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

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

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

hobby, and other surprises.

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

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

- is there sufficient interest in future gatherings?

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

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

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

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

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

THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories: Regular Membership \$10.00 annually. Husband and Wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually. Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Club Membership \$10.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership.

Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,
P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z0,

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

What TOKENS offer the Collector

by Virginia Culver

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Colonial Token



Communion Token



Store Card



Communion Token



Store Card



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

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

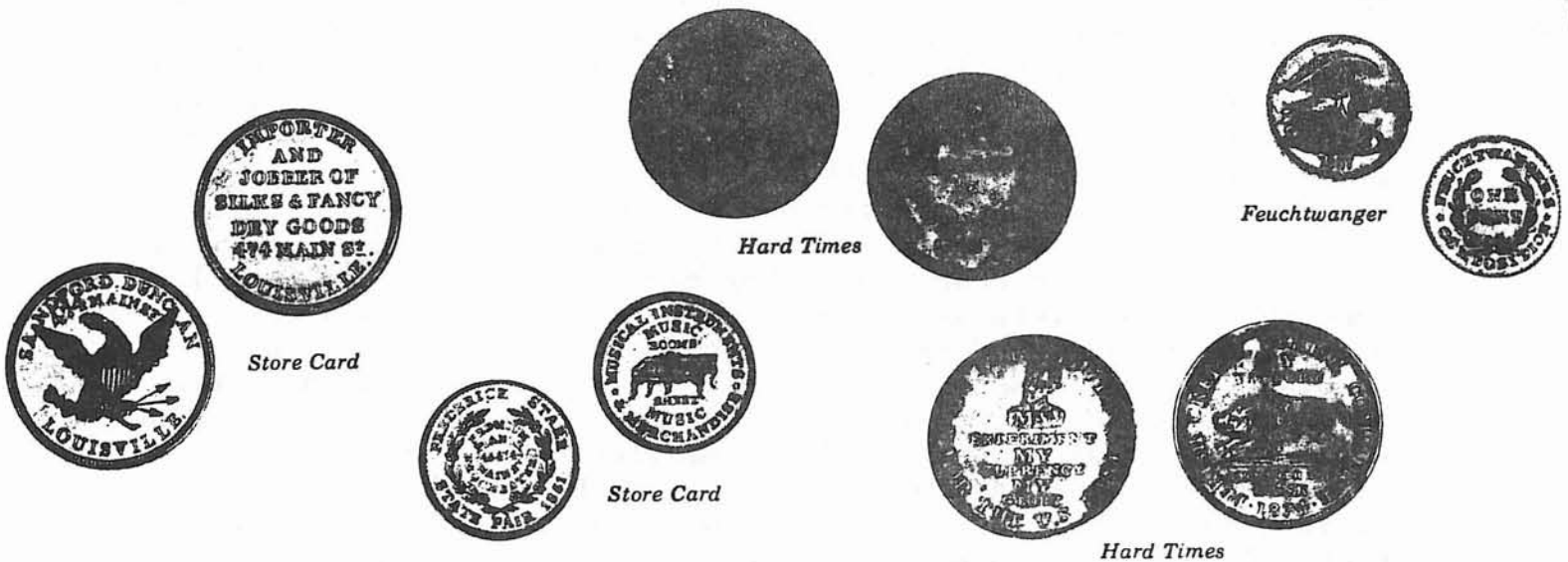
Another type of token used in our country during the later part of the eighteenth century was the communion token. This custom was carried over from European countries and of course, represents one of the prime reasons for settlement in our country - religious freedom. Communion tokens, usually struck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

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

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

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

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



Store Card

Store Card

Hard Times

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



Trade Check



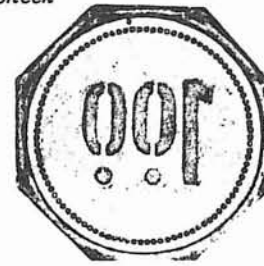
Trade Check



Love Token



Trade Check



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

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

SHOW AND BOURSE

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

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

MARCH 23-25, 1984

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

APRIL 14th, 1984

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

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

APRIL 15th, 1984

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

APRIL 21st, 1984

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

APRIL 21st, 1984

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

APRIL 28-29th, 1984

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

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

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

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

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

CORRECTION

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

Editor.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

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

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION BANQUET

BEST WESTERN INN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

Saturday, April 28th, 1984

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

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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

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

Please note that the \$18.00 includes the cost of the
Cocktail Hour.

Due to the size of our banquet room, we are limited in
the number we can reserve (50) for the banquet. Make your
reservations early.

Please make cheque or money order payable to:

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

News & Comments

F. Fesco, Past President
City of Ottawa Coin Club

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

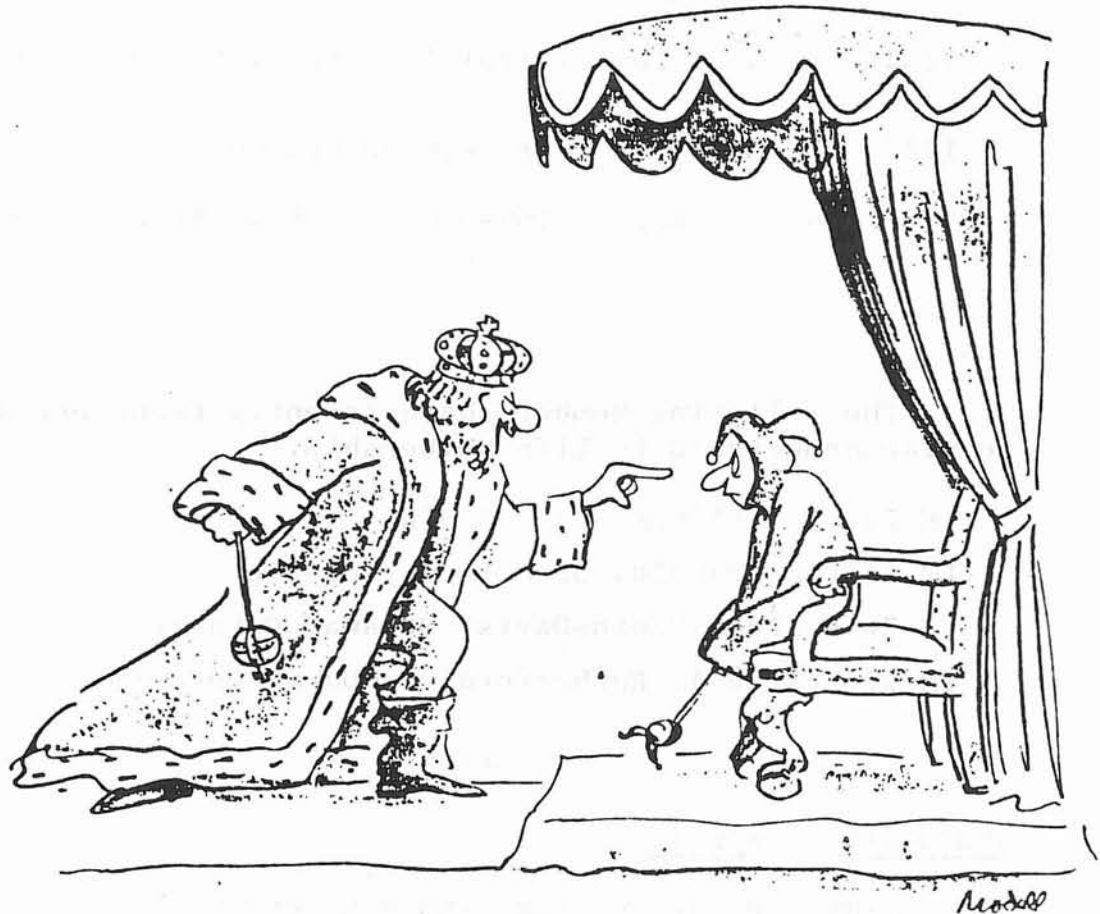
This Rolls Royce of numismatic publications was developed from a complete 216 coin type set in "Mint" (sic) condition. 250 leather-bound copies will sell for \$305 each and 1000 standard copies for \$90 each (plus \$15 air freight). They are available from The South African Gold Exchange, P.O. Box 10588,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

FESCO

1984 01 16

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

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

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

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

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

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS AND PRESIDENTS:-

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

To obtain a upto date list, contact:-

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

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z8



FOUNDED - 1962

CORRECTION

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

NEWS RELEASE

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

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

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

NOTICE TO BOURSE DEALERS

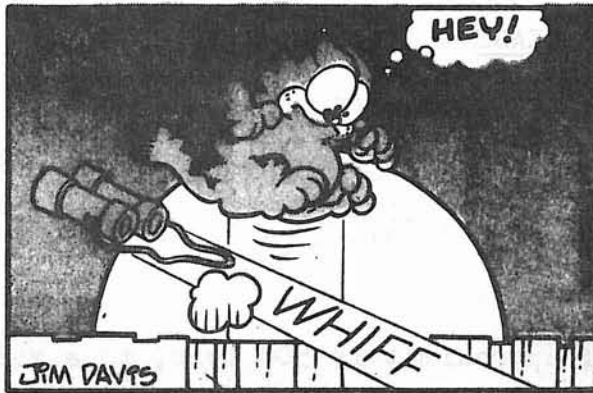
Recently the Sarnia Numismatic Society sent out applications to bourse dealers on the O.N.A.'s mailing list for the upcoming Convention in Sarnia on April 28-29. Many tables have already been reserved, but a few of the 35 tables are still available. If you received an application and haven't mailed it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

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

Booga-Booga



2-26



CLOSER



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

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NOMINATION NAME.....

SIGNATURE.....

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

Address.....

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

.....
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.....

(Please use separate sheet if necessary)

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

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

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- 11 AIRPORT
- 12 TRAVEL INFORMATION CENTRE
- 13 SARNIA YACHT CLUB
- 14 BRIDGE VIEW SARNIA
- 15 SARNIA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
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COAST GUARD	(Radio Station)	336-4003			Sarnia Township	542-3411
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	Point Edward	344-3531		ST. CLAIR PARKWAY COMMISSION	242 St. Clair Parkway	
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	Corunna	862-3663			Brigden	862-1036
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