



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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## COINS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

by Rev. J. F. Rowlands

The shadows were lengthening as I stood near the Church of St. Anne in Jerusalem and watched the archaeologist excavating the ancient Pool of Bethesda (John 5:1-9). At the bottom of the pit, columns and walls were being discovered; and fragments of old pottery were being examined. One of the excavators handed me two old coins which he had found beneath one of the porches. I thanked him, put the coins in my pocket and walked back to the hotel.

That was April 17, 1933, and what those two coins did for me is the subject of this article.

### WHO DROPPED THESE COINS AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA?

Back in the hotel, I began to handle and study the coins and, as I did so, I felt as if I was being drawn irresistably back towards the people who lived in Bible days. Each coin recited a silent soliloquy to my heart! Here was something real. Who dropped them at the Pool of Bethesda? Were they a thank-offering from someone who had been healed through the moving of the waters?

Day by day the fascination grew! The one coin was a bronze lepton (mite) of John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Maccabaeus (135-104 B. C.) with a Hebrew legend in a laurel wreath on the obverse; and a poppy-head between two cornucopias on the reverse. The other was a bronze lepton of Pontius Pilate, Procurator under Tiberius with the Augur's wand (lituus) on the obverse.

In my hand I was holding a coin of the Maccabean dynasty (2nd. century B. C.) and another struck by the Roman Governor who in cowardly weakness condemned Jesus Christ to be crucified. With a little imagination the curtain of the years was drawn back and events of long ago seemed to come back on stage again. The thought occurred to me that it might be possible to retell the Story of the New Testament in coinage! But where should I start?

### COINS USED TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.

I was soon to learn that coins circulating in the first century not only served as a medium of exchange,

but also as a means of disseminating information and propaganda for the Emperor. Since there were no newspapers in those days, the government placed much information on its money. The coins also yield valuable information which proves the historicity of the Bible.

While "the love of money is the root of all evil" (1 Tim. 6:10), the study of money, particularly money mentioned in the New Testament, is rich and rewarding.

Let us open the Bible at the Gospel according to St. Luke and make a start on our quest of the coins of the New Testament.

"And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed . . . and Joseph went up from Galilee . . . into Judaea . . . to be taxed . . . with Mary . . . being great with child" (Luke 2:1-5).

This decree from the first Roman Emperor took Joseph and Mary from Nazareth to Bethlehem where the Holy Baby, Jesus Christ, was born. A Silver Denarius of Caesar Augustus (29 B. C. - 14 A. D.) opens the numismatic collection reminding us of the civil poll tax which had to be paid to the Roman Emperor after Judaea was annexed to become a Roman province.

#### HEROD I -- ONE OF THE WORST TYRANTS OF ALL TIME

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the King, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem saying, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His Star in the east and are come to worship Him" (Matt. 2:1, 2).

The reaction of Herod the Great (who married ten wives in all) and the brutal massacre of all the male children in Bethlehem under the age of two years is well-known. It falls within the context of his final madness.

The first Herod's bronze money contained an unusually high content of tin (10%). This lends colour to the statement of Josephus the historian that Herod I had coins struck from his melted-down implements and personal belongings because of the scarcity of ready money.

A bronze of Herod I (37-4 B. C.) -- obverse: Tripod with lebes; reverse: Thymiaterion between two palm branches . . . reminds us of the Idumean whose relentless ambitions and jealous cruelties earned him a place amongst the worst tyrants of all time.

The child Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man (Luke 2:24) and about 18 years later we "behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world" (John 1:29) being baptised by John in the river Jordan. The Saviour's brief public ministry of three and a half years followed.

#### THE FAMOUS BIBLICAL FARTHING

The Famous Biblical Farthing comes up for discussion. Sparrows were so cheap! Two for a farthing (Matt. 10:29) and five for two farthings (Luke 12:6). An extra sparrow when you buy two farthing's worth. And that extra, free sparrow "shall not fall on the ground without your Father" (Matt. 10:29). So great is our Heavenly Father's love and care!

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The "Farthing" ("Dupondius" for five sparrows was worth twice as much as an "As" for two sparrows) may possibly have been a bronze of Caesar Augustus minted at Antioch for use in Rome's Asiatic provinces. A Second Brass of Antioch in Seleucia Pieria steps out of the past and speaks to us of Christ's sparrow-farthing queries.

#### THE WIDOW'S MITE

The Wayfarer in the "Natal Daily News" wrote about this collection: "If anyone had asked me off hand how many kinds of coins were mentioned in the Bible, I would have answered the Widow's Mite . . ." Yes, the Widow's Mite is one of the best known of all New Testament coins!

Jesus beheld HOW (not how much!) the people cast money into the treasury (Mark 12:41). The rich cast in much. The poor widow threw in two mites! Jesus commended her for her great generosity. "All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had" (Mark 12:44).

The mite (or lepton) was the smallest Greek bronze coin. The word was obviously used in the New Testament to describe the smallest coin known to the Jews. It is reasonably certain to assume that the two mites used by the widow would have been some of the Jewish bronze pieces struck by the High Priests before 37 B. C. Greek, Syrian or Roman coins with heathen designs, such as human faces or figures, were forbidden. The money-changers set up their tables nearby to change the "heathen" money into acceptable Jewish coinage. Their charges were often exorbitant. It will be remembered that our Lord overthrew the tables of these money-changers (Matt. 21:12) when they trespassed into the Temple of God with their sharp business practices.

To bring the treasury scene vividly before our eyes we have two Bronze leptons of Alexander Jannaeus (106-76 B. C.). The obverse contains an anchor; an eight-spoked wheel appears on the reverse.

#### SILVER TETRADRACHM FOUND IN FISH'S MOUTH

The coin (stater) Peter found in the fish's mouth would have been of the weight of a tetradrachm as it is mentioned that it was sufficient value to pay the tribute for two persons. There is every possibility that the actual coin found would have been a tetradrachm of either Antioch or Tyre as these coins were struck in large numbers and circulated freely. The miracle-catch which provided the double tax payment (Matt. 17:24-27) is represented by a silver tetradrachm of Augustus A. D. 5 (Antioch in Syria) with a portrait of the Emperor on the obverse. On the reverse is the Tyche of Antioch, with the River Orontes at her feet.

Whilst I was having "cromis" fish for breakfast at a hotel at Tiberias in Galilee, the waiter explained how easily the coin could have been found in the mouth of this particular fish. There is a small pocket for the collection of solids which are normally emptied back into the sea.

When the Bible mentions a certain figure there is a reason! The fact that the woman in Luke 15 had ten pieces of silver is significant. She lost one piece and turned the whole house upside down until she found it. Upon finding it she called her friends and her neighbours to rejoice with her on her accomplishment. Once more she had her ten coins! Were they given to her at a betrothal ceremony in the presence of witnesses -- her friends and neighbours? Whatever they were, they had an importance beyond that of ordinary coins! You may read the beautiful story in St. Luke's Gospel, Chapter 15, verses 8 to 10; and you may see a Silver drachma of Athens (5th Century B. C.) to help you visualise the maiden's dilemma.

On the road down from Jerusalem to Jericho (a fall of some 3,350 ft.), a certain man fell among thieves and was left half-dead by the wayside. He was eventually befriended by the Good Samaritan who bound up his wounds and brought him to an Inn. He left a deposit of two pence with the Inn-keeper, promising to pay the balance on his

return journey. Two silver denarii speak to us of this kind-hearted traveller who loved his neighbour as himself. (Luke 10:25-37)

#### JESUS SAID "SHOW ME A PENNY"

Perhaps the most famous of all the coins of the New Testament is the one our Lord asked to see in Matthew 22:15-22, and known to us as the Tiberius Denarius. The denarius (translated "penny" in the Bible), was the coin from which the modern penny is derived. Reference to it is still retained in the "D" of the £. s. d. symbols.

The silver coin which Jesus held in His hand while the Pharisees attempted to catch Him in His words when they asked, "Is it lawful to pay tribute unto Caesar or not?" (Matt. 22:15-22) showed the portrait of Tiberius Caesar on the obverse. An inscription encircling his head read, "Tiberius Caesar, Son of the Divine Augustus". On the reverse is Livia, Mother of Tiberius, in the role of Pax holding a branch and a sceptre. "Whose image and superscription is this?" Jesus asked. They replied "Caesar's". They were at a loss to know what to do when Jesus replied, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's" (Matt. 22:21). This Tiberius Denarius is of all Biblical coins the one most cherished by collectors. It may be seen in this collection with Mother Livia on the reverse. Is this filial gratitude for what she did (?) to make sure he inherited the Imperial Throne? Tiberius, son of Livia, was a stepson of Augustus.

Another Roman silver Denarius illustrates a day's wage for a labourer. "He agreed with the labourers for a penny a day" (Matt. 20:2). "A penny a day" was a fair and agreed day's wage and a normal day's pay for a Roman soldier. This gives some idea by comparison of the currency value of the denarius.

#### FOUR ROMAN EMPERORS NAMED IN THE BIBLE

Four Roman Emperors are named in the Bible and their four coins are: CAESAR AUGUSTUS: "And there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed" (Luke 2:1). TIBERIUS CAESAR: "In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar ... the Word of God came unto John ... in the wilderness" (Luke 3:1, 2). CLAUDIUS: "Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome" (Acts 18:2). NERO: "Then said Paul ... I appeal unto Caesar. Then Festus answered ... unto Caesar shalt thou go" (Acts 25:10-12).

#### THE PRICE OF HIM THAT WAS VALUED (Matt. 27:9)

There is no doubt that the "thirty pieces of silver" paid to Judas Iscariot for his betrayal of Jesus were actual coins. The most likely is the Shekel of Tyre, minted by authority of Antiochus of Syria. The coin is the silver tetradrachm of Tyre with the laureated head of the Phoenician God Melkarth on the obverse. An eagle standing on a rudder is on the reverse. A palm-branch appears in the background. The legend in Greek reads, "Tyre, the holy and inviolable". "This coin," says the Daily News columnist, "had a compelling if somewhat loathsome fascination". No wonder! Thirty of these was the price paid for the betrayal of the Son of God! Some people betray Him for still less today!!

The lepton (or mite) of Pontius Pilate pictures a sign which played a large part in the life of this vacillating Procurator. Before he became Governor of Judaea, Pilate was an augur, and his wand (lituus) appears on his lepton.

The bronze lepton of Pontius Pilate on display was minted at Caesarea on the Mediterranean Coast in the year of Christ's trial and crucifixion. On the obverse is the augur's wand encircled by the name of Tiberius. The date appears within a wreath on the reverse.

## HEROD AGRIPPA I AND ANTONIUS FELIX

Herod Agrippa I became known as Agrippa the Great. He ruled over the reunited domain of his grandfather, Herod the Great, from 41 - 44 A. D. He persecuted the Christians and, seeing what pleasure he gave the Jews by killing James with the sword, he imprisoned Peter (Acts 12:1-3). He was careful to use acceptable Jewish symbols on his Judaeian coins, but during the course of his undistinguished career he blundered into many difficulties. The bronzes of Herod Agrippa I have the oriental symbol of power, an umbrella, on the obverse with the Greek inscription "King Agrippa". On the reverse are the date and three ears of barley.

Antonius Felix (a Greek freedman) was named Procurator of Judaea in A. D. 52 and served under both Claudius and Nero. He caused the Apostle Paul to be imprisoned for two years at Caesarea. To remind us of this unscrupulous Governor who, through procrastination, allowed conviction of sin to fade (Acts 24:24-27), we have two small bronzes of Antonius Felix with palm-branch, date (58-59) and inscription "LE KAIC APOC" on the obverse; and "NERO" within an olive-wreath on the reverse.

The prophecy of our Lord that Jerusalem would be destroyed (Matt. 24:2, Luke 21:24) was literally fulfilled when Titus, son of Vespasian, completed the subjugation of Judaea in A. D. 70. A bronze As of Titus will take our thoughts back to mighty Rome's "glorious capture" of tiny Judaea!

Slaves were forced to become doomed gladiators and helpless quarries for wild beasts at Caesarea Philippi as Titus celebrated his victory over the first Jewish Revolt (A. D. 66-70). To illustrate the Revolt we have a small bronze of Judaea showing a diota (wine jar) on the obverse and a vine leaf on the reverse. A second Jewish Revolt began 62 years later in 132 A. D. against Emperor Hadrian and lasted until 135. Simon Bar-Cochba was the leader. The Jews were finally subdued in terrible slaughter at the Fortress of Bethar. During this struggle for liberation several silver and copper coins were minted. We have an overstruck copper coin. The obverse bears a vine leaf and the inscription "Deliverance of Jerusalem". On the reverse are a palm tree and Simon's name.

## ROME'S "JUDAEA CAPTA" VICTORY COINS

To celebrate Rome's subjugation of Judaea, special "Judaea Capta" Victory coins were struck to remind the Jews of their defeat and humiliation. A bronze As of Vespasian struck in A. D. 71 shows the proud Emperor on the obverse and a weeping Jewess seated with bowed head beneath a palm tree on the reverse. The caption reads "JUDAEA CAPTA". The prophet Isaiah foretold this in Isaiah 3:25, 26. It is interesting to note that when Israel became a Nation again in 1948 an official Medal of Liberation was struck depicting this actual coin on the reverse; on the obverse a joyous mother in Israel stands holding up her child to Heaven.

The three pioneer centres of early Christianity -- Antioch, Corinth and Ephesus -- are represented respectively by a Syrian bronze of Antioch (Augustus); a Grecian bronze of Corinth (Nero); and a famous "Bee Coin" of Ephesus minted 300 B. C.

## SEVEN CHURCHES OF THE APOCALYPSE

The Seven Churches of the Apocalypse mentioned in the Revelation are made to open their doors again to our imaginations as we see the Ionian "Bee and Stag" bronze (300 B. C.) of Ephesus (Rev. 2:1-7); another Ionian bronze of SMYRNA struck in the 2nd. Cent. B. C. with Homer seated (Rev. 2:8-11); a bronze of PERGAMOS (Mysia) with the head of Athena, 2nd. Cent. B. C. (Rev. 2:12-17); a 2nd. Cent. B. C. coin of THYATIRA (Lydia) with a double axe on the reverse (Rev. 2:18-29); a Lydian Bronze of SARDIS, (2nd. Cent. B. C.) with a wreathed Apollo (Rev. 3:1-6); another Lydian Bronze of PHILADELPHIA (Caligular)(37-41 A. D.) with Capricorn on legend (Rev. 3:7-13); and finally, a Phrygian Bronze of LAODICEA (2nd. Cent. B. C.) with cornucopiae on the reverse (Rev. 3:14-22).

A Bronze Follis of Diocletian (A. D. 284-305) struck in Londinium (London) when Britannia was still a Roman Province recollects the iniquities of this extreme persecutor of the early Christians. The first Roman Emperor to become a Christian, Constantine (A. D. 306-337) is also represented by a bronze follis showing him as a young prince before he ascended the throne. Significant of the honour in which this Emperor held his mother, Helena (who had much to do with his decision to become a Christian), was the fact that he had her portrait placed upon a small bronze coin with very wide circulation. The small Bronze of Helena struck between A. D. 335 and 337 shows her on the obverse. The figure on the reverse is that of Pax holding an olive branch and a sceptre.

The Battle of Milvian Bridge (A. D. 312) in which Constantine defeated Maxentius (306-312 A. D.) seems to be refought as we see two Bronze Follis of Maxentius. Julian the Apostate (A. D. 361-363), the great enemy of Christianity, died upon the battlefield shaking his fist towards Heaven, crying "And yet Thou hast conquered, Thou Galilean". One wonders whether this small bronze of Julian II (Flavius Claudius Julianus) was ever held in that same hand!

Constantine the Great adopted a Greek Monogram of Christ as an insignia for Roman coins and for military and ecclesiastical standards. It is known to us as the Labarum and has the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ superimposed upon each other (Chi-Rho between Alpha and Omega). A small bronze of Constans (337-350 A. D.) holding a labarum and a Centenionalis of Magnentius (350-353 A. D.) illustrate this first Christian symbol.

Four copper coins of the Byzantine Empire show early busts of Christ. John I (969-976 A. D.); Michael IV (A. D. 1034-1041); Constantine IX (A. D. 1042-1055); and Constantine X (A. D. 1059-1067).

#### PORTRAIT GALLERY OF ROMAN EMPERORS

A Portrait Gallery of the Twelve Roman Emperors of the New Testament period (29 B. C. - 98 A. D.) brings to an end our Coins of the New Testament. What a story these twelve coins could tell if they only had lips that could speak!

We see Augustus (29 B. C. - 14 A. D.); Tiberius (14-37 A. D.); Caligula (37-41 A. D.); Claudius (41-54 A. D.); Nero (54-68 A. D.); Galba (68-69 A. D.); Otho (69 A. D.); Vitellius (69 A. D.); Vespasian (69-79 A. D.); Titus (79-81 A. D.); Domitian (81-96 A. D.); and Nerva (96-98 A. D.).

Stepping back from this collection for a moment, we are entitled to ask a few questions about these coins. Who handled them? Did any of these coins pass through the hands of Levi, the tax-gatherer? or Zacchaeus, the publican? Was one of them used by Nicodemus when he bought a hundred pound weight of myrrh and aloes for Jesus' burial? Was the silver tetradrachm one of the original thirty pieces of silver which Judas accepted for the betrayal of Jesus Christ? Was this Tiberius denarius once in the hands of the Son of God? Was this the silver tetradrachm of Antioch which Peter took out of fish's mouth at Galilee? Was this lepton once in the hands which were washed in a basin on the Judgement Seat in Jerusalem? Did any of the seven coins from the Churches in Asia pass through the hands of the Apostle Paul? Did one of the Roman Emperors handle one of these coins and smile proudly to see his own image and superscription?

We shall never know -- but it may well be so! For here we have examples of one of the few genuine contemporary Biblical objects in the world -- the coins of the New Testament.

Editor's Note: This study in Biblical numismatics by Pastor J. F. Rowlands of the Republic of South Africa has been kindly loaned to the O. N. A. Anyone having all or part of the coins included in this article, would you please mail a listing to your editor. We would like to photograph these coins and will make suitable arrangements.

NEW MEMBERS

The following applications for membership have been received. If no written objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the November issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

- 499. Samuel Sales, 433 Jarvis St., Toronto 5, Ont.
- 500. John English, 71 Columbia St., Waterloo, Ont.
- 501. Dr. Frederick W. Minkler, 483 Summerhill Ave., Toronto 5, Ont.
- 502. Douglas F. Ingle, 155 Sunfield Road, Downsview, Ont.
- 503. Michael Diamond, 1307 Wilson Ave., Apt. 511, Downsview, Ont.
- 504. Horst Kahlmeier, 15 Mansion St., Kitchener, Ont.
- 505. Ed. Bush, 103 Sharon Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- 506. Robert A. Horwood, 10 Sabrina Dr., Weston, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 95. Howard G. Murray, 63 Easson St., Stratford, Ont.
- 358. William J. Motz, 125 Craig Dr., Kitchener, Ont.

\*\*\*\*\* NOTICE \*\*\*\*\*

--- AUCTION TENDER ---

THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is accepting auction bids for the Fourth Annual Convention to be held in Windsor, Ontario

CLEARY AUDITORIUM \* April 29, 30, May 1, 1966  
(local auction licence required - fee \$50.00)

Address Bids:

AUCTION TENDER,  
c/o Mrs. R. Mueller,  
239 Lancaster Street West,  
Kitchener, Ontario.

Closing date for written Tenders -- November 7, 1965.

CLUB NEWS

HAMILTON COIN CLUB will resume regular monthly meetings after the summer holidays at a new location ... The King Cole Room, Wentworth Arms Hotel, 8 p. m.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB featured three O. N. A. Audio-Visual sets by David Ashe: "World Famous Orders"; "Lundy Island" and "Eddystone Lighthouse". Norman Barnes was projectionist and commentator and displayed English pennies with the Eddystone Lighthouse in the background.

BRANTFORD COIN CLUB celebrated their 5th birthday in June with the presentation of a beautifully decorated cake, donated by Harold Curtis an original member of the club. The theme for this meeting was Foreign coins with each exhibitor explaining his display.

ST. THOMAS COIN CLUB had a special showing of slides at their September meeting: pictures taken during their 2nd. Annual Banquet by Leslie McGregor, and pictures taken by Paul Nickson during his trip to the Sudbury Numismatic Park.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held no monthly meeting during August, but was well represented at the C. N. A. convention in Montreal. Ed Schroeder, founder and 1st. President of O. C. C., received a silver medal for exhibiting his Swiss Shooting Medals, and Donald Flick, immediate past President, won "Best of Show" for the second year in a row and also first prize in the Special Miscellaneous category.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had 49 members and guests out to their August meeting. The Ontario Numismatic Association presented a set of bronze and silver medals to L. N. S. of the 1965 O. N. A. Convention held in London and hosted by this society. Graham Esler, curator, accepted the medals. Several timely talks were given in preparation for the coming banquet. Percy Elgie gave ideas on preparing displays; Howard Whitfield spoke on display categories; and L. T. Smith talked on setting up competitive displays and judging competitive displays.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY appointed three directors at their June meeting for the Blue Water International Coin Show: Jim Moore, elected for 3 years; Fred Hurley, 2 years; and Fred Robertson, 1 year. Directors from the Port Huron Club are Don McKelvey, Sr.; Don McKelvey, Jr.; and Bea Zachariah. S. N. S. has resumed meetings for the fall.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB have decided to cancel their Annual Banquet this year. Congratulations are extended to one of the club's most active members, Victor Snell, on his election to 1st. Vice-president to the Canadian Numismatic Association for 1966-67.

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#### COMING EVENTS

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|---------------------|---|
| October 9           | Kingston Coin Klub Annual Fall Show and Auction, Commodore Motor Hotel, 840 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.   |
| October 12          | Ingersoll Coin Club Open House, Ingersoll Memorial Centre. Guest speaker: Lloyd T. Smith, president of the O. N. A.   |
| October 16          | Bay of Quinte Numismatic Association 3rd. Annual Coin-A-Rama, Kiwanis Centre, 118 Dundas Street East, Belleville, Ont.  |
| October 17          | Brantford Coin Club Annual Banquet and Exhibition. Tickets are \$2.50 each up to and including October 10. All tickets purchased after this date will be \$3.00.  |
| October 23, 24      | Blue Water International Coin Show, Keswick Terrace, Sarnia, Ont.   |
| November 14         | Huron County Coin Club Show, Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ont.   |
| April 29, 30, May 1 | ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 4th Annual Convention, Cleary Auditorium, Windsor, Ontario. General Chairman: Paul Landry, 14200 St. Marys Street, Detroit 27, Michigan, U. S. A.<br>Bourse Chairman: Gordon Pomeroy, 264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ont. |

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Bermuda crown commemorates the 350th anniversary of its founding as a British colony. The reverse depicts the romantic history of the Bermudas. In the immediate centre is the island-chain while above and below it are two sailing ships. Above is Sir George Somers' ship which was shipwrecked there in 1609. The islands were first named Somers Islands in his name. At the bottom is a facsimile of the Bermuda Fitted Dinghy which is known the world over for its racing ability.

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

ARTICLE VII - Officers - Election

- Section 1 - Any Life or Regular Member who has been in good standing for two years or longer shall be eligible to hold office in the Association.
- Section 2 - No member shall be eligible for office of President until he has served a full two-year term as an elected officer.
- Section 3 - No member shall be eligible to hold office on the executive who is a member of the executive of a national or another provincial numismatic association.
- Section 4 - Elections shall be held every two years and shall take place prior to the Annual General Meeting.
- Section 5 - In an election year, the President shall make a call for nominations of elected officers six months prior to the opening of the Annual General Meeting in the Official Publication and at the same time shall appoint an Election Committee, consisting of a chairman and two members.
- Section 6 - All nominations shall be made in writing, signed by two members in good standing and sent to the Chairman of the Election Committee. Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee has expressed willingness to serve if elected.
- Section 7 - Nominations shall close four months prior to the opening of the Annual General Meeting.
- Section 8 - The Chairman of the Election Committee shall cause the names of the nominees to be published three months prior to the opening of the Annual General Meeting in the Official Publication.
- Section 9 - The Secretary shall cause the names of all nominees to be printed on the official ballots and shall mail one official ballot to each member in good standing 60 days prior to the opening of the Annual General Meeting, together with an envelope marked "Official Ballot" and an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Election Committee.
- Section 10- The unopened envelopes, containing the marked ballots, shall be taken by the Chairman of the Election Committee to the Annual Convention where they shall be opened on the first day of the Convention, by the Chairman in the presence of at least one other member of the Committee and the ballots counted. In the event of a tie, the matter shall be reported to the President, who shall call for a vote from the floor of the Annual General Meeting to break the tie. The results of the election shall be announced by the Chairman of the Election Committee at the first session of the Annual General Meeting. The ballots shall be held by the Chairman of the Election Committee for at least one year and then may be destroyed on the direction of the President.
- Section 11- Any office for which no nominations have been received may be filled by a vote of the elected officers.
- Section 12- All elected officers shall assume their duties at the last session of the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for two years from that time and until their successors have been duly elected and installed.
- Section 13- Each officer, at the expiration of his term of office shall within 30 days deliver to his successor all books, papers, money or other property of the Association in his possession. He shall not be relieved from his bond or obligation until this requirement has been fulfilled.
- Section 14- No member shall hold office, elected or appointed unless he is a resident of Ontario.