



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

VOLUME 24

JULY - AUGUST 1985 PAGE 176

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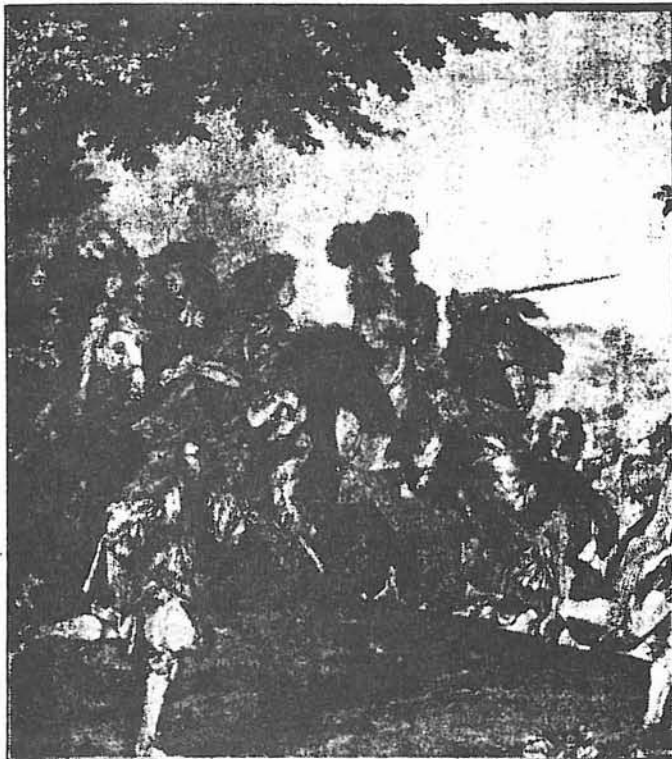
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Kids, crowns and coins

By Paul Downing

Mary was seven or eight days old when her father died.

That was not uncommon for an infant in the 16th century, but the result was most uncommon. Mary immediately became Queen of Scots.

Ivan the Terrible may have been a Muscovite Dennis the Menace, but he was not so terrible when he succeeded to his father's title. He was three years old.

Ethelred the Unready had good reason to be unready to rule England. He was no more than 10 years old when he became king.

These are only three examples of many who succeeded to thrones at early ages. There were many others, much closer to our own time, and their coins make an unusual collection for anyone interested in historical oddities.

For the most outstanding example of a baby king, we have to go back only to 1886 and Alfonso XIII, grandfather of the present king of Spain. Alfonso bettered the record of Mary of Scotland by a whole week. He became king at birth.

His father, Alfonso XII, died of tuberculosis in November 1885. He left two daughters and a pregnant queen. She gave birth in May 1886 to a son, who immediately was proclaimed king.

Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded. Ivan the Terrible spent his last years in

From pablum princes sprung questionable kings and queens

a monastery, repenting his crimes. Ethelred lost his throne to a Danish usurper. Alfonso XIII died in exile. This may say something about the hazards of succeeding to a throne at an early age. It also adds zest to the quest for their coins.

In this survey of monarchs who have toddled to the throne, I have chosen the age of 12 as the upper limit of childhood.

Many rulers gained regal status while in their teens. Queen Victoria, who had one of the longest reigns in history, was barely 18 when she became queen. She was judged capable of ruling for herself, but all those discussed here had regents or regency councils to make their decisions for them.

Except for a few European countries, I won't go back more than 200 or 300 years. Most people wouldn't recognize the names of child rulers farther back

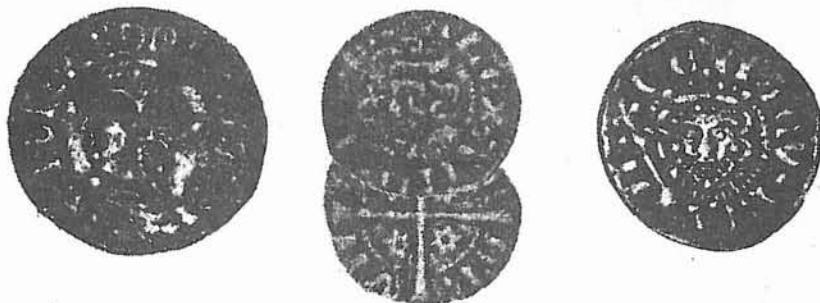
The vainglorious king of a glorious age, Louis XIV ascended the throne in 1643 and ruled almost 72 years.

than that, and their coins — if any — would be rare. More people are familiar with the history of England than most other countries, so I will start there.

Ethelred II was about 10 when he became king of England in 978. He lost his throne, but was on the way toward gaining it back when he died in 1016. The appellation "unready" means lacking in counsel rather than unprepared.

Henry III, nephew of Richard the Lionhearted and son of John, one of the country's least-admired kings, was nine when his father died. That was in 1216, as King John was trying to undo the effects of the Magna Carta, which the nobles had forced him to sign. Henry ruled unevenly, but long; he died in 1272 after 56 years as king.

Richard II, son of the Black Prince, was 10 years old when he became king in 1377. It is said that he grew so weary at his coronation that he fell asleep at the end and was carried out of Westminster Abbey in the capable arms of his companion and tutor, Sir Simon Burley. His own errors and the vengefulness of some of his nobles resulted, 10 years later, in his being forced to sign Burley's death warrant on a treason charge. Burley's



Ethelred (left) was 10 when he ascended the British throne. Henry III (right) was nine when he began his reign in 1216. However, Scotland's Alexander III (center) beat them both. He was eight.

worst crime was being faithful to his king.

Henry VI was about nine months old when he became king in 1422. He was also the heir to the throne of France, and was crowned as its king in 1431. He might have avoided a lot of later bloodshed had he consolidated his dual monarchy, but the military successes of Joan of Arc and Charles VII eventually drove the English out of most of France.

Henry was more suited for the church than for kingship, and he became more withdrawn as the Wars of the Roses dragged on. He reigned for 38 years until 1461 and again from 1470-71 (the result of a turn of fortune) before he died.

Edward VI was the son for whom Henry VIII married six wives and caused a breach between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. He was nine years old when his father died in 1547. But he was sickly, and died of tuberculosis at 16. He was succeeded by Bloody Mary and Elizabeth I, both half-sisters.

Scotland, it seems, had more than its share of pre-pubescent kings and queens. The ages given here are approximate because I don't have the exact dates.

Malcolm IV the Maiden was 12 in 1153 when he succeeded his grandfather, David I, the youngest son of Malcolm III. Malcolm III had defeated the usurper Macbeth in 1057.

Alexander III was eight when he became king of Scots in 1249, and 10 when he married the 11-year-old daughter of Henry III of England, who had been another child king.

He was succeeded in 1286 by his granddaughter Margaret, daughter of Eric II of Norway. She was known as the Maid of Norway. Her reign, in name only, began in 1286 when she was three.

She was supposed to marry a six-year-old son of Edward I of England, but she died on the ship which was taking her to England in 1290. She was seven years old.

David II, son of Robert the Bruce, was an off-and-on king of Scotland, but through no fault of his own. He was five when he became king, and was ill-equipped to carry on his father's liberation of Scotland from English domination. He was driven out of the country by the English, and lived in France from 1334 to 1341. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1346 and ransomed in 1357 for 100,000 marks of silver, which was "a king's ransom" at the time. Most of it never was paid.

After David II came the Stuarts, and continued strife with the neighbors to the south. From 1406 to 1603 there was a series of six Scottish kings named James and a queen named Mary. All but James IV were children when they gained the throne. James IV had reached the advanced age of 15 when he became king in 1488.

They were James I (1406), age 12, who was a prisoner of the English and was not crowned until 1424; James II (1437), age six; James III (1460), age nine; James V (1513), one year, who died of wounds after being defeated in battle by his uncle, Henry VIII, in 1542; Mary, his week-old daughter, who was queen of France for a time as well as of Scotland, but who was beheaded by her cousin, Elizabeth I; and James VI (1567), who was 13 months old when his mother abdicated.

James VI became James I of England and finally united the two countries. He is best known, however, for the King James Bible, which was produced in his reign and was named in his honor.

France had few baby kings, but those few were notable.



Last of Scotland's adolescent rulers, James VI took the throne at 13 months, later uniting Scotland and England and gaining biblical immortality of a sort.

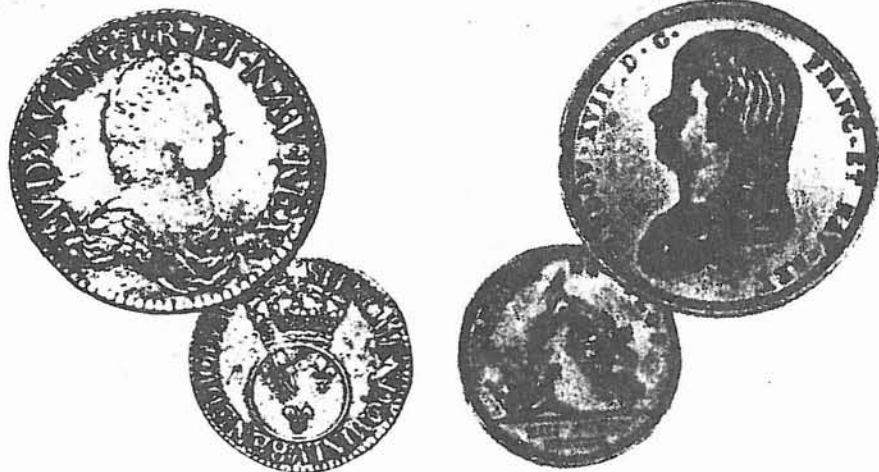
Louis XIV was four when he ascended the throne in 1643. He was only a few days short of his 77th birthday when he died in 1715 after a reign of 72 years, certainly one of the longest in history. He had good reason to say "L'etat, c'est moi."

Understandably, he outlived his children and was succeeded by his great-grandson. Louis XV was five years old, and he reigned for 58 years before he died in 1774.

"Après nous le deluge" is credited by some to Louis XV and by others to Madame Pompadour. Whoever said it was a perceptive political prognosticator. Louis XVI, the gentle king who would have been happy as a gentleman farmer, was caught in the deluge. His head went under the guillotine in January 1793 along with that of his queen, Marie Antoinette.

They left an eight-year-old son who is numbered as Louis XVII, but who was king in name only. It is reported that he died in 1795 while in the close confinement which began when he was imprisoned with his parents. Did he die or was he spirited away and the body of another boy substituted? The mystery of the Lost Dauphin will forever remain so.

Ivan IV the Terrible, as mentioned earlier, was three when he became grand duke of Muscovy in 1533. He took over the reins of government at age 14. Three years later, in 1547, he declared himself



MONARCHS (From Page

the first czar of Russia.

He apparently was subject to tremendous rages, sadistic fits of an absolute autocrat, followed by long periods of just and enlightened rule. In later years the rages became more frequent. He had the inhabitants of Novgorod slaughtered in 1570 on suspicion of conspiracy to revolt, killed his son Ivan in 1580 and murdered a metropolitan of the church and his relatives for slight cause. Ivan's last years were spent in a monastery. He died in 1584.

Peter I of Russia ruled jointly with Ivan V from 1682, when Peter was 10, to 1689. Then he became the sole czar, ruling until his death in 1725.

Ivan VI never knew he was a czar while he was one, and he never knew freedom during his 24-year life. He was eight weeks old when he was proclaimed czar in 1740. His mother, a German duchess, and her German advisors were overthrown the following year. Ivan spent the rest of his life in prison.

Perhaps the most precocious of all baby kings was Amalaric, a Visigoth who was born in about 502. He became the ruler of the Visigoth kingdom, which included Iberia and southern France, in 507. One source states that he ruled alone beginning in 510. That would make him about eight years old.

Spain was long fragmented and subject to foreign domination, first by the Romans, then by the Visigoths and Moors. The Christian kingdoms of Castile and Leon were united by marriage early in the 13th century. (The names, by the way, mean "castle" and "lion" in Spanish, which explains the quartered arms of castles and lions as seen on modern Spanish coins.)

Ferdinand IV became king of the two united countries in 1295, when he was

about nine years old. He was only about 26 when he died and was succeeded by his infant son, Alfonso XI (the Implacable) died of plague in 1350, when he was about 38.

A similar succession happened again toward the end of the same century. Enrique (Henry) III became king when he was 10 or 11, in 1390. He died 16 years later and was succeeded by Juan II, who was about one year old.

Modern Spain emerged from the marriage of Ferdinand V of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile-Leon in 1469. The last of the Moorish rulers were driven from Spain in 1492, the same year that Ferdinand and Isabella gave an eccentric Genoan named Cristoforo Colombo a chance to prove his absurd notion that one could go east by sailing west.

Carlos II was about four when he succeeded in 1665. His death in 1700 triggered the War of the Spanish Succession and the beginning of the French Bourbon dynasty in Spain.

Ferdinand and Isabella created modern Spain and laid the groundwork for the country's preeminence as a colonial power. Another two of the same names contributed to its final decline. By the end of the reign of Ferdinand VII in 1833, Spain had lost all of its New World lands except Cuba. He suspended the ancient Salic law of the Franks so his infant daughter, Isabella, could succeed him.

She did, at the age of two, but her uncle Carlos thought she should play with her dolls and let him be king. The throne finally was secured for her, but she lost it through her own weakness and immoral personal behavior. Exiled in 1868, she abdicated in 1870.

The crown went briefly to Amadeo, son of Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, but he gave it up as an impossible job in 1873. Isabella's son became king as Alfonso XII in 1874, when he was 17,

Outliving his parents as heir to the Sun King, Louis XV (far left) reigned for 58 years. His grandson, Louis XVII (left) became fabled as the Lost Dauphin. Below: Spain's hopelessly baby-faced Alfonso XIII and Portugal's stern-but-immature Pedro II.



but he died before the birth of his son in 1886.

Alfonso XIII, a king at birth, was ousted in 1931 and, like his grandmother, was exiled. He died in 1941.

Portugal was simply part of Iberia under the Romans, the Visigoths and the Moors. Much of its present territory began coming under Christian control around the year 1000, and it became a county (the domain of a count) under the nominal control of the kingdom of Leon in 1064.

Affonso I, the last ruling count of Portugal, was three years old when he came to the title in 1112. A series of wars with his cousin, Alfonso VI of Castile-Leon, and a victory over the Moors at Ourique in 1139 won independence, and Affonso was crowned the first king of Portugal that same year. As count and king he ruled for 73 years, slightly longer than Louis XIV.

Affonso the African was about six when he became king of Portugal in 1438. He was succeeded by his son, Joao II the Perfect, who was perfectly of age.

Another child king of Portugal was Sebastiao, who was three when he succeeded in 1557. He was killed in battle



21 years later.

Maria da Gloria had plenty of problems in her relatively short life, beginning with her accession at age seven. Her father had become emperor of Brazil, a Portuguese possession, in 1822. He liked the job, and renounced the throne of Portugal in his daughter's favor when his father died in 1826. Her uncle, Dom Miguel, was named regent.

He liked his job, too, so much that he decided to make it permanent, and usurped the throne. The little queen went home to papa in Brazil in 1828. Dom Pedro gave up his Brazilian throne and, serving as a general in his daughter's army, finally unseated his younger brother in 1834.

Maria II was declared of age at 15 to avoid another regency. The following year she married Duke Auguste of Leuchtenberg, who happened to be a brother of her father's second wife. That made the bridegroom's younger sister also his mother-in-law, a curious situation which lasted two months. Whether from mother-in-law trouble or some other cause, Duke Auguste died.

The following year Maria was married again, this time to Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a cousin of Victoria's Prince Albert. Maria died in 1853, leaving eight children. Her eldest teenage son became Pedro V.

Maria da Gloria's father had given up the Brazilian throne to defend his daughter's right. His successor in Brazil was his son Pedro II, who was five years old. Most of us are familiar with Pedro II's coins of later years, when he had a full beard, but gold coins of the early years of his reign show him as a child.

A man of culture and progressive ideas, Pedro II was personally liked and respected by the Brazilians. But he

represented a form of government which had become unpopular, and he abdicated in 1889 with the formation of a republic. Dom Pedro died two years later in Paris, three days after his 66th birthday.

As for the man who gave up two crowns and wound up as a king without a throne, Pedro I died in 1834, shortly after seeing his daughter firmly seated on hers. He was not quite 36 years old.

Having worked up to modern times again, we will stay there and review a few recent under-age sovereigns.

Hsuan T'ung, the last emperor of China, occupied two thrones in his lifetime and died as — of all things — a librarian in the city where he had been an emperor. Hsuan T'ung was two years old when he became emperor of China in 1908. He was forced to abdicate in the revolution of 1912, but he continued to live in Peking.

In 1917 he was restored to the throne for a few days before sinking into obscurity. A learned man, he was an admirer of England's Henry VIII and chose the personal name Henry Pu-Yi.

From 1924 he lived under Japanese protection, and he was chosen as regent of the Japanese state of Manchukuo in China in 1932. He became K'ang Te, emperor of Manchukuo, in 1934. After the Japanese defeat in World War II he returned to China and remained under the communist regime as a gardener and librarian in Peking. He died in 1967.

Death in an automobile accident brought Faisal II to the throne of Iraq in 1939. Faisal was three years old when his father, Ghazi I, was killed after a reign of six years. Faisal was assassinated in 1958, at the age of 23.

An interesting series of coins show Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands during a reign of 58 years. She was 10 years old when she succeeded in 1890. Had she chosen to remain queen instead

Twice a young figurehead, Mihai of Romania (far left) was also deposed twice. Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (top left) abdicated, Yugoslavia's Petar (lower far left) was exiled and Iraq's Faisal (lower left) was assassinated.

of abdicating in 1948, she would have rivaled Louis XIV, reigning nearly 72 years before her death in 1662.

Mihai of Romania was a king twice. He was 5 years old when his grandfather, Ferdinand I, died in 1927. Since his father had renounced his right to succeed two years earlier, Mihai became king. In 1930 his father, who had been living in Paris with his mistress, changed his mind. He flew back to Romania and was crowned as Carol II. Mihai was demoted to the rank of crown prince.

Carol was forced to abdicate in 1940 by pro-German political forces, and Mihai again became king, a titular one without authority. With German reverses in World War II he and an army coalition removed the governing group and declared in favor of the Allies. (His grandfather, though a member of the Prussian ruling house of Hohenzollern, had sided with the Allies in World War I, a decision made by putting Romanian interests ahead of family loyalty.)

Mihai abdicated, apparently under pressure from the communists, in 1947. Taking the title prince of Hohenzollern, he went into exile in Switzerland.

Ananda Mahidol was 10 years old when he became king of Thailand in 1935. He was assassinated 11 years later.

Petar II Karadjordjevic was 11 when his father, King Aleksandar I of Yugoslavia, was assassinated in 1934. He took over control of the government from the regency of his uncle after the Germans invaded in 1941. Soon afterward he established a government in exile in London.

Petar's reign came to an end when a republic was declared soon after the end of the war in 1945. Living the rest of his life in exile, he died in 1970.

In this review of child monarchs I have made little reference to coins. I don't know if some of the earlier kings even issued any. For most of the later ones, however, coins are available. Many of them have good child portraits.

If you are interested in collecting coins of the child monarchs, the opportunity is certainly there. May you have much pleasure in finding them. ■

Treasures of Toronto

The Larry Becker Collection

Text and Photography by Howard Craven



At the official opening, Paul Godfrey, Chairman of Metropolitan Toronto, said "The big winners of this collection are the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto". Media covering this event included Antique Showcase, Global TV, The Toronto Star and Rogers Cable TV.

"The time is now overdue to recognize that Toronto's past is important and should be recognized and preserved. The big winners of this collection are the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto." With these words, Metropolitan Chairman, Paul Godfrey officially opened *Treasures of Toronto*, a memorabilia exhibition of nearly 1,000 artifacts from the private collection of Larry Becker.

This exciting exhibit includes photographs, maps, medals, books and advertising pieces, and should have great appeal to Toronto citizens and visitors, as well as Ontario numismatic and antique collectors. At the opening on July 16th, at the Marine Museum (C.N.E. grounds), the Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board called the Becker collection "the finest private collection of Toronto-related items we have ever seen".

Larry Becker is well-known to Toronto area collectors as proprietor of North Toronto Coins Limited, 3234 Yonge Street. Since 1965 he has sold and searched for all forms of memorabilia, world coins, paper money, stamps, license

TORONTO TREASURES

from the
LARRY BECKER
COLLECTION



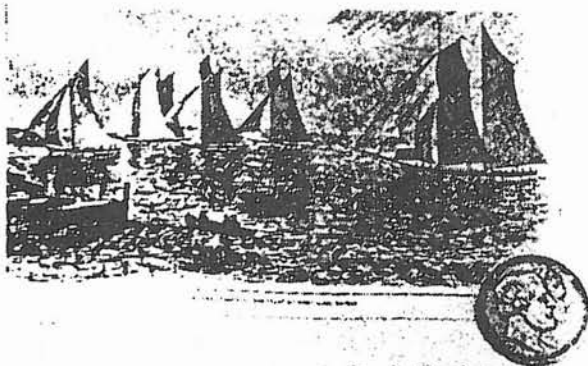
Larry Becker has amassed his incredible collection of Toronto artifacts and memorabilia over the last 25 years. This is his first major public display, and represent only a very small portion of his total collection.

plates, publications, old postcards, documents, badges and medals. Visitors to his shop come back again and again just to browse among the fascinating pieces of nostalgia.

At the age of 10, Larry Becker was bitten by the collecting bug, and started collecting George V small cents. His interest in Toronto-related items began as a high school student, when he borrowed a book from the library entitled "Toronto, from Trading Post to Great City" by Edwin Guillet. He started looking for things related to this city of historical interest. Piece by piece, he built a collection of artifacts that today is the largest grouping of Toronto memorabilia anywhere.

Visitors to the Becker exhibit at the Marine Museum will be able to see a nearly complete run of the annual medals issued by the Canadian National Exhibition, as well as numerous C.N.E. catalogues and programmes. Toronto's first permanent exhibition building, the Palace of Industry, commonly called the Crystal Palace, was the site of the Provincial Agricultural Association Exhibition in 1858.

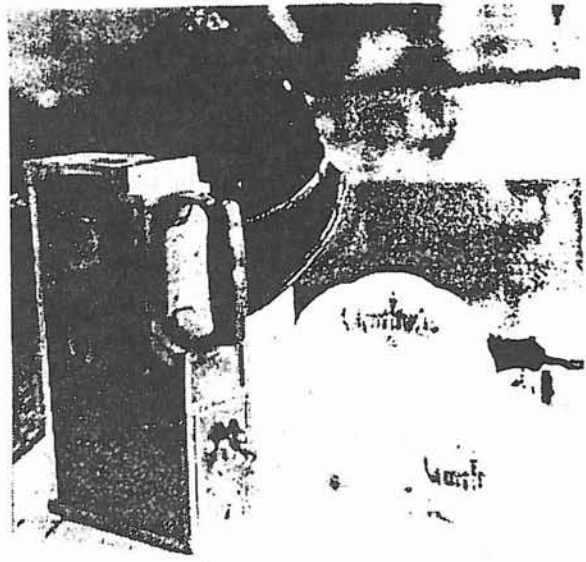
Collectors interested in the rare issues of Governor General Medals will appreciate the silver medal awarded to the sloop "Ina" by the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, in 1873. It was one of nine silver medals awarded at the International Regatta, the first in which it was issued.



One of the highlights of "Treasures of Toronto" is the Governor General's silver medal awarded to the sloop "Ina" by Lord Dufferin. Displayed with this medal is the etching of The International Regatta from the September 20, 1873 issue of "Canadian Illustrated News".

Another fascinating Governor General Medal is the 1875 silver medal awarded as a prize to the boy receiving the highest total marks at the written examinations at the Model School for Boys. The first year ever issued, it was won by C.A. Hodgetts, who later became a medical doctor and subsequently Chief of Medical Health for Ontario.

Numerous household items reflecting Toronto's past are exhibited. A 19th century bone china mustache cup and saucer decorated with a lithograph of Knox College is more interesting because the bottom of the cup reads "A present from Toronto made for the T. Eaton



Streetcar fare box ca. 1912, turn-of-the-century bobby's cap, and 19th-century mustache cup and saucer decorated with Knox College are some of the items reflecting Toronto's past that are on display at the Marine Museum of Upper Canada through September 9th.

C. Ltd". The earliest surviving catalogue issued by the Robert Simpson Co. was the Fall 1893 issue of "Shopper's Handbook and Fashion Catalogue". Nearby is a celluloid "Eaton's" bookmark and a 1913 Toronto telephone directory. A 1922 paperweight shows Scarborough Beach Amusement Park which was opened on Queen Street East on June 1st, 1907. Five years later, it was acquired by the Toronto Railway Company, who operated it as a true "trolley-park", that is, an amusement park at the end of the streetcar line. Visitors paid a fare to ride on the company's streetcars to and from the park, and paid again for the rides, shows and food at the park.

The Toronto Railway Company fare box ca. 1912 goes back to the first pay-as-you-enter streetcars. When the Toronto Railway Company took over from the earlier Toronto Street Railway Company, the terms of its 1892 charter required that all routes be electrified, and by the middle of 1894, the last horse-drawn streetcar was removed from service. Transit buffs will also appreciate a 1907 Ontario Chauffeur Badge, the first year issued, and a 1910 white metal badge with pinback assembly worn by one of Toronto's first cab drivers.

Many other artifacts relating to transportation in Toronto are displayed, including transit tokens, trial tokens, and medals. Some are gold and bronze, issued to dignitaries at the opening of the Bloor-Danforth subway. There is also transfer number 23, issued on the opening day of the Yonge Street subway, March 30, 1954. Canada's first subway, it stretched 4.6 miles up Yonge Street from Union Station to Eglinton Avenue.

Philatelists will find one of the highlights of

"Treasures of Toronto" to be an envelope addressed to John Van Nostrand, a well-known owner of a general store. The postmark clearly reads "1862, York Mills, Upper Canada". The 5' vermilion beaver was designed by Sandford Fleming, and is of the first 'cents' issue after the 1858 change from sterling to decimal currency in Upper Canada.

Having taught in Metropolitan Toronto for the past twelve years, I found the display of textbooks fascinating. They included "Public School Temperance" (1887), "Pinnock's Improved Edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of England" (1856), and a textbook written in 1836 by Henry Taylor of Toronto with the formidable title "An Attempt to Form A System of the Creation of our Globe of the Planets and the Sun of our System". Also displayed is the list of textbooks authorized for use in schools of Upper Canada for the year 1854, titled, "Report of Normal, Model, and Common Schools of Upper Canada". Today the list of approved texts is simply titled "Circular 14"!

Many Torontonians remember when elementary students received bronze and silver medals for attendance, good conduct, and punctuality, while students in the 9th, 10th, and 11th years were awarded silver clasps. The memorabilia show at the Marine Museum includes a variety of these in various sizes and mountings, along with other interesting educational medals.

The Canadian \$5 and \$10 gold coins were first circulated in 1912 and were actually used as legal tender until withdrawn in 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War. This aspect of Canadian history is represented by a printed card from the T. Eaton Company, dated June 18, 1912. It reads, "We have pleasure this week in assisting in the circulation of the first gold coinage of the Dominion of Canada through the medium of our salary envelopes". Larry Becker told me that he considers this card to be far more interesting than the actual gold coins themselves.

Torontonians have always responded enthusiastically to the British Monarchy, and a coloured print of Fort York illustrates the celebration held there on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's coronation. One of 55 silver medals awarded in 1887 by the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition (leRoux #1467) features a portrait of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. On the reverse are the Arms of Canada and the Arms of the City of Toronto. One of 400 bronze medals issued to students at Toronto Collegiate Institute to honour Queen Victoria's 50th year of reign is also displayed.

The "Royal Visit of 1939' of King George VI

and Queen Elizabeth was the first visit to Toronto by a reigning monarch. Memorabilia of this event includes the official route map, the banquet menu of the Royal York Hotel, the Star Weekly supplement and the May 22nd issue of the Globe and Mail. Also displayed is a colourful 1940 calendar showing the Bank of Toronto Building, King and Bay Streets, decorated in flags and bunting for this famous royal visit.

Perhaps the earliest piece in the show is the Upper Canada Gazette of 1835. Established in 1749, this newspaper carried official notices, news accounts, editorials, and a large number of ads. The last issue appeared in October of 1849.

The opening of Eaton's College Street Store in 1930 was greeted with great fanfare in newspaper accounts. In the end, because of construction difficulties and the Great Depression, nothing more than this first phase was built, and the immense project became one of Toronto's most celebrated architectural misadventures. Other newspapers describe disasters that Toronto citizens have overcome: the April 19, 1904 fire that consumed 86 buildings on fourteen acres in the downtown core; the October 15, 1954 Hurricane Hazel, called the most devastating natural disaster ever to hit Toronto; and the September 17th, 1949 tragedy when the "Noronic" burned at Toronto's Pier 9 with the loss of 118 lives.

One New York City newspaper is included in "Treasures of Toronto". This paper, "The Albion", was a British, colonial, and foreign weekly gazette which included in its December 7, 1837 issue, a description of the Mackenzie Rebellion against the government of Upper Canada and the march of the rebels down Yonge Street. This is one of the few foreign accounts of this historical event.



This illustration of the "Rebels of 1837 on Parade" come from the Toronto Star Weekly. The attack on the government of Upper Canada was led by William Lyon Mackenzie on December 7th, 1837.

Many famous athletic events of Toronto's past are represented. One entire display case contains athletic medals from C.N.E. marathon

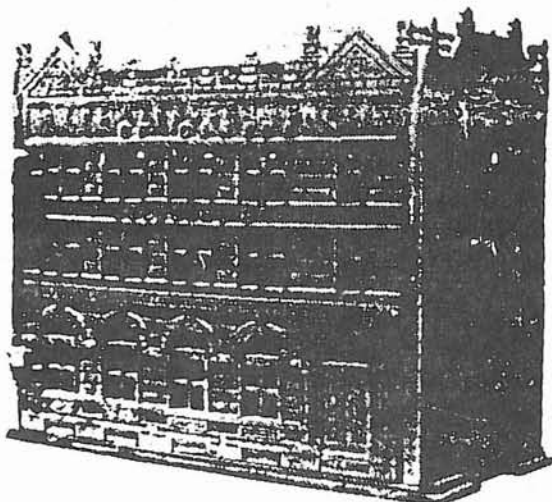
swims, the Don Rowing Club, St. Andrew's College, the Canadian Hackney Horse Association, the University of Toronto Track Club, the Toronto Ladies Athletic Club, and badges from the Toronto Ski Club. The most outstanding athletic medal is the one presented by Mayor Manning to Charles E. Morrison for the half-mile race held at Toronto Collegiate Institute in 1885. This specially struck medal of gold overlay on silver features a hand-engraved inscription encased in an elaborate wreath.

Other athletic memorabilia includes a special 1945 International Baseball League programme from Maple Leaf Stadium. The special commemorative cover marking the end of World War II features portraits of F.D.R. and Churchill.

A coloured engraving ca. 1876 features the Rosedale Lacrosse Club. The Indian game, called "baggatiway", was played with a deerskin ball filled with hair, and the goal posts were frequently a mile apart. The game was not an important pioneer sport, and was first adopted by Canadian athletes in Montreal in the 1850s. It was first played in Toronto in the 1860s.

Several items reflect industries important in Toronto's history. A steel plate engraving, sepia tone, of the 1877 Gooderham and Worts Distillery shows the five-story mill and distillery which still may be seen just east of Parliament Street. James Worts erected a windmill and established a grist milling operation on the bay shore in 1831. In the following year, he was joined by his brother-in-law, William Gooderham, and the famous Toronto partnership was established. The distillery was added in 1837.

A cast iron bank ca. 1891, marked "Property of the Traders' Bank of Canada" is one of only



Cast iron "Traders' Bank of Canada" ca. 1891 is one of only 100 still in existence. The Traders' Bank was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1912.

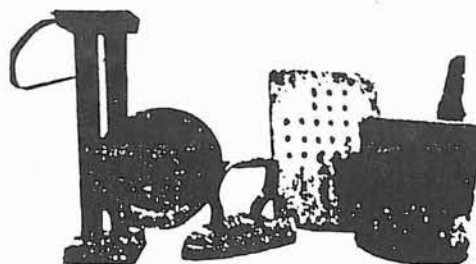
100 still in existence. The Traders' Bank was incorporated in 1884. In 1907 it opened a sixteen-story building on Yonge Street at Colborne, at that time, the tallest structure in the City of Toronto. The Traders' Bank was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1912.

Several merchants' tokens are on show, as is an advertising booklet for Durant Cars, established in 1921, in an enlarged munitions plant in Leaside, Durant Motors manufactured the famous Durant and Star automobiles. In 1931, the Dominion Automobile Company took over the plant on Laird Drive and introduced the Frontenac car. However, this company folded in 1935.

Many famous Toronto buildings have their history remembered in this unique exhibition. There are programmes from the Grand Opera House (1894), Massey Music Hall (1902) and the Royal Alexandra Theatre (1907). An embossed glass baby bottle from the Hospital for Sick Children dates from the time the hospital was founded by Elizabeth McMaster in 1875. A 1921 etching shows the Royal Ontario Museum before the large 1931 wing fronting Queen's Park Crescent was added. Casa Loma under construction is shown in a wonderful original photograph, dated 1913. The men actually responsible for the construction are visible in the foreground. This photograph was sold to Larry Becker by the son of one of the workmen. A beautifully gilded and enamelled pin celebrates the opening of Toronto's third City Hall (old City Hall) on September 18, 1899. The unfinished clock tower later became a popular vantage point for several decades.

There are numerous medals and awards produced for Toronto's semi-centenary in 1884 and centenary in 1934. Also on view is the official programme to mark the 1884 year, the 1934 book of "Official Music" and a celluloid button distributed to all Toronto school children for the occasion.

Sponsored as a Sesquicentennial project by the Toronto Historical Board, "Treasures of Toronto" has many artifacts dating from 1834 to 1984 which provide a fascinating and unique view of the history of Toronto. The show will remain at the Marine Museum through September 9th.



NEWS & COMMENTS 85-25

* Bank & Banknote News of April 1985 contains an article by John Ryton, on "The Exeter Bank" of Devon, England. The Bank was established in 1769 and issued 26 main note types during the 132 years of its existence. It finally changed its name with amalgamation in 1901. The vignette on its notes was the city arms of Exeter - a three-towered castle within a decorative shield - and the motto SEMPER FIDELIS (ever faithful).

Troops of the Canadian 1st Brigade, and some H.C. elements of the 1st Division have "banking" recollections of Exeter, from the spring of 1940, but these were unrelated to money. In the chaos of inexperience, the entire vehicular complement of the Brigade, many hundreds in number, converged and blended their several convoys as they approached the Exeter staging point prior to embarkation for Brest, France, from the mouths of Ex-, Dart-, and Ply-. The tangle occupied four of the six lanes of the highway, as well as six lanes on the banks of the boulevard leading into town. We slept on those banks - ever faithful - and sorted ourselves out in the morning!

* Nomisma and the Popular Bank of the North, in France, have announced a fixed price sale, dated March 1985. Their well-illustrated catalogue offers the following coins: Greek (81) Roman (116) Gallic (31) French regal (76) Feudal (8) and Foreign (47). Most of them are Very Fine, and many are Uncirculated. For information write to: Numismatiques, 847 av. de la République, 59700 Marcq-en-Barœl, France.

Nomisma et La Banque Populaire du Nord de la France ont annoncé une vente à prix marqués (Mars 1985). Leur catalogue, bien illustré, offre des monnaies Grecques (81) Romaines (116) Gauloises (31) Royales Françaises (76) Féodales (8) et Étrangères (47). La plupart des pièces est Très Beau, et plusieurs sont Superbe. Pour de l'information écrit: Numismatiques, 847 av. de la République, 59700 Marcq-en-Barœl, France.

* Recurrence coincidence again - I had just mentioned "German Silver", when I came across an outdated word for this alloy - ALBATA. I found this in a New York Herald Tribune crossword puzzle, and confirmed it by the Compact Oxford Dictionary. The U.S.S.R. has been using this alloy for their 10, 15, 20, 50 Kopek and 1 Rouble coins since 1961.

* Exploring Greek, I found that the word KOINH (*κοινή*) means "lingua franca", derived from KOIN (*κοιν*) "public", that the word for "coin" is NOMISMA (*νομισμα*) and that the word for "numismatics" is NOMISMATOLOGYIA (*νομισματολογία*). But I could not find out why the Greeks considered the letter, theta θ , to be unlucky. Classical scholars, please?!

* The April 1985 issue of Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin tells of a Thomas Spence (1750-1814), radical and revolutionary, who created 53 halfpenny and 15 farthing dies for tokens, which he mixed to meet customer requirements. While striking the tokens in his shop at 8 Little Turnstile, High Holborn, he would throw odd ones out the window to attract the attention of passers-by. He went bankrupt in 1797 and sold his dies to John Skidmore, who continued to use them. The moral is: those who cast off wealth end up destitute!

* A new book: "A Handbook of Islamic Coins" by Michael Broome is being offered in the U.K. by B.A. Seaby Ltd., 8 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AJ. It has 240 pages, 9 maps, 365 illustrations & priced at £ 27.50 + £ 1.65 P & P.

* The question was asked, "How does war affect coins?". Answer: In a limited war they proliferate, in a nuclear war they melt!

Frank Fesco 1985 05 06

City of Ottawa Coin Club

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-26

* The British magazine, "Coin & Medal News" has developed into an excellent magazine, with up-to-date news and top quality articles. It is understandable, therefore, that so many of my items are drawn from it. Many of the following items were prompted by articles in the March and April issues,

* With inflation running at approximately 100%, the Government of Peru is proposing to launch a new currency named the "INTI" after the sun god from whom the Incans claim divine descent.

Past effects of inflation upon the metal and size of the Peruvian "SOL" (their major coinage unit) is evident from the following table produced from K&M data; (Two examples are shown at right)

No.	Dates	Metal	Diam (mm)
Y18	1864-1916	0.900 Ag	37.5-37.0
Y36	1922-1935	0.500 Ag	37.0
Y44	1943-1965	Brass	33.0
Y57	1965 (Com)	"	28.0
Y68	1966-1975	"	28.0
Y81	1975-1976	"	21.0
Y81a	1978-1981	"	17.0



Y81



Y18

* The R.C.M.P. have enlisted the help of Interpol (the International Police Organization) to assist in retrieving an illicit striking of a 1969 Canada 25-cent on a gold Prussian 20-mark of 1906, which was recently sold for £ 720 by Glendinnings. Are we spending as much time, effort and money to discover the R.C. Mint sportsman who produced it, and will he be charged with the costs of retrieval?

* David Spink, who joined the famous British numismatic family business in 1926, died on January 8, after a short illness. He had retired as Chairman of the firm in 1977. Mr. Spink has left a rich legacy of monthly Numismatic Circulars which are well worth exploring.

I particularly appreciated the 1956 articles (Jun-Sep) on Korean Campaign Medals 1950-53, by Henry Pownall. These articles illustrated the medals of the nations that supported the U.N. effort, but did not illustrate the South Korean Mobilization Medal, although it described the ribbon. This dark bronze medal is shown at right.

The articles also gave historical information about the heroic 1951 action by the Gloucestershire Regiment, in which two of the four Victoria Crosses of the Korean War were awarded. A book, "The Korean War", by Tim Carew, presents a good coverage of the British involvement in the war.



The reverse legend states: "6-25 Emergency Military Service Medal" vertically, and "Republic of Korea" below. (6-25 means 25 June 1950, when North Koreans invaded the South).

* Question - Is the government passing the buck by not approving a new \$1 coin?

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-27

* France has joined the commemorative coin parade with a proposed troop dedicated to the "Greatest Figures and Events in French History". The first soldier in this unit is dedicated to a great lady of science, and twice Nobel Prize winner (Physics 1903 & Chemistry 1911) - Marie Curie (1867-1934). It is dated 1984. Others will join her later. This is an admirable gesture, but somewhat tardy in an already overwhelmed market, n'est ce pas?!

* The mysterious abbreviation - N.C.C. - applying to a space marked "Régiment or Corps" on military documents caused medal journalist, Major Moore, to do some sleuthing. He finally uncovered the meaning of the entry - Non-Combatant Corps. This was a unit composed of conscientious objectors who believed in strict adherence to the sixth commandment. They were fully prepared to do their bit, provided they ran no risk of killing the enemy. Many of them ended up in the hazardous occupation of disclosing and disposing of bombs dropped from enemy aircraft which had not exploded because of damaged or delayed action fuses. I join combatant Major Moore in sympathy for them.

* During the reign of King Henry III (1216-72), the cross on the British silver penny was extended to the edge of the coin to deter clipping or paring. These are referred to as "long cross" pennies and were issued 1247-72 (Seaby Nos. 782-798). The cross had a double outline as a guide for their official cutting into halves and quarters to make small change. An example is shown at right.



English Silver Penny
1247-1472 Henry III

* The Coin & Medal News monthly price guide to British coins features the coins of Queen Anne (1702-14) & King George I (1714-27) in its March & April issues.

* The following information about Canadian banknotes was provided by our C.C.C.C. member, and enthusiastic representative of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum staff, Thérèse Messier. She advises that artistic licence is taken with some scenes.

DenominationReverse Scene

\$ 1	Parliament Hill as seen from the north side of the Ottawa River.
\$ 2	Inuit hunting party preparations; north shore of Baffin Island.
\$ 5	Salmon seiner located in Johnson Strait, Vancouver Island, B.C.
\$ 10	Part of the Polymer Corporation, Sarnia, Ontario.
\$ 20	A composite view of Moraine Lake, Alberta.
\$ 50	The Dome Formation in the R.C.M.P.'s Musical Ride.
\$ 100	Waterfront scene at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
\$ 1000	Anse St. Jean, Saguenay River, Québec.

* The R.C. Mint publicity department is supporting a contest in the May issue of Coin & Medal News. It is offering a \$100 gold coin for the winner. (It has previously offered a Jacques Cartier coin for the Nov '84 puzzle). I presume that this is intended to give sales promotion for the "Bighorn Ram" with the British collector fraternity.

* A new series of coins was introduced in 1984 for the Maldive Islands - all struck by the Royal Mint (Aluminum 1,5' & 10 Laari; Nickel-brass 25 & 50 Laari; Cupro-nickel 1 Rufiyaa). One atlas that I have, confuses these islands in the Indian Ocean southwest of India, with the islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Argentina - the Maldivas (British Falkland Islands)! For anyone planning a vacation in Maldives, I recommend reading Gavin Young's adventurous book "Slow Boats to China" before making a decision.

* Cambodian proverb: The manner of giving is worth more than the gift.

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-28

- * EUREKA ! (εὕρηκα - I have found it!) My satisfaction is no less than that of Archimedes when he came up with a means of alloy testing using specific gravity - for I have come up with a practical solution to the long unsolved problem posed in N&C 85-11. That is the one which eluded me (and others) in my undergraduate years, i.e., to find the length of the radius of an arc, with its center on the perimeter of a circle, which cuts off half the area of the circle.

I did not hear from any mathematical volunteers, so I boned up on my integration and gave the problem one final effort, which resulted in the solution $R = 2r/\sqrt{3}$

When this is applied to the integrated area cut off by the arc shown as a definite integral at right, then the result equalled half the area of the circle within only a 0.9% error!

$$2 \int_{\frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}}^R |\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}| dz + 2 \int_{\frac{r}{3}}^r |\sqrt{r^2 - z^2}| dz = \frac{\pi}{2} r^2$$

I shall leave the confirmation of this, and also the method of measuring-off R to those who wish to confirm these results.

Without intent to upstage Archimedes, I should mention that the gravitational method of determining the composition of alloys is virtually useless for silver coins and cannot be satisfactorily applied to very small coins of any metal, since the extreme difficulty of weighing these accurately in water makes the possible margin of error unacceptably large according to the noted numismatist, Philip Grierson, in his book, "Numismatics".

- * Last month's weighing problem on N&C 85-24 had two parts: (1) What is the least number of weights that can be used to weigh coins in units from one to forty grams, and (2) What were the weights? Since no one has come up with the answer yet, I shall give the answer to the first half now (The minimum number is 4), and see if anyone can say what they are before next month.
- * Records are made to be broken, it seems. Great Britain has now come up with the largest modern silver coin - a £ 25 Sterling silver commemorative coin for, of all places, the Falkland Islands! It weighs over 150 grams, is over 2 1/2 inches in diameter and has a mintage of 20,000 pieces. It has the new Maklouf obverse and features the S.S. Great Britain on the reverse.

This ship was the first to use an iron frame and propeller in addition to its sails. (It is curious to note that new deisel ships are now being designed with sails to save fuel costs, so the pendulum is swinging back.) For many years, the S.S. Great Britain lay aground in the Falklands, but it is now being restored in Bristol, England. The announcement about this coin did not state whether the seignorage would help underwrite the restoral costs, but I presume so.

- * In the april 1985 issue of Coin & Medal News , K.E.T. Butcher had an article entitled "Otho and Vitellius - The Coinage of the Civil Wars A.D. 69". This was referred to as the year of the four emperors, in which Galba was assassinated, Otho & Vitellius ruled, and the Vespasian dynasty was founded. (Do you recall the 1983 12 11 page - Twelve and Seven?)
- * The Apr 3, 1985 issue of Coin World had the following letter to the editor: "I just found a Brilliant Uncirculated, 1984 Lincoln cent in an original bank roll, without bubbles, stains, spots, peeling, plating, die polishing marks, double ear, chin, beard; no doubling of date, legends or motto; no die breaks, no reverse weaknesses, is not off center, and has no edge or rim problems. Think that the Smithsonian would be interested?"
Signed: Ron Styzens, Niles, Illinois.
- * The new Mexican 1-Peso coins, worth about 1/2 cent, operate U.S. vending machines as 1/4 dollar. Canada must avoid the same trap with the proposed new \$1 coin.

* Our parliamentary reporter was on vacation, so his reports will appear next month. In the interval, the following news extract is provided:

The "Bank of Canada Review" of April 1985 contains a statement by John W. Crow, Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates' hearings on a circulating dollar coin - 15 April 1985.

... there are potential cost savings for the federal Government from the introduction of a circulating one dollar coin.

The amount of saving and the manner in which it accrued to the federal Government would of course also depend importantly on the public's demand for the one dollar coin relative to other forms of currency.

... hoarding and numismatic demand for coins could be a significant source of revenue.

... a decision to withdraw the dollar note does not necessarily imply that it should be eliminated immediately.

One cost to the private sector would be the transitional costs of adjusting to a new coin, and it might take the general public some time to become accustomed to it.

... it might be advisable to have the note and coin circulate alongside each other at least for some limited time after a coin is introduced.

In 1984 some 745 million new notes were issued, of which close to 300 million were one dollar notes.

La "Revue de la Banque du Canada", Avril 1985, contient une déclaration faite par John W. Crow Premier sous-gouverneur de la Banque du Canada devant le comité permanent des prévisions budgétaires en général de la Chambre des communes audiences sur l'émission d'une pièce de monnaie de 1 dollar destinée à la circulation - le 15 avril 1985.

... la mise en circulation d'une pièce de 1 dollar était de nature à permettre une diminution des coûts pour le Gouvernement fédéral.

Le montant des économies et la façon dont le Gouvernement fédéral les réaliserait dépendraient bien sûr aussi, et dans une large mesure, de la demande du public pour les pièces de 1 dollar comparativement à la demande pour d'autres formes de monnaie.

... la thésaurisation et la demande de pièces par des collectionneurs pourraient constituer des sources de revenus considérables.

... la décision de retirer de la circulation la coupure de 1 dollar ne signifierait pas nécessairement que les billets de 1 dollar devraient être éliminés immédiatement.

Le processus d'ajustement à une nouvelle pièce constituerait un coût pour le secteur privé, et il se peut que le public ait besoin de quelque temps pour s'habituer à la nouvelle pièce.

Aussi serait-il peut-être souhaitable, si l'on décide de frapper une pièce de 1 dollar, de la faire circuler pendant ou moins quelque temps parallèlement au billet de 1 dollar.

En 1984, quelque 725 millions de billets neuf ont été émis, dont près de 300 millions en billets de 1 dollar.

* There is an article entitled "Two Rare Lituus Dilepta" by Arden Brame Jr II in the Fall 1984 issue of the "Collectors' Journal of Ancient Art". The author had amassed and studied a collection of 111 of these coins, prompted by their appearance in the eyes of the figure on the shroud of Turin (which many people believe to be Christ - scientific study continues). These coins date from the time of the Procurator Valerius Gratus (who preceded Pontius Pilate) during the reign of Emperor Tiberius of Rome (A.D. 14-37).

* From a recent Ziggy cartoon caption: "The dollar opened strong today, but the House Ways & Means Committee soon beat it into submission."

- * Contentment with poverty is Fortune's best gift:
Riches and Honour are the handmaids of Disaster,
Though gold and gems by the world are sought and prized,
To me they seem no more than weeds or chaff.
- Excerpt from:
"A Gentle Wind"
by FU HSÜAN
(died A.D. 278)
- * The Spink Numismatic Circular of April 1985 has an article by James O. Sweeny on "The Legation Medal". This was produced by the Heaton Mint in England for Viceroy Li Hung Chang (1983 10 13 article), for his presentation to foreign high officials during his visit to Canada and the U.S.A. in 1896. The silver medal portrays two dragons facing each other with a fiery sun-ball between them. It bears a two part legend: Great Ch'ing Dynasty Special Envoy Noble Minister, and: Award for Special Service.
- * Paul Nadin-Davis has an article "Privately Produced Canadian Medals" in the April 1985 Canadian Numismatic Journal. His information relates to a collection of sample medals struck by the Interbranch International Mint, in Toronto. As far as it is known, these are unreported until now, so this should be of interest to medal collectors. Unfortunately the article was not illustrated, although descriptions were given. The grouping includes an attractive medal designed for the Miss Nude World Pageant. A similar set of medals has been acquired by the Public Archives of Canada for their collection. Paul recommends that this institution be borne in mind when collectors are disposing of their medals.

- * The Bank of Canada has added a small printing press in Gallery 7 of the Currency Museum on Sparks Street in Ottawa. This will be used in a series of paper money workshops being introduced to demonstrate the basic theory and practice of printing money, for junior school visitors. The "playing card money" used in 18th century French Canada shown at right indicates the results achieved from a trial engraving on copper plate.

Philip Hannan, of the Museum staff, has enlisted the assistance of the Visual Arts group of the University of Ottawa in obtaining the press and in developing a sample plate of 15 different notes of original design which portray banknote features.

The other Galleries of the Museum display:

- 1 - Odd & Curious money;
- 2 - History of world money;
- 3 - History of early Canadian money;
- 4 - British North American money;
- 5 - Dominion of Canada money;
- 6 - Canada's money to-day; and,
- 8 - Collectors' Corner. (~6000 coins).

Visiting hours are 10:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday, and 1:00 - 5:00 Sunday. Information on guided tours and workshops can be obtained by phoning (613) 563-8914.



- * The "Bulletin on Counterfeits" Vol. 10 No. 1 1985 reports a forgery of the 100-Franc 1966 coin of Monaco. It is slightly undersize (36.5 instead of 37.0 mm) and very slightly underweight. The lower part of the reverse crown is poorly struck and blurred.
- * Chinese saying: An old man is like a candle placed in the wind.

- * The subject of "filthy lucre" keeps cropping up. In reply to a Believe-it-or-not Ripley contention, the spokeswoman for the U.S. Bureau involved, Bonnie Westbrook, stated:
 "The Bureau of Engraving and Printing does not add formaldehyde or any other material to the inks or to the paper for the purpose of preventing fungicidal or bacteria growth." --- however ---
 "Our present paper supplier reportedly adds an anti-fungicidal agent, Dowicide A, during the manufacture of paper. This is to control mold or slime growth during pulp processing and it is not intended to have any residual germicidal effect, since most of the additive would be removed during the paper drying process. The paper also contains wet strength additive, a melamine-formaldehyde resin."
- * The A.N.S. numismatic museum, at Broadway and 155th Street in New York City (N.Y. 10032) is open from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays, and is closed Sundays and Mondays. It has a 70,000 volume library available for reference.
- * The motto, IN GOD WE TRUST, first appeared on the U.S. 2-cent piece first minted in 1864, and continued until 1873. Religious sentiment during the Civil War caused the adoption of the motto. An example of an 1868 coin appears at right. Ironically, WE disappears first, which leaves the admonition, TRUST IN GOD.
-
- * The Japanese Mint, on March 12, issued a new 500-yen coin commemorating the 1985 Tsukuba Expo (which runs from Mar 17 to Sep 17). It weighs 13 grams, is 30 mm in diameter, and is of an alloy of 75% Cu 25% Ni.
- * The recent efforts to produce the semantic impossibility, a simple, all-embracing definition of a "coin" might continue to perturb some collectors. To them, this problem might seem to undermine the very foundation of their hobby or study. Others, who accept what the law states is a "coin"; is a coin, agree with the legal stance. If, however, we can accept the non-binary, but rather multi-faceted state of man, his products and his concepts, then we should be able to accept that all-inclusive or all-exclusive situations do not really exist, neither by definition nor in fact. Thus any attempt at definition can, at best, produce only a majority acceptable set of conditions. For example, if we modify each of the following terms by the supplementary clause, "or sometimes otherwise", implying application in the vast majority of cases, then a "coin" might be agreed to be a round, flat disc of metal, legally authorized and identifiably marked, which is accepted by users as having monetary value. Other conditions could be added, if desired. This could lead to the definition of "money", "currency", "tokens", "mint", etc. I would strongly recommend exploration of the principles of semantics before proceeding with such a task; and also questioning why to proceed at all! (Does anyone have any written views on this subject?)
- * Graham Esler brought to my attention the fact that the noted Mexican numismatist, Miguel L. Munoz NLG, raised the same question about the definition of a "coin", in an article in the 3rd quarter 1984 issue of the Bulletin of the Numismatic Society of Mexico, in which he was presenting new considerations as to where and when the first Mint was established in Mexico. It seems that historical documents reveal that the gold ornaments that were presented to Hernan Cortes, the Spanish conquistador, by the Aztec chief, Moctezuma, were melted down, made into "tejos" (small, flat and usually round pieces of metal) that were marked with an iron seal and used as money. Señor Munoz then quotes the three requisites for a coin, as set by the Latin jurists - Metalum, Figura et Pondus. These can be translated as: Metal (or material), Shape (or form) and Authority (or law). He lets this evidence speak for itself.

Small fortress fails to protect British American from \$1 coin

By **KIMBERLEY NOBLE**
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — Formidable front gates and three sets of locked doors separate British American Bank Note Co. from passersby. Cameras zoom in automatically the instant anyone steps off the sidewalk toward

the two-story, red-brick building.

The cameras can show the licence number of a car driving past at 2 a.m. And the building's walls are so thick, according to the ex-Mountie who guards British American's narrow front lobby, that it took a crew of

workmen four days just to cut through one to install a door a few years ago.

But the small fortress that houses the company's headquarters and main printing plant cannot protect British American Bank Note from the most serious threat management has seen in the company's 120-year history.

British American and a competitor, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., also of Ottawa, have the contracts to print paper currency for the Bank of Canada. A federal proposal to introduce a new \$1 coin and gradually phase out production and circulation of the \$1 bill would snatch away as much as 15 per cent of sales before the end of the decade.

For the bank note companies, making money is very serious business — a business that both have spent most of this century keeping quietly to themselves. Information about their operations has remained as well guarded as their premises and the precious inventory they produce.

"We are under strict guidance from the Bank of Canada" not to talk about company business unless it is with customers, said Shirley Arends, Canadian Bank Note's corporate secretary. "The low profile the bank note companies have enjoyed over the last century has not been achieved without effort."

But the prospect of closing a major part of their operations has made secrecy somewhat less important — temporarily — to the two companies. This threat prompted representatives from both companies to speak before a special House of Commons committee that listened to testimony on the proposed \$1 coin for two weeks in April. In an effort to teach committee members about the sensitive nature of the bank note business, executives and special advisers presented information usually kept confidential, providing a unique peek at money-making operations.

British American, founded in 1866 to produce bank notes and securities for the two dozen

Teller machines boost popularity of \$20 bill

The \$20 bill has become the workhorse of Canadian currency.

Use of the \$20 bill has been climbing for the past 10 years, partly because of the proliferation of automatic teller machines. Inflation has made \$5 and \$10 bills less popular. The Bank of Canada did not print any \$5 bills last year.

Other currency facts:

□ Of the 662 million notes produced in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills — mostly because the smallest denominations get most of the wear and tear, and must be replaced regularly. In fact, 90 per cent of annual paper currency production replaces notes already in circulation.

□ "The RCMP always stresses that good, clean money is the best way to detect counterfeiting," Bernard Latham, general manager of British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa, said in an interview. Counterfeiters became so proficient at copying the 1954 design for \$50 and \$100 bills that at one time even Government-run liquor stores would not accept them. Despite the design change in the late 1970s, many people still refuse to carry \$50 or \$100 notes.

□ The \$2 bill has always been rejected in Western Canada. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta these notes come back to Bank of

Canada agencies as fast as they are issued, at the rate of about five million notes a year. Some think the \$2 bill brings bad luck — although one financial fable says that westerners have been reluctant to be seen with one ever since the days when \$2 bought the services of a prostitute. Another theory is that the western provinces are following the example of the "\$2 syndrome" in the United States. Although a U.S. \$2 bill does exist — 600 million notes were printed for the bicentennial in 1976 — almost nobody uses them.

□ In 1984, 1.03 billion paper notes were circulating in Canada, compared with 747 million in 1977. They represent a total of \$15.2-billion, compared with \$8.6-billion.

□ There were 308 million \$1 bills in circulation last year, 122 million \$2 bills, 95 million \$5 bills, 122 million \$10 bills, 306 million \$20 bills, 38 million \$50 bills, 43 million \$100 bills and 593,000 \$1,000 bills.

□ The Bank of Canada spent \$26.4-million in 1984 on production, transportation, research and development of bank notes; in 1977 it spent \$14-million.

□ Dollar bills have an average lifespan of one year, as do \$2 and \$5 notes; \$10 bills average 1½ years; \$20 bills last 2½ years and \$50 bills 4½ years; \$100 notes are replaced after 8½ years.

Canadian banks in existence at the time, is now owned by Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal. Following its successful bid for all British American's public shares last year, BCE folded the company into its printing and packaging group.

Canadian Bank Note was established in 1897 as the Canadian branch of American Bank Note Co., which became a subsidiary of International Banknote Co. Inc. of New York. It is now privately owned by two Toronto businessmen, including

company president Douglas Arends, who bought the parent company's interest in 1979.

The Bank of Canada divides currency contracts equally between the two companies, although each turn out different amounts of different denominations. Canadian Bank Note, for instance, currently prints all \$5 and \$10 notes.

Both companies also print bond and share certificates, postage stamps, cheques, travellers cheques and lottery tickets. British American earned \$3.92-million on sales of \$80-million in 1983, the last

year it broke out its own financial results. It expects comparable sales this year, following a reshuffling of company assets by BCE.

Canadian Bank Note earned \$1.57-million on sales of just more than \$19-million in 1980, the latest year for which figures were available.

Dollar bills make up about 40 per cent of the paper currency printed each year — out of 662 million notes printed for the Bank of Canada in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills. British American estimates bank note printing now accounts for 12.5 per cent of its business;

sales would drop by 40 to 43 per cent if the \$1 bill is phased out, the committee was told.

Canadian Bank Note, however, said it would lose as much as 15 per cent of annual revenue if the bill goes out of production.

"The production of bank notes involves many trades applied to highly specialized technologies," said Robert Hutton, senior vice-president of Canadian Bank Note.

The occupations include paper makers, ink technicians, engravers, printing plate makers, lithographers, intaglio and letterpress printers, bindery personnel, quality control inspectors, lab technicians, chemists, engineering and research personnel, accountability system specialists, security guards and other support staff, he said.

"Not including Bank of Canada staff, over 100 people are employed directly or indirectly in producing dollar notes on a continuing basis." While British American said it would lose 12 workers at its Ottawa plant, which employs 250 to 300 people, Canadian Bank Note officials said they would lay off as many as 35 to 50.

Also affected would be Domtar Inc. of Montreal, which manufactures 700,000 pounds of a special brand of cotton rag-based paper to the Bank of Canada's specifications. This represent sales of about \$1.75-million for Domtar's mill in Beauharnois, Que.

Although the bank note companies now derive as much as one-third of their business from printing lottery tickets and travellers cheques, money itself is not a growth industry. "There is not

Printers weather change during 100-year history

Bank note printers have weathered a lot of changes in their 100-year history. The lobby of British American Bank Note Co. displays an enormous collage assembled for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 — tiny, thumb-sized portraits of Queen Victoria and other dignitaries on bank notes, stamps and bonds.

The collection shows how much the business has changed since Confederation, an evolution with "a close relationship with the financial progress of Canada," according to company literature. Before 1900 British American printed money for as many as 62 privately owned banks, including The Molson's Bank, The Bank of Hamilton and The Eastern Townships Bank in Quebec.

Business fell drastically at the turn of the century, by which time half the private banks had failed — most of them without paying their printing bills. The First World War helped by bringing in business to print war bonds, and during the 1920s the company had its hands full printing certificates for the booming stock market.

Needless to say, sales fell quickly at the end of the decade.

The number of customers declined dramatically again in 1934 when the federal Government established the Bank of Canada as the sole issuer of Canadian currency. However, British American and its counterparts around the world kept their machines running for the next 10 years with orders from China, where a half-dozen different political factions each required their own currency supply.

In 1948 British American expanded into its present plant. Former premises on Wellington Street are now occupied by the Bank of Canada.

The company worried that the incorporation of the Canadian Depository for Securities in 1970 — a central registry for stock certificates — would bite into security printing, but this fear soon passed, said general manager Bernard Latham. "We are still printing as many stock certificates this year as five or 10 years ago."

The demise of the \$1 bill, however, would have "a direct, immediate impact," he said.

enough growth in either bank notes or other products to compensate for the loss of the \$1 bill," Mr. Arends said.

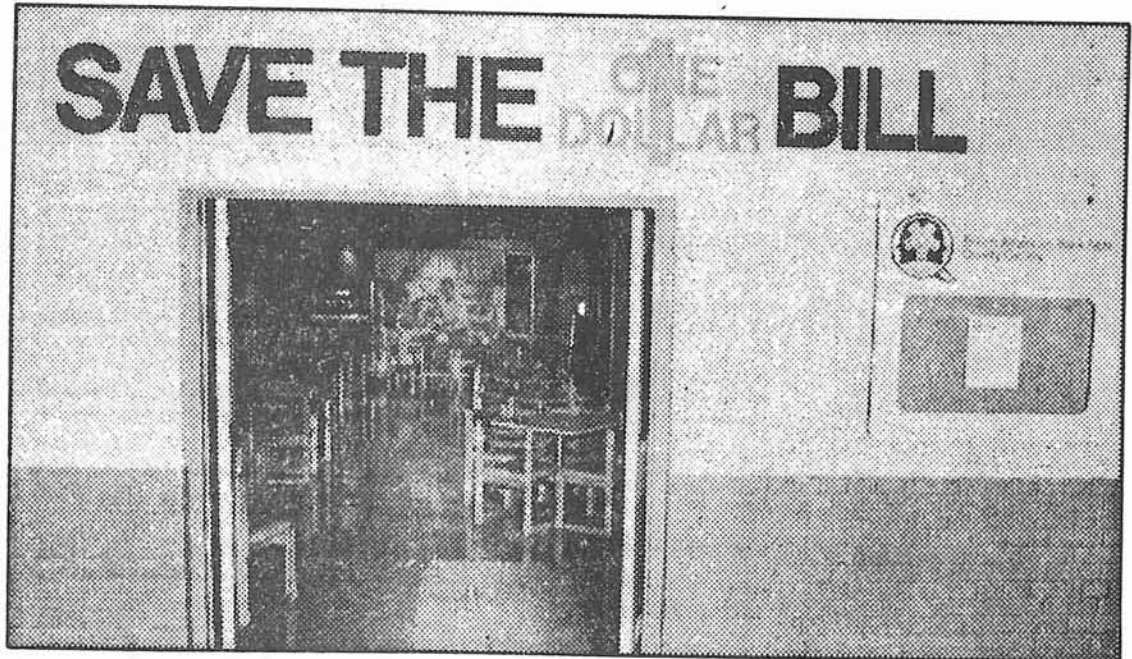
The companies warned that despite claims that substituting a \$1 coin — made from nickel coated in bronze — for the paper note would save the federal Government millions of dollars in currency production costs, this will be somewhat offset by higher prices that must be charged by bank note makers.

It is difficult for bank note manufacturers to cut costs, they say. "Our overhead doesn't change," said Bernard Latham, general manager of British American.

To protect both the building itself and the final product from being broken into or copied, the guards, security systems, equipment and labor-intensive methods

must remain the same, Mr. Latham explained.

"If not for the security aspect of the business, we could contract a lot of it out," Mr. Latham said. "But everything has to be done here."



Banner proclaims British American Bank Note's view of a switch to a \$1 coin. CP

NEW FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS IN POLAND

At present, there are three million people having foreign currency accounts in Poland, reaching a total of 811 million dollars. The new legal regulations, which will take effect in 1985, pertain to the aforementioned owners as well as the potential customers of three banks running foreign currency accounts for private people. Two types of accounts will be introduced: the "A" account, with convertible currency deriving from documented sources and the "N" account permitting to keep foreign currency in banks without the necessary documentation on their source of acquisition. The account "A" interest will hold as to-date. The "N"

account will be interest-free and money can be drawn from it, without the right of transferring or taking abroad, in the form of the PKO SA coupons, or zlotys. After a year's time the payment from the "N" account can be transferred to the own "A" account. (Temporarily, until March 30, 1985, foreign currencies having undocumented sources of acquisition can be remitted on the "A" account. All accounts will be run in five foreign currencies: in US\$, DM, SF, UKL, and FF. The to-date accounts in other convertible currencies will be converted into one of the aforementioned currencies, according to the customer's wish.

NEW COIN OF POLAND

POLAND introduced as of March 1, 1985, two cupronickel coins, of which the nominal value is 10 zlotych and 20 zlotych.

The simple numeral graphics on the reverse of the coin make it especially characteristic.



Specification of 10 zlotych
 Date on coin 1984
 Diameter: 25 mm, Weigh 7 gr.
 Date of issue March 1, 1985
 Material: Cupronickel
 Designer: Ewa TYC - KARPINSKA



Specification of 20 zlotych
 Date on coin 1984
 Dia: 26 mm, Weigh 7.7 gr.
 Date of issue March 1, 1985.
 Material: Cupronickel
 Designer: Ewa TYC - KARPINSKA.



The price of a single 10.00 zlotych coin = \$1.50 each.

The price of a single 20.00 zlotych coin = \$2.00 each.

Interested collectors should write to:

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.
 Centrala
 ul. Traugutta 7/9
 00 - 950 WARSZAWA
 P O L A N D

Poland adds to

environment

series



Poland released two new coins in its "Natural Environment Protection" series in March, pattern and a legal-tender pieces depicting swans.

The legal-tender coin was released March 1 and has a nominal value of 500 zlotys. It shows a swan and two cygnets on the obverse and carries the Polish national eagle on its reverse along with the national and denominational inscriptions.

The 1,000-zloty pattern was released March 15. It has a left-swimming swan on its obverse matched with a reverse similar to the legal-tender coin.

Both coins are struck in .625 fine proof silver. Their diameters are 32 millimeters and they weigh 16.5 grams.

The coins were designed by Ewa Olszewska-Borys. Mintages are 2,000 for the pattern and 10,000 for the legal-tender coins.



New Polish swan commemoratives include 1,000-zloty pattern (top) and 500-zloty legal-tender issue.

BIBLICAL COINS

Collectors who have expanded into the limitless world of universal numismatics are familiar with R.S.(Dick) Yeoman's contribution to the standardization of modern coin numbering (which is gradually changing to KM - Krause & Mishler numbering). But many may not be aware that he also has other works to his credit, one of which is an illustrated booklet entitled, "Moneys of the Bible". This deals not only with biblical references to money, but also illustrates a variety of coins current in the eastern Mediterranean region in biblical times. Questions have arisen recently about such coins, so the following items of interest, together with their Bible references, have been summarized below:

Mite - a small bronze coin, the lepton of Judea. Money changers provided the Jewish coins required in the temple by worshippers, in exchange for heathen coins. Biblical translations often refer to these mites as farthings. A lepton of the Procurator Valerius Gratus of Judea during the rule of Tiberius Caesar is shown at right.
(Mark 12:41, 11:17; Luke 12:6,59, 19:46, 21:1-4; Matthew 10:29, 21:12,13)



Judean lepton A.D. 17
"Widow's mite"

Parables - Lost coin & repentent sinner (Luke 15:7-10)
- Vineyard labourers & payment (Matthew 20:2,9,10,13)
- Simon's question about debt & forgiveness (Luke 7:41)
- Good Samaritan & accomodation payment (Luke 10:35)

Penny - a biblical translation of the term which refers to a Roman silver denarius. It found its way into Britain with the Roman invaders and was retained as the "d" of the former British coins now called "p". A typical example of a denarius by the mint triumvir, T. Cloullis, is shown at right. These coins were continued from the Roman republican until Christian times.
(Matthew 28:28; Mark 6:37, 14:5; John 6:7; Revelations 6:6)



Roman denarius
119-110 B.C.

Shekel (or shekel) - originally a unit of weight of 9 dwt (pennyweight) Troy, or 5 ounces Sterling which was also used for coinage. It had fractional units - bekah 1/2, rebah 1/4 and gerah 1/20 shekel.
(Genesis 24:22; Exodus 38:26; Nehemiah 10:32; 1 Samuel 9:8; Exodus 30:13; Joshua 7:21; 1 Chronicles 21:25)

Talent - a money of account considered to have been 50 manehs of 60 shekels each. The Attic talent was about 58 pounds Avoirdupois. (N&C 85-10)
(Matthew 18:24, 25:15-28; 2 Kings 5:5)

30 Pieces of Silver - in all probability these were the shekels of Tyre, but could also have been contemporary tetradrachms of Rhodes, Antioch or Egypt.
(Matthew 26:12,15, 27:3-9; Zechariah 11:12,13; Exodus 21:32)

Tribute Money - a form of tax or toll for public use of bridges, gates, etc., (similar to the Chinese "likin") whose rate varied according to the need or greed of the Roman emperor. For example, Vespasian levied a tax of two drachms (Greek) or two denarii (Roman) a head, which was equal to a half shekel.
(Matthew 17:24-27, 22:19-22; Romans 13:7; Mark 12:14-16; Exodus 30:13-16, 38:26; Nehemiah 10:32; 2 Chronicles 24:4-14; Luke 2:1)

Tyrian weight - the standard for shekels and tetradrachms used from 126 B.C. to A.D. 70 in Tyre, the scene of today's turmoil in Lebanon (Apocrypha, Becchor 8:7).

ROMANIAN 5-BANI COINS

The basic denomination of Romanian currency has been, since 1867, the LEI (plural LEI; 1 LEU = 100 BANI). Its value related to gold has been fixed as follows:

<u>Monetary Reform Date</u>	<u>Grams of Fine Gold</u>
15 August 1947	0.005940
28 January 1952	0.079346
1 February 1954	0.148112

The National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania issues currencies in denominations of 10, 25, 50 & 100 Lei bills; and 5, 15, 25 Bani and 1, 3 & 5 Lei coins. (Source: Romania Yearbook 1982)

This is one of several countries that has discontinued the striking of coins of less than the subunit five, presumably because their costs of manufacturing these low value coins exceeds their face value, as it does in Canada. In the case of the 5-Bani coin, several metals have been used in what appears to be an effort to keep their production costs down. A list of the various types, dates and metals are listed below, followed by illustrations of some of them, viz:

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Y 3	1867	Copper	
Y 18	1882-5	Copper	
Y 31	1900	Copper-nickel	
Y 34	1905-6	Copper-nickel	
Y 98	1952	Aluminum-bronze	
Y 98a	1953-7	Aluminum-bronze	Obv. modified; Rev. as Y 98
Y 102	1963	Nickel clad steel	
Y 107	1966	Nickel clad steel	Obv. modified; Rev. as Y 102
Y 107a	1975	Aluminum	Metal change: same as Y 107



It seems reasonable to expect that the 5-Bani coin will not be continued in the future. Then there might be either a 10:1 currency revaluation, or calculations will be rounded to the nearest 10-Bani for pricing and payments. Would it also be reasonable to expect Canada to discontinue the 1-cent coin sometime in the future? This might be considered when our sales tax reaches 10% for ease in calculating prices in multiples of 5 cents, with tax. It will probably be more likely if our southern neighbours discontinued theirs first.

The saying that it takes money to make money is certainly borne out by this short article on Romanian 5-Bani coins. Is there a corollary that you save money when you stop making money?!

In December, 1867, the MEIJI 明治 era of "Enlightened Government" was proclaimed by the Japanese emperor who was known later by his posthumous name, Mutsuhito. He re-established imperial rule after two and a half centuries of power in the hands of the Tokugawa shoguns. His forty-five years of rule were truly enlightened; he investigated the advances of the West, and led Japan into the 20th century.

In 1912, Mutsuhito was succeeded by his lackluster son, who adopted the title, TAISHO 大正 for his era of "Great Righteousness", and who was known posthumously as Yoshihito. Righteousness was exhibited by the indignation of China when faced by Japan's 21 degrading demands in 1915, by the growth in power of the Zaibatsu (financial combines which preferred economic to military expansion) and by the introduction of universal manhood suffrage.

In December, 1926, Yoshihito died, and his son, Hirohito (the only emperor to use the prearranged posthumous name while living), introduced the SHOWA 昭和 era of "Enlightened Peace". He had already acted as regent for his ailing father since 1921. The enlightened peace of his reign was not realized until the conclusion of two wars - one with China, and the other with the United States and her other allies. This was followed by tremendous financial growth, acceptance into the United Nations and the development of a democratic monarchy. Soon, Hirohito will have reached SOKUJI ROKUJU TOSHI MATSU 即位六十年祭, the oriental equivalent of a "diamond jubilee" - an achievement of few monarchs, and one that none of the preceding 123 Japanese emperors, starting with the legendary Jimmu Tennō in 660 B.C., has accomplished.

At 6:39 a.m. on December 23, 1933, two long blasts were sounded on the Hayama police siren, signalling to the nation that a son had been borne to the Emperor. This was followed by the booming of temple bells, and the blaring of radio announcements. Six days later the christening took place. The name of the prince was written by the Emperor on special paper, boxed, wrapped, conveyed to the Grand Chamberlain, who bore it to the Grand Steward of the Empress, who conveyed it to the chief lady-in-waiting, who, at exactly 11 a.m., took it to the Prince's room and placed it near his pillow. At the same time it was announced on the radio, and by the Premier to a vast crowd assembled in Hibiya Park. Then the name was borne to the sanctuaries of the royal family and reported to the ancestors.

The name, so ceremoniously presented and so breathlessly received by the people, was TSUGU-NO-MIYA AHIHITO (The Prince Who Will Ascend the Throne of Enlightened Benevolence. Akihito is the given name, like Hirohito. A member of the imperial family has no surname. The name Tsugo-No-Miya is really the title, Prince-of-the-Succession, or Crown Prince.

After Crown Prince Akihito is enthroned he may be referred to as TENSUJI, (Son of Heaven) or TENNO (Heavenly King) but the myth of the divine lineage of emperors is dying out, so these may be discarded. There are several other titles of a royal architectural nature which may be used, which are somewhat comparable to the former Turkish, "Sublime Porte".

An oddly sounding title of reverence is Ō-ō. That gives a double top rating, since ō is the superlative of Japanese honour. It is often translated as "honourable" but it is really more than that; it is more akin to O Caesar, or O Lord! It is not related to my mundane expression when I realize that I am running out of space, as I am now.

Time will tell what other Christmas events will occur in Cherry Blossom land which will add to the lore of numismatics, and to Japan's commemorative coins. Incidentally, modern left-to-right order is used in this article's native script.



NORWAY - WORLD WAR II COINAGE

In the Second World War, Norway was invaded by Germany in April 1940. However, it was not until later in 1941 that its coinage was changed, both in design and in metal. This can be seen from the following mintage table, which also shows the low mintage of 1945 coins because Norway was liberated in May 1945.

<u>Regular Issues (millions)</u>				<u>German Occupation Issues (millions)</u>					
<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1 Øre	Bronze	5.0	12.3	Iron	13.4	37.7	33.0	8.8	1.7
2 "	"	2.7	--	"	--	--	6.6	9.8	2.5
5 "	"	2.6	3.6	"	6.6	10.3	6.2	4.3	0.4
10 "	Cu-Ni	4.8	10.2	Zinc	5.3	50.4	13.4	3.5	5.6
25 "	"	1.2	--	"	--	--	14.1	3.0	3.0
50 "	"	2.2	2.4	"	7.8	7.6	3.3	1.5	0.2
1 Krone	"	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

In spite of the numbers minted, it is reported that postage stamps had to be substituted when there was a shortage of small change, which was quite often. This was possibly caused either by the discontinuance of the 1-Krone coin, or by the withdrawal of earlier issues of bronze coins to supply essential metal for the German war industry, or both. This is reminiscent of our replacement of army aluminum mess-tins by plated steel ones, so as to support the aircraft industry in the British Isles.

The three illustrations show:

(a) the obverse of a regular 5 Øre coin, with the legend: KONGERIKET NORGE (Kingdom of Norway) and the crowned monogram of King Haakon VII;

(b) the unchanged style of reverse (except for the date) of the occupation equivalent;

(c) the occupation style of obverse (used for all denominations). The references to the monarchy have been eliminated, and in their place is only the word NORGE (Norway) above the national shield (a lion rampant holding a battle-axe).

Flanking the shield is a pair of designs whose symbolism has not yet been determined. They comprise a cross overlaid upon two battle-axes. Conjecture suggests three possible interpretations: (i) the power of Norway cancelled by the might of Germany; (ii) Norway bearing the cross of oppression; or, (iii) the hope of national survival by religious faith. Can anyone confirm one of these?

Three unissued regular style coins of 10, 25 & 50 Øre in nickel-brass were produced by the Norwegian government in exile in Britain, dated 1942. All but about ten thousand of each were melted down. These, of course, do not bear the mintmark of the Royal Mint in Kongsberg - a crossed miner's pick and hammer. The intent of these pieces is unconfirmed. They might have been intended for use in the Norwegian arctic archipelago of Spitzbergen, similar to the Netherlands' minting of coins in the U.S.A. for use in the Antilles. However, most of the population of Spitzbergen had been evacuated - Norwegians to Britain, and Russians to Murmansk - during an Allied operation in late 1941. The 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade was part of the force whose task was to demolish the untenable mining installations and structures on the islands, so as to prevent their use by the Germans. Unfortunately my radio link to Division was not needed on that job because of security wireless silence, so my information is only second-hand. The existence of Russian token coinage dated 1946 indicates the early post-war return to their leased coal-mining operations which served their arctic fleet.



(a)



(b)



(c)

THREE GROSCHEN OF MEISSEN

Enclosed and engulfed within the eastern sphere of the present Teutonic world lies the old Saxon town of Meissen; 15 miles N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe River. It was founded in 920 as a defence against marauding Slavs, and has suffered through many religious and family internecine wars. In contrast to this former turmoil is its modern role as manufacturing centre for the delicate beauty of Dresden china, which is renowned and admired throughout the world.

This castle town and its surrounding district were part of the German Empire's border areas, or marches, which were ruled by a margrave. The Wettins were one family of Meissen margraves whose military prowess greatly expanded the boundaries of the March to include several adjacent districts. Frederick I (born 1370), who was known as "The Warlike", and who ruled from 1407 till 1428, gave such noteworthy leadership that the German Emperor, in 1423, bestowed upon him the Duchy of Saxe-Wittenberg. With this came the title and function of Elector of the Empire. Thus the March of Meissen merged with the Duchy of Saxony.

One distinguishing numismatic feature of the coinage at this time was the displacement of the silver penny style of coin by a larger "groschen" type, as the "moneta franca" of Western Europe. This was caused by a general improvement in its economy, produced by the growth of trade, and by the need for larger sums of money in conducting transactions. Bohemia, which lay further up the Elbe from Meissen, issued a groschen in 1300 which influenced Meissen to introduce a similar lion-styled coin soon afterwards. These were well received and served for almost two centuries.

Three of these groschen, with approximate dates of issue, are sketched below. The obverse of each of these coins features a lion rampant on a shield. The border legend, variously abbreviated, reads: GROSSVS MARCH(IO) MISNENS(IS), i.e., "Groschen of the March of Meissen". The reverse legends give the ruler/s and: DEI GRACIA TVRING LANG, i.e., "... by the Grace of God, Landgrave of Thuringia". This governor's title was retained for some time after the elevation to Elector. (They average 2.7-2.9 gms in weight, and 27-29 mm in diameter!)



S2333*

Obv.



S2332T*

Obv.



S2336*

Obv.

Rev.
Ca.
1412-25



Rev.
Ca.
1425-28



Rev.
Ca.
1428-36



Frederick I, the Warlike, joint rule with brother, William II, Margrave of Osterland, and Frederick, Landgrave of Thuringia. Reverse legend: F W F ...

Frederick, the Warlike, alone after the death of his brother. FRID ... on the reverse.

Frederick II, the Mild, eldest son of Frederick I, joint rule with brothers, Frederick IV, the Peaceful, Landgrave of Thuringia and Sigismund. Reverse: F F S.

These groschen are sometimes listed as Meissen-Thuringia-Saxony, because of the complex and somewhat heterogeneous nature of the realm. They are fine examples of Renaissance silver coinage of the Wettin lands during the 15th century.

* Saurma reference numbers.

CHAGALL BRONZE PLAQUES

Numbered sets of bronze replicas of Marc Chagall's stained-glass windows in the Hadassah Hospital Synagogue near Jerusalem were produced by the Canadian Mosaic Art Company in 1974. The actual windows were made in the early 1960's.

The plaques are attractive, lacquered aged-bronze, round-topped types which feature animals, birds, fish and religious symbols which represent the twelve tribes of Israel, one on each, together with the biblical statements by Jacob or Moses before they died. These are listed below. They are 2 1/4 x 1 11/16 in., (57 x 42 mm); the windows they represent are 133 x 98 in., and the paintings from which they were made are 16 1/2 x 12 1/2 in. They are in the characteristic free-style art for which Chagall is renowned.

LEVI (Deuteronomy 33:9-10) (see sketch)

They have observed thy word and kept thy covenant. They shall teach Jacob thy judgments and Israel thy law.

REUBEN (Genesis 49:3-4) Reuben, thou art my firstborn, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power: Unstable as water.

SIMEON (Genesis 49:5-6) Weapons of violence are their swords. Because in their fury they slew men, in their willfulness they hamstrung oxen. Cursed be their fury because it is violent.

JUDAH (Genesis 49:9-10) Judah is a lion's whelp. The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet.

ZEBULUN (Genesis 49:13) Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea, and he shall be a haven of ships, and his border shall be unto Zidon.

ISSACHAR (Genesis 49:14-15) Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens: and he saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant

DAN (Genesis 49:16-17) Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel: Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path.

GAD (Genesis 49:19) Gad, a troop shall overcome him but he shall overcome at the last.

ASHER (Genesis 49:20) Out of Asher his bread shall be fat and he shall yield royal dainties.

NAPHTALI (Genesis 49:21) Naphtali is a hind let loose: he giveth goodly words.

JOSEPH (Genesis 49:22) Joseph is a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall.

BENJAMIN (Genesis 49:27) Benjamin shall ravine as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.

Russia, France and America formed the background for the various stages of Marc Chagall's life, from its start in 1887 until his present nearly century of life in Vence on the Riviera. He has travelled widely, and has left uninhibited works in almost every medium. His greatest monument are the twelve stained-glass windows which bathe their spectators in their multi-coloured radiance. This set of plaques are an appropriate memento to his acknowledged greatness.

P.S. Marc Chagall died 1985 03 28



(Actual size is 57 x 42 mm)

Frank Fesco 1985 02 19

U.S. Numisnews

Treasurer cautious about endorsing further 'special coins'

The Treasury Department is opposed to any coin program that would "divert the Mint from its primary function of producing circulating coins for the nation's trade and commerce," U.S. Treasurer Katherine D. Ortega wrote Idaho Sen. James McClure April 1.

However, Ortega avoided a categorical condemnation of "special coins," as she called them, pointing to such exceptions as the George Washington and Olympic commemoratives, as well as the current State of Liberty measure. The Treasury endorsed all three.

In discussions with interested legislators subsequent to her letter to McClure,

Ortega reportedly indicated that Treasury might accept legislation for one gold and one silver bullion coin.

The Mint opposes "special issue coin programs" for three reasons, Ortega wrote:

1) They risk interfering with "our primary responsibility; production of legal tender coins."

2) The Treasury's "lack of commercial marketing knowledge and experience" risks not recovering costs.

3) The government "should not foreclose or compete with private companies in what is essentially a commercial non-governmental function."

Ortega said the Treasury was in favor of the Statue of



Ortega testifying: No diversions for the Mint.

Liberty coins, but only if the legislation met certain conditions.

These included suggesting that the marketing of commemorative coins be turned over to private companies, that procurement procedures be facilitated, and that there

be only one "special coinage" program at a time.

According to Ortega, the alternative would pose "competitive market problems that might undermine the economic viability of such programs."

Statue-of-Liberty, bullion-coin legislation to be combined

After a series of legislative trade-offs and rumored deals, the Statue of Liberty commemorative-coin bill may be lumped together with legislation calling for four new U.S. legal-tender gold coins and one legal-tender silver coin in an omnibus bill drafted by influential Rep. Frank D. Annunzio, D-Ill (see Burnett Anderson's story in this issue).

The draft legislation is significantly different from the majority of bullion-coin bills circulating through Congress.

Previously introduced legislation calls for pieces of various weights but does not assign denominations. Annunzio's draft bill calls for one-ounce, half-ounce, and quarter-ounce gold-bullion coins struck to Krugerrand size but carrying nominal denominations of \$50, \$25 and \$10.

The bill also provides for a \$1-face-value, one-troy-ounce silver coin, to be struck from silver from the government's strategic reserves. Sen. James A. McClure, R-Idaho, has been trying to get such a coin for years.

The piece would be .999 fine and would have a diameter of 40.6 millimeters, mak-

ing it larger than Morgan or Peace dollars.

Washington sources report general agreement on coinage legislation was reached between Annunzio and McClure at a closed-door meeting March 20, with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., a principal sponsor of the Statue of Liberty coin, and Rep. John P. Hiler of Indiana, ranking Republican on Annunzio's House coinage subcommittee, also present.

The Statue of Liberty commemorative bill, which calls for a \$5 gold piece, silver dollar, and a half-dollar cupronickel coin, has been passed by the House but is stalled in the Senate Banking committee.

However, action on the bill would be accelerated if McClure attaches Annunzio's bullion-coin bill to the Statue of Liberty bill, and then steers the combined legislation through the Senate under suspension of rules.

The combined bill would then go back to the House as a bill already agreed to in that chamber, even though amended by the Senate, and could be acted on without further hearings.

Both McClure and Statue-

of-Liberty-coin supporters are reported to be eager for action; McClure wants his silver coin, and Liberty supporters are anxious to raise the funds needed for restoration of the statue before the centennial celebration planned for July 1986.

But despite Annunzio and McClure's combined influence, their bill would face a spate of boobytraps and roadblocks.

One is the position of the Dixon-Lewis coalition in the House, which has now garnered 192 sponsors — only 31 short of a majority — for its gold-bullion coin bill, a straightforward proposal for a single one-ounce, legal-tender gold coin.

Its principal backers simply want a piece to compete with the Krugerrand — no face values, no gold-standard debate.

Their position continues to gain support in both houses, despite a lukewarm response from the Treasury.

Furthermore, one of the controversial issues, legal-tender status for bullion coins, appeared to be moving toward a compromise that would leave the words "legal tender" out of the new legisla-

tion and rely on the general language of existing law, which states, "United States coins . . . are legal tender for all debts."

The problem of the effective date remains, however. Annunzio's draft bill would put off sale of bullion coins until Jan. 1, 1987, in order to give the Statue of Liberty commemoratives a clear run.

Because the Dixon-Lewis coalition is aimed squarely at trying to put the Krugerrand out of business in the U.S. market — as a message of disapproval of South Africa's apartheid racial policies — its members want immediate action.

The often-postponed space-shuttle flight of Utah Sen. Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, also slowed action.

But pressures are mounting for action. As one congressional staffer put it, Annunzio will have to get his bill out soon if he wants to lead the anti-apartheid parade.

The bottom line is that there is still a good chance for Statue of Liberty coins by the last quarter of 1985, and U.S. gold-bullion coins soon thereafter.

U.S. Numisnews

ICTA head resigns, replaced

In a surprise announcement indicating a shift in emphasis from legislation and lobbying to administration and organization, the president of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets has been replaced by the former economic counsel to Sen. Jesse Helms.

Donald C. Evans Jr. was succeeded by Howard Segermark March 29. Evans had been working without a contract since the end of 1984.

Segermark is expected to concentrate his efforts on disseminating information and recruiting new members.

Jesse Cornish of Minneapolis, co-chairman of ICTA, said Evans' work as a lawyer and lobbyist was unsurpassed. Both Evans and Cornish said their efforts to counter proposed legislation adverse to coin collectors' and investors' interests have been highly successful.

Evans also cited ICTA's opposition to a ban on the importation of Krugerrands from South Africa, its blunting of an effort by the Internal Revenue Service to impose reporting requirements on coin dealers under a 1982 tax law and its support for an American gold-bullion coinage.

"Things were going well and may continue to do so," Evans said.

Segermark comes to ICTA after two years with Laffer Associates of Los Angeles, an economic consulting firm where he was vice president for marketing.

Evans said he plans to return to his Washington law firm and lobbying practice.

He made clear that he had no philosophical or other problems in representing the coin industry and "would be glad to do anything for ICTA that they call on me to do."

Cornish said legislative activities will now be primarily handled by Shea and Gardner, a Washington law firm that has worked for ICTA in the past.

Mint moves, addresses remain unchanged

The U.S. Mint moved its Washington headquarters to a new office building in late March, though all telephone numbers and the postal ZIP code remain unchanged.

The executive offices, including that of Director Donna Pope, were transferred from the old Warner Building on 13th and "G" streets N.W. in early April.

The Mint's new headquarters is an eight-story building at 633 3rd St. N.W. It adjoins an ornate Washington landmark, the Pension Building, in a redeveloped area not far from the major redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue, the main parade route from the Capitol to the White House.



Mint home: Further from the Treasury, closer to the Capitol.

The Mint will occupy three floors of the new building, which is 10 blocks further removed from the Treasury but only half a mile away from

the Capitol.

The Mint's previous offices had been plagued with heating, cooling and ventilating problems.

BEP alters note-printing schedules

As a result of changes in printing schedules, the \$1 Federal Reserve note, not the \$5, will be the first 1985-series note bearing the signature of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to circulate.

The change from the \$5 to the \$1 was caused by a delay in the approval process for the new bills.

The current schedule calls for the new \$1 series to go on the presses about May 1. Normally it takes about 60 days for overprinting of the serial numbers and distribution through the Federal Reserve System before the notes begin to show up in commercial bank drawers.

Remaining notes will move on to the presses in order of denomination, smallest to largest. The \$5 is scheduled for May 8; \$10, May 22; \$20, June 5; \$50, about June 19; and \$100, July 3.

However, the \$50 and \$100 bills will not be seen by the public until early next year. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has already filled the year's demand from the Federal Reserve for those denominations.

Mitchell says TV vital

Television and the new buyers it attracted were accounted for much of the success of the U.S. Olympic-coin program, its former marketing director said soon after returning to private business.

Dean Mitchell returned to his executive position with Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati at the beginning of April. He had been "on loan" to the government for 15 months under a presidential exchange program.

Mitchell said the program was a success by any standard. He estimated that final returns to the Los Angeles and national Olympic committees from surcharges will be \$72 million, some \$7 million more than the Treasury's target figure.

Mitchell said this success speaks for the wisdom of mass marketing coins rather than targeting appeals primarily to collectors.

"It is true that there are coin collectors and non-collectors, and you could call them separate markets," Mitchell said.

"But the interesting thing is that as soon as we started national television advertising, everything got better. Mint mail sales went up

immediately. Coupons from ads in the print media went up, and this also applied to ads in the numismatic press directed at collectors."

After this experience, Mitchell said he believes effective coin selling requires "broad exposure, national TV advertising, or some means of generally informing the public."

Mitchell estimated that 600,000 of the 2 million names and addresses on the U.S. Mint's mailing list were added from Olympic-coin orders.

Mitchell said his disappointments included the inability to persuade a major retailer — Sears or J.C. Penney — to sell the coins and the ineffectiveness of an exclusive overseas marketing contract with Lazard Freres.

Mitchell blamed government red tape and the intransigence of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee for the first disappointment.

"If Peter Ueberroth had been willing to go to one of these retailers and ask them to take on the coins as a contribution to the Olympic cause, I think it would have worked. But he seemed to

U.S. Numisnews

SBA sales slow but steady

Sales of Anthony dollar packages by the U.S. Mint continue at a steady pace.

As of April 5, there were orders for 1,079 of the six-coin sets, which contain one coin of each mint for the two years circulation coins were struck, 1979 and 1980; 631 bags of 100 coins; and 39 bags of 2,000.

The Mint charges \$10 for the six-coin set, \$110 for a bag of 100, and \$2,050 for the standard bag of 2,000.

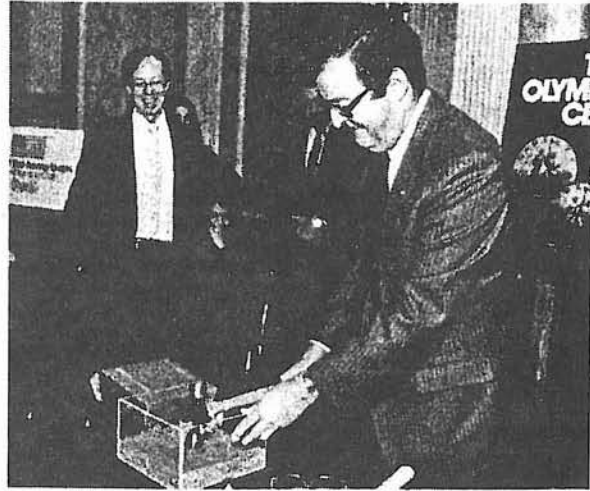
Orders are filled directly from the Philadelphia mint and should be addressed to U.S. Mint, P.O. Box 500, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105. Delivery takes four to six weeks.

Dealer killed in apparent robbery

Arlington, Texas, coin dealer Robert "Bob" Rosberg was killed March 27 in an execution-style murder and robbery at his shop, ARTEX Coin and Stamp Co.

Rosberg's body was discovered by a customer at 5:15 p.m. in a back room of his shop, which is located at 2504 W. Park Row in Arlington. His hands had been bound to a table and he had been shot in the head several times by a small-caliber weapon, according to newspaper accounts.

Apparently most of the coins in the shop and a large number of stamps were taken.



Mitchell defacing dies: No more exclusive contracts.

MITCHELL

(From Page 205)

take the position that he didn't need the coin program," Mitchell commented.

Although Lazard Freres met the terms of its contract, raising \$10 million in surcharges for the Olympics, Mitchell said, "They didn't sell a single coin in Mexico or anywhere south of there.

"I pleaded with them to let me go ahead and do something south of the border, but they wouldn't permit it, and my hands were tied comple-

tely by that miserable contract," he added.

Mitchell said that as a result of his experience with Lazard Freres, "I wouldn't give anybody an exclusive contract for anything, anywhere. Let them all come in equally and sell wherever and whatever they can."

Mitchell said he left with the satisfaction that he had done his best, made the quota and more, and enriched his own life by both education in government management and the pleasure of living for a year in the capital, "the world's most beautiful city."



Justice and Indian: Well-preserved, maybe even fine.



Justice finds Indian cent

Add another name to the list of celebrity coin finders — the chief justice of the United States.

Warren Burger found an 1862 Indian-head cent while transplanting shrubs and moving stones at his 19th-century Virginia farmhouse.

The Burgers are moving from the house they occupied for 30 years to a smaller home

nearer the capital.

The cent was well-preserved despite its years in the ground and could grade out as fine. It may well have been lost during the Civil War.

Burger's collecting interests include antique furniture and Civil War artifacts. He still owns the rifle used by his grandfather in that conflict.

'Mint' has check refused

The National Historic Mint, which had been selling Statue-of-Liberty commemorative silver medallions in the United States without the authorization of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, had the \$250,000 check it donated to the foundation turned down.

The foundation said it returned the check to discourage other firms from unauthorized use of the statue and the cause.

It is not known whether National Historic Mint will continue to sell Liberty commemoratives.

The firm had come under fire from the U.S. Mint as well

as numismatists for exaggerating the metal content and investment potential of its medallions.

The medallions were advertised as being "layered in mint-pure .999 silver;" the advertisements also claimed that "Not more than 1,000,000 will be minted in the 'S' series."

The term "'S' series" was not explained, nor were any specifications given on the pieces' size, weight, composition or metal content.

Ads for the pieces were placed in *Parade*, *Family Weekly* and other weekly tabloids.

World Numisnews

Wildlife-fund coin series to resume

The World Wildlife Fund series of commemorative gold and silver coins will be revived in 1986 as a result of a deal between the Switzerland-based fund and Spink Modern Collections Ltd.

The program will involve the issue of legal-tender commemoratives by at least 25 countries, with a portion of the proceeds from each issue going to the fund.

Spink will organize and manage the program, select the mints, and handle most of the marketing.

The program calls for participating countries to issue one proof silver coin apiece. Specifications have yet to be determined, but the coins will likely be about 35-38 millimeters in diameter.

In addition to the 25 silver coins, 12 countries will issue proof gold coins of about 25-28 millimeters.

Plans are to issue silver coins once a month, with gold coins released every two months. Countries releasing gold and silver commemoratives would release them jointly.

Coin designs will be chosen in consultation with the fund, with subjects directly connected to issuing countries and their endangered species. The reverse designs will be paired with normal national obverses.

This is the second time around for a WWF series. The first program ran from 1974-75 and involved 24 countries from Nepal and Thailand to Costa Rica and Mauritius.

The 1985 program coincides with the WWF's 25th anniversary. Since 1961 WWF has spent \$95 million on 4,200 conservation projects in 130 countries.

Further information on the program is available from Spink Modern Collections Ltd., 29-35 Gladstone Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 2BQ, England.



Swans appear on Polish environment coins

Poland released two new coins in its "Natural Environment Protection" series in March — a pattern and a legal-tender piece depicting swans.

The legal-tender coin was released March 1 and has a nominal value of 500 zlotys. It shows a swan and two cygnets on the obverse and carries the

Polish national eagle on its reverse along with the national and denominational inscriptions.

The 1,000-zloty pattern was released March 15. It has a left-swimming swan on its obverse matched with a reverse similar to the legal-tender coin.

Both coins are struck in .625 fine proof silver. Their

diameters are 32 millimeters and they weigh 16.5 grams.

The coins were designed by Ewa Olszewska-Borys. Mintages are 2,000 for the pattern and 10,000 for the legal-tender coins.

For more information on either issue, write Narodowy Bank Polski, Warsaw, Poland.



Women at work: New UN coins from (from left) Malta, Papua New Guinea, Maldives, and Seychelles.

Countries issue women's-decade coins

Malta, Papua New Guinea, Maldives and Seychelles have become the latest countries to issue legal-tender proof silver coins in the United Nations' Decade for Women coin program.

Each coin is struck in .925 fine silver and depicts the unique role women play in that country. Malta's five-pound coin shows a woman

making lace, a craft practiced extensively in Malta.

Around Michael Rizzello's central design is the inscription "United Nations Decade for Women," the date, denomination, and the decade's dove symbol.

The coin, which is being minted by Valcambi, S.A. of Switzerland, features Malta's ship-and-sun national

obverse.

Papua New Guinea has opted for a woman picking coffee beans, one of the island's major crops, on its five-kina commemorative. The Rizzello-designed, Valcambi-minted coin also incorporates the decade symbol and a bird-of-paradise

World Numisnews

UN

(From Page 207)

national obverse.

Lacemaking of a different sort is shown on the Maldives' 20-rufiyaa coin. Ibrahim Abdul Azeez's design portrays a woman making lace on a pillow with gold and silver thread.

The obverse carries the legend, dove symbol and denomination. The reverse features the coat of arms with the national name and A.H. date in English and Maldivian. The coin is being produced by the British Royal Mint.

The Seychelles' 50-rupee coin depicts Seychellois women sailing, displaying cinnamon quills, and working in

a bottling plant. The dove symbol is set in an outline of the country's main island.

The coin, designed by Michael Rizzello and struck by the British Royal Mint, is the smallest of the four new issues, with a diameter of 36 millimeters and a weight of 19.44 grams. The other three coins measure 38.6 millimeters across and weigh 28.28 grams.

Mintages are approximately 20,000 for the program's 24 silver coins. About 15,000 complete 15-coin gold sets will be struck.

For more information, write United Nations Decade for Women Coin Program, 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 40, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Krugerrand holds sales lead

Despite gains by the Canadian Maple Leaf and competition from new sources, the South African Krugerrand is still the world's best-selling gold-bullion coin, according to a study conducted in March by the Krugerrand's North American marketing agency.

International Gold Corp. of New York reported Krugerrands held 66 percent of the U.S. market, outselling its nearest competitor, the Maple Leaf, by 39 percent.

Total worldwide sales were 2.6 million troy ounces, giving Krugerrands an approximate 70 percent share of the world market. The Maple Leaf held

a 27 percent share.

The Maple Leaf's 27 percent share, however, represents a 4.5 percent gain in market share for the Canadian gold piece.

According to the Royal Canadian Mint, the Maple Leaf's largest gains occurred in the United States, where it has about a 45 percent market share.

The RCM's Robert Huot said Maple Leaf sales surpassed the 1-million-ounce mark for the sixth consecutive year, though just barely. Preliminary estimates place 1984 sales totals at 1.002 million troy ounces.



Queen debuts on new Guernsey coinage set

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II has finally displaced the Guernsey coat of arms on the country's coins, with the Maklouf-bust effigy making its debut March 30 on a World War II commemorative and a seven-coin proof set.

The proof silver £2 crown commemorates the 40th anniversary of Guernsey's liberation from German occupation forces. John Savage's symmetrical reverse design emphasizes peace and depicts two doves in flight holding an olive branch between them. Around the doves are national and denominational inscriptions and the dates "1945-1985."

In something of a departure

from other British Commonwealth coins, the obverse includes a small Guernsey coat of arms behind the queen's effigy, with the legend "Elizabeth II Bailiwick of Guernsey" around the rim.

The coin contains 28.28 grams of .925 fine silver and has a diameter of 38.61 millimeters.

The 1985 proof set features the £2 coin in addition to the new reverse designs of British Royal Mint engraver Robert Elderton. Each design depicts one of the island's major industries.

The £1 coin features a stylized pound-sterling sign, symbolic of Guernsey's status as an investment haven. The

seven-sided 50 pence carries a freesia, a flower that has vied with the tomato (pictured on the 10 pence) as the island's most important horticultural crop.

Light industry is depicted on the 20 pence as a cogwheel encircling the island. The fivepence coin bears a sailboat, emblematic of the island's tourist industry. The twopence carries the famous Guernsey cow, and the penny depicts a chancre crab, one of the more popular catches of the island's 80-boat fishing fleet.

The penny and twopence are struck in bronze, with the remaining coins struck in cupronickel.

Mintage for the crown and proof set is 2,500. In addition, a cupronickel version of the crown and an uncirculated set have been struck by the British Royal Mint.

Guernsey also issued a philatelic-numismatic cover May 9 bearing the "40 Years of Peace" 22-pence stamp and a special first-day cancellation.

The silver crown is \$35, the uncirculated crown \$4.95, the proof set \$29.75, the uncirculated set \$8.75, and the philatelic-numismatic cover \$7.95. Orders can be placed with the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclay's Bank of New York, N.A., P.O. Box 2570, New York, N.Y. 10163.

SHOW AND BOURSE

Second Sunday of each Month Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association Show

Neapean Sportsplex, Nepean, Ontario;
Hours, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, enquiries welcome!

Last Sunday of Every Month except December

Central Ottawa Show

Nadin-Davis Numismatics, Hotel Roxborough, Downtown at Metcalfe/Laurier Sts.; Admission, free; Hours, 10-4; Additional info, 1-613-744-4077; Contact, P.O. Box 95, Stn. A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1

July 6-7, 1985

Steam & Gas Display

East Lake Simcoe Pioneer Society, Beaverton, Ontario, Fair Ground; Admission-Adults \$3.00; Hours Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Dealers Coin & Stamp Welcome; Additional Info: Tables available for show and sale; Contact A. W. Catton, RR 2 Pt. Perry, 416-985-2787, Grace Lovely 705-432-3079.

Sunday, July 28, 1985

Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E.; Dealers,

25 major Ontario dealers; Additional info, Ingrid K. Smith, (416) 920-6461, Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto M5C 2K1.

July 28, 1985

Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refundable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

September 22, 1985

Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refundable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

Sunday, September 22, 1985

Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E.; Dealers, 25 major Ontario dealers; Additional info, Ingrid K. Smith, (416) 920-6461, Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto M5C 2K1

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1985
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

St. Catharines Coin Club's

Coin Show & Banquet

U.A.W Hall

124 Bunting Road

information... Box 1492
St. Catharines,
Ontario, L2R 7J9

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Oshawa & District Coin Club's

25th ANNIVERSARY COIN-A-RAMA

Oshawa Centre

King St., W., & Stevenson Rd,
Oshawa, Ontario.

information... Box 212,

Oshawa, Ontario,
L1H 7L1

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1985

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Hamilton Coin Club's

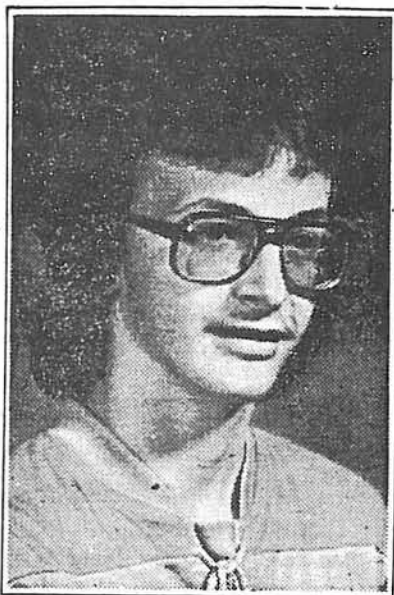
Semi-Annual Coin Show

67 Kenilworth Ave., N.,

Hamilton, Ontario.

IN MEMORIUM: TODD A. GEE, A PROMISING YOUNG NUMISMATIST

By Jerry Remick

**TODD GEE**

Young numismatist Todd A. Gee (age 16) of Essex, Ontario passed away in his sleep early in the morning Sunday March 24th, 1985. Todd had Reye's Syndrome, but was unaware of it. Over 300 people attended his funeral.

Todd attended Essex District High School and was in the Extended Education Class in grade 10. His mother writes that his whole life was wrapped up in his coins and bowling.

Todd was a junior member of the C.N.A., O.N.A. and the Regina Coin Club. I'm informed that he was being considered as an area representative for the C.N.A.'s Young Numismatists just prior to his death. He attended the C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton in 1984.

There is no doubt that Todd was a gifted person and had the makings of a first rate numismatic researcher.

In 1984 the C.N.A. Journal published his article on the medals of the H. J. Heinz Company of Leamington. The same year the O.N.A. Numismatist published his First Placed Essay, named "PIONEER LIFE IN ONTARIO & HOW IT AFFECTED CANADA'S MONETARY SITUATION." The contest in the Maidstone, Ontario Bicentennial Essay Contest, Secondary School Competition held August 18, 1984. In 1983 Todd wrote 3 short articles for the C.N.A. Journal which were most helpful to beginners. According to Robert Willey, C.N.A. Journal Editor, "Todd had accepted the job of preparing the column for Young Numismatists, which used to appear regularly in the C.N.A. Journal, and had a number of ideas for this column. His published articles and the letters I received from him show a maturity well beyond his 16 years as well as much enthusiasm for the hobby.

Todd's passing is a great loss to Canadian Numismatics as I feel he had excellent potential both as a researcher and as an administrator, as well a good understanding and appreciation of grass roots numismatics.

The members of the Ontario Numismatic Association extend their sympathy to his family in their sad loss of such a promising young man.
