in an enclosure.

I thought that this script revision had been standardized, but was astonished to find three representations of KUO on a set of 1982 proof coins from China. The 1, 2 & 5 fen magnalium coins bore the formal character 國, the 1, 2 & 5 jiao cupro-zinc coins and the 1 yuan cupro-nickel coin bore the abbreviated 国, and the package label bore a strange version 囯 with which I was not familiar. This portrays a small spear in an enclosure.

Upon reflection I realized that we are not consistent in our western scripts either. Take for example the 7th letter "g" sometimes written g; or the elimination of the letter "u" from such words as colour, humour, etc. There were other character differences, but this perhaps is enough for one news item.

5. Token collectors will have 24 additions available by a proposed series of transportation tokens for the 1984 U.S. Olympics. They will depict a variety of the competitive sports. Composition will be 70% cu 30% zn (brass); diameter 31.75 mm (1.25 in), reeded edge, 10-10.7 gms, tentative price \$25, from Markelcom Group of St. Louis (address ?).

6. The November 16 issue (p.60) of Coin World devoted over six inches of column space to our COCC activities - particularly the results of our September Coin Fair display results.
7. The 17th Edition 1984 COIN Year Book has been published. Its cover features an attractive silvered enlargement of the British 20-pence coin which was one of the nominations as 1982 Coin of the Year by our club. Other contenders are:
  - (a) Canada's new 12-sided coin which produced significant metal saving without excessive adverse public reaction.
  - (b) Italy's new 500-lire stainless-steel coin with brass disc insert, which includes the denomination in Braille dots for the blind.
  - (c) Netherland's new modernistic coins of Queen Beatrix.
  - (d) Canada's "Constitution" dollar.
  - (e) U.S. copper-plated zinc 1-cent coin.

If anyone has additional coins to nominate, please do so soon, so that we can vote upon them. The general conditions are that the coin must have been introduced in 1982 and should have some novel, attractive or innovative feature.

8. The Singapore Mint has recently opened a Coin Gallery which shows the history of the country's coinage from its founding in 1819 to the present day. A specially constructed coin press is available to visitors who wish to mint their own souvenirs - a fine Do-it-yourself idea!
9. The Isle of Man has come up with yet another coin marketing ploy. As a pilot scheme they have introduced a new "noble" containing an ounce of platinum. Prices are expected to fluctuate as gold does under speculative market pressures. 25,000 will be struck to test their appeal to investors.
10. The Canadian "shinplaster" (25-cent note) once was a popular Christmas gift - as was the Canadian silver dollar later. But when gift coins were not readily available at the banks this custom faded away. Some collectors have struck their own greeting tokens (e.g. Fred Bowman & Elizabeth Wynn Wood), and Jerry Remick is trying to revive interest in doing so. Christmas medals have been struck by Spain, Portugal and Germany.

Britain had the same situation with crown coins as gifts, particularly since the persistence of leading numismatists of the day revived interest by persuading the minting of the 1927 style crown. The Isle of Man started a Christmas crown fad in 1979 which led to distinctively designed 50 p coins designated "Christmas". The Kingdom of Tonga has also adopted the idea with a Christmas pa'anga. Israel produces Hanukkah coins and Panama has a poinsetta coin.

Now, if we could only create the right spirit to go with the coins, perhaps the cradle of the Christian, Judaic and Islamic faiths might not rock as violently.

11. Ken Jacobs and Eli Levine have produced an outstanding new book entitled, "Coins of South Africa". A review of it, by Dr. Richard Bickel in the Dec 14 issue of Coin World International states very emphatically:

"To my knowledge, nowhere in the world is there or has there been a book on coins which can equal the beauty and quality of this one".

"A glance at the table of contents reveals a foreword by Eli Levine, a preface by Gerald Hoberman, an historical outline and an introduction by Ken Jacobs. Then follows statistical information and a superb photograph of the obverse and reverse of each type coin ever minted in this country from 1874 to the present".

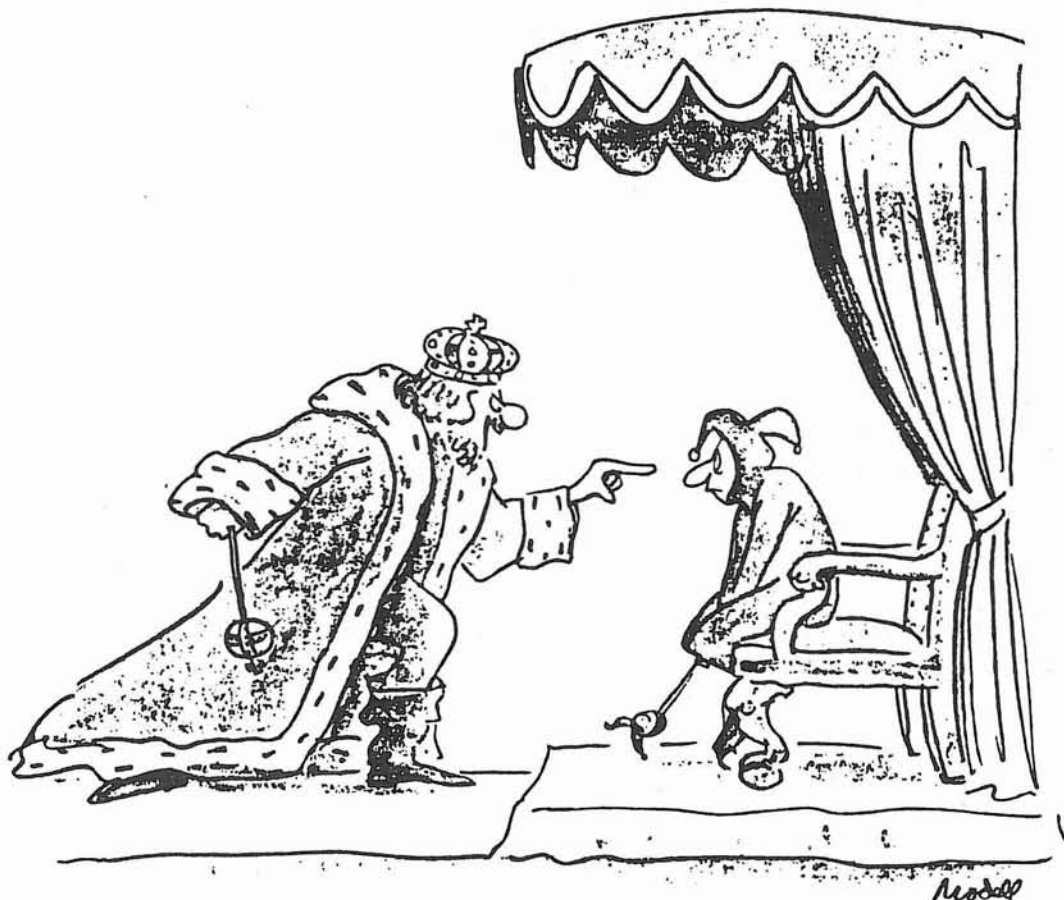
This Rolls Royce of numismatic publications was developed from a complete 216 coin type set in "Mint" (sic) condition. 250 leather-bound copies will sell for \$305 each and 1000 standard copies for \$90 each (plus \$15 air freight). They are available from The South African Gold Exchange, P.O. Box 10588, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa.

12. The November/December 1983 issue of Science and Mechanics (p 41) has a short article on a new acoustic microscope which "sees" through metal with sound waves at frequencies much higher than human hearing (actually in the V.H.F. range, i.e. 100 MHz). Water, rather than air is used as the transmission medium, and the image is recorded as an electrostatic printout. A clear illustration of the obverse (Lincoln head) of a US cent, recorded through the reverse of the coin, appears with the article.

This could possibly be an aid in counterfeit detection, in quality assurance and control of laminated coin flans, and in numismatic metallurgical research.

It would be interesting to know whether varying metal densities from a coin's initial striking are detectable when a coin is used as the planchet for a second and different coin. I suspect that this might have occurred with Denmark's C47, 1 skilling of 1771, although I have not detected it visually. Italy's use of the 1894-1895 20 centesimi as a planchet for the newer designed 20 centesimi of 1918-1920 would also prove interesting, as would the Chinese 10 cash provincial coins struck on Korean 5-Fun coins (for fun?!)

13. I am not sure whether I am being accused of inappropriate levity, or of having too low a perspective by implication of this cartoon I received (original source unknown). Or could it be that I unduly suggest there should be more appreciation of the majesty of numismatics?! I rebut that neither jester nor monarch have ideal vision but merely play their roles. This is subtle satire indeed. I would prefer more outspoken criticism, if that is what was intended.



*"See, things look a lot less funny sitting there, don't they?"*

14. Jim Zagon, one of Ottawa's outstanding professional photographers, recently had a well received and reviewed exhibition of a selection of his international subjects at the Architectural Bookstore. Jim does the cover photographs for the Bank of Canada's monthly Review and has created the official visual record of the many thousands of coins, tokens and notes in the Bank's Currency Museum.

# SHOW AND BOURSE

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DECEMBER 23, 1984  
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.

JANUARY 27, 1985  
CENTRAL OTTAWA COIN SHOW

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 COIN CLUB  
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW

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

APRIL 19-21, 1985

## THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



LOOKING AHEAD TO 1985

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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.

## WORLD COIN WEEK

APRIL 21 - 28, 1985

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

"Numismatics: Open the Door With Books"

General Co-ordinator: Mayor L.H. Scoop Lewry, P.O. Box 1982,  
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Canada S6H 7N7

## Clad Coinage and Modern Rarities

When a group of experienced collectors gather and begin speaking in hushed tones about a great numismatic rarity, they are probably discussing an 1804 silver dollar, a 1913 Liberty Head nickel, a gold Brasher doubloon or any of the highpowered coins which, when sold, can be expected to bring \$100,000 to \$1 million and more. Yet, the term "rarity" does not have to be synonymous with "expensive" — there are a number of coins struck since 1960 which can be considered rare.

These modern rarities are coins — seen in the light of annual mintages of one billion pieces or more — which are popular among collectors and investors because of their relative scarcity. And yet, with just a few exceptions, these modern rarities are available in quantities large enough to keep prices reasonable and within the grasp of most collectors.

Probably the most famous of these modern rarities is the 1972 Doubled Die cent, a coin produced in error with a widely doubled image on the side bearing Lincoln's portrait, with two distinct yet overlapping images of the mottoes IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY and the date. Several varieties are known, although only the most extremely doubled variety is considered a true modern rarity.

A second, widely sought-after modern rarity is the 1970-D Kennedy half dollar, available only to those who had foresight or were lucky enough to have purchased the 1970 Uncirculated sets packaged and sold by the U.S. Mint. No half dollars were struck that year for circulation, so collectors wanting to fill a hole in their albums need the 1970-D coin, and need the set. Many sets were broken up by collector and dealer alike, and both the individual coin and Uncirculated set are desirable items.

A similar event took place in 1973, when the only clad Philadelphia and Denver Eisenhower dollars available were again packaged in Uncirculated sets sold by the Mint. The 40 percent silver 1973 S Proof Eisenhower dollar is even more desirable, and brings among the highest prices of any modern rarity. It was sold by the Mint originally for \$10, a price that outraged many collectors at that time as being too high.

The year 1960 was a good one for modern rarities. Two distinct varieties of cents were struck that year, the scarcest bearing a Small Date, the most common a Large Date; on the Small Date, the upper tail of the digit 6 is rather short and stubby, while on the Large Date the tail is longer. The Proof 1960 Small Date cent is the rarest, although some collectors in the know are always on the lookout for the variety which bears a Large Date superimposed over a Small Date on the same coin.

Another modern rarity that is readily available to the collector or investor is the Bicentennial



A surplus of half dollars in circulation in 1970 made the striking of the denomination unnecessary. However, Denver Mint specimens were included in the 1970 Uncirculated sets sold to collectors.

Unplanned, but not unwanted, is the 1972 Doubled Die cent, an error coin which represents just one of the many modern numismatic rarities.





What happened to this coin? Collectors saw a Proof set of the new Bicentennial coinage at the 1974 ANA convention, but the unmintmarked coins were apparently returned to the Mint and destroyed.

quarter bearing the dual dates of 1776-1976 and struck at the San Francisco Mint in 40 percent silver. Struck expressly for collectors in Proof and Uncirculated versions, the coins are the only 40 percent silver quarters ever struck, and the only silver quarters struck since 1964.

Then there are the modern rarities that are less available and thus have higher prices. Since 1968, all Proof coins have been struck bearing the S Mint mark representing the San Francisco Mint. However, during certain years, some Proof coins were struck without the Mint marks, and intact sets in which these coins appear are quite valuable. Among these S-less Proofs are 1968, 1970 and 1975 dimes, and 1971 nickels. However, since circulation strikes of all these coins were struck with no Mint marks, care must be taken in purchasing any set purporting to contain one of these rarities.

The rarest two coins of the modern era, however, are probably the 1974 aluminum cent and the 1966 Proof Jefferson nickel.

In 1973, many thousands of trial aluminum cents dated 1974 were struck by the Mint because of the high copper prices prevailing at the time. However, the Mint did not receive Congressional approval to issue the coins, and most were melted down. However, 14 coins turned over to Congressional staff members disappeared. Some were eventually returned to the Mint for destruction; one went to the Smithsonian Institution for posterity's sake, and the remaining few are still missing. They are illegal to own as well.

The rarest of rare are the two 1966 Proof Jefferson nickels struck in a year when no other Proof coins were produced. These coins bear the FS initials of the coin's designer, Felix Schlag, which were added that year; one of the two coins was presented to him, and remains in his estate to this day. The other was retained by the Mint.

Other trial coins have been struck at the Mint in recent years from time to time. These include trial alloys for the Lincoln cent, Eisenhower and Anthony dollars, as well as possibly for the Frank Gasparro designed Flowing Hair Liberty-Flying Eagle design first proposed for the reduced size dollar coin. These are all regarded as government property and are illegal to own.

There remain to be discussed the "phantom" coins — coins which were struck at the U.S. Mint but which are unknown in collections today. These include the 1964 silver Peace dollar, struck at the Denver Mint in great quantities, but never released to circulation and remelted. Also in this category are the unmintmarked silver Bicentennial Proofs struck and placed on display at the American Numismatic Association convention in Miami in August, 1974.

Other modern coins can claim the distinction of rarity, notably the many Proof only San Francisco issues struck since the resumption of Proof coinage in 1968, but those mentioned above are the best known. Some are easily obtainable, some may never reach anyone but the richest of collectors. But they do prove that a coin doesn't have to be old to be rare.

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

### C39 Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club

The Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club has found a new meeting place. It now meets in the cafeteria at Thistletown Community School, 925 Albion Rd., just east of Isling Ave. in Rexdale. Now in its 20th year, the club meets on the second Tuesday of each month between September and June, at 7 p.m. Admission is free and meetings are open to the public.

\*\*\*\*\*

### C59 Ingersoll Coin Club

The Ingersoll Coin Club meets the 3rd Monday of each month except July & August in the Senior Citizen Room, Lion Hall, Thames Street, South, Ingersoll. Mailing address is, T. Masters, 823 Van Street, London, Ontario.

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### C1 Waterloo Coin Society

The Waterloo Coin Society meets the third Tuesday of each month, except July and August, in the Waterloo Public library on the lower floor, 35 Albert Street, Waterloo, Ontario at 8 p.m.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following information is for members and friends who will visit the Gulf Coast of Florida this winter.

### 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., American Legion Hall, 1520 Fourth St. 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. American Legion Hall, 1520 Fourth St. 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**, fourth Thursday, 7:15 p.m., Ellis Bank, U.S. 19, New Port Richey.

Changes or additions to the Coin Club listings should be sent to Coins, Newsfeatures Department, St. Petersburg Times, P.O. Box 1121, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731.



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## Gold coin sales show new sparkle

Gold coin sales are booming as investors seek a hedge against the possible return of inflation.

Canada's Maple Leaf figures in the third quarter of this year are believed to be 80% ahead of last year.

And Krugerrand sales were up 55.2% on the third quarter a year ago.

The Krugerrand Gold Coin Centre in Toronto noted that the recent increase came at a time when sales of gold bullion have been flat.

General manager Christine Yorke said: "The price of gold was relatively



Gold Maple Leaf coin sales surged 80% in the third quarter of this year. low during the summer months yet many leading investment experts are predicting a substantial rise in the near future.

Royal Canadian Mint director Jack Julien believes uncertainty about the world's unsettled economy is pushing investors into gold coins.

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