



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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## Sylvan Lake joins trade dollar issuers

1983-1985

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#### by Jerry Remick

The town of Sylvan Lake (Alberta) has just released its first 1918 Heritage Days \$2.00 trade piece.

Sherritt Mint struck 5,000 specimens on 33 mm N-B-S blanks and 50 in silver. Specimens are available postpaid as follows: N-B-S (\$2.50) and silver (\$26.00) from 1913 DAYS Coin Committee, Attn. Alfred Gamble, Box 531, Sylvan Lake, Alberta, T0M 1Z0.

The reverse features a mermaid which is the unofficial symbol of Sylvan Lake. Designed

over 25 years ago by a Sylvan Lake resident of Scandinavian descent and modified after the renowned Copenhagen (Denmark) mermaid, it is the unofficial symbol of the Town. The Silver Dolphin sail boat is depicted on the obverse. The boat was designed by Bill Turner of Sylvan Lake and launched on July 15, 1979 after 5 years of construction. It is 38 feet long, 9 feet high from keel to deck and weighs 5 tons.

Sylvan Lake is popular with summer tourists who enjoy its beaches and sights.

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Remittances payable to the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.

# DO YOU REALLY KNOW YOUR MINT MARKS?

— it's a real study and it is essential

It is not always an easy matter to locate a mint mark on a coin. And this is especially the case where the coin has been in circulation for a considerable length of time. It can be worn so badly that it is not distinguishable. At the same time, you should know your mint marks in order to detect altered coins; for it is often in this category that the dishonest person has executed his finest work.



Indian Penny.

INDIAN HEAD CENT — it is on the reverse side, under the wreath. Only the 1908 and 1909 cents have mint marks. The letter S signifies that the coin was struck at the San Francisco Mint.



The Lincoln Cent.

LINCOLN CENT — it is on the obverse, beneath the date.



The Three-Cent piece.

THREE CENTS — on the reverse side. All were struck at the Philadelphia Mint except for part of the 1851 issue. These were struck at the New Orleans Mint.



Liberty Head Nickel.

LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL — on the reverse side of the coin, to the left of CENTS. The only mint marks are S and D, for the year 1912. The others were made at Philadelphia with, of course, no mint mark. Only in 1912 the nickels were also struck at San Francisco and Denver.



The Buffalo Nickel.

BUFFALO NICKEL — on the reverse side below the words FIVE CENTS.

JEFFERSON NICKEL — on the reverse side to the right of the building; except for war-time silver. The 1942-1945 Jefferson 5-cent silver has a mint mark above the dome on the reverse side.

THE HALF DIME — within the wreath, on some; on others the mint mark is below the wreath. In both cases, the mint mark is S.

LIBERTY SEATED DIME — on the reverse, within or below the wreath.

LIBERTY HEAD DIME (prior to 1916) — on the reverse, below the wreath.



Mercury Dime.

MERCURY DIME — on the reverse side, to the left of the fasces.

**ROOSEVELT DIME** — on the reverse, to the left of the base of the torch.

**TWENTY-CENT PIECE** — on the reverse, below the eagle.

**LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER** — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.

**LIBERTY HEAD QUARTER** — on the reverse, below the eagle.

**STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER** — on the obverse, above and to the left of the date.

**WASHINGTON QUARTER** — on the reverse, below the eagle.

**THE HALF DOLLAR; 1838 and 1839** — on the obverse above the date; an O mint mark for the New Orleans Mint.

**BARBER HALF DOLLAR; AND EARLIER TYPES** — on the reverse beneath the eagle.

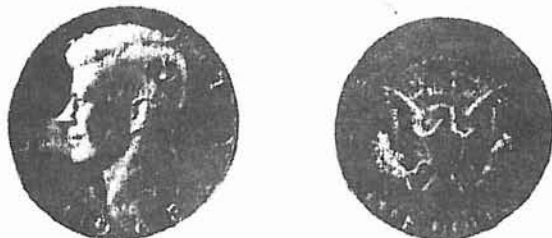


The Walking Liberty Half Dollar.

**WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR** — on the obverse for the years 1916 and some 1917.

For 1917 and later, the mint mark for the Walking Liberty Half Dollar is on the reverse. Thus, for coins struck in 1917 the mint mark may be found on either the obverse or reverse. After 1917 the mint mark is on the reverse at lower left.

**FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR** — on the reverse above the Liberty Bell.

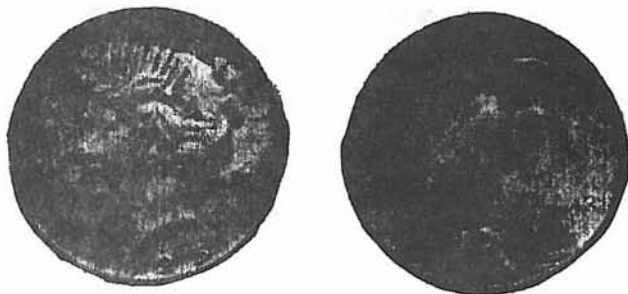


The Kennedy Half Dollar.

**KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR** — on reverse to lower left of the eagle.

**LIBERTY SEATED DOLLAR** — on the reverse, below the eagle.

**LIBERTY HEAD DOLLAR** — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.



The Peace Dollar.

**PEACE DOLLAR** — on the reverse at the lower left above the eagle's tail feathers.

**TRADE DOLLAR** — on the reverse, beneath the eagle.

**GOLD DOLLAR** — on the reverse, beneath the wreath.

**QUARTER EAGLE; 1838 and 1839** — on the obverse above the date.

**INDIAN TYPE QUARTER EAGLE** — on the reverse, to the lower left.

**HALF EAGLE** — mint marks are the same as on the Quarter Eagles.

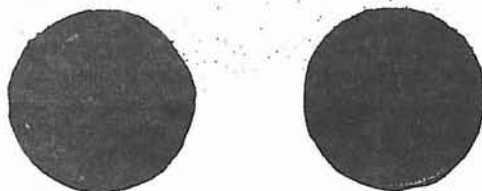
**THREE DOLLAR GOLD** — on the reverse, below the wreath.

**EAGLE; BEFORE 1907** — on the reverse beneath the eagle.

**EAGLE; AFTER 1907** — mint mark is located to the left of the denomination or value.

**DOUBLE EAGLE; BEFORE 1907** — on the reverse side.

**DOUBLE EAGLE; AFTER 1907** — above the date.



The 1896 quarter.

## The MYSTERY of the SILVER DOLLAR GIRL

LINDSAY J. NEAL

The striking, and exquisite beauty of the face on the 1878 silver dollar so captured the imagination of men that her identity became the topic of much speculation. Who was the girl on the coin? Her beauty was such that some may have guessed her to be the actual incarnation of the very goddess she represented. Possibly she was only the product of the imagination of the artist who created the face of the goddess Liberty for the first new design in silver dollars since those designed in 1840.

The secret of the girl's identity was uncovered by, as is so often the case, a persistent newspaper reporter. A reporter, long since forgotten, who may have recalled the romantic lines of Byron from *Don Juan* "Her glossy hair was cluster'd o'er a brow/  
Bright with intelligence, and fair and smooth;/ Her eyebrow's shape was like the aerial bow,/ Her cheek all purple with the beam of youth,/ As if her veins ran lightning."

Lord Byron's words, if not meant for the girl who graces the face of the silver dollar, are, none the less, appropriate. When the maiden, who posed for the artist responsible for her likeness, finally relented to the pleas imploring her acquiescence for the commission, she is described as having a complexion fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian and her hair, which was almost her crowning glory, was of golden color, abundant in quantity and light in texture. It was worn in a becoming soft coil.

Not surprisingly, it took more than two years before the identity of the young lady on the coin could be found out. The reason for the difficulty in uncovering the truth of her identity is simply that secrecy was a part of the agreement under which the girl consented to sit for the likeness of herself. Upon finding out the girl's name the story of her selection, and agreement to pose for the portrait of the goddess was told.

When the engraver, George Morgan, found out that he was to begin work on a new design for a silver dollar in 1876, the young artist looked for a girl with the most perfect profile that could be found. A friend of Morgan's, named Thomas Eakins, suggested a comely girl he had first met when she was an art student.

The girl's name was Anna W. Williams. She was eighteen years of age. Not eager to accept the job of modeling for the goddess, Miss Williams needed to be persuaded. Mr. Eakins used his influence with her friends who in turn begged her to accept the offer. Similarly, the engraver, Mr. Morgan, did all that he could to encourage her acceptance. Finally winning her confidence, the girl relented and promised to model for the coin, but only on condition that her identity remain anonymous. In November, 1876 the sitting took place at the home of Thomas Eakins.

A mystery had been solved, and the public knew who the beautiful woman was that provided the visage for the silver dollar. At the time of her acceptance of the offer to model for Mr. Morgan the young lady was engaged as principal of the Girls' School at the House of Refuge.

When Miss Williams' name came to light there was showered upon her a great quantity of attention and publicity which was just the thing she had hoped to avoid. With this attention there came offers for public appearances, and opportunities for careers in the theatre. Fame, and almost certain fortune awaited the comely girl if only she chose to accept it.

Politely receiving the inquiries about herself, which she just as politely answered, the young girl consistently refused to consider the offers presented to her for stage appearances and roles in the theatre. Always considerate of those who called



upon her with requests, Miss Williams held firm to her original refusal of such attentions.

To those who made glittering offers to the young women, and to those who read about the fame that had come to the girl, there existed an even greater mystery than that of her unknown identity for two years. Why, indeed, did the girl turn down fame and fortune for a continuing career in the House of Refuge at a mere sixty dollars a month? But, turn down the chance for fame and fortune the girl did. For another twelve years she remained with the House of Refuge. In 1891 Miss Williams was offered a position that she did accept. Not as an actress did she say yes, but as a teacher of Kindergarten philosophy in the Girls' Normal School.

In later years, when asked to comment on her experience as model, and the subsequent attention payed her by the press, the answer was simply that it had been a minor event of her long ago past.

For the curious there remained another unsolvable mystery. Why had not the beautiful girl ever married? Shortly after her discovery there were circulated stories of romantic attachments between Miss Williams and the sculptor George Morgan. Was there any truth to this? Probably not, although their ages were not so far apart as to suggest the possibility. At the time of the sitting Miss Williams was eighteen, and the artist barely thirty-one. But more likely such ideas were the fancy of imaginative reporters, and there appears no evidence of such a romance.

On April 17, 1926 Anna Williams died. She was an old lady, unmarried, and had spent the last years of her life in comparative anonymity. A beautiful girl who must have had numerous proposals, and a girl who had had the opportunity of becoming famous, yet turned fame down in favor of a life of relative obscurity as a teacher, seems strange to those who hunger after the recognition of great hordes of people.

Her obituary, short as it was, recalled Miss Williams as a retired public school teacher who died at the age of 68. Only brief mention is made of that "minor incident early in her life," that could have been the flood tide leading to glory for this woman. As a teacher she was remembered, and as a teacher she would have wanted to be remembered for that is the life she chose.

NEWS & COMMENTS

Frank Fesco  
City of Ottawa Coin Club

- \* Montreal has lost one of its outstanding philanthropists by the death of Mr. David MacDonald Stewart on 30 April 1984. Mayor Jean Drapeau delivered the eulogy at his funeral service, which was attended by many Canadian notables as well as representatives from Britain and France.

Two of his many efforts affected coin collectors. He was the driving force behind the preservation of the Chateau de Ramsay as a local historical museum, which included an excellent numismatic section. He also provided the city of Pointe Claire with a fine lakeshore cultural centre - Stewart Hall - which is used as a meeting place for the distinguished Lakeshore Coin Club.

Meetings with him were reported to be as follows: "There were no formal notes, no minutes of meetings. There was enthusiasm, quiet, thoughtful discussions of dreams and desires to establish a research program, to help a historical society, to save and reinstate another building, or to encourage economic revival in the city. ...no publicity, just much accomplished!"

Yes, every cloud does have a silver lining! I have not only benefitted from the Montreal benevolence, but I have also enjoyed the comfort of MacDonald products during the tensions of World War II - and I don't mean hamburgers!

- \* It was with regret that I was informed that the proposed University of Ottawa course in Ancient Numismatics would not be presented due to lack of sufficient applicants. I have heard it said that Ottawa has few numismatists. Was this confirmed, or was it just that the course price was not right for these economic times?

My registry money was returned to me - in cash, loose in an envelope, through the mails! I suspect that it was the same banknotes with which I had paid. I have learned to use cash where possible, to avoid computer foul-ups. This sometimes is awkward. Have you ever tried to quickly get a \$1000 note for a large purchase?

- \* It was a pleasant surprise to hear a Member of parliament recommend the introduction of a new Canadian \$1 coin, and further, to advocate the use of plastic for banknotes (as is done by the Isle of Man and Haiti) so as to avoid the flax versus cotton problem, and to keep abreast of demand by using modern technology. See Hansard for Wednesday, 23 May 1984, in the speeches on Bill C11, to amend the Currency and Exchange Act. Will anyone heed the opposition, or does Gallup carry more weight?
- \* Tony Sudlow, Army columnist for the Coin & Medal News was taken to task (in the April '84 issue) by an "old sweat" for his insistence on official terminology for medals. The Great War veterans dubbed their gongs "Pip, Squeak and Winfred" for the three, of "Mutt and Jeff" for the two standard service medals. These names were taken from contemporary comic strip characters. Note the similarity to the "Spam Medal" reference to a Second War medal in our own book, "Numismatic Ottawa".

- \* Riddle: What do the following have in common - a stranger who neglects to wipe his feet on your entrance mat, a recently married sailor who is shipped abroad, and Mrs. Matist's recent arrival? Answer: They are all numismatists!

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C. L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* A sequel to an item on the previous page arose in the "Action Line" column of Roger Appleton of the Ottawa Citizen of May 26th. Someone wrote to him about having his cash rejected, and enquired "Isn't the dollar legal tender anymore?" Extracts from Roger's reply were as follows:

"The dollar is still legal tender, but the nature of legal tender is often misunderstood. Legal tender must be accepted in payment of a debt. It may be rejected as payment for a sale or rental fee." "While it is legal (for a firm to insist upon the use of a credit card in lieu of cash), I do not like it. I would rather see the law changed so anyone dealing with the public regularly must accept cash. Consumers should have an absolute right to pay cash if they choose. No one should be forced to have a credit card to function smoothly and efficiently." Hear! Hear! D'accord!

- \* The new design for the Isle of Man legal tender coinage placed into circulation on March 7, 1984, has a heraldic theme marking the Quincentenary of the College of Heraldry. The familiar triune appears only on the shields of the 1 & 5 pound coins.

This reminds me of a talk that I gave to the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire several years ago. Those who attended should recall the Chinese legend of the disappearance of a 3-legged frog, and the appearance of a 3-legged emblem! An observation that I made at that time was that the triune was reversed on the coins of the Earl of Derby (Lord of Man) which implied that he was left-handed and bore his shield on his right arm (a possibility that I have never yet confirmed). This reversal was perpetuated on the Duke of Atholl's coins, and even on an 1831 token. The first official coins of George III corrected this irregularity, and so it has been ever since. Ironically, the Earl of Derby's motto was SANS CHANGER.

- \* An advertisement in the April 18, 1984 edition of Coin World, by the Hong Kong Numismatic Centre, made the following statement about Chinese coin swords: "Starting from long time ago, Chinese people use it to keep away the devil and believe it will bless the family and bring good luck, good health and wealth."

I ran across another reference in the book, "The Junkman Smiles", by G.R.G. Worcester: "These swords are still (1959) used in remote country places by mothers, who lay them under the mattresses of their children's beds to protect them from evil or disaster." Does anyone recall the steel slats of the telescopic cots in the British barracks of Aldershot, Hants?

- \* The \$1,856.42 in coins tossed last year into the fountain around Ottawa's Parliament Hill Centennial Flame will be split and sent to the Canadian Association of Guide-Dog Users and the Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths, according to a statement by the Secretary of State, Serge Joyal, reported in the Citizen of 10 May 1984. I wonder if they were checked for items of numismatic value, first?
- \* Bob Graham, of Pembroke, was the luncheon speaker at a gettogether of the Canadian Paper Money Society at the T.I.C.F. in Toronto recently. Bob is co-author of the recent book on Newfoundland currency, and will be producing another book on his own, soon. Good work!

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C., L.C.C.

NEWS & COMMENTS

	<u>No.</u>	<u>10¢</u>	<u>5¢</u>	<u>1¢</u>		
* Solutions to the	1	2	1	0	COPPER	<u>New Problem</u>
problems on page	2	2	0	5	CAPPER	Try to convert
84-25 are shown	3	1	3	0	CARPER	each of the
at right. Ans:	4	1	2	5	CARVER	three-letter
(1) 12 ways,	5	1	1	10	CARVES	numbers to the
(2) 9 steps.	6	1	0	15	CALVES	others, i.e.,
Did anyone have	7	0	5	0	SALVES	ONE, TWO, SIX
better or shorter	8	0	4	5	SALVER	and TEN; one
solutions?	9	0	3	10	SILVER	letter at a
	10	0	2	15		time, as at
	11	0	1	20		left.
	12	0	0	25		

\* Janice Middleton, a Citizen staff writer, reported on May 9 that the Royal Canadian Mint was planning to close it's Hull operations and shift its production of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters to the Winnipeg plant. She was only repeating what staff writer, Neil Macdonald had said the day before. I did not know that the Mint was making British and American coins!

\* José Reis, of Carsley Reg'd, 19 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Quebec, H2X 1K3 has been appointed distributor for the 1000 reis Portuguese coin struck to commemorate the fourth centenary of Luis de Camoes, their outstanding warrior and poet (1580-1980). The silver coin is .925 fine, 34 mm, and weighs 17 g. The coin was issued in 1983 with a mintage of 150K for circulation, 50K select BU, and 10K Proof. Price ?

\* "La connaissance est la santé - Great learning is wealth" read the slip of paper which was in my fortune cookie from the C.O.C.C. informal dinner held in the Yangtze Restaurant on Somerset Street on Monday, May 28th, 1984. A select group of club members learned that this is the Chinese restaurant at which Chinese people eat, and enjoyed the wealth of variety and flavours of several delightful courses of an excellent meal. The two versions of the fortune may not be equivalent, but both applied.

Our president, Su Nadin-Davis, was lavish and expressive in her kind words in presenting me with a top quality Sheaffer "White Dot" fine tip pen, on behalf of the Club, for my efforts as president last year. This came in a case with an engraved plaque, and will be treated as one of my treasured possessions. One rewarding side comment from our distinguished secretary was that the gift would help me continue my News & Comments. Thank you, Jacques Belzile.

As an orientalist, this gift has special meaning. Several years ago, during the time of "Fountain Pens", the Sheaffer company introduced one with the white dot of excellence above the clip. I used one for many years. The Japanese also recognized this mark of quality, which fact was used by the Allied prisoners of war, in their bartering with prison guards. When the supply of Sheaffers ran out, the ingenious prisoners used a white tooth brush to make insert plugs for any other brand of pen they had. This I have heard from a reliable source. Later on when I was on R & R (Rest and recuperation) leave in Japan, during the Korean War, I was astonished at the accuracy with which the Japanese had been able to copy the same Sheaffer White Dot pens. They were indistinguishable except for the name.

NEWS & COMMENTS 84-2

\* The Ottawa Citizen newspaper brought out its disgraceful miniature style type again, this time to report the honours paid to selected members of the Armed Forces, by their appointment as Commanders, Officers or Members of the Order of Military Merit. The three Commanders appointed were: Maj.-Gen. Donald M. McNaughton  
Commodore Eldon J. Healey  
Vice-Admiral James C. Woods  
Our new Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé was herself presented with the Canadian Forces Decoration, as honorary head of the Armed Forces, by Gen. Gerard Therriault, Chief of Defence Staff. The Order of Military Merit, created in 1972, recognizes meritorious service and devotion to duty, by members of the Forces. The names of Officers and Members appointed is shown at right, in miniscule print. As I am typing this, 40th anniversary recognition of the D-Day landings on France in World War II, are being commemorated, in spite of the modern trend to tie the can on our Canadian Servicemen and Servicewomen for both their contribution and their effort.

\* As time goes on, I find it more and more difficult not to be critical of stupidity (in others, of course - I save my most severe castigation for my own inanities). Now the bumbling city officials, in their efforts to keep a market from becoming a bazaar, have jumped the price of special event vendor fees from \$20 to \$100. They did not realize until too late that this would affect other than the targetted groups. The Ottawa Stamp and Coin Dealers Association, which has (under various names) held shows in the Chateau Laurier for the past 13 years will now abandon it, in favour of the Nepean Sportsplex, at 1701 Woodroffe Avenue, starting in June, on the second Sunday of each month, as at present.

\* WARNING Fake U.S. 1921 Morgan and 1923 Peace dollars have been reported.

\* In reply to a reader's query, Coin World editors provided the following names of organizations and firms which offer authentication services for a fee, with the admonition to write before sending any coins:

- American Numismatic Association Certification Service  
818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903, U.S.A.
- International Numismatic Society Authentication Bureau  
P.O. Box 19386, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
- National Collectors Laboratory  
P.O. Box 6893, West End Station, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80934, U.S.A.
- National Numismatic Laboratory  
31 Brittany Road, Montville, N.J. 07045, U.S.A.

Frank Fesco C.O.C.C. L.C.C.

**Other officers of the order invested:**

Lt.-Col. Joseph Gerard Maurice Baril of St-Albert de Warwick, Que.; Maj. Phyllis Marquerite Betts of Doaktown, N.B.; Lt.-Col. Ian James Campbell of Vancouver; Lt.-Col. Gerald Lewis Coady of Charlottetown; Maj. Larry Murrel Diebel of High River, Alta.; Capt. Lawrence Alexander Dzioba of Vita, Man.; Col. Ian Hamilton Firth of Victoria; Maj. David Archibald Henderson of Sackville, N.B.; Lt.-Col. John Edward Moore of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Col. Joseph Jean Rodolphe Parant of Thurso, Que.; Lt.-Col. Isidore Popowych of Montreal; Maj. Robert Rivers of Victoria; Col. Philip Lawrence Spencer of London, Ont.; Lt.-Cmdr. Grant Alexander Towill of Bedford, N.S.; Col. John Robert Young of Okanagan Mission, B.C.

**Members of the order invested:**

Warrant Officer Ivan Charles Ashe of Moncton; Capt. John Henry Bannister of Saint John, N.B.; Master Warrant Officer Richard Maurice Beaune of Windsor; Sgt. Donald Roger Joseph Bernardin of White Rock, B.C.; Master Warrant Officer Michael James Cahin of Gambo, Nfld.; Chief Warrant Officer William Jerome Daub of Kitchener; Master Warrant Officer Joseph Cleonide Desjardins, of Apple Hill, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Carrol Lewis Dow of Canterbury, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Lionel Paul Fillion of Debert, N.S.; Warrant Officer Hans Karl Klaus Gapmann of Montreal; Warrant Officer George Andrew Gerow of Delta, B.C.; Sgt. John Wayne Gillies of Halifax; Sgt. Bernard Frederick Goodman of Toronto; Master Warrant Officer Frank Austin Donald Howboldt of Dartmouth, N.S.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class George Frederick James Heard of Hamilton;

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Capt. Jean Guy Plante of St. Felix de Dalquier, Que.; Chief Warrant Officer Frederick Farley Reid of Bolsetown, N.B.; Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Guy Roger Sabourin of Quebec City; Master Warrant Officer Clayton Robert Skinner of Oshawa, Ont.; Chief Warrant Officer Baden-Wilford Thurber of Digby, N.S.; Chief Warrant Officer Douglas-Edmund Wall of Cape Turmontine, N.B.; Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Robert Borden Wibberley of Dartmouth, N.S.; Capt. William Zaslowsky of Brossard, Que.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* In horse racing jargon, "A Mortal Lock" refers to a virtually guaranteed winner. One U.S. dealer feels that this is an appropriate phrase to describe the investment potential of .800 Fine Canadian Silver Dollars. He states that they are attractive, have a high silver content and are easy to resell. What noble incentives and motivation! What salesmanship!
- \* The faddist fever has caught up the U.S. error collectors in a frantic search for Double Die 1983 cents, which U.S. Mint officials attribute to a striking error. Bugs!
- \* The retirement of Senior Deputy Governor R. William Lawson, and the appointment of John W. Crow to succeed him at the Bank of Canada will be providing banknote collectors with new signature varieties, in addition to the new paper and printing changes already reported.
- \* It appears that the previously well reported and objective Canadian Newsletter by Bob Rogers has come into question by a conflict of interest since Bob has become a dealer.
- \* If Jimmy, the playing-card maker, had been born in Blighty, instead of in Gaul, things might have been different. As it is we will have a new nickel commemorative dollar featuring Jacques Cartier on its reverse, designed by a Toronto area artist, Hector Greville, in 1984. The dollar marks the 450th anniversary of the discovery of Canada in 1534. There is wisdom in using the dollar intended for circulation, rather than the silver showpiece for this purpose. Perhaps, just perhaps, it might focus enough public attention on our metal dollars to bring them into common use. If you want to see peculiar reactions, just use a few to make small purchases here and there. It is well worth the effort to carry them about.
- \* I have not noticed any reference to our activities in the Club News column of Canadian Coin News lately. Do we still send them a copy of our letter? Stanley Clute is still doing admirable work in identifying and evaluating coins in his Questions and Answers column. (E.g. Silver denarius of the Roman emperor Caracalla - A.D. 198-217, copper 2-lepta coin of the Ionian Islands -1819, 10-reis copper coin of the Azores - 1901, etc.)
- \* A Winnipeg motorcyclist plunked down 3,000 cents to pay a fine for driving with his helmet on backwards. It was refused because it exceeded the limit for legal tender. Who knows the limits? During World War II, the English Nazi propagandist, Lord Haw-Haw, said that all they had to do to defeat the Canadians was to provide them all with motorcycles. The casualty rates were high! Driving at night, without lights and in the fogs of southern England took its toll. I still recall the tragedy for some of my old D.R. (despatch rider) friends of 1st Div. Sigs.
- \* La Société Numismatique de Québec is actively conducting numismatic research, as can be seen from the following plans to publish:
  - "La Monnaie Canadienne" by Yvon Marquis (coming soon)
  - "Quebec Trade Dollars" by André Fecteau (in process)
  - "Canadian Trade Dollars" by Serge Pelletier (being revised)
  - "Quebec Trade Tokens" by Herbert Eickhoff (in process)
 The annual fees for this society are \$12/yr (\$7 for students), and it issues a monthly bulletin of approximately 20 pages. It can be contacted at: C.P. 281, Sillery, Québec, G1T 2R1.

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* The economic situation is so crucial these days that the Bank of Canada, in its 1983 Annual Report devoted the entire 50-odd pages to financial matters such as Inflation, Interest Rates, Credit Demands, Monetary Aggregates, International Financial Problems, the Canadian Payments System, Debt Management, Foreign Exchange Operations, Tables, Statements, etc. Nowhere was there even a whisper of their fine cultural contribution and excellent public relations rapport, particularly with students from an ever-widening ring of schools, made possible by one of the best and most comprehensive currency museums anywhere, and the back-up staffs of museum guides and numismatic curators. It is one thing to maintain a low profile, so as not to be accused of squandering funds which might otherwise be devoted to other aspects of the public good, but to conceal or camouflage such a fine and noble effort borders on inordinate modesty. I feel that I must champion their cause, because I happen to be firmly convinced that most things of any great significance or consequence cannot be reduced to \$, as so many people believe. The Currency Museum is one such, of which they should be justly proud; proud enough to show and tell the historical story of money that it portrays in a formal publication of the standard of other national museums. Gallery VIII, The Collectors' Corner, now has its twelve cabinets (216 trays) laid out, showing over 6000 coins, which would make a companion volume. And the major display of banknotes is yet to come!
- \* A set of 6 souvenir banknote cards commemorating World Coin Week 1984, are still available from L.H. Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, S6H 7N5, for \$15 for the set, or \$2.50 each, postpaid. They show paper currency from Great Britain, Uganda, Brazil, Mexico, China, and an obsolete Canadian \$25 1935 note of George V and Queen Mary. They are of top quality.
- \* Bermuda is commemorating the 375th anniversary of its settlement by the issuance of an 11-coin set of 25¢ sterling silver proof coins (only 5000). They will have the regular Machin Elisabeth II obverse, but their reverses will feature various coats of arms, viz: those of Bermuda, the City of Hamilton, the Town of St. George, plus those of eight original patrons of the 17th century Bermuda Company, after whom parishes were named, i.e., Warwick, Smith's, Devonshire, Sandys, Hamilton, Paget, Pembroke and Southampton. The shields will be crested and supported.
- \* Quote: There are too many variables for a generalized answer to the question, "what is it worth?" - particularly by mail or phone.
- \* The theme of an editorial by Russ Rulau, World Coin News editor, in an April edition created quite a reader response. In it he made several frank observations, e.g.: Coin Shows - too many, too lengthy, too often! Bourse activity is in the jaws between an expanding and successful mail order business & auctions, and shop sales (the former is more powerful). The public is staying away from coin shows, and their main justification is becoming dealer-to-dealer sales. A pre-1965 Great Coin Crash statement is being heard again - "who needs collectors to make a market - we have each other"!
- \* A second nominee for The Coin of the Year 1983: Norway, Y88 10 Kroner Cu-Zn-Ni, 24 mm, 9 gms., plain edge, 15M minted, theme - Circulation, designer - Jan G. Larsen, of Trollasen, Norway. Any other nominations?

NEWS & COMMENTS

- \* New electroplating apparatus has been installed in the Royal Mint at Llantrisant, in Wales, for copper platin steel blanks in the manufacture of low denomination coins. Several countries have eliminated their bronze coins and replaced them with these less expensive types. About half of the Royal Mint's production is reported to be sold overseas. This has likely been a factor in the reduction of foreign contracts by our own Mint.
- \* In the Canadian Coin News of 1 May 1984, John Dinner stated in his editorial: "Without question, Trends is the most important feature that we publish." This has been provided as a 4-page pull-out centerfold. Would it be fair to conjecture that greed and lust have points in common - both deal with gratification, or is that too cynical?
- \* Great Britain was the first to introduce a new 7-pointed coin (the 50p of 1969) with arced sides using these points as centres (I have forgotten the name of this shape), so as to allow the difference from the 10p coin to be readily distinguished, without resorting to an unduly large coin. (Yes, I know it is a form of heptagon, but I believe that it had a distinctive mathematical name).

Western Samoa has adopted this shape for their new \$1 coin of 1984. It is made of a yellowish alloy by the Singapore Mint and was released on May 14. The obverse portrays King Tanumafili II, and the reverse bears the date, arms & denomination. The proof silver proof costs \$40, and the regular mint pack, \$5 excluding postage. It is available from the agency of Western Samoa Treasury, G.P.O. Box 954 (118 K. William St.), Adelaide, So. Australia. P.S. This coin is planned to replace their \$1 banknote in circulation.

- \* I must not neglect to mention another excellent coin club dinner that I attended in May, that of the Lakeshore Coin Club of Pointe Claire, Quebec. In deference to the non-numismatic spouses of the club members, they had arranged for a speaker on another branch of collecting - old rural Canadian buildings. Mr. Earle T. Moore presented an enthusiastic slide-illustrated talk on the Canadiana Village in Rawdon, Quebec, which was pieced together by him, his family and friends, without government financial support, over the past 30-40 years. Old log structures had been moved from various rural locations and arranged in an ever growing village community cluster. They have all been restored and furnished with period pieces.

Mr. Moore's talk followed a substantial meal at Le Biftheque Restaurant on Cote de Liesse Avenue in Montreal. I was privileged to be seated at the same table as Mr. Moore and was most startled to find that he had once worked with, and known my father. My senior citizen status took a jolt by that news, let me tell you! I also renewed acquaintance with Frank Quinn, L.C.C. treasurer, and former alderman of Dollard des Ormeaux, where I used to live. Frank is more recently known for his dealership in trade dollars, and miscellaneous material. I.C.C.'s capable president, Jim Hay, turned over the two gavels of office to Dr. Bob Pallen - for their tenure is not by the calendar year. We must definitely establish closer ties between our two clubs. For starters I am sharing these news bulletins with them. Incidentally, the L.C.C. club members paid a visit to the Bank of Canada's Currency Museum on Sunday, May 13. Graham Esler, Chief Curator, hosted the group, and I heard nothing but praise for the visit and museum. While I was in Montreal, I took the opportunity to visit Jos' Reis' store mentioned earlier (84-33) where I always find items for my collection.



# St Catharines Coin Club



ANNUAL

SHOW & BANQUET

- U.A.W. HALL -

- 124 BUNTING RD. -

"LARGER" NEW LOCATION

• SEPTEMBER 15<sup>th</sup> - 1984

- BOURSE DEALERS -

- DISPLAYS - DRAWS -

- AUCTION -

FREE - PARKING & ADMISSON

ADVANCE NOTICE  
OF OUR UPCOMING SHOW

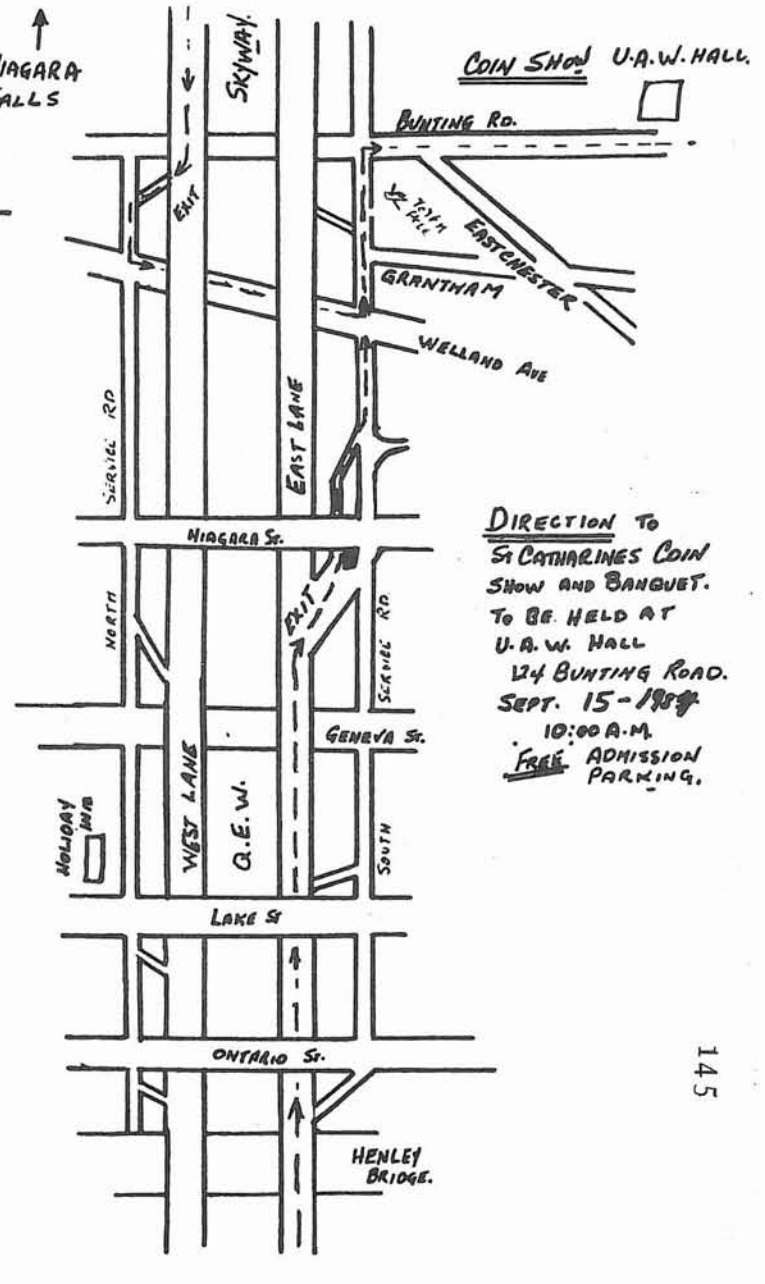
- MORE INFORMATION - WRITE -

P.O. Box 1492 ST CATHARINES . L2R 7J9



PLAN  
TO ATTEND

*St Catharines  
Coin Club,*



DIRECTION TO  
ST CATHARINES COIN  
SHOW AND BANQUET.  
TO BE HELD AT  
U.A.W. HALL  
124 BUNTING ROAD.  
SEPT. 15 - 1984  
10:00 A.M.  
FREE ADMISSION  
PARKING.

# THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



C.N.A. N° 3863 O.N.A. C. N° 20

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
 CONVENTION "85"  
 APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1985  
"A RETURN TO HOSPITALITY"

Stratford Coin Club are pleased to have been chosen to host the 1985 annual Convention of coin collectors. This Convention brings together the novice and advanced numismatists from Canada and neighboring areas of the United States.

In 1975 Stratford hosted what was acclaimed to be one of the friendliest gatherings of collectors in the "King of Hobbies". The convention this year, as was then, will be held in the VICTORIAN INN in Stratford. The Victorian Inn is known to many of the Shakespearian Festival Guests for its fine accommodation and amenities.

The host Club will be celebrating its 25th year since formation and the City of Stratford its 100th year as an incorporated City. Plans are being formulated for both to celebrate with souvenir items.

To ensure you will be kept informed, kindly request to be placed on our mailing list of information releases. All correspondence should be addressed to -

Stratford Coin Club,  
 O.N.A. Convention "85",  
 P.O. Box 262,  
 STRATFORD, Ontario.  
 N5A 6T1

The Stratford Coin Club looks forward to another successful event.

*Kenneth Wilmet*  
 PRESIDENT

## **NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS**

### **NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74**

The June 26th, 1984 meeting's programme was "Women In Numismatics". George Fraser started off the meeting with a resume of the different such as Lucille Colson, May Bunnett, Louse Graham, Eliza Beatty, Jean Orr and Gertrud Weise have done in the club over the years. from president right down to social convenor. Nancy Hall displayed 2 cases of her love tokens and gave a talk on them. May Bunnett read a commentary that outlined the ways that many women in the past had been involved in numismatics back to the Egyptain times, and had many examples of the topics mentioned on view.

Draw winners were the following: John Curtis, Ted Boxall, John Regitko, Doris Fraser, Bill VanLaethem, Allan Weighell, Aga Edan, Rcn Zelk, George Gale, Jim Heifetz, Nancy Hall, Murray Baigent, Dave Patterson, Frank Dennis, James Miller, Eliza Beatty, Harry Lennox, May Bunnett and Harvey Farrow.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Champlain Coin Club C21**

The May meeting was held in the St. David's Anglican Church, James Street, Orillia with 26 persons attending.

Mrs. Dorothy Dears won \$3.00 on the 50-50 draw and Master Ken Robbins won the old coin box. It was announced that the club had a profit of \$458.00 on the recent coin show. It was decided at the May meeting that the club to hold a coin show at the Orillia Mall, Easter week-end next year if the mall is free at that time.

June 7th, will be the club's 22nd Birthday. So the June meeting was to be a buffet supper to honours the club's birthday. Mrs Linda Huggins was the supper Chairperson.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **St. Thomas Numismatic Association C78**

The May 14th meeting was held at the Central United Church, Wellington Street at 8:00 P.M.

The feature of the evening was a 75 lot auction to support the clubs functions in the future.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Local coin club attracts all ages

Money holds a deeper meaning than its spending power for members of the Etobicoke Coin Club who recently celebrated their 20 year anniversary.

The club was formed at the peak of the hobby's craze but unlike many of its defunct counterparts, it has survived a general decline in the popularity of this leisure-time activity.

"The club was established at the height of the coin collecting rage but when the bubble burst, things dwindled down," explains founder Lois Hollinshead. "Clubs that had mushroomed in great numbers disbanded. We're one of the few remaining groups."

The club initially met at the old Thistletown Hall but later moved next door to the Thistletown Middle School gymnasium. The Rexdale community centre was utilized next until the club relocated to its present meeting site at the Albion Library. The 40 member group meets the second Tuesday of each month from 7 to 10 p.m. and hosts a number of guest speakers and dealers.

Mrs. Hollinshead established the club two years after moving to Etobicoke.

"There were no coin clubs in Rexdale or Thistletown and after my daughter was born, I was determined not to become a suburban housewife. I joined a coin club that met at Union Station and became fascinated with it. People in the area began asking me to pick them up items and I decided to form a local club."

The concept was an instant hit, attracting between 50 and 80 people in its hey day.

Later Mrs. Hollinshead trained to become a dealer and found herself attending auctions and other club meetings.

"I'm more of a collector than a dealer," she admits. "I prefer to talk to people."

The recent exodus by many coin collectors to silver dealers separated the authentic collectors from the money makers, says Mrs. Hollinshead. Many numismatists (coin collectors) sur-

rendered their treasures for the cash derived from their silver values. "Many valuable coins were lost," explains Mrs. Hollinshead. "They were sent to the States and melted down. Now because those old coins are more scarce, our collections are more valuable."

The days of sifting through a handful of loose change for a rare coin are over, she says, adding that the only way valuable coins can be acquired is through dealers.

According to Mrs. Hollinshead, her hobby as a coin collector has led to an interest in international history.

"Coins dated 1948 are the most difficult and expensive to obtain in Canada," she explains. "I had a 1948 silver dollar that's now worth \$900. Then I began collecting 1948 coins from around the world and when I displayed them I'd provide a brief commentary. I'd give the highlights of a particular country in a given year."

The club founder believes numismatology is gaining popularity.

"I think people have collected stamps and coins over a period of years and when they finally have some spare time to themselves, it's a logical choice," she says. "It's something you can leave for a few years and go back to."

But her club's membership is not restricted to one age group. In fact, several young people have become avid coin collectors.

Two years ago, many coin club members indicated an interest in combining their stamp collecting interests with numismatology. A vote was held and the club became the Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club.

On May 12, the club will hold its annual show at the North York Sheridan Mall (Jane St. and Wilson Ave.) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Interesting displays of coins and stamps will be exhibited.

For further information on the show and the Thistletown Coin and Stamp Club, contact Mrs. Hollinshead at 741-2462.

LAKESHORE COIN CLUB C81  
PCINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.

The march meeting the members heard an interesting talk by Mr. Roger Boulais of his experiences in coin collecting over the past fifty years. His talk was accompanied by a display of several interesting items.

It was noted that the annual dinner will be held again at the cost of \$20.00 per person, with the menu of Rib Steak and all the trimings. The dinner will be held at the Frontenac Rcom of the Le Biftheque, and the speaker was mr. Earle T. Moore, owner of the Canadiana Village in Rawden.

A trip to Ottawa and the Currency Museum was planned for May 13, to coincide with the regular monthly show.

The speaker for the April 17th meeting was Jose Reis, his topic was on "Coins on Stamps". He provided a display on this topic for the members to see.

\*\*\*\*\*

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION C17  
BARRIE, ONTARIO.

The March meeting was held on March 15th in the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield St., Barrie at 8:00 P.M. The attendance was very good. Norm Howcroft won the member attendance draw. Rosemary Henderson from Sydney, Austrakia, won the contents of the old coin box draw. A slide series on Trade Dollars was presented by Ray Jeffrey, which was enjoyed by all.

Brain Taylor a representative of P.E. Associates was the guest speaker at the April meeting. His talk was titled Security In The Home Today Is A Wise Investment. A presentation of an all new Perimeter Alarm System was shown.

\*\*\*\*\*

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB C13

On April 15th the St. Catharines Coin Club held its 248th meeting with 45 members and guest in attendance.

Dr. Marvin Kat of Toronto was the guest speaker. He spoke on Coins of Israel and presented a slide presentation. He said that he has been collecting coins for over 40 years, and Israel coins since 1948.

Draw winners were W. Gray, Dr. Kay and J. Ratich. A auction was conducted by L. Dorsey and by V. Snell and G. Oblinsky.

## STRATFORD COIN CLUB C20

The May 14th meetig was held at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeshore Drive at 7:30 P.M. George Fraser of Toronto was the speaker and his topic was Paper Money. Wilf Becker showed his collection of Canadian Fractional Currency. It is noted that the Stratford Ccin Club is the only club in Canada that has two indivdual members who have managed to put together a complete collection of Canada's Centennial Notes.

A report of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Cnvention was given by Ken Wilmot, Tom Kennedy and Terry Roit.

Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all.

\*\*\*\*\*

## OSHAWA &amp; DISTRICT COIN CLUB C35

The June 24th meeting was called to order by President Bruce Watt at 2:30 P.M. with 30 members and guest present.

The guest speakers for the meeting was Tony Smyth and Stan Nyshta of Crowm Productions. They presented a enteresting talk and slide presentation on household alarm systems.

A donation auction and lunch was held at the close of the meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY C15

The June meeting was held in the Woodman Community Centre at 8:00 P.M. There were 23 members and 5 guest present. Tom Masters of London gave a slide presentation on Coinage of Canada.

A report of the June 24th Ccin Show was given with 49 Bourse Tables sold.

\*\*\*\*\*

## INGERSOLL COIN CLUB C59

The June meeting was the traditional "Ladies Night" and because of the season there is always plenty of strawberries. 1984 was no exception and the ladies was in charge. There was a lot of strawberries and icecream and cake served.

It was noted that the club received a checque for \$140.00, which was the rebate for the 70 books of tickets the members sold for the recent Ontario Numismatic Association's Cnvention Draw at Sarnia.

O.N.A Library had a number of books on display and available for

anyone who wished to borrow them through the Ingersoll Coin Club. several members took advantages of this service.

Stella Hodge was the speaker for the evening and her topic was Ladies on Coins.

It was noted that the Secretary Howard Whitfield celebrated his 81st birthday recently.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Announcing an historic,  
lifetime keepsake  
of Toronto's 150th year**

David Craig's masterly design on the reverse of the 1984 Commemorative Silver Dollar reflects far more than Toronto's establishment as a city in 1834. It celebrates Toronto's emergence from Indian Village, to trading post, to City of York. And finally to modern Toronto, a major business, financial and cultural centre.

The reverse of the coin depicts the stark, exhilarating modern Toronto skyline, enhanced by a detailed engraving of an Indian paddling a birch bark canoe across Toronto Bay. The obverse bears the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Struck in an elegant combination of frosted relief on brilliant field, the Proof Dollar, composed of 50% pure silver, is encapsulated and displayed in a black case.



Denomination	Reverse	Composition	Weight	Diameter	Edge
1 dollar	Toronto & Indian in a canoe	50% silver 50% copper	23,33 g	36,07 mm	Reeded

The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Medals

by

Barry Uman



1104b



During the middle 1800's to the early 1900's, entertainment in Montreal was provided in a very limited way, as there were no cinemas, organized sports or theater. One of the most favourite means of entertainment, was to take a daring ride by steamboat down the St. Lawrence River, through the Lachine Rapids, between the City of Lachine and the Indian Reservation of Caughnawaga.

This trip was a thrilling ride, cutting through the choppy waters, to avoid been smashed to pieces on the many hazardous rocks. An experienced captain was required to steer his boat to safety amongst these many obstacles.

The pilots on these steamboats were Iroquois Indians from Caughnawaga, who knew these rapids like the back of their hands. For many generations, none but the Indians, knew how to guide the steamboats through the Lachine Rapids. Some even challenged the rapids by canoeing through this inferno without regard to their own life or their unfortunate passenger.

When the Indian pilot came aboard, dressed in full regalia, it added a dramatic excitement to the voyage. As the steamboat approached Caughnawaga, just before the rapids, a signal would be flashed and immediately an Indian would dart out from the slope in a canoe and board the steamboat. In latter years, when the pilots were other than Indian, the same ceremony was duplicated, so as not to disappoint the passengers and to reassure them of a safe voyage. After the trip, the Indian would sell souvenir pictures, for that was his only payment.

The first regular passenger service to run down the Lachine Rapids was undertaken by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, predecessors of the Canada Steamship Lines. When the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's heir, came to Montreal in 1860 to open the Victoria Bridge, he was treated to a trip through the Lachine Rapids on the steamboat "Kingston".

One of the strangest excursions took place on New Years Day, January 1, 1878, due to the lack of snow and ice on the river. The steamboat, "Longueuil", with a brass band on her deck, made a special excursion to Boucherville which is located southeast of Montreal on the St. Lawrence River.

As most any Canadian knows, winters in Montreal are long and severe. Almost all rivers are frozen, which make any water transportation just about impossible. This mystery can be solved by looking into the weather records of that year or in this case, a recorded adventure on one of these steamboats. Evidently, there were a number of years during this period, when Montreal experienced some very mild winters and, therefore, the St. Lawrence River never completely froze over.

A few interesting medals were struck to commemorate these excursions along the St. Lawrence River and through the Lachine Rapids. Atwood, Bowman, Breton and Leroux list a number of these medals in their books. There are three main types of medals, all-made of pewter, some of bronze and copper, and a lesser amount in silver, lead, tin, etc. Generally in order of value, the pewter are common, the bronze and copper are scarce, and, the silver and other metals are rarest.

There are a number of interesting varieties that exist of these medals. They vary as to thickness, absence of loop, small hole if any, composition of metal, manufacturers name, counterstamps, and there is even one variety in which the medal was struck previously with a different die and latter re-struck.

Type I: Obverse; "En Memoire D'Une Excursion Sur Le St.Laurent. Vapeur Longueuil  
Montreal Ier. Jan. 1878" (Steamboat)  
Reverse; "To Celebrate An Excursion On The St.Lawrence Ist. January 1878"

Round-29mm (Struck in many metals)

1) Having a loop on a thin planchet.

2) " no " " " " " " "

3) " " " " thick " " "

4) " a " " " medium planchet struck on another medal (Leroux 1500).

Type II: Obverse; "Pleasure Trip On The St.Lawrence Per Steamer Longueuil Capt.  
G.Duval January 1st 1882 Lymburner Montreal" (Steamboat)  
Reverse; "Compagnie De Navigation De Longueuil Voyage De Plaisir Ier  
Janvier 1882 Ovide Dufresne Gerant"

Round-37mm (Struck in many metals)

1) Having a small hole above the steamboat.

2) " no " " " " " " "

Type III: Obverse; "Souvenir Of A Trip Down St.Lawrence River Rapids Corsican"  
(Steamboat going through rapids)  
Reverse; "Montreal C.Tison" (View of Montreal and harbour)

Round-34mm (Struck in a few metals)

1) Same as description.

2) " " no. 1 but counterstamped "1893" on obverse.

3) " " " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4) " " " I " " " " " " " " " " " "

5) " " " I reverse but obverse differs, "From Lachine To Montreal  
Spartan" (Steamboat)

6) " " " I obverse " reverse " " " " " " " " " "

A.Desroches Numismate Montreal Appel Aux Armes 1752-1812 1837-  
1866-1885 (Beaver on branch) This piece is muled with Leroux 985.

The reverse of Type III has been muled with other dies. There are no  
doubt many other varieties of these three types. I would be grateful for  
any information as to new varieties or types that I have not listed.



1450



Reference; Numerous books on Montreal especially 'Montreal Yesterdays' by  
Edgar Andrew Collard, Longmans Canada Limited, 1963.



1451



# The Long Count

by Richard Eckebrecht

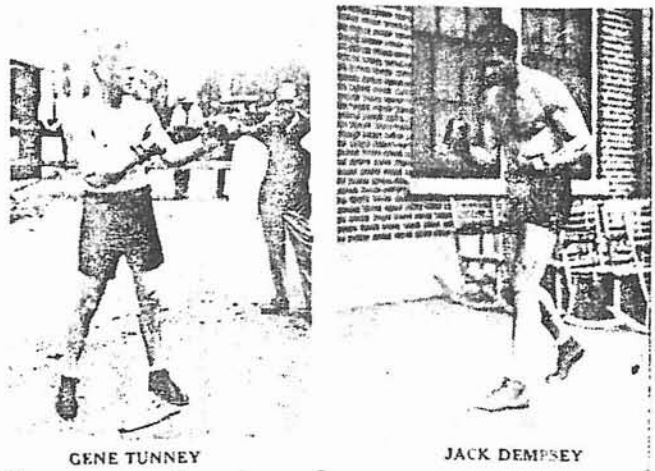
Whenever boxing experts are asked to list the all time top ten heavyweight champions, two names always appear on the list — Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. These two fighters met in the ring twice. The first encounter took place on September 23, 1926, in Philadelphia's Sesqui-Centennial Stadium. The fight drew 120,000 fans who paid admissions totaling almost 1.9 million dollars. It was fought in a light drizzle and saw Dempsey, the cocky champ, a heavy favorite. Tunney, the confident challenger, felt that with a fast start he could beat Dempsey. Tunney's plan worked beautifully; Dempsey's early flurry was countered by a one-two combination that buckled the champ's knees. Tunney then went on to thoroughly outbox his opponent and win the championship in a walk. After the fight Dempsey's wife, actress Estelle Taylor, asked him "what happened?" Dempsey's reply was "Honey, I forgot to duck."

**"After the fight Dempsey's wife. . .asked him "what happened?" Dempsey's reply was "Honey, I forgot to duck."**

The rematch, billed as "The Battle of the Ages," was to become legendary. Held in Chicago's Soldier Field on September 22, 1927, it had a paid gate of 2.65 million dollars and attendance of 104,000 (150,000 by some reports). Many of the fans had seats so far back that they



As this stub indicates, a ticket in row 30 cost \$15.00 — quite a bit of money in 1927!



GENE TUNNEY

JACK DEMPSEY

found it difficult to tell the fighters apart. Yet these same fans from the cheap seats would later, with very little encouragement, give anyone within ear-shot a blow by blow account of every round of the fight, as if they had been at ringside in row one.

The fight was rather dull until the seventh round when Tunney, who had built up a lead, was rocked by a solid right. Dempsey, seeing that he had jarred Tunney, moved in and let fly a flurry of punches. Tunney, badly shaken, sank to the canvas. Knockdown counter Paul Beeler started the count before referee Dave Barry could get Dempsey into the farthest neutral corner. Seeing his error, Beeler stopped the count. Somehow Dempsey wound up in his own corner, delaying the count even longer. When Dempsey was finally put into a neutral corner, Barry returned to the fallen Tunney. Instead of picking up the count from Beeler, he started all over again. Since Barry, the referee, was the man in charge, Beeler offered no protest. With the delayed count Tunney was able to regain his feet at the count of nine. He survived the round with evasive tactics; in this case evasive may be called back-pedaling for his life. In the eighth round a rejuvenated Tunney retaliated with a knockdown of his own. Outpointing Dempsey for the balance of the fight, Tunney won a unanimous decision.

How long was the "long count?" Contemporary accounts range from 14 to 22; ringside observer and sports editor Harry Grayson, writing for the "Packard Sports Library" in 1951 states "...he was on the deck longer than 22..." This later account may well be



M.A. Smith, a vendor at the second Dempsey-Tunney fight, issued this 26mm aluminum token.

a case of the legend growing with time, and legends have been known to do just that. When Jack Dempsey recently passed away the network news programs replayed the old news reel films of the knockdown, and from all appearances the sequence of events appeared to happen rather fast, so a count of 14 is most likely closest to the truth.

Ironically, the rule requiring the boxer scoring the knockdown to go to the farthest neutral corner and stay there until called out by the referee stems from Dempsey himself. In his fifth title defense on September 14, 1923, he scored a knockdown against Luis Firpo. Standing over Firpo as the count was being given, Dempsey let fly with a punch just as his opponent was getting up. Off balance and unprepared for the punch, Firpo was knocked cold. Many fans and sports writers cried foul, so the rule became an integral part of boxing.

In retirement Dempsey tried his hand at acting. Hired by Universal Studios, he starred in a series titled "Daredevil Jack," which turned out to be a surprising box office hit. A second series soon followed which was titled "Fight and Win."



After retiring from the ring Jack Dempsey became a movie star. His "Fight and Win" series is advertised on this brass, 30mm token, which was struck by the Greenduck Co.

Dempsey also starred in several feature films, including "Manhattan Madness" which also starred his wife.

When Tunney retired from boxing a year later, he went to Hollywood and tried acting. His major credit was a film titled "The Fighting Marine."

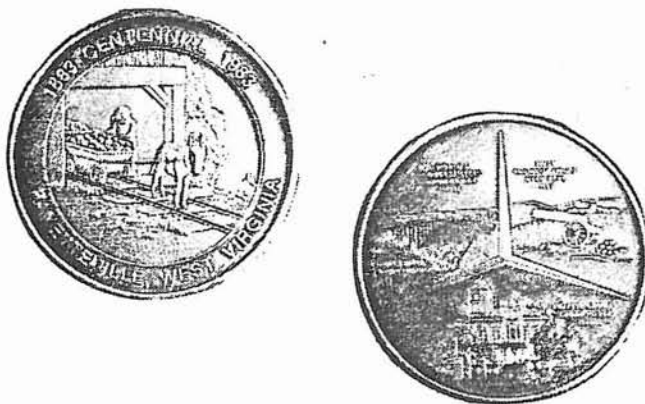
Both men were better boxers than actors; it was their fight fans who kept coming to see the films, this popularity keeping them in the movies. ■

## Fayetteville Centennial Medal Released

A special medal has been released to commemorate the Centennial of the Town of Fayetteville, WV. The art work on the 1-9/16", 12 gauge medal was created by noted artist Juanita Akers of Fayetteville. It was coined by Wendells of Minneapolis, MN.

The obverse of the medal pictures a mule towing a coal car from a mine, with the inscription 1883 - CENTENNIAL - 1983 - FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA. The reverse pictures three local scenes of historical interest: (1) The world famous New River Gorge Bridge - longest steel arch bridge in the world; (2) A Civil War scene showing a cannon - Indirect Firing - now in universal military use - which was first used at Fayetteville during the Civil War in 1863; (3) A scene of the National Historic Register - Fayette County Court House - built in 1895.

While limited supplies last, medals can be ordered by mail from the Centennial Committee, P.O. Box 29, Fayetteville, WV 25840. Two finishes or types are available: (1) Golden bronze at \$2.00 each or (2) Antiqued bronze at \$2.50 each. 50¢ postage and



handling and a self addressed stamped envelope should be included.

A brief historical booklet with pictures is available at \$1.00 per copy. The history, by Dr. Lewis A. Cook of Fayetteville, includes Civil War notes on the battle of Fayetteville, and other historical data.

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# SHOW AND BOURSE

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AUGUST 18th, 1984  
 COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO..... COLLINGWOOD COIN & STAMP CLUB  
 10th Annual Bourse & Exhibition

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SEPTEMBER 8th, 1984  
 BARRIE, ONTARIO..... HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
 annual ccins, stamp and antique  
 show, Bayfield Mall, Barrie, Ont.  
 info... P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ontario,  
 L4M 4T2

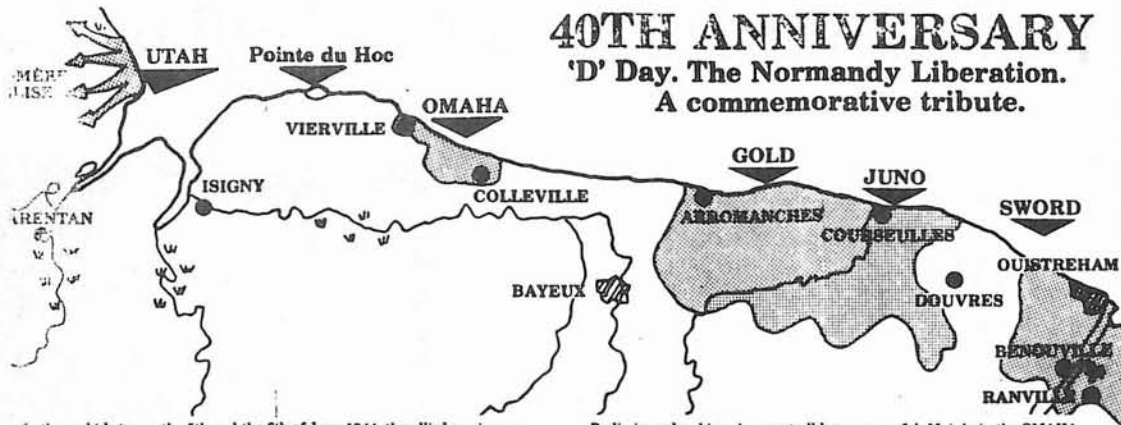
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SEPTEMBER 15th, 1984  
 ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO..... ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S  
 annual show & banquet  
 U.A.W. Hall  
 124 Bunting Rd., St. Catharines.  
 info... P.O. Box 1492, St. Catharines, L2R 7J9

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NOVEMBER 9 - 11, 1984  
 TORONTO, ONTARIO..... TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR  
 Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd,  
 Toronto.  
 info... P.O. Box 973, Willowdale, Ontario,  
 M2K 2T6

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# 40TH ANNIVERSARY 'D' Day. The Normandy Liberation. A commemorative tribute.

In the night between the 5th and the 6th of June 1944, the allied armies are going to touch the French soil after having prepared a huge armada of ships and planes. The assault of the European fortress begins with the dropping of thousands of paratroopers, east and west of Normandy, whose task is to hold both ends of the invasion front.

ST-MERE-EGLISE, a peaceful little town, will be liberated early in the morning by paratroopers of 82nd Airborne Division.

North of Normandy, British airborne commandos capture the bridges crossing the river Orne and its canal. By the high precision of the gliders' landing and the audacity of the action, this operation gets into history as one of the great military feats of World War II.

After a heavy bombing by allied planes all along the coast, the first soldiers get out of the landing ships to set foot on the Normandy beaches.

Five zones have been chosen: two named by code "UTAH" and "OMAHA" are attacked by the American army. The three others called "GOLD", "JUNO" and "SWORD" are under the action of British and Canadian troops.

Preliminary bombings have not all been successful. Mainly in the OMAHA sector, where the American assault is stopped, for several hours, by heavy non-neutralized enemy fire. Many casualties are accounted for.

In the UTAH sector, the American penetration is fairly easy and, in under two hours, the beaches are strongly held.

In the British and Canadian sector, some brigades find a strong resistance and fierce fighting occurs to gain ground. Other brigades penetrate more easily inland.

At the end of the day, all the objectives have not been overtaken and the bridge head remains fragile. Nevertheless several days after, the operation may be considered as a success.

The landing in Normandy is a historical and military event of such importance that it seems impossible for an operation of that size to occur ever again, which in a way must be considered a good thing!

The French people will, for a long time, still pay tribute to the young soldiers who, one day, set foot on a foreign land, giving back its freedom by their blood.

Kingston International Proudly Announces:  
**THE NORMANDY LIBERATION/D-DAY**  
**A TRIBUTE TO OUR COMRADES,**  
**FRIENDS & FAMILY**

Kingston International Inc.  
P.O. Box 3357, Station 'A',  
London, Ontario  
N6A 4K3 Canada

Now you can own this unique collection of medals, hand sculpted in France. Each is a lasting tribute to the young soldiers who gave their lives to free a foreign land and to those who have not survived to observe this 40th D-Day anniversary.

In memory of the 10,000 who fell on the longest day. Researched and crafted in France each medal depicts the battles of the five sectors of the Normandy Invasion force. "Gold", "Juno", "Sword", "Omaha", "Utah", Ste Mere Eglise and Pegasus Bridges. The names of five battle zones. Names that represent the many brave Canadian, British, and American soldiers who fell in their valiant effort to restore freedom to the people of France.

Hand sculpted in France as a lasting tribute to its Allies. Cast in copper from finely sculpted originals, each medal is then carefully enrobed in silver and hand polished. This old world silver finish enhances and beautifies the raised image. Each is then "framed" by a circular, diamond

Actual size: 1.5 diameters Weight: Approx. 2 oz.

Front depicts Canadian troops in battle. Reverse shows detailed map of the GOLD, JUNO and SWORD battle zones. cut copper edge.

**A guaranteed, limited offering ... so order yours today!** Kingston International unconditionally guarantees that the full amount, less shipping, you pay will be returned should you not be satisfied. Two sets may be acquired per person at the initial low price of \$99.95 each. Order now and receive at no charge, this matching key ring. (Key ring may be purchased separately at \$6.95).

**FREE KEY RING**  
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GOLD, JUNO and SWORD commemorative key ring. Free with purchase of set of medals or order as many as you wish @ \$6.95 each, plus shipping charges. Battle zone map on reverse.

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# James Longacre and the Indian Cent



*At left is a sketch from Longacre's papers and at right the Venus Acroupii, prototype for Longacre's coinage faces.*



by Lynn Glaser

James Barton Longacre was born August 11, 1794 in Ridley, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was interested in drawing as a child and during his teens served as an apprentice engraver to George Murray, a successful engraver in Philadelphia.

By the time of Christian Gobrecht's death in 1844, Longacre was a successful engraver, although his financial affairs were often haphazard. With recommendations from prominent American artists and an assist by some powerful political friends, he was appointed Mint engraver in 1844. He served until his death on New Year's Day 1869.

As early as 1858, Treasury officials became convinced that the small cent had been accepted by the public and was to become a permanent part of American life. Longacre was instructed that year to prepare a design for a new small cent. This he was quite eager to do. Throughout his career as a Mint officer, he constantly strove to improve coinage designs, sometimes even experimenting with improvements of his own work.

It was not too long after the appearance of the coin that a newspaper published the story that the head on the coin was none other than that of Longacre's young daughter, Sarah. The story went

this way: Some Indian chiefs had been visiting the East, going to Washington and then to Philadelphia, where they stopped at the Mint. At dinner with Longacre, one of the chiefs placed his bonnet on Sarah's head. The artist quickly drew it and recognized it as an idea motif for his new coin.

Around 1950 Walter Breen demonstrated that the head was neither an Indian nor Sarah Longacre. Breen discovered a letter of Longacre's which he wrote regarding the head on the 1849 double eagle (which was recognized as the same head Longacre had used on all his profile coins, including the "Indian head" cent).

Longacre explained that the model for the head had been the classical statue *Venus Acroupii*, a well known statue of the crouching Venus, now in the Vatican Museum. He considered it the authority for a classical profile.

Walter Breen's discovery is generally accepted to be the truth, but it did bring forth a letter from one of the surviving members of the Longacre family, a nephew of Sarah Longacre. He said that he only remembered her as a very old lady when he was a child, but that he had often heard her telling him and his companions about being the face.

It was with great difficulty that the new copper-nickel alloy could

be coined. It was hard, not nearly malleable enough. In 1864, after a considerable amount of experimentation, Congress authorized a new bronze cent to be 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. The law provided that the coin weigh 18 grains against the old 72. At first the old dies for the copper-nickel cents were used on the 1864 bronze cents. Later in the year, Longacre got around to preparing new dies to which he added his initial, "L."

It had always been Longacre's dream to make something truly American. His letters explain how he was always searching for such a motif for his coinage devices. He felt like an American, not a transplanted European, like so many did in his day and before. In the Indian cent he succeeded in creating his dream. His coin lasted over a half century, surviving the Civil War. It was in the pockets of the pioneers as they crossed the prairie and desert. The nearly two billion Indian cents minted passed through the hands of the men who made America the young giant as she came into the Twentieth Century.

There is hardly an American alive who has not heard of the Indian head cent. All elderly persons remember it affectionately. To this coin, as much as anything else, they owed their allegiance as representing America.