



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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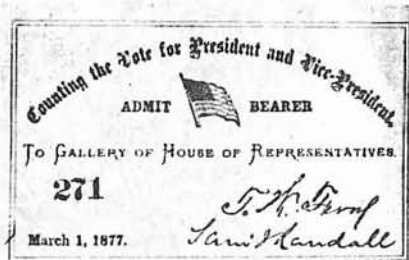
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# WHAT WILL YOUR REAGAN BUTTON BE WORTH?

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

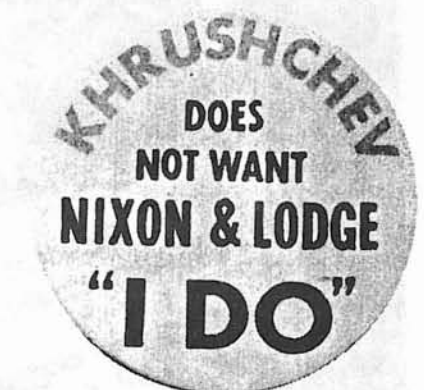
**L B J**  
for **EX**  
**PRESIDENT**

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



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

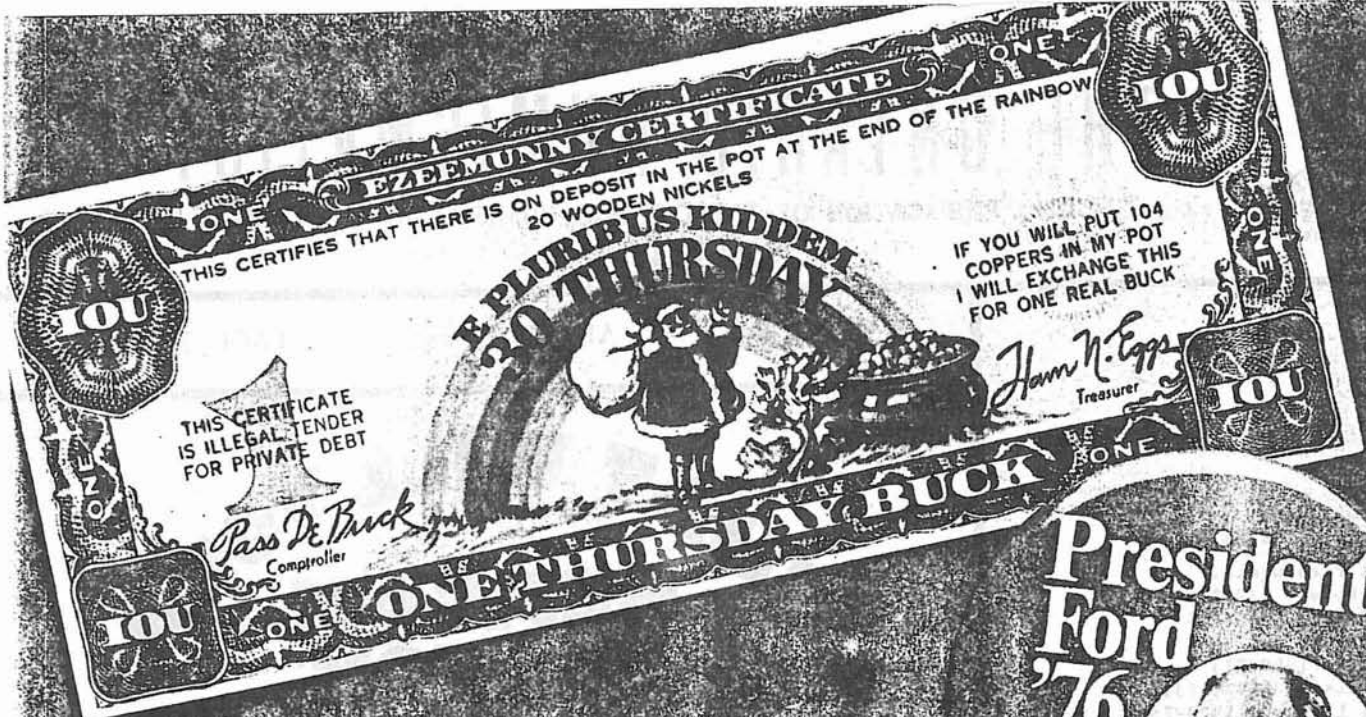
**NIXON**  
+  
**SPIRO**  
= **ZERO**



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

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President  
Ford  
'76



The Nations Choice

For President  
Hon. William Howard Taft  
OF OHIO

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for  
President

# WHAT WILL YOUR REAGAN BUTTON BE WORTH?

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

by **ARLIE R. SLABAUGH**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

may or may not be willing to guarantee their safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The celluloid buttons, which have a printed design on paper covered by transparent celluloid, are still being made, except that the covering is now acetate. Today, these are mostly small quantity buttons, and the two and three-inch size badges which are largely speculative items made for sale rather than giveaways (too expensive), and which most people except campaign workers and conventioners would be embarrassed to wear in any case . . . preferring the less obtrusive 3/4-inch to 1 1/2-inch sizes.

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

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

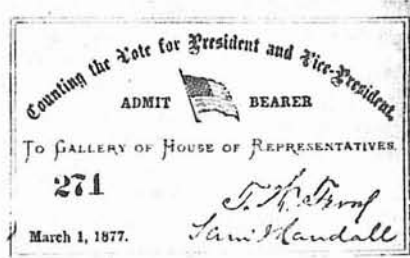
Many political buttons show little imagination, and aren't worth as much as the more colorful examples that bear interesting slogans such as "A full dinner pail" on McKinley buttons, or a symbol such as Adlai Stevenson's holed shoe. So if you are planning on saving political buttons from the 1980 campaign,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



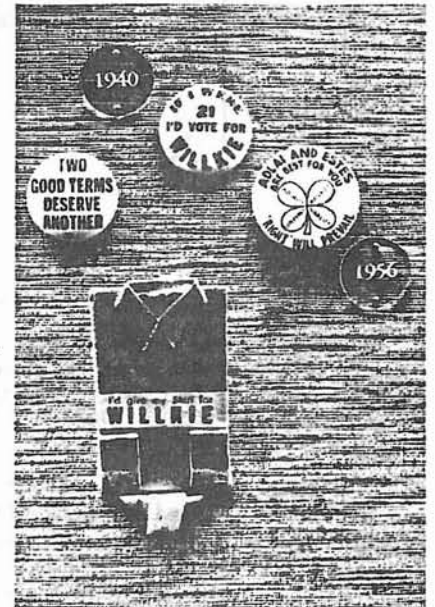
Badge and ribbon was intended for women who were to vote for the first time in the 1920 election, under 19th Amendment.

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

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



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

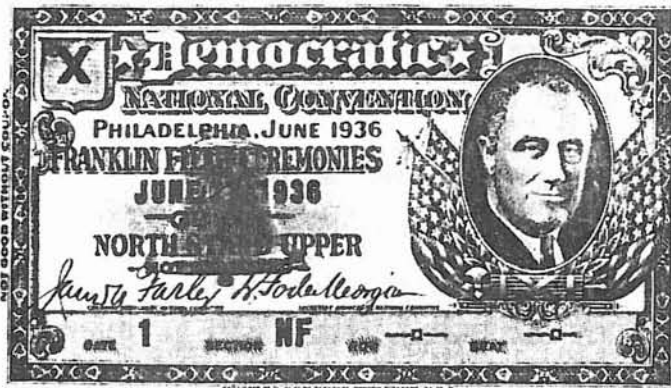


Campaign buttons for the 1940 third-term run of FDR against Wilkie, and 1956 Stevenson-Kefauver vs. Eisenhower-Nixon.



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Such a wide variety and the high prices

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

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

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

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

Other organizations for collectors of political memorabilia include the following:

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

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

Major dealers include:

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

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

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

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

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

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

April, 1985

Dear Fellow Numismatists,

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

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

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

Stella Hodge  
President

**ANACS CONDEMNATIONS**

by Paul Nadin-Davis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## At least this Leaf's a winner

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

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

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

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



Maple Leaf's a hit in Japan.

TOKENS

● W A N T E D ●

TOKENS



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

"Can We Make A Deal"

\*Multiples YES\*

*J. Barchino*

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

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

# SHOW AND BOURSE

APRIL 13th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

for information....

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

APRIL 19-21, 1985

Stratford, Ontario

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

for Information

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

MAY 4th. 1985

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

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

for information

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

JUNE 16th 1985

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

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

MAY 11, 1985

CANNINGTON, ONTARIO

VICTORIA SIMCOE NUMISMATIC ASSOC.

25th Annual Coin Show and  
Banquet

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

NEWS & COMMENTS

by Frank Fesco, City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Approx.  
Double  
Size



References:

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

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

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

"It is time that Canada introduced the dollar coin. Recent public opinion surveys have indicated that Canadians desire such a coin. Various vending machine companies have urged the Government to move quickly in the area... Very little can be purchased for less than a dollar... A dollar coin would be more durable... It has been estimated that the federal Government can save up to \$300 million over a ten-year period by moving to a dollar coin... A dollar coin is lighter than four quarters... Inco has the capability of producing the dollar coin, and in fact such a move would create hundreds of new jobs in this community which is experiencing an unemployment rate of over 15%. If the demand for dollar coins were to improve, nickel producing communities would benefit from this innovation."

It does not appear to be too long before Canadian series collectors will have a new coin to deal with.

\* I have been pondering the "fine-tuning of the modalities" towards numismatics; to plagiarize an expression that the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Honorable Michel Côté, used when asked about his decision on metrification.

Some say that my words are not clear, too long, do not make sense, and that I use the same phrase more than once. This may be so, but it is the way that I was taught, so what else can I do? Should I write in the style of this note, or should I keep on the way that I have in the past? I ask you, is this clear, and if so, why does it sound strange? ""

\* Many errors have occurred in these pages, in spite of my attempts at accuracy, and their editing by my family. Please accept my apologies. Like the Citizen, I must mention two corrections in particular: One tends to occur when I try to recall the names of friends of former times who have two surname-sounding names which overlap with another. In the third item on page 84-54, the name should be Lloyed Herman, rather than Herman Bennett, who is a retired Bell Canada friend. The other error would not surprise my former French professors. At the end of PL-60 item 1, I used the vernacular, rather than the correct "n'est-ce pas". Assez!

\* Media types must feel the urge to create as well as use words and expressions. In Korea they probably had security reasons for giving land features nicknames rather than using the numerical heights shown on contour maps. "Little Gibraltar" has memories for D.S.O. winner, Captain 'Buck' Liboiron of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> R, only as Hill 355, for example.

Nancy Cooper, the distaff-side successor to the mellow Harry Elton of Ottawa's radio station, CEO, was interviewing Dennis Cudahy of the Royal Canadian Mint, on Thursday, 17 January 1985, regarding new \$1 coins. Dennis mentioned that Canada has had \$1 coins for use since 1935. Nancy brashfully discounted them as "ceremonial coins". I could visualize Dennis biting his tongue on that phrase. It is about as palatable as "numismatic coins"!

\* Another contemporary has stepped through the magic portal into the golden area of retirement. Walter Ott, former director of art and chief engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint leaves a numismatic heritage of outstanding items to be remembered by. Among them is the popular gold 'Maple Leaf' designed from a real one that he found in Jatineau. Canada has benefitted greatly from this former Austrian's skills and talents. Auf wiedersehen und viel Glück, Herr Ott.

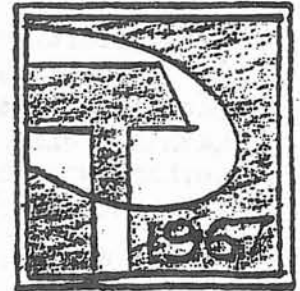
\* A local Chinese restaurant offers Szechuan Lunch Buffet for only \$5.25 (complete with dessert) from 11.30 a.m. to 2.99 p.m. Mon. to Fri. That is real bargain time! It reminds me of my thoughtless ordering of a Labatt's 28 one time. It is like asking for a Canadian 1943 silver dollar.

\* Torontonians probably objected to the last sentence of a 11 Jan 85 Citizen article explaining the meaning of S.P.C.R. as being Rome's ancient trademark - Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Senate and the Roman people) found on buildings, coins, etc. Italians today jokingly explain it as 'Sono porci questi Romani', which loosely translated is: "They are hogs these Romans". Final sentence, quote: "Apparently Italians see Rome much the same way Canadians see Toronto." (i.e. in spite of its change of name from Hogtown). The Italians no doubt also have a modern version of S.C. - Senatus Consulto (With the consent of the Senate) which also appears on many ancient Roman coins.

\* For those of you who like palindromes, the first one was EVE, and the second one: MADAM, IN EDEN I'M ADAM. Two others that I ran across are:  
(1) A MAN, A PLAN, A CANAL - PANAMA (2) WAS IT A BAR OR A BAT I SAW?  
These are an addition to the one reported earlier: ABLE WAS I ERE I SAW ELBA.

\* Quipsel: The dollar sign is a capital S that has been double-crossed.  
This paragraph contains only upside-down words ...

- \* There are some habits that the U.S. seem to have acquired from the U.S.S.R. - one of which is lapel pin collecting. Many of the Russian types are of simple design and manufacture, but those commemorating Expo 67 which were sold at the Soviet pavilion in Montreal were of better quality. A sketch of this pin shows the stylized representation of the hammer (industry) and sickle (agriculture) symbol of the socialist states. The shaded portions are in red enamel, and the rest, white metal. The sketch is approximately twice the linear size.



During the 1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, U.S.A., a group of post office inspectors hatched a scheme to raise funds for their softball tournament by having a pin made showing the Postal Inspection badge in miniature. These cost them \$1.75 each, and they sold them for prices ranging from \$5 to \$40 dollars each. The scheme violated Postal Service regulations, and resulted in the resignation of the Los Angeles division inspector.

Was this not similar to the R.C. Mint's use of the Canadian Coat of Arms on cuff-links, a few years ago?

- \* Charles Lamb, in his Essays of Elia (The Decay of Beggars) tells the following:

"A clerk in the Bank was surprised with the announcement of a five-hundred-pound legacy left him by a person whose name he was a stranger to. It seems that in his daily morning walks from Peckham (or some village thereabouts) where he lived, to his office, it had been his practice for the last twenty years to drop his half-penny duly into the hat of some blind Bartimeus, that sate begging alms by the wayside in the Borough. The good old beggar recognised his daily benefactor by the voice only; and, when he died, left all the amassings of his alms (that had been half a century perhaps in the accumulating) to his old Bank friend. Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pennies, against giving an alms to the blind? — or not rather a beautiful moral of well-directed charity on the one part, and noble gratitude upon the other? I sometimes wish I had been that Bank clerk."

(Now let me see ... £ 500 at 20 shillings to the £, and 12 pence to the shilling, makes 120,000 pence, or 240,000 halfpennies ... all 18th century coins. Boy!)

In another essay on Distant Correspondents he states: "Epistolary matter usually compriseth three topics; news, sentiment, and puns." He comments that, desirably, news should be true, that sentiment should be hot, and that puns (all non-serious subjects) "...the agreeable levities, which though contemptible in bulk, are the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle..." D'accord!

- \* Claudette Moncrieff, officer of awards and documentation for the Department of Veteran Affairs, reported in the Citizen of 23 Jan 85, that some 120,000 unclaimed military medals are stored by her department. She stated that they can be claimed free (unless they are being replaced) by sending regimental number and full name to: Honours and Awards, Veteran Affairs Canada, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P4.

My own 1960 application for the C.D. & bar is still unanswered, and my request for replacement medals in 1978 was returned because they only acknowledged my Second War service but not the Korean War, so I had submitted too much money, in their view. (They do not give change!). It is obvious that incomplete or inaccurate records can snarl action in proverbial red-tape. My family feels that I should give it one more try before I give up. Perhaps I might.

- \* There are 118 grooves on a United States 10-cent piece, according to the Canadian Farm & Home Almanac for 1985. (How goes the investigation, Len?)

- \* Counterfeiting "Quarters" — you would think that it would not pay. Neither did it for an Orleans man whose home was raided on Thursday, January 24. Bus fare boxes, parking meters, telephone booths, laundry machines and a variety of coin operated machines dispensing food, drinks, smokes, etc., plus the insidious arcade games perhaps was too great a lure for him. The law does not distinguish between crime that increases revenues vs crime that decreases expenses, it seems.
- \* I have another correction apology. This time for misspelling Gary's name in the first item on last month's page 85-4. It should read Gary Sirna - who has the jewellery and coin store on the corner of Rideau & Chapel streets in Ottawa.
- \* Five Ottawa residents were named as officers, and one as a member of the Order of Canada. They were:
 

Herbert Brown	- officer	- major inventor of Telidon
Marc Carneau	- "	- Canada's first astronaut
Dr. Wilbert Keon	- "	- Civic Hospital heart specialist
Stanley Knowles	- "	- former senior M.P.
Arnold Smith	- "	- long time diplomat
Margaret Hunter	- member	- St. John Ambulance director

(It was good to see that the full list of 69 people honoured was printed in full-sized legible type, in the Citizen of 21 Dec 1984)

- \* I quote the Paper Money Journal of the S.P.M.C. which quotes the Winnipeg Free Press, which quotes The Pioneer Express of North Dakota of 17 December 1897:
 

"The \$1 bills of the new Dominion issue are not safe to leave in circulation. The groundwork is the same as that of the revenue stamps used on cigar boxes, and by simply cutting out a figure from the latter and pasting it over the figure 'one' of the bill, a five dollar bill can be manufactured that will be accepted ninety-nine times out of a hundred. Several of such bills have been passed in the city and people should examine five dollar bills closely to see that they are not taking a one. Business men think that the new bills should be recalled, and alterations made whereby the raising of ones to fives by the means described would be rendered impossible." (This beat making quarters!)
- \* The Dubuque Western Railway Company, which ran the Farley to Anamora service in Iowa, issued over \$16,000 in notes from 50¢ to \$20 which illustrated an old locomotive, baggage & 3 passenger cars. The company was chartered in 1855, sold in foreclosure in 1861, and finally absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in 1881.
- \* The Turkish book on Ottoman Coinage - Osmanlılarda Madeni Paralar, by Nuri Pere - illustrates two medals which depict locomotives; Nos. 1131 & 1112.
- \* In an article, "Souvenir Coins of the Far West 1950-55" by R.C. Bell in the January 1985 issue of the C.N. Journal, he mentions that, in 1668, the sailing ship "Nonsuch" wintered at Fort Charles, which was later renamed, Rupert House, where it obtained £ 90,000 of beaver pelts. In 1970, the Hudson's Bay Company placed this ship on its tercentennial medal shown in the rubbing at right.



- \* It never fails to happen! I had just commented on page 85-5 on the 5 December report of the discovery of the oldest underwater wreck yet discovered, that there was no word of any 'talents' (distinctly shaped heavy bronze ingots) yet, when I received the January 1985 issue of the National Geographic Magazine. There, on pages 1-3 was a preliminary report of the discovery of the 14th century B.C. wreck by a world leader in marine archaeology, Dr. George Bass, who will be producing a full report in a later issue. In it, two divers were pictured, each with a talent on his shoulder, similar to one depicted from a tomb of Thebes. So far, 150 of them had been recovered! It would be an outstanding addition to the Bank of Canada's Currency Collection, comparable to the ringstone of Yap, if one of them could be obtained for their museum. Also shown was an insert map which showed Kas to be on the south coast of Turkey, east of the island of Rhodes, a fact of which Jacques Belzile had already informed me.
- \* Someone must be playing games with me. I saw my article on 'The Longest-lived Coin Types of all Time' reproduced in the C.O.T.Y. Club publication with my Chinese signature chop and date printed upside down!
- \* The token specialist, George Berry, had an informative article entitled, "Family Business - the Wolf Lauferers of Nuremberg", in the December 1984 issue of Coin & Medal News. He provided the family tree of five generations of this 16th-18th century family of minters. Together with the Krauwinkels and the Schültes, these three families provided most of the rechenpfennige (reckoning pennies) used in Europe for counting in Roman numerals.

I recall John Humphris, the knowledgeable linguist and numismatist (now a dealer in Sidney, Ohio) telling of his efforts to unearth coins in England, near an old church. After digging down several feet, he came across a hoard - of Nuremberg rechenpfennige! They were probably discarded when today's numerals were introduced into church, state and commercial calculations.

O.P. Eklund, in his pamphlet, "The Counters of Nuremberg", stated that the counters were sought after, even in England, where they often circulated as money, due to the dearth of small currency, or were used as blanks over which tradesmen's tokens were struck. Many types abound, which make an interesting area of collecting. A rubbing of one of the smaller ones by a second generation Laufer, Hans (1594 - 1632), is shown at right. (made of brass)

On its obverse it has a bust in armour and helmet, facing right; and the legend: ☼ HANNS. LAVFER. IN. NVRNBERG in the border.

On its reverse it has the cross & orb, dubbed, 'Reichsepfel' (Imperial orb), in a trilobed pressure; and the legend: ☼ GOTT. ALLEIN. DIE. EHRE. SEI (To God alone is the honour), in the border.



"The History of the Abacus" by J.M. Pullan, provides an excellent account of the use of these counters.

- \* "Legends and Mottoes on Coins" by Alan D.B. Harrup, is an article in the Dec 1984 issue of Spink Numismatic Circular. It appeared to include all the mottoes on British and related coins. Two examples are: IHC, an abbreviation for IHCOYC, which is the Greek form of the word, Jesus; and: QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT, (Wherever you may cast it, it will stand) the motto of the Isle of Man, where the arms of Man are legs!

Stuart Mosher compiled a listing of "Coin Mottoes and their Translations" which was published in the Numismatist of the A.N.A. in 1948, and was reprinted in pamphlet form later. (I still run across unlisted mottoes, of which I test my attempts at translation with our knowledgeable curators).

\* On January 20th I attended a non-competitive public display of coins held by the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire, Quebec, in their local Community Centre - Albert Hall. They produced twenty-odd cases of coins, medals, tokens, books and materials, supplemented by a slide show and movies which attracted a fair number of visitors, despite the blustery weather. Comments on some of the displays might provide ideas for some of our own members; my attention was caught by these:

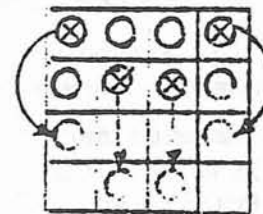
- British Commonwealth banknotes portraying Queen Elizabeth II.
- A junior display which included the January 1985 issue of 'The Leader' the Scouting Magazine with an article entitled, "A New Collecting Experience", by our Ray & Carolyn Desjardins - on Trade Tokens, naturally. (Well done R & C)
- The illustrated chart produced by the Royal Mint, which presented a historic picture of coinage in Britain, with the actual pieces provided by the only collector in Canada that I know could do so.
- A display of British tokens which comprised examples from each of the 13th to the 19th centuries - a rare and mainly undocumented grouping.
- An analysis of the composition of a bank sample of Canadian 1¢ and 5¢ coins.
- Pointe Claire tokens and medals which demonstrated the numismatic activity of this community, over the years.
- Books from the 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th centuries dealing with coins.
- Groupings of coins from various countries which supported the themes: buildings, plants, animals, ships, and women.
- A chronological scale, with examples, of the changes in weight, dimension and alloy of 1-cent coins from 1858 to date.
- A representative coin from each of an alphabetical series of world countries.

La pièce de résistance! The most outstanding display, in my opinion, was one which contained no coins! It is one which I believe should be developed by each coin club, because of its significance to collectors. It was a guide to the storage of coins. It provided a description of the properties and the degree of protection provided against gaseous and moisture penetration, as well as the danger of reaction with coins, of various plastic products. It contained physical examples of most of the more common coin container products available.

This display was produced by a competent and qualified professional in the field, who had arranged for laboratory testing of the items. It was intended as a collector's guide, but I believe that it could act as a strong influence for manufacturers of harmful products to change their materials; and for dealers as well. I have been advocating such action for many years. This is the best example that I have seen, which could have positive results.

Incidentally, I provided an example of C.C.C.C. effort, by the three cases that I had in our own recent show. They appeared to be appreciated.

\* I did it again - misplaced the solution to the puzzle, and had to work it out. Has anyone an alternative solution? I gather that some of you are finding the puzzles rather easy, so I shall offer you a real toughie - one with which I was challenged in my undergraduate years - and never solved. It was given to me by a senior engineer who had in turn been given it by an old professor of his. Both had also given up on it. The context has been changed, but the problem is the same; the difference is that I have warned you.



Problem: A coin hunter with a metal detector asked a farmer if he could scan his field - which happened to be circular. The farmer agreed to a scan of half the area only - the half marked off by an arc swept by a rope tied to a tree on the perimeter. How long was the rope in relation to the radius of the field?

\* To dream of gold, denotes great prosperity and much pleasure derived from sight-seeing and ocean voyages. (So says Gustavus Miller in his "10,000 Dreams Interpreted")

- \* **Broadside galleons**  
On the bounding main;  
Old rascallions  
And vecturist's gain.
- 'The B.C. Curse Exchange'  
(Do clams qualify as Odd  
and curious money?)



- \* The Stratford Coin Club will be hosting the 1985 O.N.A. Convention; April 19-21. Information may be obtained from: "85", P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6T1. Hotel rates at the Victoria Inn are \$42 single & \$52 double. A \$10 pre-registration fee will permit unlimited admission to the show, free admission to tours and a wine-and-cheese party, and will provide an official convention medallion, a set of souvenir wood flats, convention ribbon, program and miscellaneous freebies.
- \* February 20, 1985 begins (began) the Year of the Ox, which Macao depicts on its 100 & 1000 patacas coins. Persons born under this sign are apt to feel that they should lead nations. Hitler, Geronimo and Napoleon were all Oxen. You can count back by twelves, i.e., 1973, 1961, etc., to see if you are an Ox. Oxen are powerful individuals with stubborn, reliable personalities, whether it is in the home or in government. The Ox is unrelated to the astrological Taurus, the Bull.

Wolfram Eberhard, in his edition of "Folktales of China" tells of the Ox's origin: "In ancient times man had a hard life and was never able to get enough to eat. Sometimes he ate every third day, sometimes only every fifth or sixth day; so he was always hungry, although he worked day and night. He was really to be pitied. The emperor of heaven was sorry for man, because they labored ceaselessly without getting enough to eat. He ordered his subject, the ox - that is, the ox star in the sky - to go down to earth and say to the people, 'If you men are energetic, you can have one meal every three days.'

The ox, however, misunderstood his orders; he went quickly down to earth and announced to the people, 'The emperor of heaven says you shall have three meals a day and not starve any more.' When he returned to heaven and made his report, he was punished for his mistake by being sent down to earth to help men at the plow." (Many people today would welcome the Ox's return!)

- \* In Canadian Coin News Vol. 22 No. 17 Brian Cornwell advised on a program of coin storage so as to protect investment. He discussed handling, decontaminating (TCTFE) storing, monitoring, recording, inspecting, correcting & lacquering. Reader comments and questions were invited. Box 5071, Stn A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1N4.
- \* A new compact electronic balance has been developed by the well-known manufacturer of scales - Ohaus. It is a compact portable model which has been named "Port-C-Gram C301P". Information about it can be obtained from: Ohaus Scale Corporation, 29 Hanover Road, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932.
- \* We are moving closer to the introduction of a new Canadian metal dollar. A limited opinion survey was taken regarding a sample dollar struck by the R.C. Mint (which I hope ends up in the proper historical currency museum, that of the Bank of Canada). In general, the survey response was positive. The sample piece was 11-sided, 26.5 mm in diameter, 1.43 mm thick, weighed 7.0 grams and was yellow in colour (made of nickel-aurate, a nickel-brass alloy). An alternative planchet of fused gold on a nickel blanc is also being considered. The design on the sample was simple - three maple leaves with stems toward the centre, with TEST above, and ROYAL CANADIAN MINT arced around sides and bottom border.

Britain's withdrawal of their one-pound note was only possible because of the firmness of it's Prime Minister. As a result, their new one-pound coin has been dubbed a "Maggie", because it is hard, has rough edges, and pretends to be a sovereign. Can we match that with a "Brian"?

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* Michael Curry, who contributed so many articles to our C.O.C.C. Bulletins in former times, as evidenced by our book, "Numismatic Ottawa", reviewed the new book by the R.C. Mint - Striking Impressions - in the Feb 2 edition of The Citizen. He stated that the book has insights for both the novice collector as well as for the veteran scholar, and recommended that it should be on the lending library shelves of both school and public libraries across the country. Ordering information appeared on page 85-2. Incidentally, copies of our own book are still available, autographed by its editors, if you so wish.
- \* Iron bars were passed off as \$10 rolls of 25-cent coins, in Ottawa recently. This reminds me of an embarrassing incident many years ago when I was searching through rolls of coins from the banks during my lunch hours. I came across one roll of 50-cent pieces which had several 25-cent coins dispersed throughout it. I hastened to return it to the bank, and the unperturbed teller merely asked me how much was in the roll. I had not tallied it, but when she did, there was exactly \$10. Two 25's had been substituted for each missing 50! I had not yet studied semantics at the time, or I might have been alerted to the problems that false inferential levels can cause.
- \* Ralph Mitchener, in his weekly "Stamps" column in The Citizen of 2 Feb 85, stated: "The 1983-84 Annual Report of Canada Post Corp, released in mid-December, has less wordage about philatelic services than the previous edition. In that sense philatelic aspects are less prominently featured." (I am waiting for my gall bladder to settle down before I see whether we still have similar problems with the annual report of the R.C. Mint.) It has just been announced that the postal museum will be closing on March 1 for an indefinite period, and staff will be cut by 2/3. I hope that this is not contagious, because it is a fatal disease - one of the worst kinds that we can have!
- \* The Australian Coin Review of September 1984 reported that a company in Australia can produce a positive identification for an individual coin that can be used for registry and insurance claims. It uses a scanning electron microscope with magnification of 200 to 60,000 times actual, to determine the coin's "fingerprint" identity. Three to five photographs are provided - normally as 8" x 10" prints. The cost varies with the number of items. Information may be obtained from: Numismatic Service, P.O. Box 122, St. Leonards, N.S.W. 2065, Australia.
- \* In the Canadian Coin News of Dec 25-Jan 8, Jerry Remick listed three Wooden Money publications. They are:
1. TIMBER LINES, official publication of the Dedicated Wooden Money Collectors, \$7.50 U.S. per year from: Mayme Scott, 413 Delaware Ave., Elkton, MD 21921.
  2. BUNYAN CHIPS, official publication of the International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors, \$5 U.S. per year from: Mr. W.R. Mack, Box 395, Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445-0395.
  3. TIMBER TALKS, official publication of the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors, \$7.50 Cdn, from: Mr. Don Robb, Box 724, Waterloo, Ont N2J 4C2.
- \* Can anyone identify the school crest of the pendant medal that is sketched at right? This is not a quiz; it is an unknown. The inscription on the reverse is: YOUTHS C.C. / 1952-53 / 2ND TEAM (Does C.C. mean Cross-country, Cycle or Chess Club, or what?) Heraldic colours represented by shadings are listed beside it.

Dexter (right)

Azure (blue)

Argent (white)

-silver

Azure (blue)

Sinister (left)

Sable (black)

Or (yellow)

-gold

Sable (black)

- \* Yvon Marquis, of La Société Numismatique de Québec, has a delightful bilingual article in the February 1985 C.W. Journal, entitled "Just for Fun", in which he expresses several views with which I heartily agree. Two of them are:

"The real value of a hobby is the fun we get from it; the real value of a coin is what it represents to you; the real value of a collector is his persistence in researching coins."

"La vrai valeur d'un passe-temps est le plaisir qu'on en retire; la vrai valeur d'une pièce est ce qu'elle représente pour nous; la vrai valeur d'un collectionneur est la persévérance dans sa recherche des pieces."

"The real fun must derive from our ambitions and not from our possessions. Do what you like and remember that you don't have to be an expert to have fun."

"Le vrai plaisir doit venir de nos ambitions et non de nos possessions. Faites donc ce que vous amuse et dites-vous qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'être 'expert' pour avoir du plaisir."

I understand that some of our members (I know of at least two) are at the cross-roads of their collecting voyage, and are considering a new route. These items of advice are worth considering in choosing the direction which will give the most pleasure and satisfaction.

- \* J. Pearson Andrew has a major article in the December 1984 Australian Coin Review about the Australian-born Royal Mint engraver, Stuart Devlin. Since the early 1960's, Mr. Devlin has designed coins for some 20-30 countries, including the 12 F.A.O. coins to commemorate the World Fisheries Conference held in Rome during June/July of 1984. He considers the reverse of the Australian 20-cent piece to be the most aesthetically pleasing, and the best coin that he has designed. It is one of the 1966 coins which established the decimal system in their currency. It depicts a platypus swimming through water, while giving the impression that the viewer is also below the surface of the water. The sketch at right does not do it justice.



His coin designs, which, more often than not, represent animals, capture movement when it is appropriate. He omitted the kangaroo from the 1966 series (other than in the country's arms) because he considers it to be too rigid an animal on its own. On the latest Australian dollar, he shows five of them jumping around in a spiral.

Mr. Devlin considers that the striking of a coin symbolizes the marriage of the arts and the sciences. The former is the design evolution - the latter, the technical aspect of the actual minting process. His name is already recorded alongside the great coin engravers the world has known, and his contribution to numismatic art is outstanding.

- \* The Australian Coin Review held a competition for the design of a metal dollar in 1967, hoping that their government of the day would go ahead with its production. The winning design featured a graceful goose in flight, which was considered to be most attractive. However it took the politicians a further 17 years to take the plunge and issue a \$1 coin. Will our "Brian" take as long?
- \* Silver coin is unlucky to dream about. Dissensions will arise in the most orderly families. However, if silver coins are your ideal of money, and they are bright and clean, or seen distinctly in your possession, the dream will be a propitious one. (10,000 Dreams Interpreted, by G.H. Miller)

- \* Our parliamentary reporter, Tom McFerra, brought the following Hansard extract of Thursday, February 14, 1985, to my attention:

"The Honorable Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of State (Government House Leader) moved: that the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates be empowered to examine and report on the advisability (sic) of (a) Canada issuing a circulating dollar coin; (b) the raising of funds for the 1988 Calgary Olympics through assigning the seigniorage from the first issue of such coins to the Calgary Olympics; and (c) the size, shape, and composition of any such dollar coin if it were to be issued; that the Committee have the power to retain the services of expert staff as may be deemed necessary; that the Committee submit an estimate of expenses to be incurred (and) that the Committee report back to the House not later than June 14, 1985. Motion agreed to."

- \* Tom also reported an item from the Canadian Press of February 21, 1985. viz:

The sale of a Statue of Liberty Coin was approved unanimously by a House of Representatives banking subcommittee on February 20. Sale of the coins, which has been proposed as a way to raise the final U.S. \$87 million needed to restore the statue and Ellis Island, would raise more than \$110 million for the Federal Government, according to Curt Prins, aide to Representative Frank Annunzio (Dem. Ill.), author of the legislation.

- \* Richard Giedroyc had an article in the January 23 issue of Coin World International on Peter's pence. Charles Lamb, in his Essays of Elia (The Tombs of the Abbey) bemoans the admission charge to Westminster Abbey as a new Peter's Pence, so long abrogated. The Oxford Dictionary provided the following background:

The term Peter's penny, (more commonly, Peter's pence) was used in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter and the related annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome.

A reference from the Royal Gloucestershire Rolls in 1297 states:

"Fram rome brayte an heste þat me here nome Petres penis (sic) of ech hous þat smoke out of come."

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ine, king of Wessex, 688-728, and to Offa, king of Mercia, 755-794. It was abolished by a statute of King Henry VIII in 1534.

- \* A news report from Kentucky, via Mike Grenby, The Citizen's "Money" columnist, tells of how a Jerry Stevens never spent a "penny" (U.S. - not U.K. connotation!) from the time his daughter, Penny, was born until her 16th birthday. Then he loaded 3 tons of them into pickup trucks and bought Penny a \$11,000 car. Mike advised that if the "pennies" had been deposited in a bank once a year (at 8% avg.) the car could have been bought and another \$11,000 left over as well. Is there a moral here for the investment collector?
- \* C.O.C.C. member, Norman Brownlee, has an article entitled "A Currency for All" in the February 1985 C.N. Journal. In it he discusses the problems of the blind, regarding currency. Flattening the edge of the 1-cent coin is some help, but problems with banknotes still exists, which the Bank of Canada have not yet solved. Norman uses numismatics to relieve the strain of studies at Carleton University, where he will be putting on a display for Coin Week. Norman was also the only one to answer the President's quiz at the last club meeting, thereby winning an unattributed coin which he will be researching and reporting back to the club about. Keep up the good work Norman, but don't defer your studies over it.

\* I am getting more feedback on these pages of News & Comments - mainly graciously favourable - which I appreciate. One member, a linguistic scholar, provided elaboration on my Anglo-Saxon item, which he found interesting. Another expressed pleasure, but said that he could not find the word "vecturist" in any of his dictionaries. I explained that it referred to specialized collectors of transportation tokens (I imagine that it is derived from the obsolete word, "vecture", meaning a carriage or conveyance. Q: Is the study of these tokens then, "vectury" or "vecturics"?). Still another gave me an improvement on my word puzzle on page 84-25, which is one step shorter, i.e: CENT CANT CANS CONS CONN COIN. Another member suggested that I produce a monthly magazine, and my good wife enjoyed my article on the Polish medallion. It appears that the less critical and happy tone of my items is more palatable. Oh yes, one member is working on my last problem with a computer. I don't know if it will come up with the general formula or not.

We have changed printing arrangements and the initial reproduction quality is under investigation. Please be patient. The last large special issue raises some points about costs which might be of interest. See table ...	<u>Weight Limit</u>	<u>Postage Costs</u>	<u>Max. Sheets</u>	<u>Printing Costs</u>	<u>P &amp; P Costs</u>
	30 gms	.32	5	.25	.57
	50 gms	.48	9	.45	.93
	100 gms	.64	20	1.00	1.64

Our auction revenues can certainly bridge any gap that might occur between dues from members and bulletin overrun, as can be seen from the financial statement. This is not intended to alarm you, merely to show you what you are getting for your money.

- \* KOIN KIDO - Does this sound like a catchy modern nickname for a youngster building a coin collection? It may, but it is not. Actually it was the name of a powerful Japanese leader of the Chosu clan who worked for the re-establishment of the Imperial system after two-and-a-half centuries of Tokuzawa Shogunate rule. He became a member of the oligarchy which controlled the government after the restoration of Emperor Meiji in 1868. He was also a member of the Iwakura Mission which was dispatched to the U.S. and other Western countries in 1873 to study methods that might be adopted to strengthen Japan's position in the modern world. It is not reported that he collected coins. If he did, he probably would also have been successful at that. (The World and its Peoples, Japan 2, Korea)
- \* Another item for the railway buffs: The 1985 St. Thomas, Ontario trade dollar shows an elephant on the tracks facing an oncoming locomotive. This commemorates the 100th anniversary of the death of the reputedly largest elephant in the world, Jumbo, of the Barnum, Bailey & Hutchison circus. It was accidentally killed by a freight train while on tour in St. Thomas. These tokens have been struck in various metals, at various prices, and may be obtained from the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, Box 520, St. Thomas, Ontario N5P 3I2.
- \* Ruth McQuade is a loyal Scot with an active interest in the history of currency in "New Scotland". She has produced an illustrated article on the notes of the Commercial Bank of Windsor, Nova Scotia, in the Canadian Paper Money Journal issue of January 1985 (P.O. Box 465 Westhill, Ontario M1E 2P0). Ye'r a braw wee lassie. Will ye nae cum oot t'club? No offence or impunity intended, Ruth - I am aware that the national motto of Scotland is: NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET - No one shall treat me with impunity. After 12 wartime leaves there, I should be.
- \* For a maiden to dream that her lover gives her a silver coin, signifies that she will be jilted by him. Copper coins denote despair and physical burdens. Nickel coins imply that work of the lowest nature will devolve upon you. (Ibid.)

\* Settled early in the continent's period of discovery, spawned by an adventurous breed of Europeans, and nurtured by the sturdiness and mutual understanding among those who survive the struggle with the capricious marine elements, the Maritimes have demonstrated a loyal and paternal unity.

This was evident last year when New Brunswick celebrated its bicentennial anniversary. The Scotiabank commemorated the event by publishing a colourful bilingual booklet which presented an illustrated history of the Bank of New Brunswick from 1820 until it merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1913, and of the joint operation since.

Len Fletcher, our N.B. ex and Honorary Life Member, obtained a number of copies for C.O.C.C. members - which were eagerly snapped up. Perhaps our 1976 President, Glenn Roger, who has retired to his native province of N.B., and who is active in the Atlantic Provinces, will tell us about some of the numismatic events that were arranged in 1984. What say, Glenn?

\* Shortage of space on page 85-9 did not allow for an explanation of the association of the ship "Nonsuch" and the Hudson Bay Company. It was Médard Chouart des Groseilliers (of schoolboy, "Radishes and Gooseberries" irreverence) who sailed to England on the Nonsuch with the valuable cargo of beaver pelts, and stirred up such visions of wealth among the royalty and nobility that King Charles II granted a charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, in 1670. It also led to many disputes with the French regarding land and trading rights - in the exploitive scramble for the colony of the New World.

\* Have you ever wondered about the central dent in the bronze coins of the Ptolemys of Egypt. Philip Grierson, the renowned British numismatist, in his excellent book, "Numismatics" states:

"The use of bronze became ever more general in the Hellenistic Period (300-100 B.C. than it had been earlier. In Egypt the large denominations were so thick and heavy that unlike earlier classical coins they could only be struck in low relief, and their flans were cast and then scraped clean of debris by a rotating tool whose positioning accounts for the small central depression often visible on each face."

\* There is an old Chinese saying: "Do not take him for a money shaking tree".

PIEH NÁ T'Á TÁNG TSÓ YÁO CH' IEN SHU 別拿他當作搖錢樹

This 'money tree' is well known from Chinese legend, but no one ever distinctly has seen a specimen, so it is therefore not botanically classified. Its branches are hung full of cash, which the slightest disturbance is sufficient to scatter in showers to the ground. Therefore the saying means: "Do not consider him generous or extravagant". ( Proverbs & Common Sayings from the Chinese - by A.H. Smith)

\* No bibliography was provided with the short article on Tibetan Ga-den Tangkas (Feb) because of efforts to restrict it to one page. Some twenty books from my oriental library provided background and foreground for the paper. If you think it strange that so much is recorded about such an out of the way place, then consider the recent report of an obscure Tibetan girl called, Yumei. She has dictated over 700,000 characters to date of a memorized 76 volume saga of the "Great Deeds of King Gesar" which she learned from her ballad singing father. It is proposed to be published, no doubt with the editing of the current regime.

\* If you find plated British copper coins; then Paul Temple and Ralph Levinson are probably to blame. They describe a simple plating technique in their Beaver book, "How to Make Square Eggs", which is intended for the youthful experimenter.

\* Computers demand perfection, but those who program them have all of the frailties which beset humans. In addition, the maintenance of programs is unattractive or uneconomical work, so that ridiculous errors in fact and judgment occur and continue in the best of systems. One such recent case was the receipt of a 1-cent Government of Canada cheque by one of its employees in Orleans who proposes to retain it as prime example of illogical programming.

There was a time when small cheques were commonly used. Shown below is a typical 10¢ refund cheque for those who lost their dimes to the voracious appetite of coin telephone apparatus. Although it is undated, the cheque form number shows a May 1972 design date.

F754B(5-72)



**New York Telephone Company**

101 Willoughby Street, Room 901  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

50-453

214

No 908624

Public Telephone Refund  
Account F

PAY to the order of BEARER when endorsed

**TEN CENTS**

**ONLY 10¢**

To

Not Valid For More Than (\$2.00) Two Dollars

National Bank of North America

60 Hempstead Avenue, West Hempstead, N.Y. 11552

THIS REFUND MAY BE APPLIED TO YOUR TELEPHONE ACCOUNT  
— OR CASHED AT A TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE OR BANK —

*R. Quail*  
Assistant Treasurer

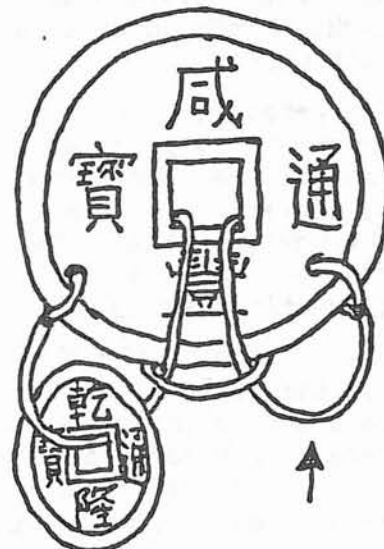
⑆0214⑆0453⑆ 203⑆99 0014⑆

I once received a refund cheque for 37¢ signed by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the National Bank of China, issued on a New York City Branch. I had placed an order for the Year 54 (1965) set of coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the National Father of China - Dr. Sun Yat Sen (1866 - 1925) and had overestimated postage charges. I did not want to jeopardize my contact with China so I cashed it, which my bank wanted to charge me 50¢ to do! I do have a Xerox copy of it somewhere.

\* The unusual loop at the bottom of page 84-58 is called a Möbius strip - named after a Scandinavian mathematician who was active in the field of topology. (Did you try to make and cut one?)

A topological problem, less commonly known, is shown in the sketch at right. The objective is to get the smaller coin that is suspended from the left loop, to the right loop shown by the arrow, without untying or cutting the cord. The diameter of the smaller coin is larger than the diagonal of the central hole of the larger.

\* The Magna Carta said that the King could not order taxes without the consent of Parliament. (Classroom Clangers)



While planning the representation of Korean coins for the 20th century foreign section of the Collectors' Corner of the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum in Ottawa, I had occasion to refer to R.S. Yeoman's 12th edition of "Modern World Coin". In it, I was amused to observe a variation of the inverted Chinese situation that I have been reporting on from time to time. In this book the coins are illustrated correctly, but the titling has been presented as a mirror image! A further check revealed that the error had existed since the titling information had been introduced in the 1967 7th edition. Below the title YUNG HI REIGN / 1907-1910 (years 1 to 4) is a line intended to show the reign symbols in HANJA script (Chinese style characters) as they appear on the coins. However HUNG YI is shown as 興興 instead of 興隆. This led to reflection on script systems and orientation, which might be of interest - hence this article.

Those of you who have copies of my pamphlet on Ch'ing dynasty cash coins might recognize the character, LUNG 隆 of CH'IEN LUNG (China 1736-1795) meaning "eminent" or "glorious". Note the similarity of sound of the Korean HUNG to the Chinese LUNG. The other character, HSI 熙 of K'ANG HSI (China 1662-1722) means "splendid" or "glorious". Again note the similarity of the Korean HI to the Chinese HSI. This latter character is written in the style of LO-HAN cash, which are reported in the notes with coins numbered 1443-1445 in Frederik Schjøth's, "Chinese Currency", i.e., 熙 instead of the more common 熙.

The reader might wonder at the continued use of Chinese style characters by the Koreans. Actually there are two official script systems in Korea - the HANJA already described, and HANGUL, a distinctive and original system developed during the enlightened reign of King Sejong (1397-1450). In HANGUL the reign title above would be written as 융희 which is pronounced more like YUNG HEUI.

The phoneticization of foreign languages which have different script systems always poses problems, and results in variations. One thing that remains fairly constant, however, is the meaning of the Chinese style characters. Thus Koreans, Chinese and Japanese can communicate reasonably well in writing. The Japanese have adopted Chinese style characters which they call TOYO KANJI, in addition to their two native scripts - KATAKANA and HIRAGANA. The reign title above would be pronounced RYU KI in Japanese, but would have the same meaning in all three languages. This communication convenience is no doubt an influence in favour of retaining the Chinese style characters, rather than changing to the western alphabet. Vietnam did make the change, with the addition of several diacritical marks. Perhaps this was a deliberate ploy in their severance of relationships with China.

Two personal experiences with script convenience occurred during my visit to the Orient a few years ago. One happened in a Japanese bookstore where my presentation of the characters for "old coins" produced two coin books which now are in my library. The other happened in a museum in Korea where I was trying to locate the numismatic gallery. My limited Chinese served me well in both instances. In case you plan to visit the Orient, the two characters were 古錢 sometimes abbreviated as 古錢

Now we come to the changing direction or orientation of oriental scripts. Chinese was initially written vertically; from top to bottom per column and from right to left per column sequence. This was perhaps because carved or inked bamboo strips were used before paper was developed. Erectness implied honour and command, as apposed to servile proneness; bamboo grew vertically, ancestral tablets were maintained upright in urns, sacred mountains towered upward (their peaks most significant), the welcome rains fed their crops down from above as did the warmth from the sun.

These may have been some of the influences which established the vertical style of writing. The direction of columns from right to left might have been caused by the predominantly right-handed world, where the left hand served to supply and steady new strips of bamboo. Regardless of how it came about, this style was retained for millenia. But the evolution of Chinese money from replicas of implements to circular coins caused script orientation problems, particularly because of the coins' voided centres.

Each individual character has vertical erectness (although some publishers may be unaware of this!). If one character is placed above the central hole, then it might seem logical that the next should be placed below. However this gives a status to the upper which might be undesirable. Thus on the earliest Chinese coins on which the designated value was in terms of metal weight, the two characters were placed right and left, e.g. 1/2 Liang 兩 半 5 Shu 五 銖 半.

Later, when the two characters of the reign title, and a further two characters for the compound word for currency were used on coins, there were differing views on their orientation. This is quite evident from the Sung Dynasty when two arrangements of their order were used: top-bottom-right-left, and top-right-bottom left. The former ultimately became the standard for coins until the end of the last Chinese dynasty, and the establishment of the republic. The reasons for this are probably that the reign titles usually comprised an adjective and a noun. Emphasis on the upper adjective enhanced the lower noun, whereas the two characters for "currency", 寶 通 T'UNG PAO (circulating treasure), were neutrally balanced. Sometimes YUAN 元 (original), or CHUNG 重 (heavy) is used in place of T'UNG 通 (circulating). PAO 寶 (treasure) always appears on the left. Also the characters on coinage are always oriented for vertical reading, rather than radially, but there are some charms which used radiate arrangement.

The next major disturbance was the introduction of minting machinery, mainly by the British. Their efficient, high volume, high quality output soon caused the casting of coins to cease. They also introduced solid planchets, after a rather unsatisfactory effort to imitate holed cash in Kwangtung (Y189-Y191). This made more space available on the flan, which often was divided between a central legend or motif, and a border legend. When four characters were used in the centre they maintained the T-B-R-L orientation. The border provided space for more than four characters, which were usually arranged in right-to-left order both below and above the centre. This permitted the designation of weight or denomination, provincial location of manufacture, and dates in the Chinese sexagenary calendar system.

Western influence again caused changes; this time in Japan, where the left-to-right system was adopted from Y70 onward. Printing equipment for literature also exerted pressures for this change. Thus the orientation of oriental script has evolved from vertical (top-to-bottom, right-to-left) to a form of horizontal (right-to-left), and in some cases to the western standard of left-to-right. When we consider that approximately a quarter of the world's population uses the Chinese script system, then it seems natural that it will probably stay in use for some time to come. It may be supplemented by the PIN YIN phoneticization introduced by the current Chinese regime, for those who do not have the time nor inclination to become familiar with such an alien script system.

Several references were used as background for this article, but because it is of such a general nature, these do not appear to warrant listing. These can be quoted to anyone expressing an interest in study in this area. For those who might wish to learn more about the Chinese people and their culture, the University of Ottawa supports a "Society for the Better Understanding of China", which is open to all. It may be contacted by mail to: S.E.U.C., Room 318, Centre universitaire, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5, should you consider a change in orientation.



Recurring news of escalating brutality by officers and officials of the Polish government against its own people has drawn attention to the tragedy of modern Polish history. Those who have read Winston Churchill's six volumes about the Second World War will recall how it started and how it ended for Poland (mainly from the last book of the series, *Triumph and Tragedy*). There are others who will recall the contribution that the "Free Poles" made, in between. The spate of commemorative coins and probas of Poland do not clearly illustrate these events, nor all that followed.

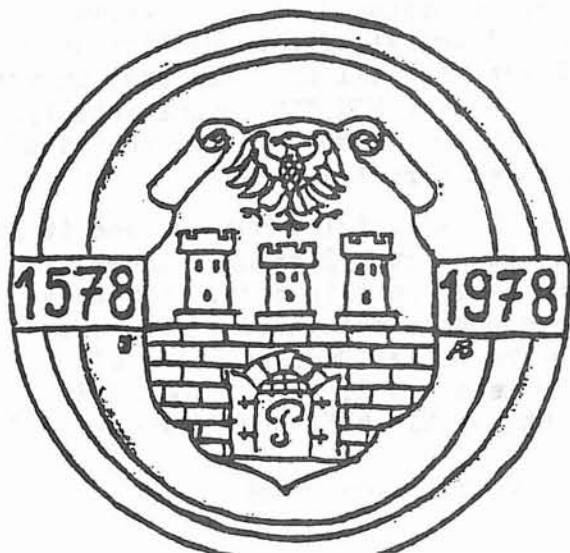
In the year, 1978, a disastrous crude oil spill on the Brittany coast of France emphasized the need for greater protection of the environment. Conservation was the theme of two of Poland's coins that year - one for the moose, and the other for the beaver! Similar politically safe subjects, such as noted Polish authors, and her first cosmonaut, were part of the continuing transparent ruse to raise hard currency from overseas collectors.

In the same year, 1978, an intriguing medal was struck whose significance appears to be much more subtle. It commemorated the 400th anniversary of an unusual function of one of the oldest cities in Poland, PIOTRKÓW. This function was to serve as the meeting place of the diets which elected the kings of Poland, beginning with one of its greatest rulers, Stephen (István) Báthory. Piotrków had already been the meeting place of the "sejmi" (local diets) as early as the years when Columbus was exploring westward. Later, it was to have TRYBUNALSKI added to its name, presumably in recognition of its former role as the electoral seat.

The questions arise as to how such an obviously monarchic medal could have been permitted to be struck, and at the Warsaw Mint, and in what appears to be expensive silver plate? One explanation might be that it was in conformity with Poland's ratification, in 1977, of the United Nations' covenants on civil, political and cultural rights. Whatever the reason, it should be noted that one of King Bathory's vital objectives was the defence of the seaboard in the northeast, against the rising power of Russia. Were these deliberate implications, and by whom? Was it also a coincidence that, in 1978, Karol Cardinal Wojtyła, archbishop of Krakow, was elected as the first non-Italian pope (John Paul II) since 1523? Political barriers leave answers to conjecture.

In any event, numismatically we have a handsome, well-designed and deeply incuse struck medal, weighing 151.85 grams, with a diameter of 60.5 mm. and a thickness of 5 mm. The silver plate has been given an aged toning, and it appears to have been laquered. The Warsaw mintmark and possibly the designer's initials appear below the dates on the obverse. It is mounted in a well-made red leather case.

This is reminiscent of the Arabian phoenix and the Asian lotus, which convey a similar symbolism - a triumph over tragedy.



(Talk delivered by Ed Burt at the 200th meeting of the C.O.C.C., 28 Jan 1985)

The true numismatist is always interested in the background story of each and every commemorative coin, token, or medal that comes into his or her possession. Tonight I should like to recount my personal experience with the development, production and distribution of a commemorative token which some of you may have in your collections - the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Cannington Branch Centennial Wood Token of 1974.

During the winter of 1973/74, the Business Development Officer responsible for the Cannington Branch of which I was Manager, called and informed me that the Branch would be 100 years old on March 8, 1974. We discussed ways and means to mark this historic occasion. It was decided that an Open House would be held, and, with the possibility of inclement weather in March, that June 8 would be a better date. As a memento of the event, I suggested that a wood token be developed for presentation to each customer of the Branch, as well as to other interested parties. This met with his approval and I was given the assignment of preparing some designs for the consideration of the Advertising and Publicity Department at Head Office, from which, one was selected.

After these preliminaries had been completed, an order for 1500 tokens was placed with Wendell's of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who had given their assurance that delivery would be made well in advance of the June date. The anticipated date for delivery came and went without any word. Finally, I called Wendell's, and, much to my consternation, learned that their plant was shut down due to a strike. Although the dies had been completed, production and delivery of the wood tokens was uncertain. After explaining the urgency of the situation, I was assured that alternatives could be considered, and they would let me know the results at an early date. The following day I was informed that the dies and my order had been forwarded to the Falcon Rule Company of Auburn, Maine.

The Wednesday before the Saturday of the Open House, I received word that the shipment was available at the Custom House in Lindsay and the parcel could be picked up on payment of the assessed duty. I was greatly relieved to do so. The invitation folders and envelopes were already on hand and had been addressed by the Branch personnel. With the assistance of my wife, the assembling of tokens and folders, and the stuffing of the envelopes was completed late Thursday evening. My wife and I then undertook to deliver the mailings to the respective Post Offices in the surrounding communities of Woodville, Beaverton, Pefferlaw and Sunderland. Mailings to customers and certain other parties at more distant points had been sent out earlier with an explanation for the absence of the memento. Despite the problems encountered, the Open House was very successful.

(Ed then gave the history of the Bank, which is printed on the folder that is shown below, which held the wooden token memento. He then introduced a display case of photographs and historic documents related to the Cannington Branch of the Bank. He concluded by generously presenting to each member present, one of the envelopes with the folder and wooden token which is also shown below. The front of the folder bore the caption: "We're celebrating our 100th Birthday".)

## and here is your memento of the occasion

It was March, 1874, when our banking office first opened in Cannington as a branch of The St. Lawrence Bank. Many changes have taken place since 1874. In 1876 The St. Lawrence Bank became The Standard Bank of Canada; in 1928 The Standard Bank was absorbed into The Canadian Bank of Commerce and, finally, with the amalgamation in 1961, our Cannington office became a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

All these changes in name, reflecting important events in the financial life of a nation, made relatively little difference in the high standard of service provided by the Bank. Through the exciting and eventful century in which the Bank has been a part of this community, human relationships have been of utmost importance. That is why we wish to say "Thank You" to the people of Cannington, and invite you to help us celebrate our birthday at an:

**OPEN HOUSE, Saturday, June 8, 1:30-4:00 p.m.**

E. L. BURT  
Manager



(For those who are not familiar with the locale, Cannington, Ontario, is a village in Ontario County on the Beaver River and a CNR freight line, 30 miles N. of Whitby and 40 miles W. of Peterborough. Settled about 1830-40, it was known as McCaskill's Mills until 1847 when the first post office was opened and the present name adopted to honour George Canning, a British foreign secretary and prime minister. Incorporation took place in 1878.) F.F.

## A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Alice E. Chase.

A family that I know of, sits down each year to make,  
New Year's resolutions, they vow they'll never break.

Dad starts the ball a-rolling, by promising he'll do  
All those jobs around the house, that need attending to.

Mom says she'll watch the budget, with a calculating eye...  
Shop around for bargains, before she makes a buy.

Junior springs a big surprise, declaring that he'll keep  
His stereo turned down at night, so other folks can sleep.

Sister, not to be outdone, offers on her own  
To stop her constant yakking, for hours on the phone.

Even little brother, speaks right up to say  
He'll guarantee to walk the dog, at least two times a day.

Grandma tries to hide a smile. You see, she knows the score.  
She's heard such resolutions, many times before.

Still she keeps on hoping, she'll be around to see  
The family's good intentions, become reality.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FOUR FEET IN HEAVEN.

Alice E. Chase.

Your favorite chair is vacant now,  
No eager purrs to greet me.  
No softly padded paws to run  
Ecstatically to meet me.

No coaxing rubs, no plaintive cry  
Will say it's time for feeding -  
I've put away your bowl  
And all the things you won't be needing.

But I will miss you, little friend.  
For I could never measure  
The happiness you brought to me,  
The comfort and the pleasure.

And since God put you here to share  
In earthly joy and sorrow;  
I'm sure there'll be a place for you  
In Heaven's bright tomorrow:.

Submitted by Terry Roit

TIBETAN GA-DEN TANGKAS

For much of the 18th century Tibet had contracts with neighbouring Nepal to mint Tangka coins ("religious banners") from Chinese silver ingots derived from trade. However, to increase profits, the Nepalese gradually debased the coins with cheaper metals until the resultant "Black Tangkas" became unacceptable to the Tibetans. When Nepal attempted to force Tibet to accept them, a war erupted, which China assisted Tibet in winning, in 1791.

China then produced silver coins in Szechuan province for use in Tibet, during the reigns of Ch'ien Lung (乾隆), Chia Ch'ing (嘉慶) and Tao Kuang (道光), and later, at the end of the Chinese Empire, under Hsuan T'ung (宣統). These appeared to be both inadequate in quantity, and confusing in contrast to the local issues copied from the Nepalese, which they supplemented.

So a new GA-DEN ("white") Tangka was inaugurated. Its higher quality and uniform style made it so popular that it was continued in evidently great quantities well into the 20th century. Although there was some design and engravers' variation, it served as the first consistent and truly national Tibetan coinage.

There is some dispute over the year of introduction of these tangkas because of differing interpretations of the legend which appears in eight ovals on the obverse, viz:





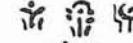
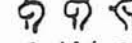
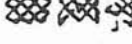
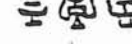
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 RNAM RY GAL DGAN LDAN PHO BRANG PHYOGA LAS

"(In the year of) RNAM RY GAL from the Palace of Celestial Beatitude"

E. Kann translates this as the 27th year of the Jovian cycle (1772). It can be suggested in the same vein that the longevous Louisian cycle (1832) appears to be more appropriate because of the dwindling number of Chinese types at that time. The palace refers to the monastery of DGAN LDAN which lies less than 20 miles east of Lhasa.

The obverse legend is constant on all Ga-Den tangkas, but the reverses appear in two major arrangements, and innumerable variations in design of the eight precious symbols of Buddhism placed in lobes around a central mace flower.

Various sources render the meaning of these eight symbols (TRASHI-TE-GYE) differently. A simplified version is presented here together with some of the engravers' presentation of them.

- |                               |   |                              |   |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Canopy - banner of devotion |  | 5 Wheel - path to perfection |  |
| 2 Golden Fish - felicity      |  | 6 Umbrella - authority       |  |
| 3 Lotus - purity              |  | 7 Conch - victory            |  |
| 4 Endless Knot - immortality  |  | 8 Vase - ambrosia, joy       |  |

On the earlier tangkas (Y13, Y13.1) the symbols appear in the order above. On the later tangkas (Y13.2 - Y13.10) they are arranged 1-2-2-3-7-2-6-5. The differences in the reverses provides the collector with an interesting variety of these well-made and attractive coins.



O B V E R S E

Actual Diameters 25-28 mm.

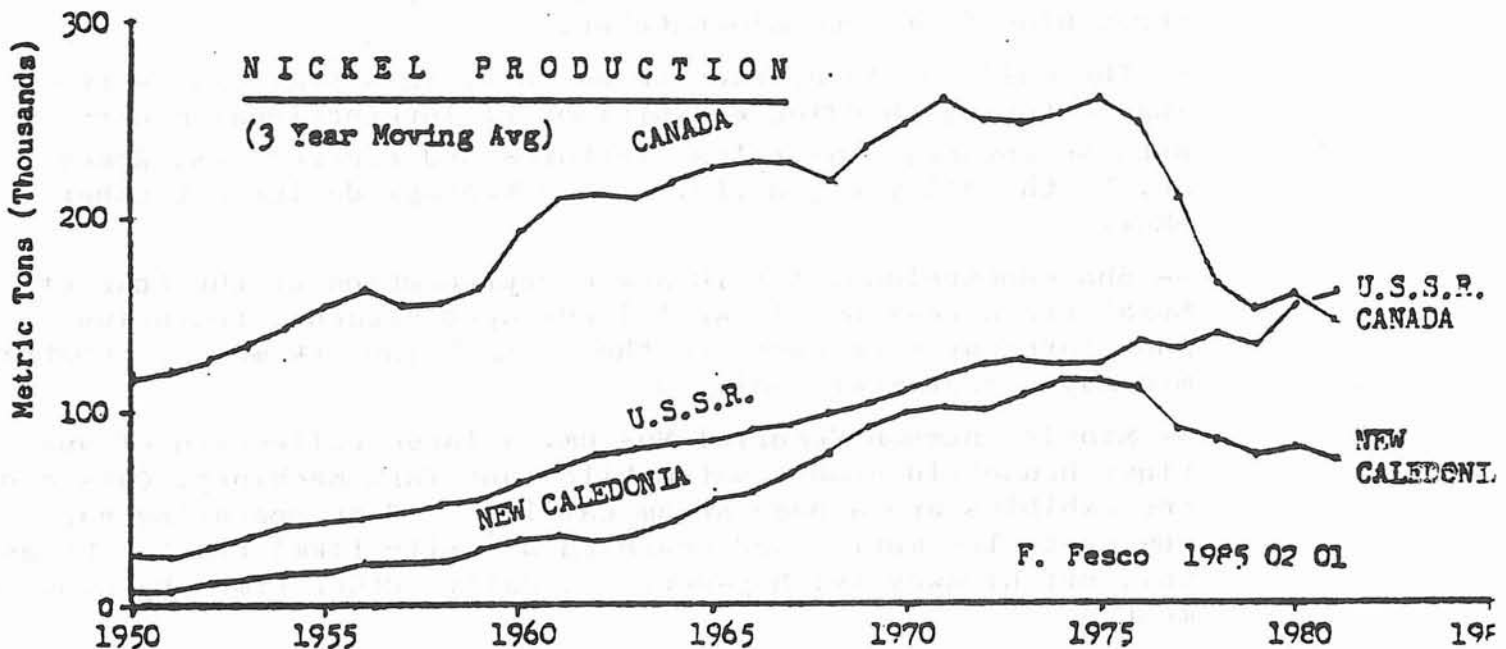


R E V E R S E



Sometimes we become so obsessed with being numismatic purists about the word, 'nickel', that we ignore the metal itself. Oh yes! We know that the bicentenary of its isolation was commemorated on the only Canadian nickel coin of the time - the 5-cent piece of 1951. We might even remember that it was the Swedish chemist, Baron Cronstedt, who deserved the credit. We also might know that it imparts strength, toughness and corrosion resistance by its addition to steel, cast iron and non-ferrous alloys, and that it is magnetic when pure. But there is more ...

Walter Winchell, the U.S. columnist, was moved by the innate conservatism of most Canadians, to write a column during the Second War, which expounded upon our achievements. Among them was our position as the world's top producer of nickel, which we had taken over from New Caledonia in 1919. Regrettably, that has now changed. Increase in labour turmoil and decrease in market demand have caused our production to drop off, so that we have recently yielded our leadership role to the inexorable might of the U.S.S.R. This can be seen from the following graph which was produced from data in the Encyclopaedia Britannica Yearbooks.



This graph explains the current pressure for a new \$1 coin with nickel content, but does not explain the adoption of an alloy for our 5-cent coin, after 45 years of nickel. But Canada is not the only country with problems ...

New Caledonia, which has the world's largest proven deposits of nickel silicate ore, has the additional problems of a colony seeking independence, by violent means. A minority native (Kanak) Socialist National Liberation Front group has been destroying mine machinery and equipment, so that their industry is almost at a complete stop. The French authorities have declared a state of emergency, and recovery no doubt will be slow.

The French exploration and mining company, "Le Nickel", struck a specimen set of 5, 10 and 25 unit tokens in 1881, and the Franco-Australian company of D. Geon made a 5 unit token in 1882. These items were shown in "Coins of the World - 19th Century Types" by Wayne Raymond. Here is a rubbing of the well-struck 25 token:

Obv: (T) "LE NICKEL" (B) .SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME. (L) SPECIMEN  
 (R) ALL: 25.75 (An alloy of 25% Ni & 75% Cu)

Rev: NICKEL DE LA NOUVELLE CALEDONIE \* 1881 \*



We have come a long way since the ancient Chinese first smelted white copper, PAI T'UNG 白銅 from copper-nickel ore, to produce one of the first alloys used by man.

## Stratford, Ontario

(Pop. 25,270)

The Avon River, the swans, the green lawns and the plays of William Shakespeare all conjure up Stratford-upon-Avon in England. The resemblance is deliberate, and the quality of the theatre is world class.

-- The Stratford Shakespearean Festival. From a modern beginning in a tent in 1953, this has become a major world theatrical event, involving three theatres and, while still based on a Shakespearean season, now incorporates all forms of theatre, music from folk-singers to opera, in a season stretching from June-mid-October.

-- The Gallery. An attractive building in a semirural setting featuring changing exhibitions of international modern art, sculpture, plus films, lectures and concerts. (54 Romeo St. North: all year, daily. Closed Mondays during September-May.)

-- Shakespeareland. A 1/10 scale reproduction of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, in well landscaped grounds, featuring Anne Hathaway's Cottage and the Garrick Inn. (Romeo St. North: mid-May - September, daily.)

-- Minnie Thomson Memorial Museum. A large collection of antique household goods, automobiles and farm machinery. Outstanding exhibits are a huge steam calliope and an operating narrow gauge locomotive and coach on a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (1km) track. (Vivan St., off Highway 19: May-October, daily. Other times by appointment.)





Dear Fellow Numismatists:

This bulletin will not be in the usual format as I want to talk to all of you about our upcoming show April 19th to April 21st. Hosting the Ontario Numismatic Association Convention will be the biggest single event in our 25 year history. We have undertaken much and if I do say so, the executive have truly come through in the planning and initiating several projects. Some of the projects used in celebrating our Silver Anniversary are:

"The issuing of a Silver Club Medallion and a Silver Plate Medallion".

"The issuing of a set of three Wooden Flats." This is only the second such set issued in Stratford and early sales indicate it will become one of the most popular wooden money issues.

"The issuing of a Convention Medallion" in conjunction with the "Big SHOW" will be oversubscribed and finally

"The hosting of the 23rd annual O.N.A. Convention".

Many Clubs would accept the challenge of one of these projects but few would dare take on the above-noted combination! The Stratford Club is recognized as one of the most progressive clubs around. To date most of the work involved has been done by your executive but now we need a few hours from all of you.

At the show we will have to have people man the registration desk, our Pick Ur Prize table, Medallions and Wooden Money sales. We would like to have every member take part in this show and really want your help!

One other way of showing your support is in the sale of the Draw Tickets. Most of you received a book of tickets with your bulletin a short while ago and now is the time to return the stubs and money. It doesn't take too much effort to sell one book and the Club benefits from both a rebate on the sale and eventually a share of the profit.

We are pleased with the preparation of the Banquet Arrangements. A Guest Speaker, Larry Sider will be talking on "An Award Winning Topic". The Dinner has been priced at \$15.00 and reservations have started coming in. At the end of this bulletin is an order form for various activities. Kenneth Wilmot

O.N.A. Convention Chairman

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



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Please reserve for me

Number

\_\_\_\_\_ Pre-registration Kits @ \$10.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

(Kit includes: Unlimited admission to the show,  
Convention Medallion, Wine & Cheese Party, Fri.,  
Apr.19/85, Set of Wood Flats, Free admission to  
any tours arranged, Convention Ribbon, Convention  
Programme and a "Host" of other Goodies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Sets of Convention Medallions @ \$12.50 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Silver Convention Medallions @ \$30.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Single Stratford Coin Club  
25th Anniversary Medallion

\_\_\_\_\_ Silver Plate @ \$ 5.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pure Silver (1 Troy Oz.) @ \$30.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

(Please note: Add \$2.50 postage and  
handling for each set or Silver Medallion,  
if they have to be shipped).

\_\_\_\_\_ Sets of 3 Wood Flats @ \$2.00 = \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please add .50 postage and handling)

\_\_\_\_\_ Banquet Tickets @ \$15.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Wine & Cheese @ \$ 7.50 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ City Tour Sat., April 20th @ 2.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ N.C.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

O.N.A. CONVENTION'S  
COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS

CATEGORIES:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 - JUNIORS                  | ALL DISPLAYS ENTERED BY PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN THAT YEAR. A COMPETITION BY THEMSELVES APART FROM ALL OTHER CATEGORIES. (PAT LAMBERT MEMORIAL TROPHY). |
| 2 - CANADIAN DECIMAL         | INCLUDES ALL PROVINCIAL AND CANADIAN COINS.   |
| 3 - U.S.A.                   | INCLUDES ALL U.S.A. COINS.  |
| 4 - WORLD COINS              | FROM ANY ONE COUNTRY OR MORE OF THE WORLD.  |
| 5 - MEDALS & TOKENS          | INCLUDES ALL WAR DECORATIONS, AND ALL MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS.  |
| 6 - TRADE DOLLARS            | ALL MUNICIPALITYS ISSUING TRADE DOLLARS OF ALL KINDS.   |
| 7 - PAPER MONEY              | INCLUDES ALL PAPER MONEY, WORLD AND INCLUDING CANADA AND U.S.A.   |
| 8 - MISCELLANEOUS            | INCLUDES ALL OTHER NUMISMATIC ITEMS, SHOWING METAL ITEMS FROM MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY, METAL ITEMS, PAPER ITEMS, AND COINS.                                       |
| 9 - BEST O.N.A. CLUB DISPLAY | ONLY CLUB MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING CAN PARTICIPATE.   |

AWARDS:

- |                      |   |              |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| BEST OF SHOW         | - | TROPHY       |
| 1ST IN EACH CATEGORY | - | GOLD MEDAL   |
| 2ND IN EACH CATEGORY | - | SILVER MEDAL |
| 3RD IN EACH CATEGORY | - | BRONZE MEDAL |

AWARDS AND RIBBONS WILL BE AWARDED ACCORDING WITH DISPLAY RULES.

EXHIBIT RULES

- 1 - SECURITY WILL BE PROVIDED DURING THE DAY BY PRIVATE PROTECTION.
- 2 - COMPETITION FOR EXHIBITORS IS OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF ANY NUMISMATIC CLUB.
- 3 - THE DISPLAY MATERIAL MUST BE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON DISPLAYING SAME.
- 4 - THE NAME OR IDENTITY OF ANY OF THE EXHIBITORS SHALL NOT APPEAR ON THE EXHIBIT AT ANY TIME.
- 5 - THE EXHIBITORS ARE ASKED NOT TO ATTEND THEIR EXHIBITS WHILE DISPLAYS ARE BEING JUDGED.
- 6 - ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE DISPLAYS AT THIS SHOW SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE DISPLAY CHAIRMAN.
- 7 - THE EXHIBITOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING UP AND REMOVING HIS DISPLAYS.
- 8 - THE EXHIBIT (DISPLAY) CHAIRMAN, IN CONFERENCE WITH THE EXHIBITOR, MAY TRANSFER AN EXHIBIT FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER BEFORE THE JUDGING IF IT APPEARS THE EXHIBITOR HAS ENTERED HIS EXHIBIT IN THE IMPROPER CLASS. A SMALL AMOUNT OF RELATED MATERIAL IS ALLOWED TO PRESENT NUMISMATIC INFORMATION TO THE VIEWER WITHOUT CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXHIBIT TO A GENERAL ONE.
- 9 - THE JUDGES WILL SUBMIT FINAL POINTS SCORED FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS TO THE EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN AT THE CLOSE OF THE JUDGING. JUDGES AND THEIR DECISION IS FINAL. THERE WILL BE NO APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE JUDGES.
- 10 - NO MOVING OR ANIMATED DISPLAYS ARE ALLOWED.
- 11 - NO MATERIAL OF ANY KIND IS ALLOWED OUTSIDE THE CASE, EXCEPT SIGNS NOT EXCEEDING THE LENGTH OF ONE OF THE CASES AND NOT HIGHER THAN 12" ABOVE EXHIBITS TABLE. ALL OTHER MATERIAL MUST BE PLACED IN A DISPLAY CASE.
- 12 - AN EXHIBITOR MAY ENTER ONLY ONE DISPLAY IN EACH CATEGORY.
- 13 - A SEPARATE APPLICATION FOR EACH EXHIBIT MUST BE SUBMITTED.
- 14 - ANY EXHIBIT WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY WON TWO FIRST AWARDS OR ONE BEST-OF-SHOW AWARD IN O.N.A. SHOWS MAY NOT ENTER FURTHER COMPETITION IN THAT CLASS.
- 15 - EXHIBIT APPLICATION MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS BEFORE IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR AWARDS.
- 16 - DISPLAY CASES ARE 18" x 30" x 3" DEEP, OR 22" x 34", WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE HOST CLUB.
- 17 - JUDGING SHEETS WILL BE GIVEN BACK, A COPY TO EACH EXHIBITOR AFTER CONVENTION.
- 18 - IN ORDER TO BE JUDGED ENTRIES MUST BE PLACED ON DISPLAY ON OPENING DAY OF THE CONVENTION OR BY 12:30 p.m. ON SATURDAY. EXHIBITS SHOULD BE LEFT IN POSITION UNTIL CLOSING DAY 2:30 p.m. SUNDAY. HOWEVER, EXHIBITORS WHO HAVE LONG DISTANCES TO TRAVEL WILL BE PERMITTED TO REMOVE THE EXHIBIT IF AGREED WITH THE DISPLAY CHAIRMAN BEFOREHAND.

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EXHIBIT RULES - (Cont'd)

- 19 - ANY MATERIAL KNOWN TO BE A LEGITIMATE COPY OR REPLICA MUST BE SO LABELED. DISPLAY OF COUNTERFEITS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.
- 20 - THE EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN MAY, AFTER CONFERRING WITH THE EXHIBITOR, PLACE AN EXHIBIT IN A CATEGORY OTHER THAN THE ONE IN WHICH IT WAS ENTERED. HOWEVER, IF ONLY ONE ENTRY IS ENTERED IN IT'S PROPER CATEGORY, IT SHOULD REMAIN IN THAT CATEGORY.
- 21 - FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PLACE AWARDS MAY BE GIVEN FOR EACH COMPETITIVE CLASSIFICATION. AN EXHIBIT MUST EARN AVERAGE OF % BASE, 75-85 SCORING POINTS TO BE MERIT AWARD FOR A FIRST, 74-65 POINTS FOR A SECOND, AND 64-50, THIRD. THERE WILL ALSO BE A BEST-OF-SHOW AWARD.
- 22 - DISPLAY AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE O.N.A. BANQUET ON SATURDAY NIGHT, OR THE O.N.A. AWARDS PRESENTATION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
- 23 - SECURITY WILL BE PROVIDED, BUT ALL EXHIBITS ARE DISPLAYED AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER.  
NEITHER THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OR THE HOST CLUB EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN CAN ASSUME LIABILITY FOR EXHIBITS.
- 24 - THE BEST OF SHOW AWARD IS THE NEXT YEAR'S "COURT OF HONOUR DISPLAY".

# ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

## O.N.A. CONVENTION & SHOWS

### RATING SHEET FOR JUDGES OF NUMISMATIC EXHIBITS

ENTRY NO. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. OF CASES \_\_\_\_\_ CLASSIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_

#### NUMISMATIC INFORMATION - Total Maximum Points: 35

##### Title and Introduction - 5 Points

Title should be prominent enough to be seen immediately. Introductory information should make clear the scope and objective of the exhibit.

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##### Basic Numismatic Information - 15 Points

Description of specimens should be clear and concise. Details supplied should be adequate for the viewer to gain full understanding and appreciation of the individual specimens as collector objects. Degree of satisfaction to a numismatist.

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##### Special and Non-Numismatic Facts - 15 Points

Interesting biographical, historical, geographical, and heraldic background details. This phase should balance, not dominate, the exhibit. Degree of satisfaction to a non-numismatist.

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#### PRESENTATION - Total Maximum Points: 35

##### Creativity and Originality - 15 Points

Personal judgment, pure and simple

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##### Tastefulness and Attractiveness - 10 Points

Color, harmony, arrangement of parts should create a generally pleasing display. Points awarded on degree of achievement of this effect.

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##### Balance - 10 Points

Relation of specimens, information, decoration, non-numismatic objects, gimmicks to each other, and to achievement of a pleasing total effect.

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#### COMPLETENESS - Total Maximum Points: 15

The exhibitor earns points according to availability of specimens and display space limitations. The judge is guided by the exhibitor's chosen title and introduction.

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#### CONDITION - Total Maximum Points: 10

Depends on market availability.

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#### RARITY - Total Maximum Points: 5

If rare pieces are required for completeness among more common specimens, points should be awarded for the achievement, equal to points assigned to an exhibit composed entirely of rarities. If no rarities are displayed or required by the subject and scope, no less than 2 points shall be awarded.

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