



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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H A P P Y N E W Y E A R

This is the time of year when stock is taken of the old year and plans are made for the forthcoming new year. Local clubs are changing officers and a bright new year lies ahead.

The O.N.A. would like to help you make this year the best one yet. To do this, we ask your sincere co-operation. Help us to help you!

Renew your membership in your local club and in the O.N.A. You are vital to your club and your support is needed.

Outgoing secretaries are requested to hand over the O.N.A. Service brochures to their successors. These brochures are vital information and guidance to the new executive.

We urge all new executives to get together and discuss these brochures. Find out just what the O.N.A. can do to make your meetings easier and more enjoyable. If you are taking advantage of these services, make the proper reservations early enough to avoid possible disappointment ... follow the directions laid out in each individual service to assure prompt results. Unnecessary correspondence can be tedious and time consuming.

Take part in the nominations of your O.N.A. officers and make your vote count when the time comes. Look around and see if there is someone in your club who would be willing and capable to serve as an officer in the O.N.A. -- or even deserve recognition for the outstanding "Award of Merit". You, and YOU ALONE, can speak YOUR mind. You must take part to be a part.

With the annual O.N.A. convention coming in April, it is not too soon to start making plans. Start now to plan your displays; enter your club activities in the "Court of Honour"; start promoting your delegate now to bring your club problems and pleasures to the business meeting; plan to be there yourself to join in the fellowship ... April and London, Ontario, are not that far away!

And to each and everyone of you, may we wish you a very Happy New Year and the best in numismatics.

Editor.

COMING EVENTS

- March 13, 14 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY 6th Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener.
General Chairman: Bill English, P. O. Box 4, Waterloo, Ont.
Bourse Chairman: Philip Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. West, Kitchener, Ont.
- April 30 - May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention, London, Ontario.
Host club: London Numismatic Society. General Chairman:
William Clarke, 167 Delaware St., London. Bourse Chairman:
Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.
- June 18-20 INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS 2nd Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel,
Los Angeles, California. Three large halls, totaling 22,000 square
feet. Sixty dealers. An exhibit fee of \$5.00 will give each exhibitor
a participation award and a ticket to the gourmet awards breakfast.
Special awards are sponsored for winning exhibits. Educational
features: Movies, slides, lectures and expert analysis on coins.
A quarter-million dollar floor and mail-bid auction. General
Chairman: Harvey L. Rose, Bourse: Patsy Rose. (Both of P. O. Box 574
LaMesa, California, 92043, U.S.A.)
- August 12-14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal
Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General
Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

If your club is planning a special event, please send full particulars to the Editor.

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1965 MEMBERSHIP DUES

Your 1965 Membership dues are now dues and payable to the Association, c/o P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. Please give this matter your immediate attention.

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NEW MEMBERS

Applications published in the December issue of the Ontario Numismatist have now been accepted. The following applications were received in December. If no written objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the February issue of the Ontario Numismatist:

462. Miss Ruth Lang, YWCA, 433 Wellington St., London, Ont.
463. Frank Ticzer, R. R. #7, Simcoe, Ont.
464. Keith King, 155 Stanley Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.
C. 39 THISTLETOWN COIN CLUB, 941 Albion Rd., Rexdale, Ont.

The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior -- \$1 yearly (up to 18 years of age); husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly.

Remittances (plus bank exchange if paid by cheque) payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

67. Cale B. Jarvis, 62 Richmond St. West, Suite 305, Toronto 1, Ont.
133. Bruce R. Watt, 81 Eastlawn St., Oshawa, Ont.
144. Mrs. Eugene Sztronga, P. O. Box 208, R. R. #1, Delhi, Ont.
325. Mrs. Jack Fearnley, Box 160, Englehart, Ont.
397. Mr. Jack Fearnley, Box 160, Englehart, Ont.
C. 1 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY, P. O. Box 41, Waterloo, Ont.
C. 4 PRESTON COIN CLUB, c/o Mike Reuter, 538 Duke St., Preston, Ont.

CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY announces that 224 items have been obtained for the numismatic collection. Mr. Graham Esler, curator, will have the collection on display at the December meeting, which has been set aside for a "Social Evening".

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB reports a very successful exhibition. Display winners were: Canadian - 1st. Ed Mullaney, Clinton. 2nd. Joe Burke, Goderich. Foreign - 1st. Doug Mair, Clinton. 2nd. Frank Wheeler, Goderich. Paper - 1st. Norman Scott, Corunna. 2nd. Frank Wheeler. Miscellaneous - 1st. Carol Radford, Crediton. 2nd. Frank Wheeler.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB featured the ONA Audio-Visual, "Romance of World Gold" by Lloyd T. Smith, London. The new slate of officers for 1965 are as follows: President - John Craig. Vice-president - William Mansfield. Secretary - Elmer Daniel. Treasurer - Ted Turanski. Directors - H. Bud Schell; George Timm; Victor Montag, Jack Bissett and Joseph Schmidt.

THE OSHAWA AND DISTRICT COIN CLUB announced the winner of the 'Letterhead Contest' ... Mrs. Beard. The club is featuring a Christmas Party for the December meeting. As in many clubs, this will be election night.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB had a very successful get-to-gether with the local Stamp Club in November. Many excellent stamp and coin displays were the centre of attraction and the evening was climaxed by a social lunch.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held elections at the November meeting. The following are the new officers for 1965: Alan McLean, President; Vice-president - Kenneth Hart; Secretary - Mrs. Irene Turner; Treasurer - Derk Becker; Directors - Jack McLean, Charles Manners and Ken Papich. The members enjoyed the ONA Audio Visual, "Eddystone Lighthouse", "Waitangi Crown" and "World Famed Orders", by David Ash, a member of the club.

GUELPH COIN CLUB members will be electing new officers at the December meeting. They will also discuss the possibilities of changing their meeting day.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY featured the ONA Audio-Visual, "Seafaring" by Alex. Munro, Scarborough at the December meeting. The new slate of officers for 1965 are as follows: President - Philip Mueller; Vice-president - Mrs. Shirley English; Acting Secretary - Mrs. Ruth Mueller; Treasurer - Bruce H. Raszmann; Directors - Mrs. Allen Shantz, Heinz Herzog, Ed. Bean, Tom Oddy; Editor - Hugh MacKenzie, and Librarian - Kenneth Coe.

Commencing in January, 1965, meeting of our society will be held on the third Tuesday of each month instead of the second Tuesday.

CANADA'S COAT OF ARMS

by

David Billing Ashe, R. C. E. C.

Editor's Note: Here is an article of true numismatic value by a recognized author. This is reprinted from the O.N.A. Audio-Visual Service set of the same name because of popular demand. A number of numismatists, after seeing the slides and hearing the commentary by David Ashe have written to me requesting the transcript. In order that everyone may benefit from this extensive research, we have the pleasure of presenting "Canada's Coat Of Arms", to you.

Because of the profound nature of this article, we have depicted the coat of arms here for you to scrutinize as you read the article. Piece by piece the coat of arms will be built up and explained in detail.

Because of the extreme care which the author takes to explain the various details, in order that you may thoroughly understand your Coat of Arms, it will be necessary to present the article in a two-part series.

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Numismatics, is the scientific study of coinage.

Coin collecting is an education in itself; it stimulates our curiosity, with an invitation to study such subjects as economics, politics, religion, art, heraldry,



theology, lettering, architecture, metallurgy, engineering and geography.

This article is only one small section of numismatics -- the science of heraldry as seen on the Coat of Arms of Canada.

Heraldry can best be explained as a silent communication by the means of sight. That is to say, where heraldry has been introduced into service, it reveals to the student all that he or she requires to know about a particular country.

There is no doubt that as soon as shields came into use they were painted and decorated. In those early days each man fought, and his weapons were the most cherished possessions. The sword his father fought with, the shield his father carried, the banner his father followed, would naturally be the articles a son would be most eager to possess. The science of armory as we know it began to slowly evolve itself since those early times, for the son would naturally take pride in upholding the fame with the signs and emblems under which his father had battled.

The next dominating influence was the introduction, in the early part of the thirteenth century, of the closed helmet. The closed helmet hid the face of the person and necessitated some means by which he could be identified. What was more natural than he should be identified by the decoration of his shield, and by the coat or surcoat which covered his coat of mail?

Particular attention is made to a coat of mail, adorned with a sleeveless garment tied securely at the waist. The sleeveless garment is known as a surcoat, and, it is one of the earliest examples of a coat of arms.

Today, the general term 'coat of arms' as we know it is applied to all official insignias. Furthermore, the science of heraldry is still in existence in the United Kingdom and all Commonwealth countries have been invested with this service.

It is of notable interest that when people speak about the crown of England, that there are in fact two crowns. The one is the official crown, the sign and symbol of the monarchs. This crown is known by the name of Saint Edward's Crown, and is never altered or changed.

Saint Edward's Crown was made for the coronation of Charles II, in the year A. D. 1662, and was ordered to be made as nearly as possible after the old pattern. Saint Edward's Crown contains a circlet of gold surmounted with four fleur-de-lis and four cross-patee. Elevating out of the top of the crosses are two complete arches of gold crossing each other, and curving deeply downward at their point of intersection. These arches are considered to be the mark of an independent sovereignty. On the top of the arches is a miniature orb. The gold mound symbolizes the world and the cross-patee surmounting it symbolizes Christianity. Saint Edward's Crown is always present at a coronation, and it is the official crown of England, and furthermore, Saint Edward's Crown is the crown which appears above all official Royal Arms or other insignias directly connected with a monarch.

The second crown is known as the Imperial State Crown. This crown is the one which is actually worn, and which the sovereign after the ceremony of his or her coronation, wears on leaving Westminster Abbey. It is also carried before the sovereign at the opening of Parliament.

The Imperial State Crown was made in the year A. D. 1838. Although this crown appears almost identical to that of Saint Edward's Crown, particular attention is drawn to the arches. The arches on the Imperial State Crown do not dip on their intersection

at the top, but instead form a graceful arch. Although it is interesting to point out that there are many conventional designs seen in their representations, it is only through constant study by an individual that these crowns are decipherable.

Many people believe that these crowns constitute an enormous weight. The Imperial State Crown which is the most highly ornamented is relatively light. The entire weight of the Imperial State Crown is 39 ozs. 5 dwts.

The official Coat of Arms of Canada depicts a true representation of Saint Edward's Crown.

The shield is the honour point in any coat of arms, and the Canadian shield is divided into five divisions in their order of heraldic appearance.

It is here, that the beginner into the science of heraldry meets with confusion upon confusion. The top of the shield is the chief, the bottom of the shield is known as the base. The right side, or the left side of the shield as you look at it, is the dexter, and the left side, or the right side of the shield as you look at it, is the sinister. You may have noticed that the heraldic shield is always shown in reverse. This is quite understandable, because in the early times the shield was a means of protection. Therefore, if you, as a spectator should stand behind a shield and use it as a means of defence you will notice that the shield held before you would be the same as in heraldry, and, any spectator who looks towards you will see the shield in reverse.

Surmounting the Canadian shield is the closed five barred helmet of the fifteenth century. This helmet facing forward with its five barred visor depicts a monarch. Any helmet displayed below the rank of a monarch would appear in profile or three-quarter face. This applies only to a national coat of arms.

Above the helmet are the mantling and wreath. The mantling is intended to remind people of the veiling worn by the Crusaders to protect them against the hot sun of Palestine. The wreath is made up of two bands of silk interwoven and twisted, the wreath is used to conceal the join of the helmet with the mantling.

Above the mantling is the lion. This lion shown in the act of walking with its head turned to face the spectator is known as a 'lion passant guardent'. The 'passant' means to move forward, and the word 'guardent' signifies that the lion is on guard. Moreover, this lion is crowned with Saint Edward's Crown. In the dexter, or right paw, is the maple leaf --- the national emblem of Canada. Because the lion is known as a 'lion passant guardent', the maple leaf symbolizes Canada's past sacrifices in war, and her future allegiances.

Any lion shown in an erect position is known as a 'lion rampant'.

The lion was introduced into England by the Norman Conquest in the year A. D. 1066. It is of notable interest that the lion shown on the dexter faces the shield and does not face the spectator such as the 'lion passant guardent' above the helmet.

The unicorn on the sinister is a myth animal.

Early artists working on the assumption of the mule as the hybrid of the horse and the donkey, immediately jumped to the conclusion that animals with similar characteristics of two animals were likewise hybrids.

When armorial bearings were becoming an indispensable part of a noble's equipment the attention of those knights who were fighting under Richard the Crusader, were

attracted to the wild antelopes of Syria and Palestine. These animals were armed with long, straight, spiral horns set close together, so that at a side view they appeared to be but a single horn.

There are numerous stories regarding the unicorn's horn simply because they may be seen in private collections. We now know of course, that these so-called unicorn's horns, usually carved, are in fact those of the marine monster, the 'narwhal', or sea-unicorn.

But the fable of a breed of horned horses is at least as old as Grecian mythology, and centuries later the Crusaders, or the artists who accompanied them attempted to adopt the marvel. Since the first crude sketches other artists copied; and so each presentation was passed along until at length the present form of the unicorn was attained.

The unicorn, as it has developed through heraldry, is drawn with the body of a horse, the tail of the heraldic lion, the legs and feet of the deer, the head and mane of a horse, to which is added the long twisted horn -- from which the animal is named; and a beard.

The unicorn gained high recognition by the French heralds. The Queen of Scots, through marriage adopted the unicorn as a personal badge. The Queen of Scots, later returned to Scotland, where today, the unicorn is one of the many adopted heraldic emblems of Scotland.

Heraldry without the lion would not amount to much for no figure plays such an important or such an extensive part as the lion, in one or other of its various positions.

In early heraldry, the various positions came into recognized use, which soon sought to impose a definite distinction that the lion could only be depicted erect as seen on the dexter and in the second division, and that any animal appearing in the act of walking; such as the lion above the helmet and in the first division must therefore be a 'leopard'. This distinction found its greatest favour amongst the French heralds.

In the French blazons, this old distinction is still observed.

The French lion is the English 'lion rampant', shown on the dexter and in the second division, and the French leopard is the English 'lion passant guardent' depicted in the first division and also above the helmet.

Many people have met with this confusion and still claim that the three lions passant guardent shown in the first division are 'leopards'. They are not leopards, but lions. In fact, they were recorded as lions by the English College of Heraldry as early as A. D. 1483, and the three lions seen in the first division appeared on the personal shield of King Richard the First in the year A. D. 1561.

This confusion is only clarified when English or French heraldry is applied.

In the second division is the Scottish 'lion rampant' within a tressure flory counterflory. The tressure is two narrow lines closely set together near the edge of the division. The flory intersects outward and inward around the tressure; hence the term 'flory counterflory'.

The tressure flory counterflory is one of the oldest of all heraldic charges, and the reason for its adoption is now unknown.

Although there is no doubt that the lion of Scotland may be seen on the arms of the old Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom some of the Scottish kings were descended, and the flory counterflory has been known to be in existence since the 12th century.

Today, the Scottish tressure flory counterflory is part of the Royal Arms, protected and cannot be granted to any person without the express licence of the Sovereign.

In the third division is the harp of Hibernia, or as it is best known, the harp of Ireland. The goddess of the pagan islands was the Goddess Hibernia, whose emblem was the golden harp.

.... to be continued.

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN DECIMAL COINAGE

by Cecil Paul

(Continued from the December, 1964 issue)

George V

Decimal coinage took another change in appearance in 1911 with the passing of King Edward VII. His son, King George V was now shown on the obverse and was to remain there until 1936.

King George V was the son of Edward VII and was born on June 3, 1865. In 1910 he succeeded his father to the throne. King George V changed the name of his family from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.

The reverse of all the King George V silver coins remained the same as the issues put out during the reign of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. The large cent reverse changed during his reign from what had been on the previous issued.

The coinage of 1911 differs from all other years, in that the inscription "DEI GRATIA" was omitted on all decimal coinage. They are therefore sometimes referred to as the "Graceless" or "Godless" coins. This inscription was restored in 1912 and all later issues. There doesn't seem to be an explanation as to why this was omitted from all coins of that year.

Nineteen hundred and twenty was the only year that two different issues of the Canadian cent was minted. Both the large and a much smaller cent were struck in that year. The large cent was discontinued in that year to conserve copper and the small cent was identical but the reverse of the small cent took a complete change.

In 1921, it was decided to conserve silver, and the silver 5 cent piece was discontinued, and 2½ million of these coins were melted down at the mint.

Due to heavy mintage of the 50 cent piece and reduced requirements, the over 2 million 1921 half dollars remained on hand in the mint and were not put into circulation. The low demand during the next 7 years was filled from old stocks and when they were depleted, it was decided to strike a new issue for 1929 rather than use the 1921 issue. The latter was melted down in the mint and a very few ever got into circulation. This accounts for the scarcity of the 5 cent and 50 cent coins of 1921. The 1921 - 50 cent piece is considered the King of Canadian coins.

With the discontinuing of the 5 cent piece, it was decided to make future issues of the 5 cent coin out of nickel. This was the first use of this metal in making coins in Canada. The nickel was much larger than the previous 5 cent coin. The nickel also bore the likeness of King George V. The obverse of the 1922 nickel also changed from the old design of the maple wreath.

This is the only coin to take a complete change during the reigning period of any one monarch. By a complete change I mean change in material, size and reverse design.

It is not my intention to describe the varieties of the Canadian coins. This has already been done in another book devoted entirely to varieties. However, some varieties are more common than others and a few of them are worthy of mention.

A major variety in the nickel appeared in 1926. One issue of this coin is referred to as the 'near 6' and the other as the 'far 6'. The 'far 6' is the most valuable of the two with very few of them being available. This variety was caused by the Mint using two different shaped 6's in the date. The 'far 6' has a shorter stemmed 6, making it appear further from the leaf. This 1926 'far 6' is the most valuable nickel in the series.

On December 31, 1931, the complete control of the Mint and personnel was taken over by the Canadian Government and the establishment became known as the Royal Canadian Mint.

The first Canadian silver dollar came into being in the same year as the United States dollar was discontinued. Permission was granted in 1910 to mint the first dollar, but it was not until 25 years later that this coin was minted for circulation.

The obverse of the proposed 1911 silver dollar was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal and the reverse was by Leonard Wyon, chief engraver of the Royal Mint in London.

It is worthy of note that the maple wreath reverse was used on all Canadian silver coins from 1858 to 1936.

It was in 1935 that silver dollars were first minted for circulation in Canada. The obverse showed King George V, crowned and the inscription around the coin translated reads "GEORGE V, KING AND EMPEROR IN THE 25th YEAR OF REIGN". This was a commemorative coin and this pattern set an example for future use of the silver dollar as a commemorative.

The reverse of the silver dollar showing the Voyageur design was the work of Emanuel Hahn who also designed several other Canadian coins.

This Voyageur design tells at a glance what would take many pages in a history book. The two figures in the canoe represent the two peoples who have struggled side by side to help build Canada - the white man and the Indian, working together, paddling a canoe along one of the many streams that make up Canada's vast water transportation system. The tree in the background represents Canada's great wealth in her forests.

All silver dollars have this reverse design with the exception of some of the Commemorative issues.

In 1936 the obverse design changed again, as it would not be appropriate to continue to celebrate an anniversary which had come and gone. The design of Sir Bertram Mackennal was used. This design was originally made in 1911 for the silver dollar, which was never minted, except for a few pattern pieces.

The 1936 "DOT" coinage is a much sought after item for coin collectors the world over. This was actually an emergency issue of 1937, struck to cope with a shortage of 1 cent, 10 cent and 25 cent pieces that came about while the new dies for King George VI were being prepared in London. This delay in the arrival of the new dies was due in part to the fact that King Edward VIII abdicated the throne and the dies for King George VI were not started at the beginning of the year.

A tiny raised "dot" was placed on the coins, below the date on the 1 cent coin and below the ties at the bottom of the wreath on the 10 cent and 25 cent pieces. This was to show that they were not struck in 1936 but that they were actually struck in 1937. The reason for the rarity of these coins is a very controversial subject. The explanation that most coin collectors accept is this: The punch mark made in these dies was very small in all cases. The tiny hole in the 1 cent and 10 cent dies probably became plugged early in the striking, and therefore would hardly show the tiny raised dots on the coins. A mere ghost of a dot would quickly wear off leaving no trace on the struck coin. The 25 cent piece which is more readily found, would have a larger punch mark on the die, and therefore not as apt to plug up, hence more of them found in circulation.

The reason these die flaws were not discovered is due to the fact that an emergency existed, and there was every reason to get the coins to the banks as quickly as possible. The dot is anything but conspicuous, and to think that every coin would be scrutinized to make sure of its presence is absurd.

According to the mint all these dot coins were placed in circulation. The quantities struck have been given as: 1 cent - 678,823; 10 cent - 191,237 and 25 cent - 151,322.

(To be continued in the next issue. Look for GEORGE VI)

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NUMISMATICS is more than collecting coins!! It is the gaining of knowledge, appreciation and education in the various branches of pursuit. It is pride of possession, satisfaction, the building of confidence, fairness and honour.

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THE GAZETTE. The present-day word "gazette", meaning "newspaper", is derived from a Venetian coin of the seventeenth century. The coin was a two-soldi copper piece which was called a gazzetta. This was a diminutive of the Latin word "gaza", meaning "treasure". Shortly after the gazzetta was introduced, Venice commenced to publish an official newspaper dealing with public affairs which sold to the citizens for one gazzetta. It was not long before the paper itself became known as the gazzetta, and this name has been applied to periodical publications ever since.

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The most often used security devices employed in the manufacture of paper currency include the watermark, a vertical metal strip, tinting the paper, multi-colouring, ornate and finely detailed engraving, coloured threads, and planchettes embedded in the paper during its manufacture.

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A five dollar bill can be changed 2,305,009,213,693,951 different ways.