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Coin equivalents: The question is, what equals what?

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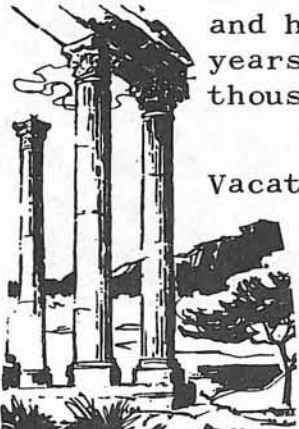
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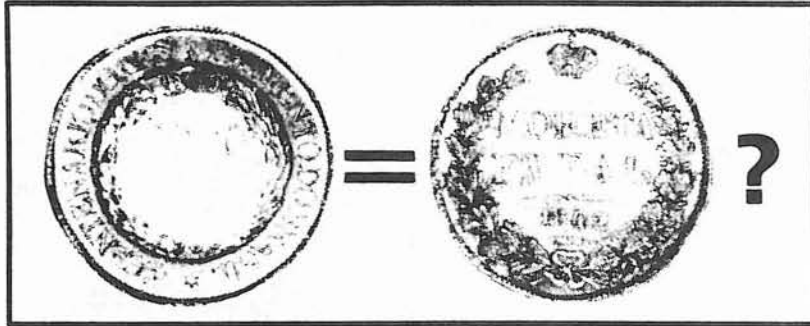
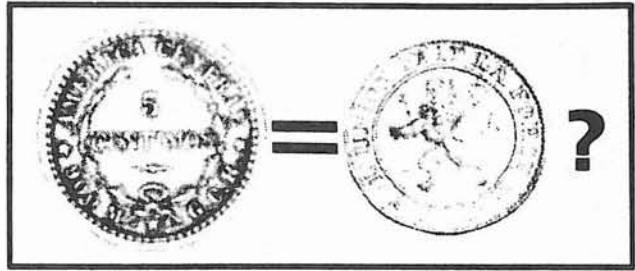
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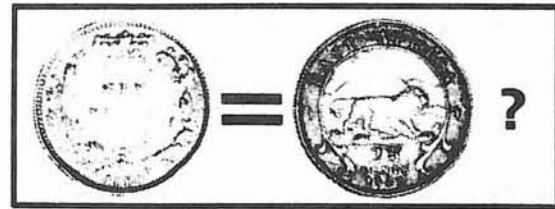


What



equals

what?



Horizontal collecting across international lines

By Paul Downing

It seems that I started something with the series on 20-cent coins in *World Coin News* several years ago.

Since the first installment appeared, people have asked me how my standards for franc-value coins apply to other denominations. What other world coins, they asked, are equal to the U.S. dime or quarter?

Franc-ly (sorry about that), the idea didn't occur to me at the time. I set a standard for one extensive and important group of coins, which I saw primarily from a historical perspective, and I didn't test it to see how it worked out with other coin values.

But it was a fascinating thought. People have been collecting horizontally — by that I mean one size or denomination across national boundaries — for cen-

turies, but mostly crown-size coins. It's fortunate that they did, because many of the easily damaged coins have survived in high grades as a result.

Although scorned by the old-time collectors, minor silver coins have much to recommend them as collecting material. Often of the same designs as the major coins, they usually were struck in much larger numbers. Many were tucked away and forgotten. Their relatively light weight meant that those in circulation suffered less; their smaller details meant less visible wear. Maybe it is time for these coins, generally less expensive than crowns, to become subjects for horizontal collecting in their own right. It might help if someone were to devise some standards for classifying minor coins by equivalent sizes and intrinsic values.

Thinking along these lines, I set to work. It wasn't as easy as I had supposed. But, after filling a wastebasket

with false starts, I think I have a workable system. The list at the end of this article provides a guide for collecting matching sets of world minor silver coins.

As with franc-value coins, and for the same reasons, the period covered is about 1800-1920.

To show you what I mean, let's take a few examples. A collection assembled under my proposed standards might include the following unlikely sounding bedfellows, all in the five-cent class: Bolivia's 1/16 peso, Ceylon's 10 cents, Egypt's one guerche, Finland's 25 pennia, France's quarter franc, Germany's 20 pfennig, Iran's one-quarter kran, Morocco's half dirhem, and so on. The bedfellows include numerous coins with denominations of five cents, five centavos, five sen and similar quintuple values; half decimo, half dinero, half-dime, and others.

However, the denomination alone is



Six-cent coins: The British threepence and the Indian two annas.



British-system threepence, the Spanish-system half real (worth 6.25 cents), and the two annas or 1/8 rupee of India and some other countries. Bolivia had a half sol in the six-cent class, not to be confused with the Peruvian half sol, a half-dollar coin.

Others which appear to belong in the six-cent class include the 30 lepta of the British Islands, the six sols of pre-revolutionary France and Tunis' eight arub.

The eight-cent category is a small one, comprised mainly of the British threepence, Russia's 10 kopek (1810-66) and Cyprus' 1901 three piastres. The Cyprus silver coins — I mention this in case you never noticed it — are really United Kingdom coins in disguise with a ratio of nine piastres to the shilling. Odd denominations like 4 1/2 piastres (six pence) are a result. Most other eight-cent coins are nominal 10-cent pieces with reduced silver content because of inflation.

Many coins are in the 10-cent category. Most of them are 1/10 of a dollar coin under various names, or half of a franc-value coin, expressed either as a cent or as 50 units of a lower denomination under the decimal system (50 centimes, for example).

Some not-so-obvious 10-centers are Bolivia's 1859-63 1/8 peso; Brazil's 80 reis of 1778-1821 and 200 reis of 1854-63; Finland's 50 pennia, 1864-1917; Rumania's 500 dinar or half kran or halfrial, 1879-1936; Mauritius' 20 cents of 1877-83; Morocco's one dirhem or 1/10 rial

of 1882-1913; the Papal States' 10 baiocchi or 10 soldi, 1836-69; Portugal's 100 reis of 1838-1910; Spain's two reales, 1844-64, and 20 centimos, 1864-68; Turkey's two piastres (kurus), 1845-1917; and Venezuela's 1858 one real.

Coins worth 12 or 12.5 cents also come from many monetary systems, although the number of them is not great. A selection of these "one-bit" coins would make an interesting offbeat collection. With a normal weight of 3.125 grams, they can vary in gross and net silver weight between 3.5 and 2.5 grams in my personal scale.

The most important representatives of the value are sixpences of the British system, the one real of the Spanish system (although some 1-real coins were decimalized to a 10-cent value), the quarter rupee in the Indian system, and the half mark of Germany and its colonies.

The 25-cent coins of Ceylon (1892-1917) and East Africa (1906-18) have identical quarter-rupee-type specifications. Their size is right for 12-cent coins, but their silver content is a little low. By then the value of the rupee had slipped from 45 to 36 cents, and these coins could just as well be considered as 10-cent pieces.

Specifications of the India rupee itself did not change for more than 100 years (1835-1939), although its exchange value, dropped 20 percent. It is one of several examples of silver coins of the period which were worth more, in comparison, than their exchange values would indicate.

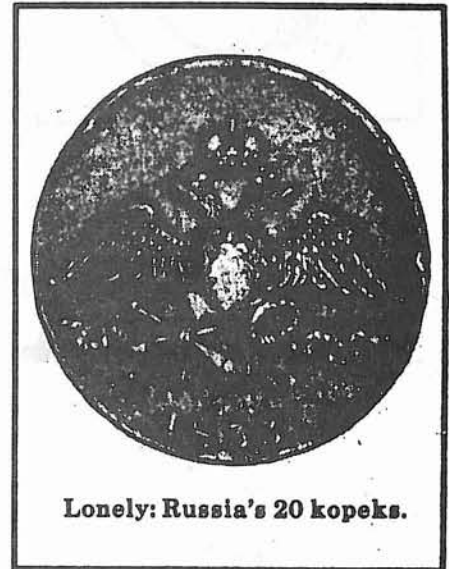
Other 12-cent coins include the

Cyprus 4 1/2 piastres (equal to six pence), Ethiopia 1/2 bir, the 12 sols of pre-revolutionary France, Siam's quarter baht and Tunis' one piastre/16 kharub.

There are a few 15-cent coins, but most are nominal 20-cent pieces which were minted to a smaller size or lower fineness because of inflation. Generally, I try to ignore inflationary-slippage coins and concentrate on normal values. Such coins have their place in a study of the effects of inflation or changes in the relative values of silver and gold, but not here.

Among the legitimate 15-cent coins are Austria's 20 kreuzer (1852-56), the French 15 sols (1891-92) and Russia's 20 kopek (1810-66). It is, all in all, a short-lived and uninteresting category.

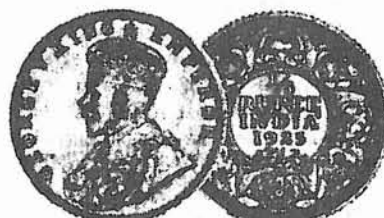
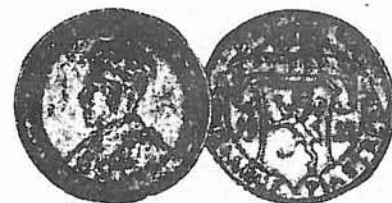
I covered 20-cent pieces at tiresome length in the series on "franc-ness", so I'll skip over it quickly here. It is an important denomination, having been



Lonely: Russia's 20 kopeks.

the principal coin of account of several countries, called by names such as franc, krone (Austria), lev, drachma, lira, markka, korona, kran, yang, perper, peseta, leu, dinar and bolivar. In Brazil it was 160 reis, 400 reis and 500 reis at different times. In other countries it was 20 cents or centavos, two decimos or one-fifth of a dollar-sized coin such as the boliviano.

(EQUIVALENTS, Next Page)



A strange assortment of coins come together in the 12-cent class, including (clockwise from top left) Cyprus' 4 1/2 piastres, Ethiopia's 1/2 bir, Colombia's one real, and India's quarter rupee.

Equivalent coins from the three-cent group ...

no guarantee of intrinsic value. That can be determined only by comparing silver content and exchange values of the time. Chile's half-decimo coins from 1851 to 1881, for example, are five-cent pieces; but Chile's 1896 five centavos is a four-cent coin.

To set standards for 20-cent coins, I started with a normal weight of five grams. I allowed a 10 percent variation, from 4.5 to 5.5 grams, for gross weight, and specified an actual weight of four to five grams.

In studying a range of values, though, I discovered that the standard need not be quite so complicated. It is simpler to combine the two sets of figures, with both the gross weight and net silver content coming in the range of 5.5 to four grams. My wastebasket was half full of unsuccessful attempts to reconcile the different standards before I realized that fact.

At that moment, I had some slight inkling of what Archimedes must have felt when he stepped into his bath and discovered the principle of specific gravity. He was working with a problem of how to determine the alloy in a gold crown at the time, you recall. He ran naked down the street shouting "Eureka!!" ("I have found it!"). I didn't do that, but I wasn't taking a bath at the time.

With that breakthrough, the rest was only a matter of adjusting the standards for special situations. There was plenty of space left in the wastebasket for that.

Basically, the standards require that a coin have both a gross weight and silver content within a range of 10 percent above and 20 percent below the standard weight for that value. The guidelines allow for a minimum fineness of .720 — four grams is 72 percent of 5.5 grams, for example. To broaden the standard more than that, I found, would bring problems between adjacent values.

Since we are talking about equivalents in U.S. money, I used the metric standards set for U.S. coins from 1873 to 1964. The gross weights for the Latin Monetary Union coinage were the same, one franc equalling 20 cents. For values which do not occur in U.S. coinage, I used proportional weights.

It would be best, I think, to explain the system as I go along.

We begin with three-cent coins, or "trimes", as they were sometimes known in U.S. coinage. It could start with two-cent pieces, but there are too



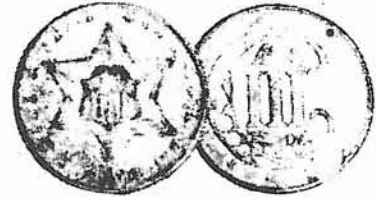
The Tunis four kharub.



Tarim's six chomsi.



The Colombian quarter decimo.



The U.S. three-cent piece.



Danish West Indies three cents.



Sweden's less-than-fine 10 ore.

... and some that might be.

few silver coins of that value to make it worthwhile.

(If anyone is interested, the standard for two-cent coins would be 0.6-0.4 gram for both the gross and net silver weights. Included would be the Columbia quarter decimo, 1860-81; the Netherlands five cents, 1850-87, with reservations for low fineness which apply also to the Netherlands Indies' 1/20 gulden from 1854-55; and Turkey's 20 para, 1947-52.)

I won't try to list all of the coins in any value category, but will give enough examples to show how the system works. Other coins can be found in the list at the back of Yeoman's *Catalog of Modern World Coins*. The Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of Modern World Coins* is more extensive, but the net silver weight is given only in troy ounces.

The range for three-cent coins is 0.85-0.60 gram, which extends the upper end of my formula slightly. A three-cent coin should weigh 0.75 gram. The standard weight of Latin American quarter-real coins was 0.85 gram, which is in

proportion because they were worth 3.125 cents if eight reales equals \$1.

Barely making the lower mint is the original "trime," which the United States began coining in 1851 in connection with a reduction of the postage rate from five to three cents. Unlike other regular U.S. silver coins, which were .900 fine after 1837, the 1851-53 coin was only .750; but it weighed 0.80 gram instead of 0.75.

A few silver coins of three-cent value which are not obvious from their denominations are the British colonial 1-1/2 pence, Burma's 1852 one anna, Iran's three shahi, and Tarim's six chomsi. Some others probably fall into the category, but I don't enough information on them. The four-kharub piece of Tunis of 1857-67 is an example. I haven't had a chance to weigh one, but Craig gives its weight at 0.7 gram and Krause lists it at 0.8 gram. Neither gives its fineness, but its exchange value at the time was just under three cents.

(EQUIVALENTS, Next Page)

Four-centers — believe it or not.



EQUIVALENTS

(From Page 5)

Now we come to a problem with this system, or any such system: the coins which just don't fit the rules. The three-cent piece of the Danish West Indies weighs more than a gram, well over my maximum weight allowance of 0.85 gram; but it says three cents on it, and the silver content is above the lower three-cent limit of 0.60 gram. My general rule in such a case is to let the silver value be the guide, but be warned that coins of low fineness will be oversized.

A more serious problem arises with the minor silver coins of the Scandinavian Monetary Union, Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the 1874-1919 period. They are out of step with other coinages, falling into the cracks between the categories. They are too important to ignore, but not extensive enough to have separate categories.

The Scandinavian coin of account, the krone or krona, was .800 fine and worth about 27 cents in U.S. money. That fits it into the 25-cent class with no problem; but the subsidiary coins were only .600 and .400 fine, with approximately proportional silver content. The 10-ore coins were worth 2.7 cents, but their weight of 1.45 grams is nearly double the normal weight of a three-cent piece. Their silver content is slightly below our minimum, comparable to their exchange value.

Similarly, the minor coins of the Netherlands and its colonies are heavy for their value because of low fineness, but their silver weight corresponds to their exchange rate of the time. These examples are given to illustrate the

problems or setting standards for collecting coins by value. But, before everyone decides to forget the whole thing, I want to say that only a relatively few coins fail to fit completely into the system.

I have used more space on three-cent pieces that I should have, but the principles apply also to the other denominations.

So let's move on to four-cent pieces. Don't look for silver coins by that designation, however. The standard is one gram, and the classic coins were the 20-centime pieces of France (1849-63) and Belgium (1850s), both struck as part of

the old franc coinage. France also issued them under the LMU standard until 1869, as did Italy in the 1860s. Other examples of this exclusive little group are Russia's five kopeks of 1810-60, Venezuela's one-fifth bolivar of 1879 and the Netherlands issues of 10 cents or 1/10 gulden.

Costa Rica's five centimos from 1905-14 is actually a four-cent piece, minted to the classic French 20-centime standard of one gram at .900 fine. Its exchange value at the time (from Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, 1913 edition) was even less, 2.32 cents. Previous Costa Rican five centavos had met the standards for five-cent coins; the reductions were a result of currency inflation.

We encounter the first really large category of silver coins in the five-cent group. Their standard weight is 1.25 grams, with an allowance of 1.40 to 0.95 grams as an adjusted standard.

As indicated earlier, this class includes most coins with names like five cents or centavos, half dime or half decimo or half dinero, and numerous other coins. Included, of course, are Canada's five-cent "fishscales".

Among the unlikely five-cent pieces are the 10-cent coins of Ceylon and Mauritius. They were both struck to the weight and size standard for the Canada five-cent coin. Confusion exists about the Mauritius decimal coinage, but I have weighed several specimens of the 10-cent and 20-cent pieces and I am convinced the Ceylon standard was used. The 10-cent coin was 1/10 of an Indian rupee, then worth about 45 cents.

The next grouping is six-cent coins. Most belong to one of three subgroups:





25-centers, clockwise from top left: German mark, Australian shilling, Cyprus nine piastres, Tunisian two piastres, Egyptian five guerche.

EQUIVALENTS (From Page 6)

Several systems come together again in the 25-cent class. That was the approximate value of the British shilling, German mark and the krone or krona of the Scandinavian countries. It was also a quarter or 25/100 of dollar-sized coins, including two reales in the Spanish system, and was half a rupee in the India-based coinages.

Other countries had other names for the same value: in Brazil, 500 reis; in Cyprus, nine piastres; in East Africa, 50 cents; in Egypt, five guerche; in Ethiopia, one-quarter ber; in Morocco, 2½ dirhem or one-quarter rial; in Siam, one-half baht; in Tunis, two piastres; and in Turkey, five piastres. And it was the value of the France's 24 sols just before the revolution.

Coins in the 40-cent class are mostly two francs or equivalent values. The normal weight is 10 grams. Only one unit of basic coinage is a 40-cent coin — the Netherlands gulden or guilder. The gulden was also a coin of several German states in the mid-19th century.

Countries which had 40-cent coins by that name included Cuba and Puerto Rico (40 centavos) and the Danish West Indies (40 cents of 1905 and 1907, which also bore the dual denomination of two francs). Other 40-cent coins include Brazil's 320 reis (1778-1821) and 1,000 reis (1906-13), the 2,000 dinar or two kran of Iran, the Russian half rouble (1802-1927) and Tunis' three piastres.

The 50-cent value (between 14 and 10 grams) is another point at which several coinages meet. For many countries, it was half of a dollar-size coin under names such as 50 cents or centavos, half

ber (Ethiopia), 50 centimes (French Indo-China), half won (Korea), half rial (Morocco), half sol (Peru) and 50 baiocchi or half scudo (Papal States).

It was also one Austrian florin (1857-92), two shillings or one florin in the British system, four reales in Spanish countries, two kroner/kronor in Scandinavia, one rupee in India and other Asian and African countries, 18 piastres in Cyprus, 10 guerche in Egypt, one forint in Hungary, five dirhem in Morocco, one baht in Siam, four piastres in Tunis, 10 piastres in Turkey, 2½ lire in the Papal States in 1867 — and even 25 centesimos in Panama's



Strange-but-true 40-centers include Brazil's 1,000 reis, Netherlands' one guilder, and the Danish West Indies' 40 cents/two francs.

unreal coinage of 1904.

Except for inflationary slippage, the principal 60-cent coins were the half-crowns or 2½ shillings of the British system, five piastres in Tunis in the mid-19th century and France's pre-revolutionary half ecu.

I combined the 75-cent and 80-cent classes because the distinction is blurred by differences of standards. The three-mark pieces of the German states and Russia's 1802-1924 rouble of 1802-1924 are the most important examples. Others are the vereinsthaler of Austria (1857-67), Brazil's 640 reis of 1778-1822 and 2,000 reis of 1906-13, plus several dollar coins which dropped in value

because of inflation.

Crowns, obviously, are a large subject. Many books have been written about them, and I don't propose to go into detail on them here. I do want, however, to propose a distinction between dollar coins and true crowns, which usually are classed together. A dollar coin, of course, is a near-equivalent to a U.S. silver dollar. A true crown, on the other hand, was worth about \$1.20 — a significant difference.

My definition of a dollar coin is one written within the range of 27.5 to 20 grams for both gross and net silver weight. Crowns range between 30 and 25 grams. There are some problems which make a clear difference hard to maintain, but I think the line should be drawn somewhere.

The problem, as with the lower denominations, is one of fineness. The bottom line is the silver content. The Maria Theresa thaler was and is slightly more than 28 grams in weight. The U.S. silver dollar was lighter, at less than 27



grams; but it had a net silver content of 24 grams to the thaler's 23.4 grams. There are other examples of coins larger than a U.S. dollar which have a fineness of about .835 instead of the general fineness of .900 for most major silver coins.

Dollar-value coins include five francs and corresponding issues; eight reales or one peso; others, under names such as boliviano, gourde, rial or sucre; and a few others, such as 960- or 2,000-reis coins under Brazil's different systems, Egypt's 20 guerche, the two florins of the United Kingdom, Portugal's 1,000 reis after 1898, and some others.

EQUIVALENTS

(From Page 7)

In the \$1.20 class are crowns (five shillings) of countries using the British system, Cyprus' 45 piastres, France's one ecu/six livres of France, 5-mark coins of the German states, Morocco's 10 dirhem, the 1,000 reis of Portugal up to 1845, and Siam's two-baht coins of 1860-64.

Other coins go even higher, such as the two vereinsthaler of Austria at \$1.50, the 4,000-reis in the Brazil commemorative series of 1900 and others at \$2 and more, all in proportion to lower values.

That wraps up horizontal collecting across international lines. I don't expect that anyone will have absorbed all of the foregoing information, which is confusing at best. It summarizes many pages of lists of specific coins which I compiled by dates, weights, silver content and exchange values before attempting to separate them into groups.

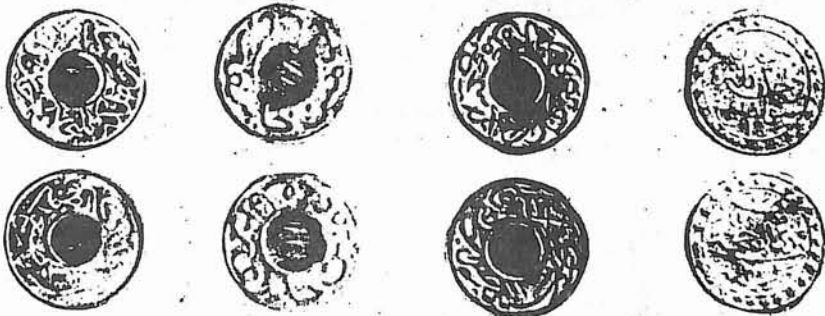
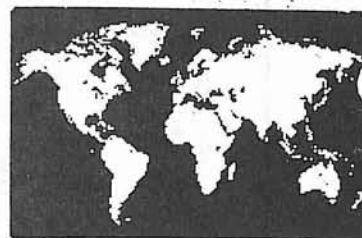
If I have stimulated your interest in any horizontal category of coins — instead of putting you to sleep, which I recognize as a calculated risk — I suggest that you go back and read that section again and consult the value list.

That leaves it up to you to discover for yourself what other coins fit your chosen category. If I were writing a book, I would include my entire lists; but my space here is more limited. It may be more fun, after all, to make your own discoveries.

Happy hunting. ■

Cointrek

Kelantan coins have 'Arabic' inscriptions



The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essays, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

Kelantan is a state of the Malaysia federation in northeastern Malaya, currently under a constitutional sultan.

In the 14th century it was under the dominion of Java, later coming under Malacca. It was under the suzerainty of Thailand from 1780-1909, at which time it became a British dependency.

It was again controlled by Thailand during the Japanese occupation of Malaysia from 1942-45. It became a part of the independent Federation of Malaya in 1957 and a state of Malaysia in 1963.

Historically Kelantan was colonized by Javanese natives. The state retains a dialect, traditions and customs which differ from the surrounding Malay states. The "Arabic" language used on the coins issued could be referred to as Kelantanese.

Kelantan is almost entirely formed geographically by the long valley of the river bearing the same name. The area is heavy jungle territory, with rice and rubber being two of the chief products.

The rugged country isolates the state from other Malay territories, isolating and preserving the dialect.

Kelantan (Malaysia)	Composition	Diameter	Weight
Date pitjls			
N.D. 1766-1882	tin	24-29mm	2.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: KHALIFAH AL-MU'MININ in Arabic			
Rev.: same as obverse			
flange: round hole in center			
N.D. 1766-1882	tin	24-29mm	2.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: same as pitjls 1766-1882			
Rev.: AL-JULUS in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1838	tin	28.0mm	6.5-7.0 gm
Obv.: same as pitjls 1766-1882			
Rev.: SANAT (A.H.) 1256 in Arabic			
flange: square hole in center			
1882	tin	—	—
Obv.: DURIBA FI JAMADA AL AKHER (A.H.) 1300 in Arabic			
Rev.: DA'MA SAMA MULKA DAULAT KELANTAN in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1882	tin(?)	—	—
Obv.: YU YUNG HSIN CHI (a promise of ample wealth) in Chinese			
Rev.: Arab countermark of 1882 pitjls and LIBERTAD ST. KUNG SSU			
flange: square hole in center			
1896	tin	—	—
Obv.: ADIM MULKAHU BELANJAAN in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI JAMADA AL AWAL (A.H.) 1314 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: BELANJAAN NEGRI KELANTAN in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI JUMAD AL ULA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: same as other 1903 pitjls			
Rev.: DURIBA FI DHUL HIJA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic			
flange: round hole in center			
1 keping			
1905	tin	—	—
Obv.: NEGRI KELANTAN SATU KEPING SANAT (A.H.) 1323 in Arabic			
Rev.: incuse of obverse			
10 keping			
1903	tin	—	—
Obv.: BELANJAAN KERAJAAN KELANTIN SEPULOH KEPING in Arabic			
Rev.: SUNIA FI DHU AL HIJJA SANAT (A.H.) 1321 in Arabic, border of diamonds			

note: A "keneri" money tree of 13 pitjls of 1896 and of 17 pitjls of 1903 also exists, however these did not actually circulate.

THE COIN OF THE TSAR IN MOSCOW

Arthur J. Majewski

Although the youngest son of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, Dimitri, was killed while still a minor at Uglich in 1591, rumors persisted thereafter that he escaped and was in fact alive.

In 1603 a man in the service of Polish Prince Adam Wisniowiecki claimed to be Dimitri. From all available evidence, apparently he himself believed this to be true. Wisniowiecki supported the pretender financially and militarily. Tsar Boris Godunow's death opened the road for Dimitri into Moscow, where he was crowned Tsar in July of 1605. However, on May 17, 1606, he was murdered.

His successor, Tsar Vasili Shuisky, created a demand for a second pretender, a second Dimitri. Again preceded by rumors that Dimitri was alive, and with secret reinforcements supplied by Poland-Lithuania and the Cossaks, a second Dimitri appeared in 1608. Later insulted and scorned by his allies, Dimitri escaped to Kaluga.

Due the desire of the Jesuits to secure Russia for the Papacy and with the assent of the Polish magnates (higher echelons of Polish nobility) owning land in the east, Zygmunt III, King of Poland, broke the armistice with Russia and recommenced war activities.

A two year siege of Smolensk by the Polish army ensued. During this siege, a preliminary agreement was entered into to seat Wladyslaw (Zygmunt III's son and future Wladyslaw IV, King of Poland) on the Moscow throne as Tsar. The Russian force dispatched to lift the siege was routed at Kluszyn on July 1610 by the Polish Royal Field Hetman Stanislaw Zolkiewski. The gateway to Moscow was open. In August 1610, the Russian boyars acknowledge Wladyslaw as Tsar of Russia.

The Russian regrouped and laid siege of the Kremlin where the Polish troops were garrisoned. After a lapse of two years, the Polish force surrendered in November of 1612. Inasmuch as Wladyslaw had never set foot in Moscow, he was not in the surrendering group. But his reign ended therewith.

In 1613 with the end of Russian's "Time of Troubles", the Russian boyars elected Michael Romanov, a dynasty, that survived until 1917.

Wladyslaw as Tsar struck but one coin, a kopek. But to clarify the situation, a brief recounting of the then current Russian monetary system is incumbent.

Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) decreed on ascension to the throne to remedy the financial status of the Russian State. The rouble was made a reckoning unit equaling 100 kopeks, which equaled 200 poldienieg, which equaled 400 poluszek. The kopek in this scheme was the largest coin in the monetary array. The derivation of the term "kopek" is based on the spear ("kopia") of the horseman on the coin. All of the foregoing coins were silver.

A short description of Wladyslaw's kopek follows:



Description
of
Wladyslaw's
kopek:



Denomination: Kopejka or kopek.
Date: issued in 1610
Obverse: Six line legend in Russian.
"CAR I WIELIKIJ KNIAZ WLADYSLAW
ZYGIMONTOWICZ WSIEJA RUSI."
Translated in it stated: "Tsar and
Great Prince Wladyslaw, Son of
Zygmunt, Ruler of Russia."
Reverse: Russian horseman with spear facing
right.
Size: 11.3 x 14,6 mm.
Weight: 0.60 g.
Comments: 1) The coin is rare.
2) The entire legend could not be
read on any single coin. Rather it
took several to discern the entire
inscription.
Metal: Silver.

Kings & Coiners



By
Dorothy and
Clifton Potter

Upon the death of Mary II from smallpox in 1694, any pretense of popularity for her husband and co-ruler vanished.

Bereft of his wife's affection, William III became increasingly remote from his subjects. Long after their Dutch-born king lay beneath the stones of Westminster Abbey, the English would argue over the necessity of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, but no one could deny that there was any want of excitement during King William's time. There were wars, shortages, corruption, and the great recoinage.

During the last decade of the 17th century, a number of persons immigrated to the North American colonies. To promote interest in the Carolinas and New England, two unusual tokens were struck in copper during the year Queen Mary died. They immediately began to circulate as halfpennies.

The obverse of each token bore an elephant, similar to that on the "God Preserve London" tokens of 1664, and the reverse of the Carolina token called down God's blessing on that colony and its lords proprietors. The reverse of the New England piece was similar.

The colonists, always short of money, readily accepted them. Great Britain was soon to experience a coin shortage of its own, so acute that it retarded ordinary commerce and produced an economic depression.

England's coinage was in a sad state by 1695. Hammered pieces dating back to the reign of Edward VI still circulated side by side with the milled coins that were currently being produced by the mint. Also, despite government efforts to curb the abuses of clipping and exporting bullion, each year saw an ever-dwindling supply of money for the needs of an ever-expanding commerce.

Something had to be done, and Charles Montagu — afterwards earl of

William's great recoinage

Halifax, chancellor of the exchequer, and soon to be first lord of the treasury — was determined to find a cure. But first he consulted the experts.

John Locke, whose reputation as a political theorist was already well established, recommended that hammered coins continue circulating at half value. He maintained that consumers would voluntarily return them to the Mint for melting. Locke's scheme avoided a sharp drop in the money supply during recoinage.

Isaac Newton, perhaps the greatest scientist of his day, disagreed: Hammered coins must be withdrawn immediately. Only then could the government bring the weight and fineness of the respective denominations in line with the established values of gold and silver. Newton's view prevailed; later he was made warden and eventually master of the mint.

Montagu now put his program into action with an alacrity for which he was soon criticized. On Nov. 18, 1695, he ordered new dies for all current denominations. Eight days later, in his speech before a suspicious Parliament, King William introduced the possibility of a recoinage.

Undaunted, Montagu forced the bill through both houses, using every political trick he knew. On Dec. 30, 1695, it became law, but Mint employees had been implementing its provisions for seven weeks.

Under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren, new buildings were constructed and old ones remodeled, modern equipment was installed, additional workers were hired, and five provincial mints were established, to help the Tower Mint handle the increased production volume.

Badly mutilated hammered coins were to be demonetized gradually, but six months was too brief a time for so great a task, and numbers of people lost a great deal of money because they received only bullion value for their coins. They had learned too late of the generous redemption of each,

hammered coin for a milled coin of equal value.

By January 1696 the shortage of coins in circulation was acute. There were riots in May when the Bank of England suspended payment on its notes for lack of coin. The economy slumped into a depression by summer, and no one was surprised — except Montagu.

The first lord of the treasury's estimate of the cost of overhauling the nation's coinage had proved unrealistic; the final price was staggering. The provincial mints poured fourth streams of new coins, but their affairs were so mismanaged that the government was in court for years trying to settle these debts.

A tax on windows in all dwellings except cottages was supposed to meet the cost of the recoinage, but it did not. Instead it earned Montagu and his royal master the enmity of all classes.

By the time the supplementary mints were closed in 1698, however, the worst was past, and the economy was recovering quickly. The actual amount of money in circulation had been reduced, but the quality of the coins was high — at least as far as fineness and weight are concerned.

The designs were often carelessly executed, however, because the engravers were so overworked that they did not have time to produce first-class dies.

King William seems to have taken little interest in the furor over the recoinage; his one obsession after his wife's death was the defeat of Louis XIV. William's death in 1701 was almost an anticlimax to most English people, for their remote and silent sovereign had not mattered to many of them for years.

On that night some of them toasted the health of "the gentleman in the black coat." The king had been fatally injured when his horse stepped into a mole's hole and threw him. Another generation in another century would have to rediscover the worth of William III. ■

DID YOU KNOW:

by Terry Roit. Assistant Editor, Stratford Coin Club

COIN COLLECTING:

Thousands of different coins exist around the world and collecting them can become a lifetime hobby. Because there are so many coins, anyone starting a collection would be wise to concentrate on a small group or one type of coin. Coins bearing the picture of birds or animals might be of special interest to a young collector, and one's knowledge of a foreign country may be increased by collecting its coins. Some collectors are interested only in Canadian coins while others collect only ancient coins of Greece or Rome. Some concentrate on one denomination or collect all the coins issued during certain years.

Coins for collections can be found in every day change, and sometimes rare coins are found hidden away in forgotten hoards. Collecting commemorative coins is an interesting specialty, as is collecting proof sets. A Canadian proof set contains all the coins issued during one year from a dollar to a cent, struck from polished dies on polished blanks, and sold at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

To prevent damage to their surfaces coins should be handled and stored with care. Various types of albums, folders and plastic containers may be bought for their storage and display. Storage of individual coins in small transparent envelopes kept in boxes is a good inexpensive way for a beginner to care for his collection.

HOW THE USE OF MONEY BEGAN:

When you 'swap' something you have for something you want which belongs to someone else willing to trade, you are exchanging goods in the same way men did thousands of years ago before coins and paper money were invented. A farmer who did not fish because he was too busy raising grain would trade some of his grain for fish caught by a fisherman who needed grain. In the same way, a man who was a good soldier might protect the caravan of a silk trader from bandits in exchange for his food and clothing.

In time men learned to set a standard value on some object valued by everyone and this was used as money. Shells, for example, have been used by many men as money. Metal was prized by everyone, and because small pieces of metal were easy to carry and lasted much longer than other materials, metal finally came to be used for money. The fine machine-made coins we use today are the result of centuries of coin making which began over two thousand years ago. Not only do coins have a permanent value, but much of the history, the art and the character of the people who made them are displayed in their designs.

SOME TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING COINS:

The designs stamped on coins can be of two types, relief or incuse. A relief design has the design raised above the surface of the coin. In an incuse type, the design is below the surface of the coin. A coin has two sides, the obverse and the reverse. The side with the main design on it, commonly called the 'head' side, is the obverse. The opposite side, or 'tail', usually carries the coin's value and is called the reverse. When a coin has parallel lines running across the edge from obverse to reverse, this is called reeding and is done to discourage trimming the edges of the coin to obtain metal.

SOME PRIMITIVE FORMS OF MONEY:

Some of the forms of currency which were used before coins were invented are still used in remote parts of the world today. Cowrie shells are one of the oldest forms of money in the world, and are still used in the South Seas and some parts of Africa. Clam, tooth, and Bailer shells and pearls are used in the South Seas, along with strings of beads made from shell and even the back bones of sharks. North American Indians used strings of wampum made of shell beads for money as well as ornament. There were two kinds, black or dark purple, and white.

In Mexico, the Aztec Indians produced money made of metal. Out of the gold the Aztecs made flat, man-shaped images which were used as a medium of exchange. An odd blade-shaped piece made of copper was also used as money.

Far up on the western shores of North America the Pacific coast Indians made shield-shaped plaques of various sizes out of copper painted and engraved with designs. One "copper" could be worth as much as 7,000 small cotton blankets, blankets being a common form of currency among these Indians. They were in use as late as 1900. Seal tusks and bone and bronze fish hooks were also used for money by the Aleuts and North Pacific Indians.

One of the most curious and cumbersome forms of money ever used is the stone money of the Pacific Islands of Yap. Made from flat slabs of lime stone, the smaller ones are sometimes about ten inches in diameter while the larger ones may be ten feet across. All have a hole through the center through which a pole can be thrust to carry them. The people of Yap made voyages by small canoe to the Palaus Islands, three-hundred miles distant, or to Guam to carve these stones from quarries there. Today these larger stones are mostly village property. They are not used as we use money, but have a ceremonial value and are not often used in trading. Because of their size and weight, they are seldom moved about and hundreds of them are propped up about the islands.

PRIMITIVE MONEY: con't.

Africa, because of its size and the many different tribes inhabiting it, has had many forms of money. Cowrie shells, coral, ivory, metal wire and ostrich egg shells are among the varied materials used. An English firm still makes bronze rings to ship to the West Coast of Africa, where they have been in great demand as currency for a hundred years or more. The curious flat copper crosses of a tribe in the Belgian Congo are used when a young man buys a wife. From the Congo also come the spear "coins." These spear heads, made of iron and copper, are often over a foot long.

EARLIEST METAL MONEY: - EGYPT.

Nobody knows who first used metal for money. Some scholars say the Egyptians and others argue just as strongly for the Chinese. At any rate, it is known that the Egyptians began to use rings made of metal as currency about 2,000 B.C. They were of various sizes and weights, some made of copper and some made of gold. Before this the Egyptians had bartered their goods and also used standard measures of corn and lengths of linen cloth as mediums of exchange. The Egyptians are among the great engineers and architects of the world, having built their great pyramids and temples with primitive tools at a cost in human labor, energy and time that staggers the imagination. They advanced far in the development of the arts and crafts, and had an economic system that included the use of taxes, credit and bookkeeping. Yet they apparently never thought of making and using coins.

CHINA:

At about the time Egyptians were using their ring money, the Chinese were using cubes of gold and bronze 'spade money' as currency. 'Spade Money,' flat pieces of bronze shaped like Chinese spades, are among the earliest pieces of shaped metal money. There were other pieces of interesting shapes and designs. Pu, or 'dress money' were bronze pieces shaped like the Chinese character for cloth, four or five inches long. Small bronze bells were another early form. Later, around the Thirteenth Century B.C., metal arrowheads were used, and still later came small pieces fashioned in the shape of fish.

Small bronze imitations of cowrie shells, called "Ant Nose" currency, were used in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. They were often buried with the dead. Knife shaped coins, called Tao coins, were used during the same period. "Lily" or "Lotus Root" currency, also called corrugated cash, were four-sided metal pieces. It is thought that they may also have been used as keys. The familiar copper coins with the holes in the centers which one usually associates with China were not adopted until after coins were in use in the Occident.

METAL MONEY: con't. - ASIA MINOR.

The first true metal coins were made somewhere in Asia Minor, in Lydia or Ionia, about 700 B.C. One of the earliest, the stater of Lydia, was a small oval coin made of electrum. Electrum is a natural alloy or mixture of gold and silver found in Asia Minor and elsewhere. This stater had a deep incuse marking stamped on the obverse, and a few parallel lines on the reverse. The first gold coin is thought to have been the gold stater made in the kingdom of Croesus about the middle of the Sixth Century B.C. Croesus was a king of Lydia and was the first to coin refined gold coins. When you hear the expression "rich as Croesus," this is the king whose name lives on in the saying.

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE:

In the Seventh Century B.C., the Greeks began to make coins of a standard shape, size and metal content, and to use coins of different denominations in the Sixth Century. From such early coins as the silver stater of Aegina, they went on to produce such works of art as the coins of Syracuse. All of these coins were made by hand, using the same method which would be used until the Seventeenth Century A.D. The earliest coins had a design only on the obverse, but later the reverse was given a design too.

A hardened bronze die for the obverse was set in an anvil, and another die for the reverse set in a punch which could be held by a man. A heated silver disk was set on the obverse die with tongs, the punch with the reverse die was set on top of the silver disk, Then the man holding the punch struck it with a hammer, forcing the heated silver into the design on the dies. After it was removed from the anvil, the coin was complete.

The Greeks early adopted silver as their standard metal. Portraits of gods and mythological heroes were used on the obverse of nearly all their coins. On the reverse they used pictures of animals, symbols and similar designs. Most of the Greek cities had a symbol which they used on their coins, The best known coin of Athens has a portrait of Athena, the patron goddess, on the obverse and an owl, sacred to Athena on the reverse.

The finest Greek coins were made in the Greek colonies in Italy in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries B.C. Syracuse issued its most beautiful coins after its wars with Carthage and Athens.

After the decline of the Greek city-states, Alexander the Great conquered almost the known world. One of the coins issued by Alexander was a silver tetradrachm, which had a portrait of Herakles on the obverse and a picture of Zeus holding an eagle on the other side. This coin spread through Alexander's empire and was issued after his death. It could be called the first international coin. After Alexander's death several of his generals issued coins with Alexander's portrait on them. Alexander was the first man to have his portrait on a coin.



Virginia Culver's

TOKEN TALES



Many types of numismatic items may be collected from the Civil War era. They range in size and variety to fit almost anyone's interest. However, if one collected only the official medals of the Confederacy, his collection would number just one item. As far as is known today, the medal of "Stonewall" Jackson is the only medal officially authorized by the Confederate Government.

"Stonewall" Jackson is a name familiar to all of us interested in the history of our country. Yet few of us would remember him as Thomas Jonathan Jackson. He was left an orphan at the young age of three, but this was no deterrent in his determination for achievement. When Jackson learned of a vacancy at the West Point military academy, he journeyed to Washington to personally ask his Congressman for an appointment. His Congressman and the Secretary of War were influenced by his perseverance and he received this appointment although he barely squeezed through the entrance exams.

His prior schooling had not afforded him the opportunity that was found in most formal schooling. Undaunted by this, Jackson graduated in 1846 from the academy 17th from the top of the class along with other such well-knowns as McClellan, Pickett, Wilcox, and Stoneman. Friends who knew Jackson said he would have graduated at the top of his class if the course had been longer.

After graduation Jackson reported for duty in Mexico and proved he was a soldier in the finest sense. He won distinction in every field. He was made a first lieutenant at the siege of Vera Cruz, captain at Contreras, and major at Chapultepec. His immediate superior, John B. Magruder, wrote of him: "If devotion, industry, talent and gallantry are the highest qualities of a soldier, then he is entitled to the distinction which their possession confers."

After the Mexican War, he was elected professor of natural science and an instructor of military tactics at Lexington's Virginia Military Institute. From 1851 to 1861 his fame as a soldier was completely forgotten, he being remembered only as an eccentric professor whose students were always playing pranks on him. When the news reached Lexington that President Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops to coerce the southern states, the convention of the state of Virginia had passed their ordinance of secession.

Jackson made a public speech at this point: "I

have longed to preserve the Union and would have been willing to sacrifice much to that end. But now that the North has chosen to inaugurate war against us, I am in favor of meeting her by drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard".

Commissioned a colonel in the Virginia forces, after a brief session of drilling and organizing his raw recruits Jackson was ordered to Harpers Ferry. From this point on, you may follow his brilliant career which won him wider fame than any other soldier during the Civil War on either side. It was at the Battle of Bull Run that Jackson won his new name - "There stands Jackson like a stone wall" - and Thomas Jonathan became the immortal "Stonewall".

In 1863, just after General Jackson's death, an attractive 48mm medal was struck and designed in his honor by the Paris Mint. The French Mint engraver, Caque, was the designer and his name can be found beneath the bust of Jackson on the obverse. The inscription around the edge is: Lieut General T. J. Jackson, Stonewall, Born 1821-Died 1863. On the reverse are a list of battles in which Jackson participated. These are enclosed by a wreath, and throughout the wreath is an entwined ribbon which lists other battles. The ribbon at the top of the reverse is inscribed Bull Run and above the ribbon, a star. In all, some 23 battles were listed.

The little known history of this unique medal comes from *The Coin Collector's Journal* of May, 1940. "The ultimate object for which these medals were made has never been known, as Col. C. A. L. Lamar, by whom they were ordered while in Paris on official business for the State of Georgia, had returned home and was killed in battle before the medals reached this country. They ran the blockade, arriving at Wilmington, N.C. after Savannah had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Being consigned to Mr. Antoine Poullain of Augusta, Ga., they were stored in a cotton warehouse, and when the Yankees entered that city, many of the boxes were broken open and the medals carried off. A few years later Mr. Poullain sent the medals to Col. Lamar's widow, who then stored them in a warehouse near the Savannah river where they lay forgotten for 30 years."

"They were finally discovered and presented by Mrs. C. A. L. Lamar to the Charter Chapter, Georgia Division, U. D. C. to be disposed of for the benefit of that chapter."

* Dr. George Ewing, instructor of mathematics and engineering at Eastfield College in Dallas, Texas, since 1970, has an interesting illustrated article in the September 1985 issue of the A.N.A. Journal, *The Numismatist*, entitled "A Remembrance of Jean Castaing". Mr. Castaing was a French mechanical engineer who, sometime in 1679, invented a "machine a marquer" for engraving the edges of coins. A similar apparatus was in use in England (e.g: DECUS ET TUTAMEN - an ornament and a safeguard - on the edge of the 1662 English crown), but Castaing's machine featured so many improvements that it was considered a new invention.

Dr. Ewing's article not only described the machine, but also related the strenuous and successful efforts of his wife to ensure that her husband was properly recognized. In 1691 he was given general management of France's 26 mints in operation at that time. The French ecu of that year bore the edge legend: DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEN - Lord, save the king. Is anyone following up on my suggestion to study this third facet of coins?

- * In the same article, but somewhat unrelated, was the curious fact that King Louis XIV, "The Sun King", was determined to mint a new coin, a "laird" which would have no head (a two-tailed coin!?) and a value of 3 deniers. It was planned to be made of the metal salvaged from the cannons fished from the ocean following Admiral Tourville's battle with the English-Dutch fleet in 1692. Unfortunately these plans never were realized. Not only would we have French Gun-money to rival the Irish, but it would give definition purists lots of fun.
- * The Egyptian treasury has a scheme to change the venerable 5- and 10-piastre notes from paper to brass. This is the latest in a series of changes to the oldest native currency in the Middle East. The Egyptian Treasury's decision to do away with the crudely printed notes is unlikely to create the furor that followed the move by the U.K. and the U.S. to replace notes with coins. Canada also?! (*International Bank Note Society Journal*, Vol 24 No. 3, 1985)
- * Geoff Bell, past president of the C.N.A. reported his impressions on a visit to Ottawa, in which he said: "... this city could be rightfully called Canada's Numismatic Capital". He had viewed the medal display in the Governor-General's Rideau Hall, the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada, and the medal collection of the Dominion Archives, and had met our local notables, Sheldon Carroll, Graham Esler, Hilliel Kaslove, and Norman Willis. For those members who tend to take the convenience of these displays for granted as something that they can visit at any time - but never do - we have the admonition: Do it now! It's well worth it!
- * Canadians occasionally regret that they do not have an ancient local heritage. According to Lord Taylor of Hadfield in England, to have an ancient heritage is to be plagued by metal-detector ghouls who plunder coin graves in the dead of night, and who not only rob, but ruin archaeological sites in their vandalistic rape of ancient lands. This tragedy has occurred not only in Britain, but in almost all of the ancient parts of the world. Need we still have regrets?
- * In N&C 84-35 I stated that Yvon Marquis, of La Societe Numismatique de Quebec, would soon be publishing a book entitled "La Monnaie Canadienne". Well, it is now published, with the expanded title: "La Monnaie Canadienne, Son Histoire, Sa Collection" and is available for \$10.95 postpaid from Unitrade Press, P.O. Box 172, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1B2. It is a 23-page, 9"x6", well-illustrated, 15-chapter book, Yvon is now the C.N.A. Director for Quebec.
- * Cartoon caption by SERRANO in the 9 October issue of *Coin World*: "I think I've got an MS-188 Morgan dollar - the obverse is MS-60, the reverse is MS-63 and the rim is MS-65!"

- * The June 1985 issue of The Numismatist, journal of the A.N.A., contains an article entitled: "Shedding Light on Coin Cleaning", by Alan Korwin, in which he discusses a coin's surface (adherents, toning, tarnish, corrosion and patina) and its cleaning (liquids, mechanized process, abrasion, compressed gas and electrolysis). Advice on this aspect of numismatics is always appropriate.
- * The word "galoche" means an overshoe in Danish, a wooden shoe in French, and as galosh, rubber footwear in English. A new meaning was found in "The Boy Spy", a story from the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, in a book of "Favourite Spy Stories" published by Octopus Books Ltd., in 1981.

In that story, galoche was the name of a game in which you had to bowl over a cork with a coin balanced upon it, which the Breton reservist troops had made popular during the siege of Paris. The coins used were the 5-franc silver coins in circulation at that time, of which two are illustrated at right (Y32 & Y51).

Napoleon III and the regular French army had surrendered to the Prussians at Sedan on 1 September 1870, for which he was satirized as "Le Vampire de France"



Y32



Y51



The collapsed Second Empire was immediately replaced by the Third Republic, which hurriedly organized units of armed inhabitants, franc-tireurs, national guards and old & young volunteers. Paris was placed under siege and held out until 28 January 1871, when it was forced to capitulate. The Germans claimed an indemnity of 200 million francs, among other terms. These two coins could have been in a galoche game, or possibly part of the war booty.

It was interesting to note that another of the stories in the book was about King Kong, "The Traitor of Arnhem" by Lt-Col Oreste Pinto, whom I referred to in my article, "Numismatics and Counter Intelligence" of 1984 07 03.

- * For the Railroad Buff: Two Argentinian "railroad medals were sold recently by El Dorado, Coin Galleries, Inc., - Lots 315 & 316 of their September 14 auction in New York. They both depicted old locomotive engines; one, in white metal and dated 1863 commemorated the Rosario to Cordoba train, and the other, in silver and dated 1882 commemorated the Buenos Aires to Pergamino train. Prices realized are not yet available.
- * NTV - Numismatic Television is now a reality in the U.S. Kenneth E. Bressett, the A.N.A.'s education and publishing director, has originated and launched a new program under which it will make or commission videotape recordings of major people, places and events in numismatics. These tapes will be preserved in the A.N.A. library as part of a historical record of the hobby. With electronic equipment coming down in price, this might be an activity for consideration by the C.N.A.
- * "Substantially all" of the 59 million ounce silver hoard acquired by the Hunt brothers before the spring of 1980 has been liquidated "in an orderly fashion, through normal market channels" reports a spokesman for the family in Dallas. Current prices should now more accurately reflect normal market demand.

- * The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary records that a Galley-half-penny was a silver coin, said to have been introduced into England by the sailors of the Genoese and other galleys that traded to London. Its use was prohibited by law in the 15th century, e.g.: "1409-10 Act 11 Henry IV c5. - Ordeinez est & establiz que les ditz galihalpenyes james ne courgent en paiement ... deinz le roiaume Dengleterre." Was French the legal language at that time? Which of the Genoese coins were banned, and why? Brief information leads to more questions!
- * Some coins stir up religious fervor or complaint. The British florin of 1849 caused public complaint because of the omission of DEI GRATIA from the title legend of Queen Victoria. This was an inauspicious start to this first florin of the reign of the Queen, which earned it the name of the "Godless" florin. History repeats itself, because two generations later, the first coinage of the new monarch, King George V, issued for Canada, again omitted the same "By God's Grace" in 1911, creating more "Godless" coins.

But a more serious case than either of these is reported by Brenda Ralph Lewis in the September 1985 issue of the British magazine, Coin & Medal News, under the title "The Coin That Caused an Uproar". This was the 1911 1-rupee coin of India. King George V's bust appears upon it wearing the collar of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. This honour has the small figure of an elephant suspended from it. However the engraver's representation of it made it resemble a pig rather than a tusker. The Hindus of India were annoyed because of the degradation of their symbol which was related to their god, Ganesh. But the Muslims were outraged, because, as with the Jews, the pig is rejected as the ultimate in uncleanliness. As recently as 1857 the Indian Mutiny had occurred, fanned by the flames of a rumour that the military cartridges had been preserved by a coating of pig's fat. In the midst of 1911 fervor, the monarchs were attending a Coronation Durbar, which caused a very ticklish situation. Of course, distribution of the issue was halted, with only 700 thousand of the 9 million put in circulation. The 1912 issue had a redesigned elephant with more pronounced ears, tail & tusks.

- * The mountain ranges of Korea generally run north and south. This eased the problem of crest clearance for artillery fire in the northern advance. However, at the bend in the "Front" west of Chorwon and north of the Imjin River, the ranges were aligned with the Front. Thus guns were located on the eastern sides of the valleys and fired west, and headquarters were located on the western sides of the valleys facing their own guns firing over them. The gunblasts were tolerated in the knowledge that we at H.Q. were not their target, and that the guns were helping to win the Korean War..... and so, back to peaceful pursuits!

So it is with the R.C. Mint. Normally they are aligned with the advance of public demand for coinage, which they can reach with little obstruction. But the change of objectives caused by the Winter Olympics resulted in a shift of front transverse to the normal. High-priced advertising blasts are reverberating in periodical and journal publications. But we can tolerate them in the knowledge that numismatists are not their targets, and that they are helping to win the Games' cost war..... and so, back to numismatic pursuits!

In the Korean War we had many "swanning" visitors, whose short sojourns made them authorities on the operations. Canada Coin News of 1 October 1985 reported that "Visiting journalists (sic) loved coins". These mysterious individuals are the R.C. Mint equivalent.

- * Chinese saying: 見錢眼開 CHIEN CH'ÏEN YEN K'AI "See money, open eyes", i.e.: to be greedy and covetous.

* ZEMBLA - Daniele Varè, former member of the Italian diplomatic corps, has written several delightful books, of which one - The Laughing Diplomat - is the most revealing of his fun-loving nature. In it he tells of an amusing episode for which he was responsible during the early days of the ill-fated League of Nations which met in Geneva, Switzerland, following the Great War of 1914-18.

There was restricted attendance planned for the sessions of the League, with each nation entitled to a block of only five seats for its delegation. Nations were grouped in alphabetical order, as is the present arrangement of the U.N.

Signor Varè, and a group of practical jokers of the Italian delegation, invented a sovereign state by the name of Zembla, and unofficially arranged for a Zembla plaque to be placed after the last country, Venezuela. Official delegates were either too preoccupied, or too unsure of their geography to question this new République de Zembla, so five additional Italian members sat nonchalantly in seats for the rest of the session.

The editors of Fortune magazine made this modest little joke into a graceful and mocking phantasy in an article on the League of Nations, in their December 1935 issue. Varè commented that of all his diplomatic posts, it was the one he liked best. It had haunting charm, a pleasant climate, uncrowded trains, inexpensive hotels, was uncluttered by postage stamps (coins) and other decorations and was the home of incomparable women... in Zembla, of course.

I have found only one reference which might account for the origin of the name. In the 1899 edition of "Holland - The History of the Netherlands" by Thomas Colley Gratton, reference is made to the Dutch explorer, Heemskirk, and his celebrated voyage to Nova Zembla (Novaya Zemla) the large arctic island which obliquely straddles the 60th East meridian north of the Kara Sea off the coast of Russia. This is the explanation for the numismatic void. (N&C 85-59 & 85-65)

* Our notable local author and dealer par excellence, Paul Nadin-Davis, has added yet another laurel to his already outstanding series of achievements; this time of international status. At this year's Hong Kong International Coin Expo, perhaps the most popular foreign coin show these days, Richard Nelson, the convention organizer, awarded Paul the prestigious "Dealer of the Year" honour for his efforts in 1984.

Paul's wife, Susan, reported on the event in the Canadian Coin News. I was pleasantly surprised to find two of my articles published in the convention magazine (Tibetan Ga-den Tangkas, and The Longest Lived Coin Types). Somehow it seemed a little like carrying coals to Newcastle.

* Johnnie Johnson called me about my table of dollar values in N&C 85-63. He said that those of the Bahamas and Bermuda should be the same, and not different, as I had stated. I referred back to my source information and found that I had reported the published figures correctly (Bahamas \$1.07319, Bermuda \$1.7319), which were supposed to represent the mid-point between the buying and selling rates. However, an examination of these figures indicate a possible computer "glitch", therefore I monitored the daily figures for the past few weeks. These indeed showed Johnnie to be right, and the Citizen's report circumstantially to be wrong. The dollars of the two have been equal, and have moved in concert near the value \$1.37 for the past month. I had fallen into the trap of relying upon newspaper information. Please excuse me.

* I have just renewed my Post Office Box for another year, and was thoroughly disgusted to find that rates had increased from \$16.96 to \$25.44 - an enormous 50% in one year! This Crown Corporation behaves like "Le Vampire de Canada"!

* Correction - It is not COHEN'S MEAN BUSINESS reported on 85-63, but an alternation of COHENS' MEAN BUSINESS and COHEN'S MEANS BUSINESS. Is this any clearer?

* It is easy to understand the attraction of the new field of collecting, SCRIPOPHILY (bonds, stocks and other financial documents), when we see such historic documents as this ten-year U.S. bond for a whole five dollars issued by the State of Louisiana in 1876.



The first seven of eleven $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest coupons have been clipped. The four remaining coupons have semi-annual maturity dates from mid-1884 to early-1886. This implies that the bond did not bear interest until 1881, five years after the issue date. Although the U.S. had not struck $\frac{1}{2}\%$ coins after 1857, these must have still been circulating until this later date. It can also be deduced that banking and accounting records must have been maintained to three places of decimals. This bond, obtained from the stock of a local dealer, can lead to an exploration of the financial and currency systems in the U.S., particularly following their bitter Civil War, 1861-65. Are there any members involved in this field, and can they add any further information?

* The October 1985 issue of the C.N. Journal contains a medal picture and photo of Ruth McQuade receiving the J.D. Ferguson Award at the C.M.A. Convention in Regina. This is Canada's highest numismatic distinction, which was instituted in 1969 by the late J.D. Ferguson. The pure gold medal is awarded annually to the living numismatist who, in the opinion of the Board of Award entrusted with the selection of the recipient, has contributed most to the advancement of numismatics in Canada, in any manner, and who has not previously received the award. The roll of honour of recipients to date is as follows:

1969	Fred Bowman FRNS, FCNRS	1978	Leslie C. Hill FCNRS
1970	Sheldon Carroll CD, FRNS, FCNRS	1979	Larry Gingras FCNRS
1971	G.R.L. Potter	1980	Dr. John S. Wilkinson
1972	J.E. Charlton FRNS	1981	Cecil Tannahill FCNRS
1973	E.V. Snell NLG	1982	Jack Veffer FCNRS
1974	W.H. MacDonald FCNRS	1983	Norman Williams FCNRS
1975	R.C. Willey FRNS, FCNRS, NLG	1984	Bruce Brace FCNRS
1976	Mrs. Louis Graham	1985	Mrs. Ruth McQuade FCNRS
1977	D.M. Stewart FCNRS		

* South Korea will be striking 28 different coins for the 1988 Summer Olympic Games. They will be in Au, Ag, Ni, & CuNi and in 4 series, starting in October 1986.

* Do you subscribe to the following reasoning?

Criminally inclined people are humans, and as humans are entitled to the same rights as law-abiding citizens. They should have the same opportunities to continue their illicit operations unobstructed and unharassed, and not be deprived of their means of livelihood. They should receive publicity exposure to support their efforts and to stimulate media attention or sales. They deserve advice and instruction in ways to improve their operating effectiveness just as do other occupations. The media must have freedom of speech and press to carry out their national responsibility to the entire population - both criminal and legal elements alike. - regardless of the consequences.

Do you believe that C.B.C. Radio subscribes to this rationale?

Judge by the case that occurred at 8:25 a.m. on Tuesday, 8th October, when, after an earlier announcement of intent, the brassy tones of the announcer on Ottawa's station CEO, Nancy Cooper, ground out an interview with an obscure, but equally responsible Pierre Gagnon, which provided information as to which foreign coins could be used to defraud coin slot machines, and to what degree. It was indicated that this was not just a "nickel and dime" game, but was "Big Business".

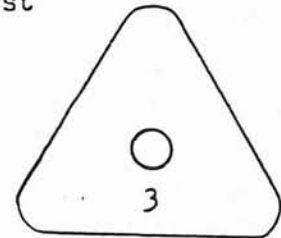
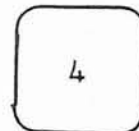
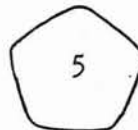
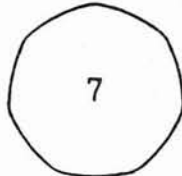
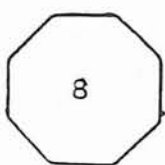
I made an urgent telephone request to the station to cancel the interview because of its criminal implications, but this was ignored. I attempted to contact both of the participants but neither was available to account for their motives. What does that indicate? No doubt the city officials responsible for parking revenues, the Telephone Company, food, drink and cigarette machine vendors, as well as operators of laundromats, arcades, etc., are equally curious.

To me, this was an irresponsible and thoughtless action by all who were involved in producing it. How they can, in effect, promote crime to reduce companies' revenues, increase their operating costs and thereby, prices, and in general help drive inflation upward, is beyond understanding. The line between freedom and license has been broken, and for what significant purpose?! It makes one wonder what has happened to ethics, morality, and just plain common sense!!

* Caption of a Frank & Ernest cartoon which showed them outside a Foreign Currency Exchange: "To me, foreign currency is anything over a \$20 bill."

* I have asked one of our noted numismatists to judge the chronograms submitted, and to select the one most appropriate for a medal or token, the most ingenious one, and the most amusing one. While waiting for the results, here is another contest to keep you challenged:

Can you identify the numismatic items from their outline shapes (2- to 3-sided) shown here? A prize will be awarded to the first member who gets them all. (523-3659)



* The Billies family founded the Canadian Tire Corporation in 1922, and in 1956 A.J. Billies introduced their discount coupons. Approximately 20 million of them are printed each year by the Canadian Bank Note Co. in Ottawa. The regular issues had 3-, 5-, 10-, 25-, & 50-cent, and \$1 values. Soon a new \$2 coupon may be added. (Has anyone got spare traders of the 50th Anniversary Issue of 1972 for barter?)

COMMUNION TOKENS

Tickets of admission — tokens of love

by John Alexander Johnston

The Presbyterian Church in Canada, historically, has always given much emphasis to the use of the communion token, and has considered it integral to the whole sacramental season. In earlier times, metal tokens were distributed prior to the Lord's Supper, and were perceived as tickets of admission to the table. Today, the printed card is used in congregations, but is perceived more as an announcement of the service and serves as a record of attendance.



John Calvin and other Reformers encouraged the use of the token in congregations. In 1560 the Council of Geneva stated:

To prevent the profanation of the table it would be well if each took lead tokens for each of the eligible ones of their household. Strangers giving witness of their faith could also take these, but those not provided with tokens would not be admitted to the table.

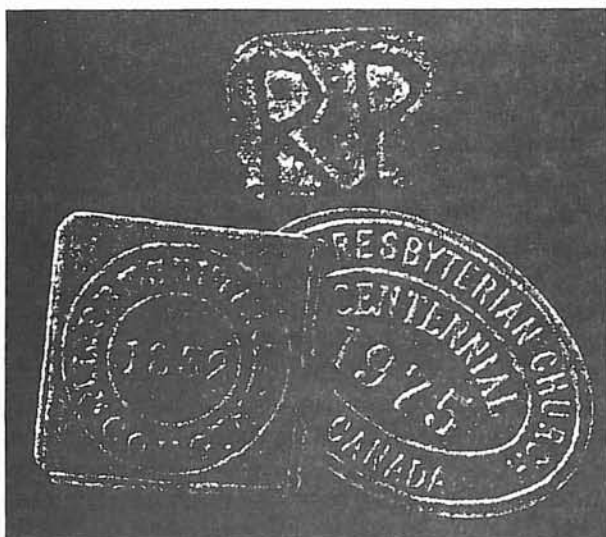
The communion season was a time of great solemnity and spiritual activity. It was held less frequently than in twentieth century congregations. In Glasgow, for instance, the elements were distributed only twice in the period between the Restoration and the Revolution — a span of twenty-eight years!

In order to receive a token, our forebearers needed first to prove proficiency in the scriptures and be recognized by the session as persons of faith and Christian example. Self-examination, confession of sin and profession of faith were prerequisites for worthily sharing the sacrament. One early session demanded that *nane get tickets but those that has bidden tryall and are fund weill instructict in the Belief, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commands.*

Preparatory Services often extended over five or six days. Ministers and members from near and far gathered for the services. A highlight of the week was the sacrament fast. On the Friday or Saturday prior to the Lord's Supper, tokens were distributed by the clergy to those individuals considered *worthy* of such a great privilege. The bread and wine would be laid out on the linen-covered trestle tables erected in the centre aisle or at the front of the sanctuary or in a suitable outdoor area.

Documents from Cape Breton record the English-language communion service being held inside the church, while those persons of the Gaelic tongue gathered outside for the sacrament. In 1891, the church at Boularderie purchased a new tent for \$28.00 to be used at the outdoor service. It was a portable pulpit enclosure, twelve feet square with doors at each end for ventilation. A roof provided shelter from the elements. Officiating ministers were provided with a bench in the tent while the precentor sat outside in front of the pulpit.

A wooden paling usually surrounded the communion area. Closest scrutiny was exercised as to who was allowed to pass the barrier and join the sacramental feast. Greatest store was placed upon attendance, and the Ses-



sion of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ontario, recorded the discovery of counterfeit tokens being proffered in order to gain admission to the Table.

Communion tokens were cast in various metals - copper, tin, pewter, gun-metal, brass or silver. However, the vast majority of the tokens which were in use in Canada were made of lead. As this metal is particularly soft, these slugs were easily disfigured and were readily recast. When a new minister was inducted in a pastoral charge, the old tokens were often melted down and a new die designed. Some disks were crudely struck in a hand-held mold, made by the local blacksmith, and deposited at the manse. Some tokens are works of art, designed in various oval and octagonal shapes. Many congregations in Canada used stock designs purchased from a central supplier and indistinguishable from those used by a myriad of churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Earliest tokens were marked with the initial of the minister or of the congregation, and sometimes with a date. Later tokens were embellished with scriptural quotations, the most popular being *till He come or this do in remembrance of Me.*

The McKay-Brown collection Over the past eighteen months, members of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ontario, have met weekly to assemble four accumulations of tokens into The MacKay-Brown Memorial Communion Token Collection. These four-thousand and thirty-one (4,031) tokens are the result of many years of avid interest and diligent research by the late Donald Brown, a former Clerk of the Presbytery of Paris and an elder of Central Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ontario. Through the generosity of his family, these tokens were presented, gratis, to The Presbyterian Church in Canada. How indebted is the denomination for this magnificent gift, for our church now holds in its national Archives what is believed to be the largest collection of communion tokens in the world!

Tribute is paid to elder Lyle Dagleish, a retired school principal and past president of the Hamilton branch of the Ontario Geneological Society, and to elder George Win-

ton, a retired engineering technician recognized for his research into Scottish clans and tartans. Together with numerous assistants, these men volunteered hundreds of hours in the cataloguing and the mounting of the disks in glassine pages.

The four-thousand-plus tokens in the McKay-Brown collection are listed according to countries — Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Scotland, and the USA. Scottish tokens, for example begin with Abbotshall, Abdie and Abercorn, followed by one-hundred and two tokens used in Aberdeen. These are listed congregation by congregation, together with dates and that branch of Presbyterianism to which each church belonged.

Many of the Scottish tokens were acquired by Mr. Brown from the widow of a former Clerk of The General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland. Others were traded or purchased over the years from dealers in various parts of the world. What stories each could tell! Turbulent times between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism would be no stranger to the Ardelach token (1691) while the Chalmers, Edinburgh, disk (1844), shared the internecine struggles within the Reformed family.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Rev. G. A. MacLennan of Montreal amassed two-hundred and forty-one (241) token specimens found in Canadian congregations. These were deposited in The Presbyterian College, Montreal, *to preserve a record of this old factor in the communion worship of our fathers.*

In 1924 Mr. MacLennan printed an illustrated volume depicting each token available to him. The collection is now in the Archives of The Presbyterian Church of Canada, 59 St. George Street, Toronto, complementing the McKay-Brown coins which are largely non-Canadian, and thus providing a special link with the nineteenth century sacramental life of our church.

Presbyterians have never been credited with the inventing of religious tokens. Their use can be traced back to the Greek and Roman mystery religions when disks were carried by devotees of the various oath-bound societies. Sixteenth century Roman Catholicism used communion tokens on occasion. The Episcopal Church of Scotland engraved a cross or the letters *I.H.S.* on their tokens. The Church of England, especially around Durham and the North, and later the Methodists, both used tokens. Yet credit must be given to the Reformed churches for recognizing and preserving over the centuries the place of the communion token or card within the framework of preparing for, and participation in, The Lord's Supper.

□



Dr. John Alexander Johnston is the Covenor of the Committee on History of The Presbyterian Church of Canada and minister of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont.

"AUCTION CANADA 1986" AIRBORNE

Visitors to Toronto this Summer can look forward to yet another numismatic attraction. Two major firms dealing in Canadian numismatics have announced plans for the holding of "Auction Canada 1986", a shared-facility venture, in the City in July.

The auction, limited to two sessions of 400 lots each of high quality numismatic items, will be conducted by Nadin-Davis International Numismatics of Ottawa, and Charles D Moore of California. Separate sessions will be the responsibility of the two separate companies, though a joint mailing will be sent out in which all customers of the two companies will receive both catalogs. The Nadin-Davis session will include worldwide numismatics, while the Moore session will be devoted entirely to that firm's specialty, Canadian material. A strong attraction of this sale will be the absence of a "buyer's premium", now charged to purchasers at auctions by most auction companies throughout the continent. Nadin-Davis in particular have been strong opponents of this practice and this carries through into this latest venture.

The principals of both companies expressed delight at the conclusion of the negotiations leading to direct planning for the auction, to take place July 22nd at the King Edward Hotel. Although the Canadian Numismatic Association's Annual Convention does not commence until later the same week, the proximity of the dates will give most collectors and dealers the opportunity to take in both events in one visit to Toronto.

The scheduling of other prestigious events not part of the Convention programme may be seen as a very positive development from the point of view of the C.N.A. It has long been the practice in the U.S.A. that major Conventions are surrounded by several other auctions and exhibitions, sometimes as many as ten or fifteen firms being involved, and the experience has been that this serves as a strong drawing card for the Convention itself and provides sufficient activity surrounding the Conventions to bring many more attendees to the events.

Both firms are still available to accept quality consignments of numismatic material, and may be contacted at the following addresses: Charles D Moore, PO Box 4816, Walnut Creek, Ca, 94596 USA (Canadian material only). Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd, PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1 (Canadian and worldwide material).

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB

Minutes of the October 28, 1985 Meeting

The October meeting was well attended and included one guest who has applied for membership. Mr. Henry Bietlot, formerly of Belgium, is mainly interested in Belgian coins, but says he wants to diversify because of the scarcity of coins in his field of interest. The Door Prize, a 1957 Mexican peso, was won by Gerry Schneider and Miles Allan finally matched all digits for the 50/50 draw.

The COCC Coin Exhibition will be held Dec. 8, 1985 at the Nepean Sportsplex. Exhibitors are requested to set up their displays starting at 8:45 AM.

Capital City Coin is now branching out into the fields of collectibles and plaques. Paul Nadin-Davis has decided to terminate his monthly shows at the Roxborough Hotel, but intends to stage a two-day show in Ottawa at which auctions will be held. Paul would like to hear comments and suggestions from collectors.

The Olympic Coin Programme, which has not sought the opinion of the numismatic community, is really aiming its mass marketing campaign at the general public. Group discussion brought to light the Japanese, German and Canadian experiences with Olympic coin programmes. Members concluded that purchases of these coins should be in support of the Olympic spirit rather than as investment or for numismatic interest.

The educational portion of the evening was a talk by Paul Nadin-Davis entitled "AN ORIENTAL ODESSY". Having made three trips in as many years to seven or eight countries on the Pacific rim, Paul has developed an insight into the coin market in each country.

In Japan and Korea, numismatics caters to the wealthy. In the Ginz shopping district of Tokyo, everything is geared to high volume and profit; aesthetics reign supreme - inexpensive coins do not sell well. Early Japanese material is very popular because of interest in history and artifacts. Paul attributes this interest to the high level of literacy and education. There is a strong secondary market in appealing coins used for jewelry. In Korea, collecting is less active and is mainly restricted to the wealthy.

In Taiwan, there is an active economy with a fairly equitable distribution of wealth. Coin sales activity is mainly of the flea market type. The lack of collector interest in historical material hampers the market. There is some smuggling business in material removed from ancient graves.

Paul attended a coin show in the Philippines. In spite of the location, the show did not work and the general social attitude was reflected in the low quality of coins offered. There is an active interest in American gold as a store of wealth against Philippine inflation.

The Peoples Republic of China has no developed coin market. The 5 oz silver panda coins are trinkets for foreign markets.

Hong Kong is really the unique place in this environment. Being a free port, there are no taxes or duties. It is a major trading centre for finance, commodities (including gold and silver) and manufactured goods and doubles up as a tourist spot. It has a very fluid market where anything and everything goes, an active smuggling market, a reasonably priced bullion market, and a market catering to tourist souvenirs and mementos.

From his experiences, Paul lists six factors as important to the numismatic market:

1. the stability of the political regime;
2. the educational level;
3. the state of the local economy;
4. the level of activity in the local economy;
5. a sense of identity and an awareness of history and national greatness;
6. the political situation and its right or left leaning.

Paul concluded his presentation with the timely question: "Do these same factors apply in North America?"

PRICES REALIZED - October Auction

Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price	Item	Price
1	1.00	20	3.00	39	2.50	58	5.00	77	15.00
2	1.50	21	3.00	40	2.50	59	8.00	78	---
3	1.00	22	6.50	41	3.50	60	8.00	79	15.00
4	5.00	23	5.50	42	1.00	61	14.00	80	---
5	2.50	24	9.00	43	3.50	62	10.00	81	19.00
6	8.50	25	8.00	44	3.00	63	14.00	82	3.50
7	15.00	26	6.00	45	10.50	64	2.50	83	1.50
8	2.00	27	5.00	46	3.50	65	6.00	84	6.50
9	2.00	28	6.00	47	2.25	66	6.00	85	14.50
10	3.50	29	5.00	48	---	67	.50	86	14.00
11	1.00	30	4.50	49	3.00	68	5.00	87	14.50
12	24.00	31	2.00	50	2.00	69	5.00	88	15.00
13	19.00	32	3.00	51	6.50	70	23.00	89	5.00
14	20.00	33	5.50	52	6.00	71	9.50	90	10.00
15	15.00	34	2.00	53	12.00	72	2.00	91	1.50
16	6.00	35	4.00	54	12.00	73	2.00	92	3.50
17	9.00	36	2.00	55	6.00	74	2.00		
18	6.00	37	1.25	56	13.00	75	10.00		
19	5.00	38	2.00	57	13.00	76	4.50		

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

The business part of the December meeting was very short, so everyone could enjoy the Christmas meeting.

Peter Marcucci moved that the club donate ten dollars to the Salvation Army, seconded by Harry Booth. Motion was carried.

The members exchanged gifts with Peter Marcucci acting as Santa Claus. Many thanks to Linda for putting up the pretty Christmas tree. Mr. Dan Carpino showed two films from the Orillia Library. A delicious lunch was served while the movies were showed.

Mr. Joey Bailey applied for membership.

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1986-1987

President	-Harvey Farrow	Auctioneer	-Bob Porter
1st Vice-President	-Ron Zelk	Receptionist	-C. Adamopolous
2nd Vice-President	-Glen Williams	Social Convenor	-Ted Boxall
Secretary	-Lucille Colson	Librarian	-Jim Heifetz
Treasurer	-Wally Ciona	Programme Director	-George Fraser
Director	-Ted Boxall	Editor	-Wally Ciona
Director	-Bill Brennand	Editor	-Marvin Kay
Director	-Basil Latham	Past President	-F. C. Jewett
Junior Director	-Bill VanLaethem		

The North York Coin Club Annual Christmas Party was held on December 12, 1985. As expected, it was a great success.

Albert Kasman spoke about his Christmas and Hanukka woods which he has collected over the years. He had over 280 on display.

Al Bliman explained the significance of the nine candles that appear on the Hanukka candelabrum. The one candle which is situated higher than the others is called the 'shammos', or leader.

Three years ago, Pressed Metal Products began to issue personal medals for this festive season. Wally Ciona discussed many of the various designs and signatures.

Jim Heifetz reminisced about receiving silver dollars as Hanukka gifts when he was younger. This sparked his interest in coin collecting.

Harvey Farrow talked about two medals from the Wellings Mint. These brought season's greetings in the late sixties. He also showed various flats which he had received.

Lucille Colson was presented with a special plaque. This was to mark her 15 years as a member of the NYCC. For 13 of these years, she has been our secretary.

Prize winners in the Lucky Draw were Chris Renaud, Jeremy Gillett, Mirko Kotic, Frank Dennis, Bill VanLaethem, Jean Orr, Mike Kotic, Paul Johnson, Harry Scheinman, Roger Fox, Jim Heifetz, George Gale, Eliza Beatty, Al Bliman, Ted Boxall, Basil Latham, Costas Adamopolous, John Regitko and Sam Snider.

Following the dinner, there was a gift exchange between members.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

There were 30 members and guests attended the December 19th Christmas Meeting

Mike Johnston won both the "on time" draw and the "Special Cake" draw. The Feature Draw winners are, -1st prize Jim Dunn and 2nd Prize Tom Gitschner.

Ben Matthews continued with his monthly displays. This time his specialties were "Silver", and "Winston Churchill".

The "Silver" Display included some different forms of bullion. For example there can be silver bars, wafers, ccins or medals. Ben showed examples of how these various forms can commemorate anniversaries, Christmas, birthdays, etc.

The Winston Churchill Display included commemorative medals, coins, and First Day" covers all of which featured Winston Churchill.

The Christmas lunch was financed by the Treasurer, Bruce Raszmann, which featured Christmas cake, cookies, egg nog and coffee. A thanks was given to Paul Miller and Peter Besler for putting it all together.

The traditional White Elephant Auction was held, and it raised the treasury to the amount of \$56.80.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

The December 16, 1985 meeting was called to order by Tom Masters with a warm welcome to those present. Guests were introduced and invited to become members. The President read the "Christmas Candle Legend" and extended the Greetings of the Season to all.

Stella Hodge conducted a very special spirited Christmas Quiz with everyone participating.

Draws were won by, Pat Napthen, Alex Edmonds, Ron Barker, Stephen Taylor and the Share the Wealth draw for \$10.50 was won by Howard Whitfield.

Christmas refreshments was served followed a O.N.A. Audio-Visual showed. Christmas gifts were exchanged followed by a 40 lot auction.

SHOW AND BOURSE DATES

FEBRUARY 8, 1986

BARRIE, ONTARIO.... HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
COIN, STAMP & ANTIQUE SHOW
Bayfield Mall, Barrie.

information..P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ont., L4M 4T2.

MARCH 22, 1986

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.....PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

COIN & BOURSE SHOW

Peterborough Square, Lower Level,
Near Red Oak Inn.information.. Doug Calder,
892 Westdale, Peterborough,
Ontario, K9J 6C7

telephone.. 705-743-7293.

APRIL 6, 1986

CHATHAM, ONTARIO..... KENT COIN CLUB'S

COIN SHOW, Sunday, April 6, 10A.M.-5P.M.
23 dealers

Wheels Inn, Chatham, Ontario.

information.. Lou Wagenaer,
27 Peter St., Chatham, Ont.,
N7M 5B2

APRIL 19-20, 1986

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.....ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

24th, ANNUAL CONVENTION, SHOW & BANQUET.
HOLIDAY INN, 1 Holiday Inn Dr.,
Brantford, Ontario.information.. Brantford Numismatic Assoc.
P.O. Box 351, Brantford, Ont.
N3T 5N3

SEPTEMBER 13, 1986

ST, CATHARINES, ONTARIO...ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW & BANQUETU.A.W. HALL, 124 Bunting Rd.,
St. Catharines, Ontarioinformation.. P.O. Box 1492,
St. Catharines, Ontario,
L2R 7J9

JUNE 21-22, 1986

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO..... COIN CLUB'S - WOODSTOCK, INGERSOLL &
TILLSONBURG,

"OXFORD COUNTY SHOW"

Quality Inn, junction of 401 & 59 highways.

information.. T. Masters

823 Van Street, London,
Ontario, N5Z 1M8

Cointrek

Massa-Carrara receives right to mint coins

The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essais, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

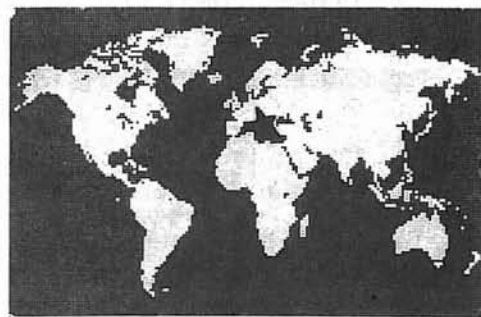
Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

The Duchy of Massa-Carrara was a small state in Tuscany. It was raised to the stature of a principality in 1568 and received the right to Mint money under the Marquis of Massa in 1559.

In 1663 Massa-Carrara became a duchy. The feudal Cybo Malaspina family ruled throughout this period. The coinage series presented here was issued under Maria Beatrice d'Este, the wife of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. She was duchess from 1790-96 and again from 1814-29. It was in 1829 that Modena absorbed Massa.

The monetary system used in this Italian state was 3 quattrini equaling 1 soldo and 20 soldi equaling 1 lira.



Duchy of Massa-Carrara (di Lunigiana)

Date	Mintage	Composition
1 quattrino		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: coat of arms on crowned shield, M.BE.A.A.D.MASSAE legend		
Rev.: denomination, date, legend DUX MASSAE		
2 solidi		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: coat of arms on crowned shield, legend MAR BEATRIX ARCHID AUSTRIAE		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		
4 soldi		
1792	n/a	copper
Obv.: same as 2 quattrino		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		
X soldi		
1792	n/a	billion
Obv.: same as 2 quattrino		
Rev.: same as 1 quattrino		

CANADIAN FIRM ISSUES MAJOR
NUMISMATIC LITERATURE CATALOGUE

To start the New Year with something different a Canadian firm has issued its first ever all-literature catalog. Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd. of Ottawa, Ontario has announced the recent acquisition of a major library of worldwide numismatic literature and is offering selected items from the collection in a special issue of its bulletin.

The library being offered emanates from a Montreal authority who remains anonymous. Consisting of works dating from 1577 until recently, the literature collection though far from complete in any area represents an extremely diverse range of material and, Nadin-Davis expect, will result in widespread interest. Following are some miscellaneous items of note.

In early Canadian material, the collection is strong in off-prints and pamphlets by Canadian numismatists of the late 19th century. Breton, LeRoux, McLachlan: these names and others appear with some regularity. Canadian journals are also well represented, with in particular a strong group of issues of the Canadian Anti-quarian and Numismatic Journal. Unusually, these and other journals from the collection are offered singly or in one-year volumes, rather than as complete sets. This gives the seller the opportunity, as Paul Nadin-Davis, owner of the firm, has pointed out, to work with several collectors on completion of other partial sets. Such an approach does tend to benefit numismatics as a whole as well as leading to satisfaction for individual numismatists.

Altogether about 3,000 items are contained in the library. These include many early auction catalogs from Canadian, U.S. and European firms, from Lyman Low to Glendinings, from Steigerwalt to Spinks. Modern numismatics has not been left out and there are extensive offerings of text-books from 1815 to 1980 on the coins of many modern world states, militaria, paper money and exonomia. Some rare items are included, among them a small number of incunabulae: authors' manuscripts of works which in themselves might be considered scarce and desirable.

American numismatics is not left in the cold, either. The area is covered, "patchily", Paul Nadin-Davis admits, though there may well be some bargains to be had particularly in a lengthy section of books, reprints, early papers, etc. offered at a uniform \$10 each. Also of interest to US collectors will be a long run of Numismatists from the early 1920s, and a spotty offering of US Mint reports and other official documents. with

Copies of the literature catalog (No. 46A-LIT) will be available January 10th at a cost of \$3.00 from Nadin-Davis Numismatics, PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1. Interested parties may also receive free of charge copies of the firm's latest auction catalog (inexpensive Canadian and world coins, numismatic literature), and the newest retail listings.

★ Promise a year's worth of lessons in something you're good at: bread baking, baseball pitching, piccolo playing.

★ Give someone who cooks all day the day off; from breakfast in bed to a candlelight dinner created by you.

★ Give as many hugs as you can; they're warmer than sweaters.

★ Set places at the table for those who might otherwise be alone at theirs.

★ Use your wheels to transport those without to Christmas Eve Services.

★ Use your mistletoe.

□ □ □

It seems the neighbor's boy just can't win. He was kicked out of parochial school for swearing and out of public school for praying.

□ □ □

How empty is the life that is filled with nothing but things!

□ □ □

The older I get, the more I listen to people who don't talk much.

□ □ □

One great virtue we'd all like to have is patience — if only we could find the time for it.

□ □ □

A man walking home through a cemetery late one night fell into a newly dug grave and couldn't climb out. His frantic cries for help were finally heard by a tipsy passerby.

"Help me," pleaded the trapped man. "I'm freezing down here."

The other man peered unsteadily over the edge of the grave. "No wonder," he observed. "You kicked all your dirt off."

□ □ □

Little Matthew was asked by a stranger how old he was.

"I'm four," replied the boy.

"And when will you be five?"

Matthew thought this over for a moment, then said, "When I'm through being four."

□ □ □

Overheard: "Leave him? Are you kidding? I'd leave him tomorrow if I could find a way of doing it without making him happy!"

□ □ □

When the teacher asked Johnny to spell the word "straight," he spelled "s-t-r-a-i-g-h-t."

"Fine," she said. "What does it mean?"

"Without ginger ale," said Johnny.

□ □ □

Randy decided to challenge his younger brother. "Betcha you can't climb up that beam of light that's shining through the window."

"Do you think I'm stupid?" replied the boy. "I'd get halfway up and you'd turn it off."

□ □ □

A girl working in a government office in Washington wrote her parents, telling them, "I work in the data analysis group of the aptitude test sub-unit of the worker analysis section of the division of occupational analysis and manning tables of the Bureau of Labor Utilization of the War Manpower Commission which is under the Office of Emergency Management."

Her mother wired back, "Come home immediately."

□ □ □

A penny-pinching cowboy entered a harness shop and asked for a single spur.

"What use is one spur?" asked the clerk.

"Well," replied the cowboy, "I figure if I can get one side of the horse to go, the other side is likely to come along."

□ □ □

Ontario Numismatic Association

24th Annual

Convention & Coin Show



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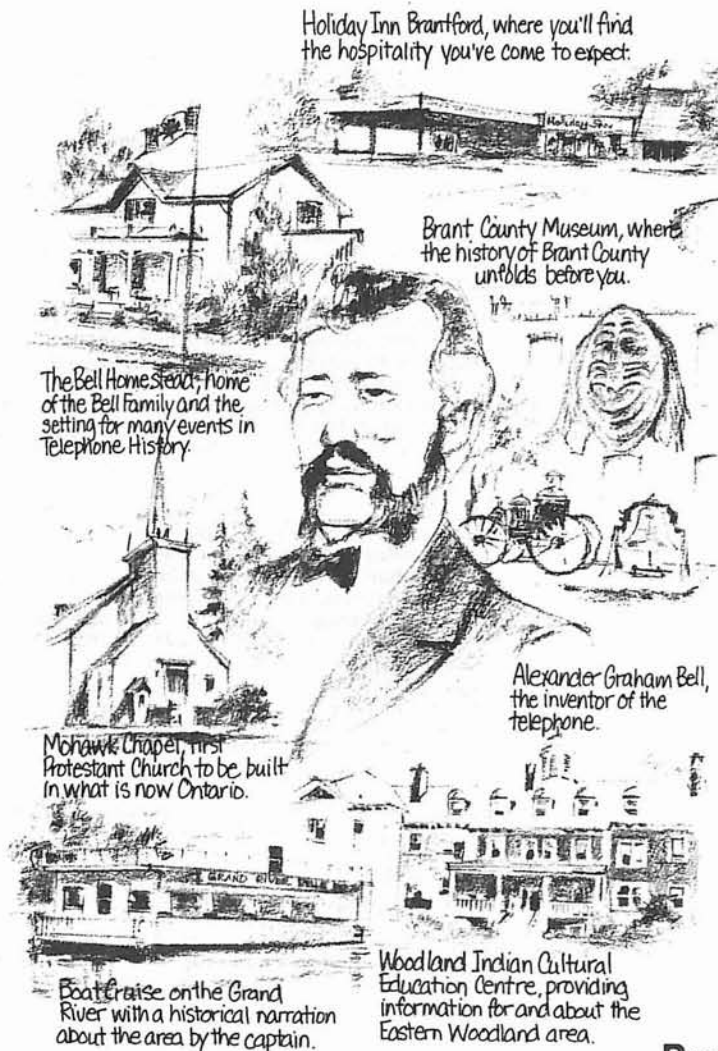
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COMMENT

FILLING THE VACUUM

WHEN South Africa launched its bullion piece in 1967 I was surprised at the apparent lack of sensitivity shown by the government of State President Swart in the choice of subject and name. One could not fault the graceful effigy of the Springbok, but the dour and uncompromising features of Oom Paul Kruger (from whom the piece took its name) merely served to underline how far South Africa's rulers were turning back the clock. 1967 was also the year in which the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act were passed and the demarcation lines between White, Coloured and Bantu areas established as a prelude to the African "homelands". Kruger, four times president of the Transvaal and arch-apostle of Afrikaaner bigotry, was more concerned about keeping English-speaking interlopers in their place; between 1890 and 1894 the franchise laws were successively modified so that the hated "Uitlanders" were virtually excluded. At the end of the Boer War he fled to Europe with his country's dwindling gold reserves and died in Switzerland.

South Africa's gold reserves were beginning to dwindle in 1967 also — by a staggering Rs114 million between October 1966 and November 1967 — resulting in a wage freeze and a massive hike in interest rates. But this did not prevent the launching of the Krugerrand largely as a gesture of defiance against a world which even then was beginning to show anxiety at the Apartheid policy. Only some 40,000 Krugerrands were struck in the first year, but fewer than half that number the year after. Proofs were also struck in much smaller numbers, which actually dipped as low as 6,000 in 1971. Yet the low-mintage Krugerrands of 1967-68 are quoted in the catalogues at the same bullion/price as the later years where they were churned out by the million, and there has been little interest in the proofs in the numismatic market, testifying to the reluctance of collectors to handle these controversial coins. The bullion market is a different matter altogether — an ounce of pure gold is an ounce of pure gold regardless of what is stamped upon it.

Now even the bullion market in Krugerrands has been savagely hit by the measures imposed by many governments in the wake of the latest political and industrial unrest in that tragic country. In 1984 alone investors off-loaded as much as 210 tonnes of Krugerrands, as the value of the rand itself tumbled and the South African mines were hit by strikes and other labour problems. Doubtless the Pretoria Mint will continue to strike Krugerrands, but this will be more in the nature of a token gesture.

The Krugerrand, however, deserves the credit for making people much more gold conscious than they ever were before. In 1985 it was estimated that as many as three per cent of British households possessed some Krugerrands, and although the market in gold has been fairly sluggish around the \$320-325 level for most of the year, interest in gold by "the man in the street" is in no way diminished by the political vicissitudes of South Africa. Consequently there is now something of a vacuum — but not for long. Australia is planning a one-ounce bullion piece and both Britain and the United States are contemplating following suit.

In the meantime the principal beneficiary of the Krugerrand's troubles is Canada whose Maple Leaf has leaped dramatically in global popularity in recent months. Canada usually aims to apportion about half of its annual 2 million ounce gold output to the Maple Leaf programme, but in 1985 increased this to 1.8 million ounces. Most of this went into the famous "Four Nines Gold" Maple Leaf itself, a handsome coin in 24 carat gold with a legal tender value of fifty dollars, but there is a rapidly growing market for the quarter and tenth ounce coins, especially, it seems, in the Far East, and also for the jewellery trade which shows signs of recovering after the world recession.

Competing with the Maple Leaf, particularly in Japan and South-East Asia, is China's range of Panda coins, from the tiny twentieth to the stupendous twelve-ounce piece. Like the Maple Leaf, the Pandas are struck in almost pure gold. Pure gold, however, has its drawbacks, notably its softness which makes handling a problem. For this reason many investors prefer those one-ounce pure gold pieces alloyed with silver or copper to improve their durability. The Krugerrand itself is struck in 22 carat (.917 fine) gold and this is the alloy used by the Isle of Man for its Angel series of coins, launched early in 1985. Production of Angels, which now ranges from the tenth to the ten-ounce, has been much smaller than the South African and Canadian giants, but the use of privy marks honouring some recent coin exhibitions in America has given these beautiful coins the edge over their competitors in terms of numismatic interest — and that is what matters in the long run.



Stephen and the Anarchy

by Richard Plant



Commonest penny of the period —
"Watford" type of King Stephen, minted
from 1135 probably through until 1150

KING HENRY I lost his only legitimate son in the disaster of the White Ship in 1120, and from that moment until his death in 1135 he is said never to have smiled again.

He was left with a daughter, Matilda, to succeed him, but, although Henry made his barons swear an oath that she should be accepted by them as his heir, she was unacceptable for two reasons. First, with the exception of a Queen Sexburgh of Wessex who reigned very briefly in 672, there had never been a queen regnant in English history. Secondly, though she is often referred to as the "Empress" Matilda, this was only a courtesy title, her first husband, the German Emperor Henry V, having died. Her father, King Henry, had given her a second husband, Geoffrey of Anjou, a man greatly disliked by the English barons. As the King had not sought their approval for this alliance the barons declared that this released them from their oath to ensure her succession.

The alternative claimant in 1135 was Stephen, Count of Blois, son of William the Conqueror's daughter Adela. Though Stephen had expressed support for Matilda's claim during her father's lifetime, as soon as the news reached him of the old King's death he rushed to England, and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people of London. The Londoners claimed that theirs was the right to choose the Kings of England — the English monarchy was not hereditary at all. So on December 22, 1135, only three weeks after the death of Henry I, Stephen was crowned as King. As, with the help of his younger brother Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, he had gained the support of both the nobility and the clergy, that should have been the end of the matter and the reign should have been straightforward from the numismatic point of view.

Unfortunately Stephen was a very weak King: a good-natured, impulsive man, who could never refuse a friend's request. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records: "When traitors perceived that he was a mild man, and soft, and good natured, and that he did not enforce justice, they did all wonder. They had done homage to him, and sworn oaths, but they kept no faith, became foresworn and broke their allegiance".

Stephen managed to put down a number of small rebellions, but in 1138-39 came a general outbreak of the discontented. The cause of Matilda was taken up by her uncle King David of Scotland, her half-brother Earl Robert of Gloucester, and by a large number of self-seeking barons glad of an excuse to defy the King and plunder their neighbours. William Newburgh wrote: "Castles sprang up in every county to support civil strife, and England had as many Kings (or rather tyrants) as there were lords of castles: each struck his own money, and usurped the royal powers of justice over those under him".

The earlier Norman kings had continued the custom begun in late Saxon times of changing the design of the coinage every few years — thus there are eight distinctly different types of William I penny; five of William II; fifteen of Henry I; but by the time of Stephen's successor, Henry II, this had changed completely. Henry II's "Tealby" penny type lasts from 1158 to 1180, and his second design, the "Short-Cross" penny lasts from 1180 right through the reigns of Richard I and John until 1247, well within the reign of Henry III.

It would appear that the very wide variety of coinage, including irregular and baronial issues, of Stephen's reign had been too much for the people, and that their demand thereafter was for stability.

Stephen's first coin type is known as the "Watford" type, because of the large number of pennies of this design found in the hoard unearthed at Watford in 1818. This may well have been the main royal type right through from 1135 until 1150. The obverse shows a profile right-facing bust of the King, though with varying legend — anything from STIFNE REX to STIEFNE. The reverse, round a "Cross moline with fleurs" names moneyer and the mint, in the usual manner of the period. Sometimes the old Runic letter Wen, shaped like a P though actually a W, is still used — thus PILLEM ON PILTON, actually names Willem, chief moneyer of the mint at Wilton in Wiltshire.

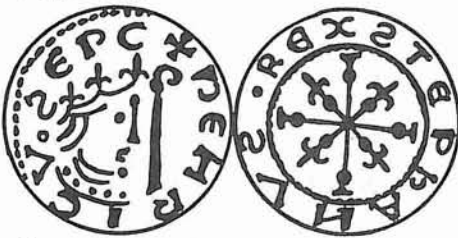


Stephen type VII, the "Awbridge" penny

Matilda landed in Sussex in 1139, and defeated Stephen at Lincoln in 1141. She now ruled in England as "Domina" (lady), and at first had very general support; but this she alienated by her arrogance, and by being too cruel to Stephen who was now her prisoner. Coins were minted in her name between 1139 and 1142 (probably in 1141-42), when she abandoned her claim to the English throne in favour of her son Henry (the later Henry II). These coins (all pennies, of course) name her as MATILDI COM, "Matilda, the Countess of Anjou", or MATILDI IMP or as just IMPERATRIX, "Matilda the Empress". They follow the general style of Stephen's Watford type — it is interesting that she is never given the title REGINA, "Queen".

HAMMERED

In late 1141 Stephen's cause once more looked promising. His wife, Matilda of Boulogne, led his supporters to victories which forced the Empress to release him in the November of that year. One of the rare "irregular" types of Stephen's reign shows figures of the King and Queen standing facing on the obverse, holding a large sceptre between them — this probably refers to the help rendered to her husband by Matilda of Boulogne at this time. This type, together with a number of other feudal coins which have a similar reverse showing various symbols instead of letters, was probably minted in York, but may possibly have been produced on the Continent (St. Omer has been suggested).



Henry, Bishop of Winchester, shows his loyalty by naming King Stephen on the reverse

Meanwhile the Scots took advantage of the situation of the situation. King David was Matilda's uncle and so was able to further his own interests by acting nominally in hers. Early in the reign Stephen had tried to buy him off by granting his son Henry the earldom of Huntingdon and the lordship of Carlisle; but King David thought that he could improve on this! In 1138 he advanced with an army into Yorkshire — but their cruelty roused the English. The barons and the people of the North gathered under the sacred banners of St. Cuthbert of Durham, St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon. They routed the Scots at the "Battle of the Standards" near Northallerton in Yorkshire. But even after this victory Stephen was still concerned about the Scots, and in 1139 at the Peace of Durham granted Prince of Scotland all the County of Northumberland except Bamburgh and Newcastle.

As a consequence we have coins of King David I of Scotland minted at Carlisle, and coins of Prince Henry Carlisle, Corbridge and, probably, Bamburgh, most of which follow the general lines of Stephen's Watford type.

There may be a reference to the Battle of the Standards on one of the "irregular" types which shows, on the obverse, the usual right-facing profile

of the King, but holding a standard rather than the usual sceptre — this is another of the coins that probably originated at York, though it could be continental.



Flag type may commemorate the Battle of the Standards

Yet another local type, this time naming Canterbury as the mint, shows the King holding a mace — this is known as the "Horseman's mace penny". One scholar has suggested that it may not be a mace, but the sacred Host elevated, in allusion to the bearing of the Host before the army at the Battle of the Standards; but it is doubtful whether the people of Kent were aware of the event taking place in Yorkshire at the time.

Four penny types were also minted in the name of Henry of Anjou (the later Henry II), Matilda's son — including, interestingly, one closely modelled on Type V (the "Two Stars" type) of William I. Henry had made a few unsuccessful ventures into England from across the Channel, and it was not until 1153 that he made more solid gains; but Matilda had returned to Normandy in 1148, and from that date her son was nominal leader of her party — and it is thought probable that Henry's coins were minted around 1151-52. In 1153 Stephen's only son Eustace died, and a treaty was ratified at Wallingford which ended the civil war. Stephen was to remain King during his lifetime, but was to be succeeded by Henry of Anjou.

Catalogues list seven types of Stephen's royal coinage but most of them are so rare that they are more like local variations than main types. Type II, the "voided cross and mullets" type, and Type VI, "Profile left with sceptre", only circulated in Eastern England and probably date between 1150 and the Treaty of Wallingford in 1153 — to be followed by the "Awbridge" penny (Type VII), named after the location of a hoard unearthed in 1909, which came into general circulation from 1153 onwards.

So far most of the coins referred to have been moderately straightforward; but what about the PERERIC pennies? These are of good style, of "Watford" type, and minted by such mints as London, Canterbury, Lincoln,

Stamford and Bristol. Could it be that after Stephen's capture in 1141 these mints felt that they could no longer coin in Stephen's name, but were not prepared to mint in the name of Matilda — so the best thing to do was to use a quite meaningless inscription?

Other pennies were minted from dies from which the head of Stephen has been deliberately erased not from the coins after minting, but from the actual dies before minting! These are "Watford" type pennies from the mints of Bristol, Norwich, Nottingham, Stamford, Thetford and York. This defacing of the dies may also come from the period when Stephen was held captive.



Irregular Derby issue copies design of Edward the Confessor reverse

One particular interesting local variety comes from Derby, which has a "four martlets" reverse that must have been copied from the "Sovereign" type of the old Saxon King Edward the Confessor, 1042-66.

But perhaps the most difficult of all, and the most fascinating, are the Baronial pennies. One of the finest of these reads ROBERTUSDESTV around an armed horseman wearing a triangular Norman-style helmet. This is probably Robert de Stuteville, a Yorkshireman who supported Stephen in 1138, and who fought at the Battle of the Standards; though there has been a suggestion that it may be the continental baron, Robert of Bethune, rather than the Yorkshireman.

Another type shows a standing knight on the obverse, with the legend EVSTACIVS — probably Eustace Fitzjohn, Lord of Knaresborough and Malton; but just probably Eustace of Boulogne, Stephen's son who predeceased him.

There is no doubt on whose side Stephen's younger brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester, was — he mints a penny reading HENRICVS EPC (for Episcopus "bishop") on the obverse, and places his brother's name STEPHANVS REX round the reverse.

There are others too — represented by extremely rare or unique coins. But what an interesting reign! But then it is surely a general fact of numismatics that the worse the reign the more interesting the coinage!

MARDI GRAS DOUBLOONS MAKE AN INTERESTING COLLECTION

By Jerry Remick

Mardi Gras Carnival Doubloon are attractive, multicolored, anodized, aluminium medals that are thrown by members of the Mystic Societies (Krewes) from their floats and are also thrown by horse back riding groups, marching groups, truck riding associations and even by individuals that participate in the many Carnival parades in cities in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida for about 12 days preceeding Ash Wednesday. During Carnival season, each Krewe sponsors its own parade based on a chosen theme with floats, costumes and throws including doubloons, beads, plastic cups, candies, toys and other souvenirs. In New Orleans there are more than 60 Carnival parades over a period of about 12 days preceeding Ash Wednesday.



There were 14 parades on February 19th, 1985 (Mardi Gras Tuesday). This year Mardi Gras Tuesday was February 11th, 1986.

Church groups, schools, U.S. Armed Forces Recruiting Services, public service units, dances and balls advertising firms, businesses, medal collectors clubs, and other associations not participating in a Carnival Mardi Gras Parade also issue doubloons. A great many of them are issued in New Orleans, where Mardi Gras got its start in 1857.

Each organization issuing doubloons has their own logo, which is used yearly on their doubloon with the date of foundation for the group. Designs are quite attractive as many of the issuing organizations are named after Greek and Roman Emperors, gods and goddesses, these personages being pictured on the doubloons. The reverse side generally shows a design in keeping with the theme of the Year's carnival parade and bears the date of issue.

Most doubloons are round and 38mm. The edge is reeded or plain. A few issues are smaller, multisided or another shape.

Aluminium is used for the Mardi Gras doubloons so that when thrown, the pieces do not hurt spectators. A great many issues are minted in several or more surface colorings of anodized aluminium including red, pink, lavender, purple, gold, green, blue bronze, brown, black, grey, yellow, beige, copper, turquoise, dual color, multicolor and natural silver colored aluminium. The mintage of the various colors of the same doubloon may vary, with a small mintage for one color being restricted to the throws made only by the head of the organization or Krewe. The mintage for all the color varieties of a single issue varies from a few thousand through several hundred thousand. A few issues have mintages of one to three million.

Collectors specimens are made for some issues in some of the following metals: golden bronze, oxidized bronze, oxidized silver plated bronze, brilliant silver plated bronze, brilliant gold plated bronze, copper, nickel and pewter. Pure gold and pure silver doubloons are minted for some issues. Plastic is also used for doubloons to a minor extent.

Many local residents in the cities where doubloons are thrown are avid collectors. Tourists take a great many doubloons with them as souvenirs. A number of coin collectors now collect them as they provide an interesting and an inexpensive hobby with lots of new material each year. Some collectors specialize in the pieces of one city; others in one of each type. A great many doubloons sell for from 10¢ to 35¢ and they show a wide variety of designs and colors. Thus they make an interesting hobby for a person without previous numismatic knowledge.

The first doubloon was thrown by the Rex Krewe (a krewe is the term for a carnival club or organization) from their floats during the parade on Mardi Gras Tuesday, March 1st, 1960. Alvin A. Sharpe, an artist and die cutter, suggested the idea to the Rex Krewe, he also designed their first doubloon and over 200 more before his death.

Today, a complete collection of doubloons issued by the Krewes, and including all metals and metallic colors, would number over 5,000.

Doubloon collecting as a hobby, is quite well organized for collectors. There are check lists, catalogues, dealers price lists and a Doubloon Collectors Society.

Jerry Ledet, Bayou Coins & Medals, P.O. Box Drawer 1117, Thiboudaux, Louisiana, 70301, U.S.A., has over one million doubloons for sale. The firm's 60 page price list entitled "DOUBLOONS COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS" is available at \$7.50 US post paid. An assortment of 100 doubloons, all different, is available at \$14.75 US plus postage. A lot of 1,000 unsorted doubloons, including some duplicates, is available at \$20 US plus postage (about \$10 US).

"MARDI GRAS DOUBLOON CHECK BOOK" listing all doubloons issued in all metals is available at \$4.00 US plus postage from H. Alvin Sharpe Doubloon Society, P.O. Box 52875, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70152, USA.

Joe and Pat Albert, Doubloons Unlimited Inc., 3940 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70119, USA publish a 54 page check list (\$4.50 US postpaid) and also a price guide on doubloons and also sell doubloons.

Chuck Cox, Metairie Doubloon World, 3507 B Hessmer Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, 70002. USA, has a good selection of doubloons for sale to collectors.

A good overall summary of the Mardi Gras Carnival period, just as it will take place in New Orleans this year is contained in "THE 10th NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS GUIDE 1986", 112 pages. It is available at \$2.95 US postagepaid from Arthur Hardy, P.O. Box 8058, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70182, USA. A separate page is devoted to each of the more than 60 Carnival Associations or Krewes in New Orleans with a map to show their parade route, a photo to show the crest side of their doubloon, and a text on their history. There are many pages of interesting facts and historical data on the Carnival.

Doubloon Collector, Mr. D.C. La Grave Jr., 3053 Barrone Street, Mobile, Alabama, 26606, USA, brought doubloons to my attention last Fall and furnished me with a number of booklets and price lists on the subject as well as with a large selection of doubloons, all with his compliments. He would be glad to hear from anybody interested in doubloons and to offer advice on collecting them. One of his hobbies is Canadian Trade Dollars. Our thanks go to "D.C." for bringing this most interesting hobby to our attention.

The photos shown are all of the obverse or crest side of various Krewes and are to actual size.

Ontario Numismatic Association

24th Annual

Convention & Coin Show



The Holiday Inn, 1 Holiday Inn Drive
Brantford

APRIL 19, 20, 1986

25 DOOR PRIZES

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Bourse | ➤ Delegates Meeting |
| ➤ Displays | ➤ Free Tours |
| ➤ Auction | ➤ Banquet |

Day Admission \$1.00 — Pre-Registration \$10.00

Brantford
The
"Telephone"
City



For information, write
**Brantford Numismatic
Association**
Box 351
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 5N3

Brantford Ontario Canada

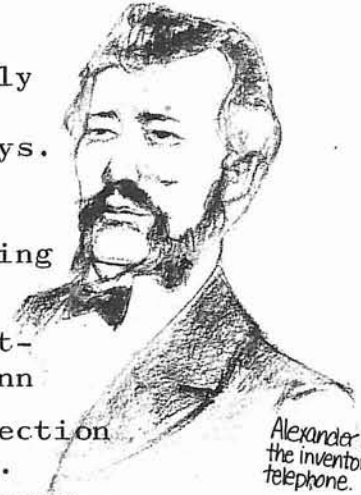


The Bell Homestead, home of the Bell family and the setting for many events in Telephone History.



Mohawk Chapel, first Protestant Church to be built in what is now Ontario.

Brantford is conveniently located at the intersection of several of Ontario's major highways. Highways 2, 24, 53 and now the new 403 all pass through the city, making it easy to enter the city from almost any direction. The ONA Convention is being held in the Holiday Inn Brantford, located near the intersection of Highway 403 and Park Road North. There is also many fine shopping areas in Brantford to enjoy yourself in if you should ever become tired at the coin show.



Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

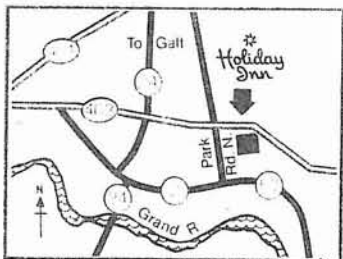
Brantford has been a city since 1877 and has many historical attractions to be proud of. The telephone was invented here by Alexander Graham Bell in 1874, and many early telephones are on display at the Bell Homestead. The Mohawk Chapel, the oldest Protestant Church in Ontario, welcomes visitors with its beautiful Indian scenes. It is also the gravesite of Joseph Brant after whom the City of Brantford (Brant's ford) got its name. The Brantford Museum has many interesting displays on the early settler life in the area as well as a very extensive Indian artifact collection.

For those with more modern interests, Brantford can also keep one occupied for a long time. The new Wayne Gretzky Sports Centre has many displays on some of the famous sports personalities to come out of the Brantford area. The Glenhyrst Arts Centre has a fine exhibition of local artwork on display.

Brant County Museum, where the history of Brant County unfolds before you.



This short list should show that the City of Brantford has something of interest to please almost any individual and is pleased to show its highpoints to all.



Boat raise on the Grand River with a historical narration about the area by the captain.

Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre, providing information for and about the Eastern Woodland area.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z8



FOUNDED - 1962

O.N.A. 24th ANNUAL CONVENTION

HOLIDAY INN, BRANTFORD, ONT.

HOST CLUB - BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FRIDAY APRIL 18, 1986

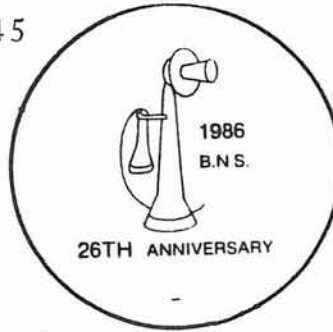
- 6:00 p.m. Security begins
- 8:00 p.m. Hospitality get-together
- One free drink ticket for all pre-registered guests
- Two free drink tickets for all registered dealers

SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1986

- 9:00 a.m. Bourse room opens to dealers
- Registration begins
- 10:00 a.m. Official opening
- Mayor Dave Neumann & Chambre of Commerce
- President Jim Taylor
- Bourse room opens to public
- 10:30 a.m. O.N.A. general membership meeting
- 11:30 a.m. Paul Nadin-Davis O.N.A. Auction
- 2:00 p.m. City tour
- 6:00 p.m. Registration closes
- 6:30 p.m. Cocktail hour begins
- 7:00 p.m. Bourse closes
- 7:30 p.m. Banquet
- Guest Speaker - A.N.A. Vice-President Stephen Taylor

SUNDAY APRIL 20, 1986

- 9:00 a.m. O.N.A. Club Delegates' Breakfast
- Guest Speaker - Dr. Marvin Kay
- 10:00 a.m. Bourse room opens to public
- Registration opens
- 3:30 p.m. O.N.A. DRAW
- 5:00 p.m. Bourse room closes
- Convention over - THANK YOU ALL!



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Please reserve for me

Number

_____ Pre-registration Kits @ \$10.00 = \$ _____
 (Kit includes: Unlimited admission to the show,
 Convention medallion, Friday hospitality night,
 Wooden token, Free dream vacation ticket, Free
 admission to city tour, Convention programme,
 Convention ribbons, and a Host of other goodies.)

_____ Set of Convention Medallions @ \$15.00 = _____

OR

_____ BRONZE PLATE @ \$6.00 EACH _____
 _____ SILVER PLATE _____
 _____ GOLD PLATE _____

Also Available

_____ Pure Silver (1 Troy Oz.) @ \$35.00 _____
 (Price subject to change based on silver price)
 (All medallion prices based on pick-up only)

_____ SATURDAY NIGHT BANQUET TICKETS @ \$20.00 _____

_____ Hospitality Room Friday - 8:00p.m. - 10:00p.m.

_____ Free city tour April 20th 2:00p.m.
 (Limited seating - advise early booking)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$ _____

RETURN TO: MRS. SHIRLEY FLETCHER,
 9 TOM ST.,
 BRANTFORD, ONT.,
 N3S 2T2.

Hear Ye!
Hear Ye!



A R E Y O U R E A D Y ?

FOR THE 1986 ANNUAL

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD AT:

* *Holiday Inn*

LOCATED
STREETS,

Holiday Inn Brantford
19 Holiday Inn Drive
Brantford, Ontario, Canada N3T 5T3



THIS IS AN ONA JUDGE EXHIBITION, OPEN TO ALL ACTIVE NUMISMATIST. EACH EXHIBITOR WILL RECEIVE A DIGITAL CLOCK FOR HIS OR HER EFFORTS. YOUR CREATIVE TALENTS IN YOUR EXHIBIT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

" P L A N N O W "

BE READY TO ENTER THE 1986
EXHIBITION

SHOW DATES: APRIL 19, 20, 1986

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

24th ANNUAL CONVENTION APRIL 19th - 20th, 1986.

HOLIDAY INN - BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Hosted by the BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORM

NAME OF EXHIBITOR.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

I wish to enter a competitive exhibit in the following category

.....

My exhibit will occupy cases

Junior or Juvenile exhibitors please state age years

I hereby agree to abide by the rules, regulations, categories, exhibit rules which are being published in the February 1986 issue of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Numismatist. If any or part of my exhibit is damaged, or lost or stolen at the O.N.A.'s 24th Annual Convention in Brantford, Ontario, I will not hold the Brantford Club, the O.N.A., their Executives, the Convention Committee, or the Holiday Inn, Brantford, responsible.

Signature

O.N.A. Number if Member

COMPLETE EXHIBIT APPLICATION FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN NO LATER THAN APRIL 10th, 1986.

Send completed forms or inquiries to -

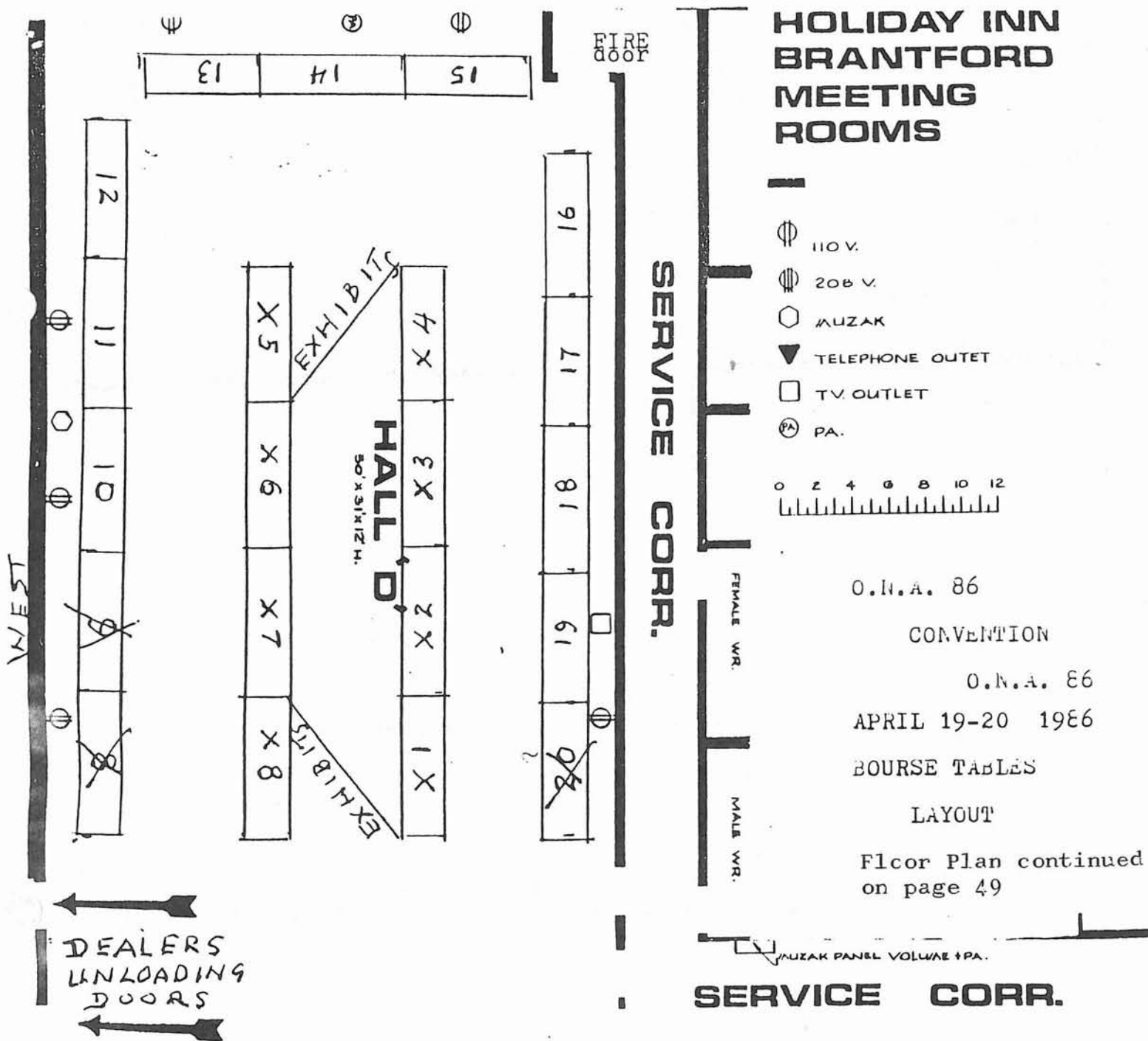
O.N.A. CONVENTION "86"
P.O. BOX 351,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
N3T 5N3.

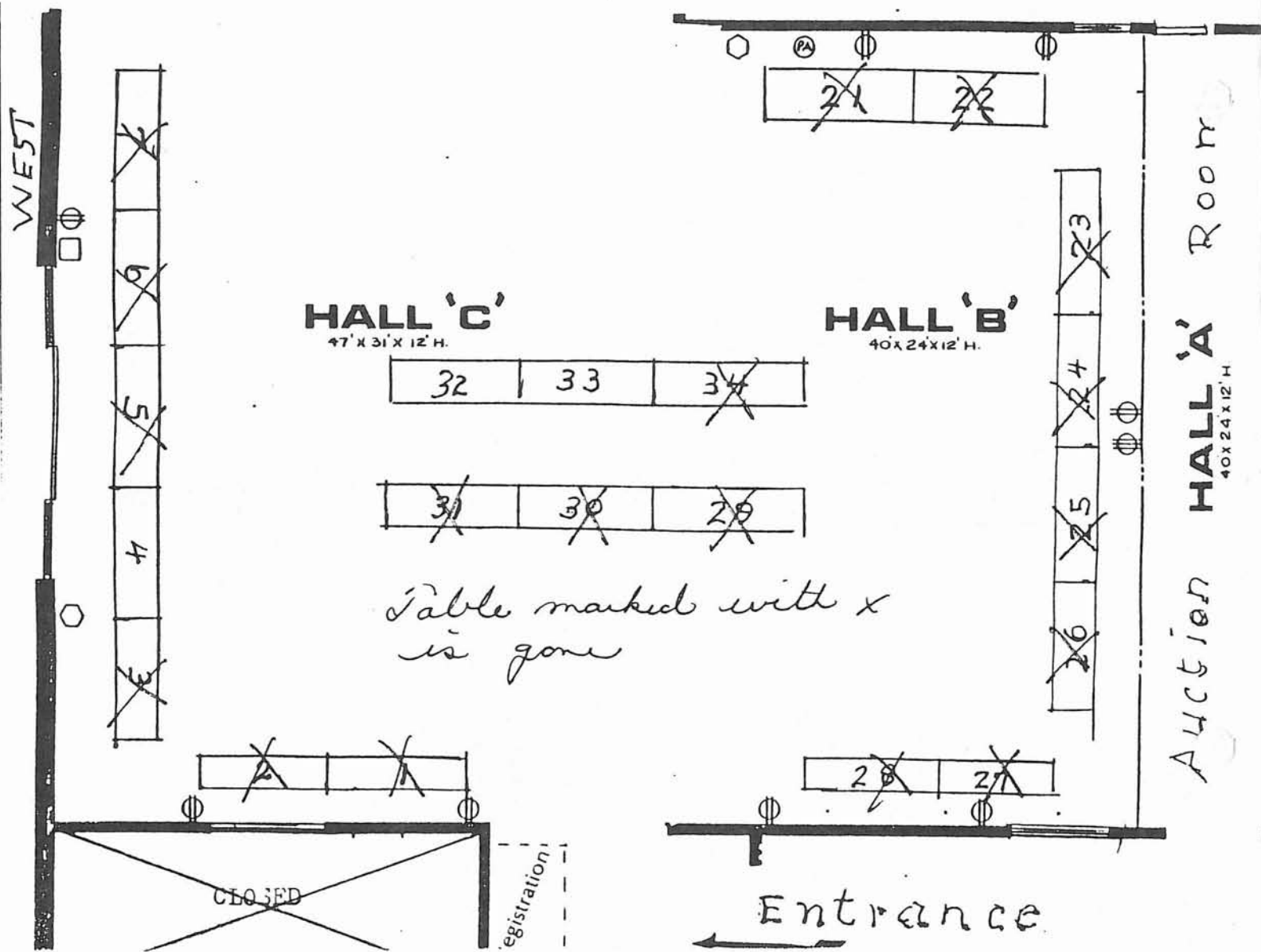
Ontario Numismatic Association's 24th Annual Convention
 April 19-20 1986

Dear Bourse Dealers:

I have the privilege of acting as the Bourse Chairman of the 1986 Ontario Numismatic Association's 24th Annual Convention being held in Brantford, Ontario. At the Holiday Inn, Junction of Park Road North and Hwy 403, April 19-20 1986.

The Bourse Table Fee for this Convention will be \$160.00 per table, Eight (8) feet of bourse table space, a double bourse table for \$300.00 (Two(2) parties MAY NOT share a double table at the discount rate)





A deposit of \$100.00 is required with application for bourse table with balance payable 30 days before start of the Convention.

The Bourse floor will be available for set up Saturday 7.00 a.m. Public opening at 10.00 a.m. and closing at 7.00 p.m. Sunday public opening 10.00 a.m. and closing 5.00 p.m.

Bourse limited to 35 tables and 8 tables for exhibits. Tables will be allocated in order of receipt of deposit returned with application form. Floor plan attached herewith, make choice, giving second and third choice.

List of Bourse Tables sold as of February 28,86.

Leslie Coins	1 & 2
David Harrison	21
Ross King	3
Penensula Coins	27 & 28
Bob Armstrong	29 & 30
Ingrid Smith	31
Chio State Coin Exchange	26
Don Coffman	25
Terry McHugh	34
Bob Shillingworth	5
Springborn Coins & Stamps	7
George Beach	20
M. Findley	22
ONA Auction	23
Nadin Davis	24
Bob Land	6
Vern Donaldson	8
London Coin Exchange	9

1986 Convention Committee

Chairman.... Robert Fletcher
Treasurer....Arnold Conrad
Bourse John Barchino
Registration.. Frank Backa
Hospitality.. Dr. Sade & Shirley Fletcher
Security..... R. Fletcher
Program..... Len Trakalo
Exhibits..... B. Sutton
Publicity-Program Booklet Tom Kostaluk
Pre-Registration.. Larry Leaving
ONA Drwa.... Ken Wilmot

O.N.A. CONVENTION 86 - BOURSE APPLICATION FORM - O.N.A. CONVENTION 86

Please reserve _____ Bourse Tables(s) for the 1986 O.N.A. Convention.
April 19 - 20, 1986 in Brantford, Ontario.

I agree to all the terms stated in the Bourse Application Letter and agree to adhere to them.

Signature

Enclosed is my cheque for \$160.00 for one table or \$300.00 for double.
NB=Two parties MAY NOT share a double table at the discount rate.=====
Receipts issued prior Convention with "ID's" / Ribbons.

MAILING ADDRESS

CHOICE OF TABLE LOCATION

_____ NAME	1st	_____
_____ ADDRESS	2nd	_____
_____ Telephone	3rd	_____

Please make cheques payable O.N.A. Convention 86
Return this form completed with your cheque.

Send c/o=

John Barchino, P.O. Box-953, Brantford, Ontario. N3T 5S1.

October 11, 1985

====="Telephone 1-519-753-3075"====

"While in Brantford take in some of the historic sights,
and famous eating houses, stores of many variety
of goods, and enjoy yourself"

"BRANTFORD The TELEPHONE CITY"

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTIONS INFORMATION "1963 to 1986"

THE C.N.A. FOUNDING CONVENTION, HOSTED BY THE WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY MARCH 24-25 1962
KITCHENER, ONTARIO.

NO.	YEAR	CITY	DATE	HOTEL	HOST CLUB	BANQUET ATTENDANCE
1	1963	St. Catharines	April 26-28	Prudhommes	St. Catharines	250
2	1964	Ottawa	April 16-18	Chateau Laurier	Capital City	240
3	1965	London	April 30 May 1st	Treasure Island	London	125
4	1966	Windsor	April 29,30, May 1,	Cleary ADDITORIUM,	Windsor	-
5	1967	Kitchener	May 26-28	Granite Club	Waterloo Society	150
6	1968	Kitchener	March 30-31	Walper Hotal	Kitchener Club	80
7	1969	St. Catharines	May 10-11	Prudhommes	St. Catharines	110
8	1970	Barrie	May 2-3	Curling Club	Huronian Association	150
9	1971	Sudbury	April 24-25	President Inn	Nickel Belt club	125
10	1972	Niagara Falls	April 22-23	Sheraton Brock	Niagara Falls	100
11	1973	Waterloo	April 14-15	Waterloo Inn	Waterloo Society	85
12	1974	Niagara Falls	March 30-31	Sheraton Brock	Niagara Falls	100
13	1975	Stratford	April 26-27	Victorian Inn	Stratford	80
14	1976	Toronto	May 14-16	Westbury	North York Coin Club	73
15	1977	Oshawa	May 13-15	Holiday Inn	Oshawa & District Coin Club	105

16	1978	St. Catharines	June 2-4	Prudhomme's Inn	St. Catharines	85
17	1979	Hamilton	June 1-3	Royal Connaught	Hamilton Club	60
18	1980	Ottawa	May 23-25	Holiday Inn	City of Ottawa Club	110
19	1981	Niagara Falls	April 24-26	Skylon-Tower	Niagara Falls Club	105
20	1982	Toronto	March 12-14	Westbury	No host club (ONA)	45
21	1983	Peterborough	April 8-10	Rockhaven Inn	Peterborough Club	47
22	1984	Sarnia	April 27-29	Best Western	Sarnia Num. Society	50
23	1985	Stratford	April 19-21	Victoria Inn	Stratford Club	69
24	1986	Brantford	April 18-20	Holiday Inn	Brantford Num. Society	—
25	1987	Toronto		Westbury	North York Club	

Note... This report was supplied by Tom Kostaluk, LM #64, CNA Director #1.

IRELAND: A NUMISMATIC CHRONOLOGY

by Derek Young

1919

- January 21: First Dáil meets and War of Independence begins.
- April: Limerick Soviet issues notes in denominations of 1 shilling, 5 shillings and 10 shillings. 85/February/54-57

1920

- The Bankers (Ireland) Act 1920 relieved the Irish banks of the necessity of making their notes payable at each and every office of issue. After the passing of this Act notes were stated to be payable at Head Offices only.
- December 22: Government of Ireland Act 1920 reaches Statute Book. This Act (10 & 11 Geo. V, cap. 20) provided for the establishment of two parliaments in Ireland - one in Belfast and one in Dublin.

1921

- Paper tokens, both official and unofficial, issued at Ballykinlar Internment Camp.
- April 19: Parliament of Northern Ireland inaugurated.
- June 22: Parliament of Northern Ireland opened by George V.
- July 11: War of Independence ends.
- December 6: Signing of Treaty between Sinn Féin and British Government.

1922

- January 2: Belfast Banking Company's "New Issue 1922" circulated in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100. 85/July/54-58

- March: Ratification of Treaty by British Parliament when it reached the Statute Book as 12 Geo. V, cap. 14. It granted Dominion status to the 26 counties of "Southern Ireland" under the name of the Irish Free State or Saorstát Éireann in the Irish language.
- June 28: Civil War begins between Free State Government and Republicans.
- December 6: Parliament (Oireachtas) of Irish Free State inaugurated.

1923

- May 24: End of Civil War.
- August: Belfast Banking Company withdraws from business in Free State area and announces that it has sold all its branches there to the Royal Bank of Ireland.

1926

- Irish Free State Coinage Act 1926 (No. 14 of 1926). Authorised the provision and issue of a silver, nickel and bronze token coinage and provided for the regulation of the coinage and for other matters connected with it. Repealed by the Coinage Act 1950.

1927

- Irish Free State Currency Act 1927 (No. 32 of 1927). Established the Saorstát pound as the standard unit of value and made it on a par with the £ sterling. Authorised the issue of gold coinage, provided for the issue of legal tender currency notes, terminated the issue of

notes by individual banks and substituted an issue of consolidated bank notes by the Currency Commission, which was established by the Act to manage and control the issue and redemption of legal tender notes and the issue of consolidated bank notes and to exercise certain other functions in relation to the currency.

1928

- After the Currency Act 1927 had been passed by the Oireachtas, the British Treasury, through the agency of the Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland, opened negotiations with the Irish banks, and it was eventually agreed that the fiduciary issues for Northern Ireland would be fixed at £1,634,000. Accordingly, the Bankers (N.I.) Act 1928 was passed by the British Parliament which provided that the fiduciary issue for each bank of issue in Northern Ireland would be as follows:

Bank of Ireland	£410,000
Belfast Banking Company	350,000
National Bank	120,000
Northern Bank	244,000
Provincial Bank of Ireland	220,000
Ulster Bank	290,000

These issues could, of course, be exceeded in accordance with the provisions of the 1845 Act, as later amended by the Gold Standard Act 1925. It was provided that this Act would come into force concurrently with the Currency Act 1927 so that the changeover would take place throughout the entire country at the same time.

- September 10: Legal tender notes first issued; signature combination of Joseph Brennan and J. J. McElligott.

84/January/34-37, 84/April/66-70, 84/August/54-58

- December 12: New coinage issued, designed by Percy Metcalfe. Eight denominations - farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown - with common obverse and different reverse. 84/March/34-38

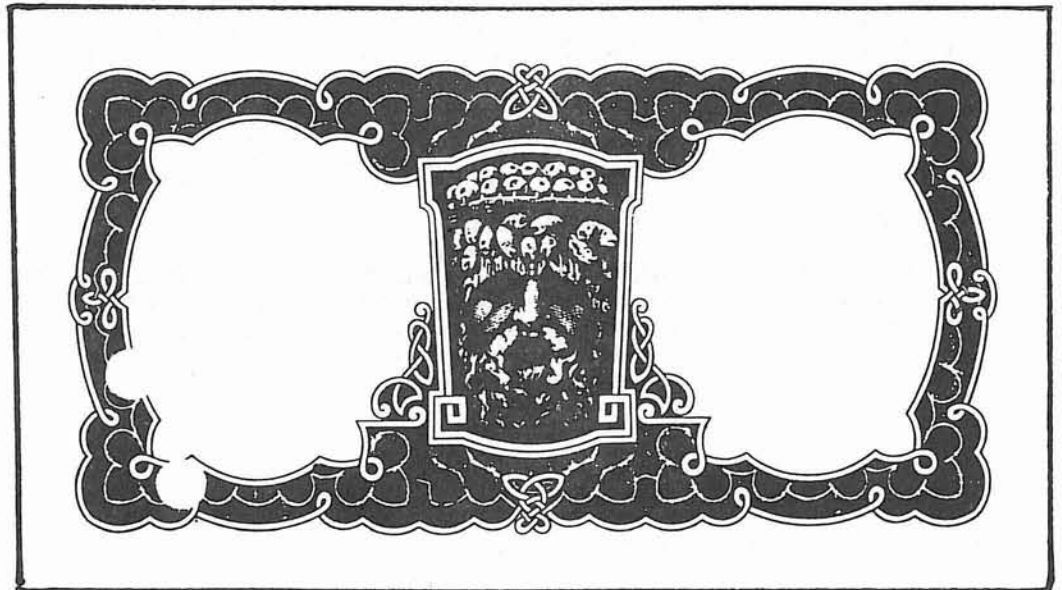
1929

- No coins issued bearing this date.
- January 1: Northern Banking Com-



A £1 note of the Belfast Banking Company's "New Issue 1922" at half linear size.

A "Specimen" ten-shillings of the first legal tender note issue in 1928 at actual size. It bears zero serials and a spurious date. Illustration courtesy of the Central Bank of Ireland.



pany Limited changes name to Northern Bank Limited.

- May 6: "General Issue" notes for all-Ireland ceased. All banks called in note issues prior to this date and issued new notes—consolidated bank notes by eight banks in Irish Free State and "Northern Ireland Issue" by six banks in N.I.

84/June/54—58, 84/December/54—57

- Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) (Amendment) Act 1929 (No. 13 of 1929). Section 12 of this Act provided that copyright in legal tender notes and consolidated bank notes should be perpetual and should belong, and be deemed always to have belonged, to the Currency Commission. The ownership of the copyright was transferred to the Central Bank of Ireland by section 17 of the Central Bank Act 1942. Copyright in Irish coins was dealt with in section 18 of the Coinage Act 1950. Section 57 of the Copyright Act 1963

COIN & MEDAL NEWS/December 1985

contains provisions regarding copyright in legal tender notes, consolidated bank notes and coins, replacing section 12 of the 1929 Act, section 17 of the Central Bank Act 1942, and section 18 of the Coinage Act 1950, all of which were repealed.

1930

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1931

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, penny, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

- U.K. goes off the gold standard and the provisions made in the Currency Act 1927 for the issue of a gold "sovereign" became irrelevant.

1932

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing.

1933

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1934

- Coins issued bearing this date: threepence, sixpence, florin, halfcrown.

- November 23: First meeting of the Irish Free State Second Banking Commission, appointed by the Minister for Finance, Seán MacEntee, to enquire into banking, currency and credit.

1935

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin.

1936

- Coins issued bearing this date: farthing.

1937

- Coins issued bearing this date:

farthing, halfpenny, penny, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

● February 1: National Bank makes new issue of £1, £5, £10 and £20 notes to replace the 1929 issue.

1938

● No coins of this date issued for circulation but a unique proof or pattern penny exists. **84/May/76**

● Issuing authority on legal tender notes changed from "Currency Commission, Irish Free State" to "Currency Commission, Ireland". **84/August/54**

● The Banking Commission, established in 1934, publishes its findings and recommends that the Currency Commission be reorganised as a central banking institution with more extensive powers and wider functions. It recommends that the right of note issue be withdrawn from the commercial banks, that the process of elimination of consolidated bank notes should be spread over a period of years; and that, eventually, the country's paper money should consist exclusively of legal tender notes issued by the Central Bank. The recommendations were accepted by the Government and the necessary legislation was embodied in the Central Bank Act 1942.

1939

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1940

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

● Legal tender notes carried identifying code letter. Discontinued in 1942.

● Tokens issued for use in the Curragh Internment Camp.

1941

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1942

● Coins issued bearing this date: halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

● The Central Bank Act 1942, which reached the Statute Book in November, provided for the winding up of the Currency Commission and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new institution which would be known as the Central Bank of Ireland. It was provided that on and after 31 December 1956, the Central Bank would control the entire circulating media of the country and that, as and from that date, the commercial banks would cease to enjoy the right of note issue. In the interim, the commercial banks were to be allowed to continue the issue of consolidated bank notes, but each bank's quota was to be

gradually reduced in each triennial period.

1943

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, florin, halfcrown.

● January 29: Last meeting of the Irish Free State Currency Commission.

● Issuing authority on legal tender notes changed to "The Central Bank of Ireland". **84/August/54**

1944

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing.

1945

● Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence.

1946

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence.

1947

● Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence.

1948

● Coins issued bearing this date: penny, threepence, sixpence.

1949

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence.

● April 18: Declaration of Irish Republic by Taoiseach Costello and President O'Kelly. Official title became "Republic of Ireland".

1950

● Coins issued bearing this date: penny, threepence, sixpence.

● Coinage Act 1950 specified the composition of the shilling, florin and halfcrown as cupro-nickel.

1951

● Coins issued bearing this date: shilling, florin and halfcrown in cupro-nickel.

1952

● Coins issued bearing this date: penny, sixpence.

● Provincial Bank changed the design of £1 and £5 notes.

1953

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, halfpenny, threepence, sixpence.

1954

● Coins issued bearing this date: shilling, florin, halfcrown.

● First change of signatures on legal tender notes: J. J. McElligott and K. Redmond. **84/August/54**

● Provincial Bank makes new issue of £1 and £5 notes in place of the 1952 issue.

1955

● Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1956

● Coins issued bearing this date: threepence, sixpence.

● New signature combination on legal tender notes: J. J. McElligott and T. K. Whitaker. **84/August/54**

1957

● No coins issued bearing this date.

1958

● Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence.

● Bank of Ireland acquires all the shares of Hibernian Bank Limited.

1959

● Coins issued bearing this date: farthing, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1960

● Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence.

1961

● Coins issued bearing this date: threepence, sixpence, florin, halfcrown.

● New signature combination on legal tender notes: M. Ó Muimhneacháin and T. K. Whitaker. "Payable to bearer on demand in London" omitted.

● March 3: Inaugural meeting of Numismatic Society of Ireland. Founded in Dublin with 10 members, the object being "to foster interest in numismatics".

● The following note denominations were in circulation in Northern Ireland:

Bank of Ireland £1, £5, £10, £20.
Belfast Banking Co. £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100.

National Bank £1, £5, £10, £20.

Northern Bank £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100.

Provincial Bank £1, £5, £10, £20.

Ulster Bank £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100.

1962

● Coins issued bearing this date: penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1963

● Coins issued bearing this date: penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

● Numismatic Society of Ireland Northern Branch founded in Belfast.

1964

● Coins issued bearing this date: halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, halfcrown.

1965

● Coins issued bearing this date: halfpenny, penny, threepence, florin.

● Northern Bank Limited acquired by Midland Bank Limited.

1966

- April 1: Irish business of the National Bank Limited taken over by a new Irish-registered company, The National Bank of Ireland Limited, becoming a subsidiary company of the Bank of Ireland Group.
- April 12: First commemorative silver ten-shilling piece issued, marking 50th Anniversary of Easter Rising. Full set of other coins issued from farthing to half-crown. **84/May/79**
- Ulster Bank made a new Northern Ireland issue of redesigned £1, £5 and £10 notes.

1967

- Coins issued bearing this date: half-penny, penny, threepence, sixpence, half-crown.

1968

- Coins issued bearing this date: penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin.
- Provincial Bank issues new £1 and £5 Northern Ireland notes, of a similar design to the previous issue but smaller.
- September 21: Irish Decimal Currency Board publishes its first Bulletin, "The New Currency System".

1969

- Coins issued bearing this date: sixpence, 5p, 10p.
- New signature combination on legal tender notes: T. K. Whitaker and C. H. Murray. **84/August/55**
- April 2: Irish Decimal Currency Board Bulletin No. 2 published, "A Decimal Timetable for Retailers".
- April 23: Designs for new decimal coinage announced by Minister for Finance, Charles Haughey.
- July 9: In the Dáil, the Minister for Finance introduced the second reading of the Decimal Currency (No. 2) Bill 1969. He said that it provided for the new decimal system of coinage and for the discontinuance of the shillings and pence system in due course. A second Bill later in the year dealt with other matters of detail. Mr Haughey said that the designer of the original coinage, Percy Metcalfe, had written to him acclaiming the beauty of the new designs which had been recommended to him by the Central Bank.
- August 1: Farthing and halfpenny demonetized.
- September 3: The Governor of the Central Bank, Dr T. K. Whitaker, formally presented to the Minister for Finance, Charles Haughey, the first of the new decimal coins, the 5p and 10p.
- October 14: British 50p introduced. "The Times" of London in its editorial of 23 October said "The ability to tell a circle from an equilateral curve heptagon is worth eight bob a time."

COIN & MEDAL NEWS/December 1985

1970

- Coins issued bearing this date: 5p, 50p.
- January 1: Halfcrown demonetized.
- February 1: New 7-sided decimal 50p introduced with design of former farthing.
- May 1: Irish banks closed by strike until 17 November.
- July 1: Northern Bank and Belfast Banking Company amalgamate under the title of United Northern Banks; simultaneously Northern Bank issues notes in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100.

1971

- Coins issued bearing this date: ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 50p.
- Metallic security thread first appears in legal tender notes. **84/August/55**
- February 15: Decimalisation Day. It was estimated that there were roughly £1.8 million in pennies, threepences and sixpences in circulation. Within two months nearly a half of these had been returned to the Central Bank.

84/July/54-57

- Central Bank makes available polished standard specimen sets of decimal coins, all dated 1971.
- December: Central Bank advertisement invites applications for designing set of new legal tender notes.

1972

- No coins issued bearing this date.
- Government and Parliament of Northern Ireland replaced by direct rule from Westminster.
- March 31: Bank of Ireland, Hibernian Bank Limited and National Bank of Ireland integrated into a new banking unit under the title Bank of Ireland.
- August 25: Central Bank announces that new series of legal tender notes will be in circulation by the end of 1974 or early in 1975.



Charles H. Murray, Governor of the Central Bank of Ireland, (left) and M. Ó Murchú, alias Michael N. Murphy, Secretary of the Department of Finance, (right) whose signature combination appeared on legal tender notes in 1976 and 1977.

1973

- Coins issued bearing this date: 10p.
- January 1: Ireland joins European Economic Community.

1974

- Coins issued bearing this date: 1p, 5p, 10p, 50p.
- Death of Thomas Humphrey Paget, designer of 10 shilling piece.
- August: Sandyford Mint completed.

1975

- Coins issued bearing this date: ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 50p.
- Modification to back of £1 legal tender notes. **84/August/58**

1976

- Coins issued bearing this date: ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 50p.
- New signature combination on legal tender notes: C. H. Murray and M. Ó Murchú.
- March 3: Joseph Brennan, first Chairman of the Currency Commission and first Governor of the Central Bank of Ireland, dies at the age of 69.
- November 1: New design £5 legal tender note released, dated 20.02.76. First in new series. **84/October/54-55**

1977

- Coins issued bearing this date: 50p.
- First Irish mint since 1691 opened by Central Bank at Sandyford, Co. Dublin. Starts striking coins using imported dies and blanks.
- October 24: New design £1 legal tender note released. Second in new series. **84/October/55**

1978

- Coins issued bearing this date: ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 50p.
- July: Concrete proposals made to form European Monetary System.
- August 14: New design £10 legal tender note released. Third in new series. **84/October/55-56**
- November 21: Exchange Control Bill



passed its second reading and committee stage in the Dáil and went before the Seanad the following day. This, for the first time, permitted the introduction of controls on currency flows to the U.K. should these be deemed necessary.

1979

- Coins issued bearing this date: 1p, 2p, 50p.
- January 1: European Monetary System comes into operation.
- March 30: Link with sterling broken.
- June 1: Dublin coin dealer, Kevin O'Kelly, dies at the age of 48.

1980

- Coins issued bearing this date. ½p, 1p,

2p, 5p, 10p.

- February 4: New design £20 legal tender note released. Fourth in new series. **84/October/56-57**
- December 8: Arthur E. J. Went dies at the age of 70.

1981

- Coins issued bearing this date: 50p.
- October: Charles H. Murray retires as Governor of Central Bank and is succeeded by Tomás F. Ó Cofaigh.

1982

- Coins issued bearing this date: 1p, 2p, 5p.
- July: First legal tender note to bear signature combination of Tomás F.

Ó Cofaigh and Maurice F. Doyle, £1 dated 30.06 82.

- November 1: New design £50 legal tender note released. Fifth in new series. **84/October/57**

1983

- Coins issued bearing this date: 50p.
- March 29: Michael Dolley, MRIA, dies in Cork at age of 57.

1984

- No coins issued bearing this date.

1985

- Coins issued bearing this date: 1p.



Mexico issues new note

A 20,000-peso note has been issued by El Banco de Mexico, issued dated July 19, 1985. A front-facing portrait of Don Andreas Quintana Roo (1787-1851) is shown on the face. The dark and light blue note measures 154-by-66 millimeters. The back of the note shows an Aztec mural. The note is available in Uncirculated condition for \$47.50 postpaid from Texas Foreign Exchange Inc., 1130 Travis, Houston, Texas 77002.

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Paul and Su Nadin-Davis, Jennifer Sproule

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OTTAWA FIRM RELEASES TWO APRIL AUCTION CATALOGS

Nadin-Davis Numismatics of Ottawa, Ontario have released the catalogs for their two April auctions. The sales take place on consecutive weeks, the first April 11 and 12 at the Toronto International Coin Fair, and the second the following Saturday, April 19, in Brantford, Ontario in conjunction with the 24th Annual Convention of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

TICF SALE HAS "SERIOUS" CANADIAN

Canadian decimal coins take up much of the first session of the TICF Auction. Two important collections are included: the first, a varied collection from cents to dollars and year sets, and the second a virtually complete collection of Canadian and Newfoundland coins, missing only the 1921 Half Dollar. Among highlights are several 1947 dollars in all three varieties, three examples of the scarce 1948 dollar, some very choice original Prooflike sets, and a complete offering of key date coins including 1¢ 1859/8 Type 1, 5¢ 1858 Large Date, 5¢ 1921 (F-VF but with two intersecting scratches on obverse), 10¢ 1893 Round Top 3 VG, 20¢ 1858 Plain Edge Specimen (circulated to EF), 50¢ 1870 No LCW, 1890H and 1947 Maple Leaf, 7 curved to right (Fine to VF, nicely toned). No doubt several want lists will compete for the complete offering of dates in this portion of the sale.

A brief offering of Canadian trade dollars contains 5 great rarities: The 50¢ pieces of Cartwright, Glenboro and McCreary, and dollars of Roblin and Swan River. The sale then continues with a small but select group of early Canadian material, including the rare "Lauzon Ferry" counterstamped token, Breton-560a. This piece is ex. the Meloche sale of 1971 and appears to be the plate coin from the 1977 Charlton catalog. The first session winds up with a small but fascinating offering of Canadian and overseas medals, including an early Universal Pictures advertising token from the 1920s, for the film "The Broken Coin".

The second session of the TICF Auction (Saturday, April 12 at 2:30 p.m.) commences with several important lots of Canadian coins, including a 25¢ 1883 Specimen, one of the finest known examples of the 50 Cents 1946, design in 6 (estimate \$2200), and a Specimen Set of the coins of 1911 in the red leather case issued at the Canadian Mint. Yet another collection of Canadian coins follows, with the emphasis this time on quality: fully half of the 150 lots offered are in BU or better condition and there are some rarities, including a superlative 50¢ of 1872H. Although not a rare date this is a popular type coin, especially when available in high grade.

Canadian gold is well represented, with a complete offering of all Canadian gold coins to date (except Imperial sovereigns), some being represented by several examples. Foreign gold will also be a highlight, particularly due to a superb type set of British sovereigns from 1826 to date.

Two important collections of paper money will cross the block later the same afternoon. The first is well known especially in Western Canada: The Frank Harding Collection, with special emphasis on The Royal Bank of Canada, is offered in approximately 90 lots. Mr Harding, a retired wheat farmer from Saskatchewan, exhibited this collection throughout the West over a period of many years and it won several awards. Included are an EF example of the rare \$25, English text, of the Bank of Canada and the very scarce \$5 1917 of the Banque d'hochelaga. The major interest will probably be in the Royal Bank notes, however, which in 46 lots are perhaps the finest offering from this Bank ever to appear at public auction. The selection includes two specimen notes (\$5 1913 and \$100 1913) and several rare high-denomination notes, including \$50 of 1927 and \$100 of 1913 and 1927.

Second in the paper money offerings is a selection of extremely rare Newfoundland notes. In the last two Nadin-Davis sales Newfoundland material has been extremely popular and several record prices have been achieved: this seems to be bringing the firm popularity among senior banknote collectors and this latest collection will no doubt fulfill the expectations of even the most advanced collectors. After a group of eight Cash notes the auctioneer will offer several rarities, including the 1874 £1 of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, the rare \$10 1888, green tint about VF condition, and four lovely items from the Union Bank of Newfoundland. Foremost among these is an uncirculated 1889 \$10, Ch-147-0300-3. Next to the \$20 issue this is the most beautifully colored and engraved note of the Newfoundland series, and is of exceeding rarity in this condition. And as if this were not enough rarity for one offering, fully two of the five known "Renough" signatures on Newfoundland Government treasury Notes of 1920 will be offered in consecutive lots.

Overseas items while small in number round off the TICF Auction strong in quality: particularly of note is an excellent type collection of Australian material including the rare 1856 Half Sovereign of Sydney in VF condition (est. \$3500) and the 1934-5 Commemorative Florin, a nice EF. This coin is one of the classic rarities of the Australian series.

The TICF Auction will take place at the Lakeshore Inn in Toronto, Ontario. Catalogs are available at \$3.00 from the auctioneers at the address given below.

ONA SALE HAS BROAD APPEAL

1986 will be the third consecutive year in which Nadin-Davis conduct the ONA Auction. This year it is to be held at the Holiday Inn in Brantford, Ontario and the catalog indicates that the trip will be worth the while. Appropriately, the sale starts by offering a collection of medals of the Ontario Numismatic Association; these are followed by an extensive run of Canadian coins, many of high quality, and comprising an excellent run of dates for each type. Canadian rolls are offered including an original 1959 BU roll of 10¢ pieces. These are followed by coins of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Following are small offerings of Breton tokens, Scottish Communion Tokens and Minor coins of the World. Some very pretty pieces are offered in a section of world gold, including the Belize \$100 of 1978 in Gem Proof condition, with the classic "Mayan God" design. A small offering of Canadian and World Paper Money includes a crisp UNC set of the issues

of St Pierre et Miquelon and a few attractive and scarce Bank of Canada notes.

Ancient coin collectors will enjoy a small but attractive offering of mainly Roman coins, with the addition of a Nabathean piece of Anitos IV, c.40 AD. This coin dates from the Biblical period and is always popular when it appears in the marketplace.

The final collection consigned to this sale consists of 53 lots of World Crowns in extremely high grade. Most are from the modern period and included are large silver pieces from the Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, the Republic of China, Indonesia, Iceland, and so on. Of particular note is a group of 10 Proof 1-Dinar pieces of Tunisia which illustrate legends from Mythology and are among the world's most unusual and most beautiful coins. The sale closes with an interesting set of 15 1 oz sterling silver bars each with a portrait of a Canadian Prime Minister.

ONA Sale catalogs are available at \$2.00 each. The address of the auctioneers is: Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd, PO Box 95 Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1.

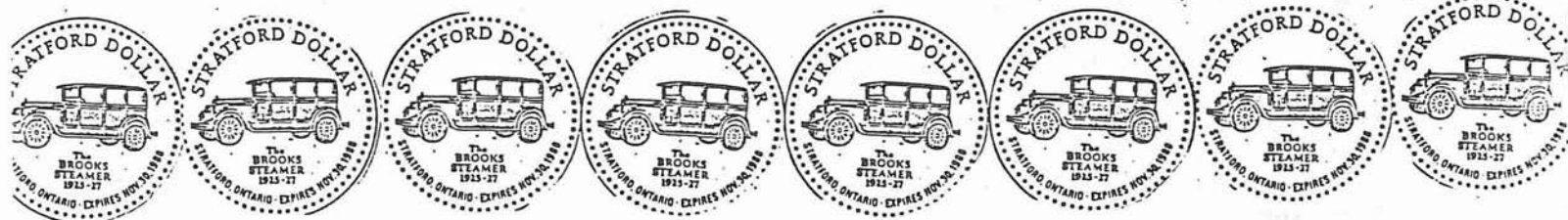


Cornwall group issues note

The Stannary Parliament, Cornwall, England, has issued a yellow 50-pence note and green £1 note carrying the Stannary seal, depicting tanners and Richard Trevithick with one of his railway engines. The Stannary retains old rights to print money. The cost postpaid is £2-25, to be sent to Matt Trelease, Trethenal, Basset Road, Cambourne, Cornwall, Great Britain.

News release

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TRADE DOLLARS

The Stratford Chamber of Commerce is pleased to announce the 1986 Trade Dollar! The engraving will be the Brooks Steamer a car built in Stratford during the 1920's.

During the 5 year existence of the Brooks Steam Motors Ltd., in Stratford, 180 of the cars were built.

The Canadian Automobile Museum, in Oshawa has purchased a Brooks as part of its outstanding collection of antique cars.

The Stratford Chamber of Commerce feel that this coin will well represent Stratford's industry, which is predominantly auto-related.

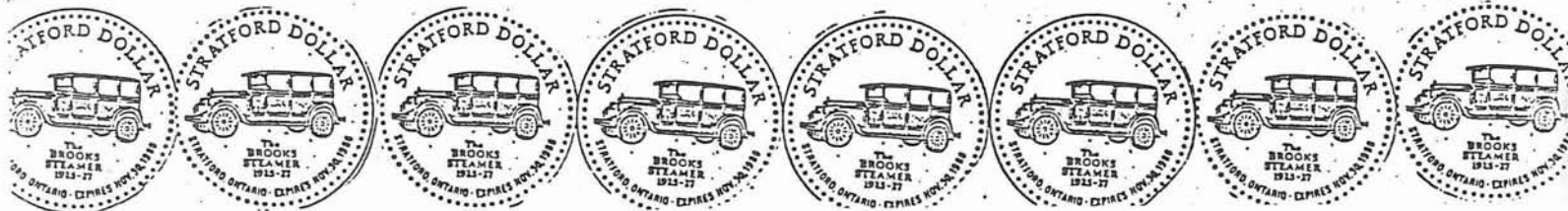
The 1986 Trade Dollar, which will be legal tender from April-Nov. 1986, will be available in Stratford on April 2, 1986 at all local banks and trust companies as well as various retail outlets. Orders can be filled for the coins at the Chamber of Commerce. 10,000 NBS and 201 fine silver are being minted by Sheritt again this year.

Attractive presentation cards holding the five coins of this six year project are also available at \$6.95.

Previous issues of the NBS coins as well as limited numbers of 1983,84,85, fine silver can be purchased from the Chamber of Commerce at \$28.

This is a fund raising project of the Stratford Chamber of Commerce, which provides collectors with fine coins, tourists with a souvenir of the city and local citizens with a memento of the year.

These coins are 100% Canadian!!! Canadian engraved, Canadian minted and a subject which is Canadian. We are extremely proud of the Stratford Trade Dollars.



CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TRADE DOLLARS

An Interesting and Inexpensive New Hobby

by

Jérôme H. Remick

Some 930 municipal Trade Dollars have been issued by about 305 Canadian municipalities since the first one was issued in 1960. During 1984, 92 municipalities issued Trade Dollars. About 87% of the issues of Trade Dollars released in 1984 were struck on 33MM nickel-bonded-steel and aureate-steel blanks by the Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Five other Canadian mints struck the remaining issues on blanks from 32 to 39 MM in nickel, brass, nickel-silver, cupro-nickel and nickel plated copper.

Mintages range from 2,000 to 125,000 with most being in the 5,000 to 25,000 range. About 1,600,000 Trade Dollars were struck in 1984. They are normally issued to mark a municipal anniversary, festival, sporting event or project to commemorate a Great Canadian or as a yearly tourist souvenir. Seven 1984 Dollars bear portraits of hockey stars and this may create a new trend in Trade Dollars. The Trade Dollars themselves are valid as currency in the municipality that issues them for a period of several weeks or up to a calendar year.

Well known cities like Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Victoria, Québec, Yellowknife, Fredericton, Regina, Winnipeg and Charlottetown have issued them annually for several years or more. Actually, Calgary issued its first Trade Dollar for their Stampede in 1963. The town of Wildwood, Alberta (population: 455) is the smallest municipality to have issued Trade Dollars (between 1970-74 and 1981-84).

Trade Dollars are large (32 to 39 MM) and attractive, their designs reflect their issuing municipality and its life, buildings, culture, economy and famous people. Current year specimens are available from the issuing municipality or several coin dealers who specialize in them.

Data on how to obtain new and old issues of Trade Dollars from issuing municipalities are contained in each issue of the 56 page bimonthly journal of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors, 10 Wesanford Place, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8P 1N6. Yearly dues are \$15.00 for North American residents and \$20.00 for overseas. Free buy and sell ads are available to members in each issue. A number of collectors in this outfit like to trade. Membership is a bit over 300 and over half of them are interested in Trade Dollars.

My column "Trade Dollar News" in each issue of Canadian Coin News, c/o McLaren Publications, P.O. Box 10,000, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada, POB 1C0, describes all new issues and how to get them. Subscription is \$18.00 per year for Canadian residents and \$26.00 for those residing outside Canada.

Trade Dollar Collecting is an inexpensive hobby, the Dollars are attractive and, yes, a good investment. Why not give it a try? You will get to know a number of wonderful collectors in Canada and the United States.

Your dealer can recommend a printed check-list with valuations and also an illustrated catalogue of Canadian Municipal Trade Dollars.

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NEW FOR 1986



THE announcement of the design for the UK £2 Commonwealth Games commemorative coin is mentioned in this month's "Comment", and we will comment further upon it when full details are known of the various versions and when the series of Commonwealth Games coins from other Commonwealth countries is launched.

We cannot totally ignore this new coin at this stage however as base metal versions will appear in the 1986 dated Proof and uncirculated sets which should be available during February. The inclusion of the new £2 coin will make these sets some of the most interesting ever issued by this country. The sets also contain the 1986 version of the £1 coin — this year's piece depicts the Flax plant of Northern Ireland on the reverse. The silver £1 coins are expected in April so further comment will appear at that time.

The mintage of the 1986 Proof set remains at 125,000 as it has for the last few years. We understand that actual sales of recent years' sets have not fallen far short of the mintage limit so with the extra interest which is bound to be generated by the commemorative £2 piece in this year's set a sell-out could be achieved particularly if collectors decided to buy an extra set for a present or to put away. The experimental de-luxe red leather case alternative at an extra £7 introduced last year has been continued. Whilst this does make a much more attractive package, remember it is the coins you are buying and it is unlikely that you will recoup the extra paid for the packaging should you ever sell your sets.

Although we are now into 1986, the new issue listing includes the 1985 **BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS** coinage which was released almost a year ago, and the set of twenty five Treasure coins released during the summer. Five new coins from \$1 to 5c depict various fish, and the 1c piece portrays a Hawksbill Turtle. This series replaces the popular bird designs first introduced in 1973. Collectors interested in purchasing these two new British Virgin Islands issues have unfortunately missed the date deadline for ordering. We apologise for this but we did not receive any prior information from the Franklin Mint and numerous letters to both the Br. Virgin Islands Treasury and Franklin Mint went unanswered

for many months. Amongst the Treasure coins is one which depicts a gold Spanish dubloon of 1702 and another which shows a gold escudo of 1733 so these are two more coins to add to the "Coins on Coins" thematic list but finding them outside the set will probably prove nigh impossible.

Much publicity was given to the 150th Anniversary of the Great Western Railway in England and Wales last year although there was no coin issue. There was however a coin from **WEST GERMANY** to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of their own railway system. We were disappointed to see the design which is merely a railway locomotive wheel.

The second set of four ships in the Maritime History series from **MALTA** has now been released. These are the same specification as last year being .925 Sterling silver £M5 coins in an issue of 15,000 pieces of each design. The first series dated 1984 depicted four different sailing ships, the age of sail comes to an end with the 1985 series; the first two coins depict sailing ships, and the second two steamers. The coins have been minted on the island by the Maltese Mint and for uncirculated pieces they are quite a high standard.

Another late 1985 issue is from **NEW ZEALAND** with the recent announcement of a further dollar coin in their series of Bird designs. The 1985 piece shows an adult Black Stilt with chick, and a second adult bird standing in water in typical feeding attitude and as their name suggests, the bird has long thin stilt like legs. Previous dollars depicting Birds have appeared in 1980, 1982 and 1984. The obverse design is the Machin portrait of the

Queen and this year the coins have been struck by the Royal Australian Mint. The designs for the other six coins from 50c — 1c are as before. It is interesting to note the 1985 mintage figures compared with 1984 and these are as follows with 1984 in (). Proof \$1 13,500 (15,000); Proof set 11,500 (15,000); Unc. \$1 40,000 (40,000); Unc. set 20,000 (25,000). New Zealand coins usually achieve a sell out and these lower mintage limits for three of the products clearly reflect the NZ Government's view of the effects of the world wide recession on the saleability of their coins. A most responsible and commendable approach which should not just be noted by other mints but very definitely copied. We hope their staff read this column!

SINGAPORE has always been famous for its orchids and a new series of circulating coins depicting orchids was announced last month. (See "COIN & MEDAL NEWS" January 1986 p. 18.) The previous range have been in use since 1967 but the building of a new underground railway system which will absorb large numbers of coins daily in the automatic ticket machines has necessitated an appraisal of the country's coinage specifications. Singapore's existing circulation coinage is identical in specification with the coins of Malaysia but as the two currencies are no longer at par, the Singapore dollar being stronger, steps had to be taken to ensure that large numbers of Malaysian coins were not used on the new underground railway system. Therefore six new coins from \$1 to 1c will be issued showing exotic flowers such as the Powder Puff Plant, Fruit Salad Plant and Singapore's national flower Vanda Miss Joaquim. This last flower was the design of the 1984 \$5 coin issued to commemorate 25 years of Nation Building. A 1985 dated set of the six new coins has been minted in .925 Sterling silver and in Proof standard with an issue limit of 20,000. Uncirculated base metal coins are not expected to be released until later in 1986 in which case they will have 1986 date. There is always a very strong local demand for Singapore proof coins so the number made available for overseas sale is always very limited. So if you collect Singapore, or flowers or modern proof sets then this is a set to obtain without delay.

NEW ISSUES

UNITED KINGDOM

1986 Coinage.

£1 — new reverse design; 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p designs as before.

Obv.: Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Rev.: £1 Flax plant encircled by royal diadem.

Designer: Leslie Durbin.

Mint: British Royal Mint.

Dia.: Specifications as before.

Mintage: (a-1) base metal eight coin Proof set in blue leatherette case;

(a-2) as last but in red leather case [125,000 (a-1/2 combined)]

(b) base metal eight coin uncirculated set in display wallet.

(c) £1 base metal specially selected in blister card [unlimited];

Items (a) & (b) also contain a base metal £2 Commonwealth Games commemorative coin which will be listed separately later. Silver versions of the 1986 £1 coin will be issued and these will also be listed later.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



1985 Coinage.

Obv.: Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Rev.: \$1 Butterfly Fish; 50c Dolphin; 25c Blue Marlin; 10c Great Barracuda; 5c Bonito; 1c Turtle.

Mint: Franklin Mint.

Dia.: \$1—39mm; 50c—32mm; 25c—26mm; 10c—23mm; 5c—20mm; 1c—15mm.

Mintage: (a) Base metal Proof sets.



1985 \$20 x 25 Treasure of the Caribbean.

Obv.: Maklouf portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Rev.: Twenty-five different designs depicting items of treasure found in the Caribbean Sea.

Mint: Franklin Mint.

Dia.: 38mm. Weight: 19.09grms.

Mintage: .925 Sterling silver Proof.

GERMANY-WEST



1985 5DM 150th Anniv. of German Railways.

Obv.: State Emblem.

Rev.: Railway Locomotive Wheel.

Dia.: 29mm. Weight: 10 grms.

Mintage: (a) cupro-nickel Proof [350,000];

(b) cupro-nickel uncirculated [8,000,000].

HONG KONG

1986 \$1000 Year of the Tiger.

Obv.: Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Rev.: Tiger.

Mint: British Royal Mint.

Dia.: 28.4mm. Weight: 15.976 grms.

Mintage: (a) .916 gold Proof [10,000];

(b) .916 gold uncirculated [20,000].

This is the 11th coin in the Chinese New Year series.

MALTA



1985 Maritime History II.

4 x £M5 .925 Sterling silver.

Obv.: Coat of Arms of Malta.

Rev.: i. Rigged ship "Malta"; ii. Barque "Maria Dacoutros"; iii. Steamer "Tagliaferro"; iv. Steamer "L'Isle Adam".

Mint: Malta Mint.

Dia.: 35.2mm. Weight: 20 grms.

Mintage: Complete sets of four coins [15,000].

This is the second of three series of Maritime History coins. A final set will appear towards the end of 1986.

NEW ZEALAND



1985 Coinage.

\$1 new reverse design as below; 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c designs as before.

Obv.: Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Rev.: \$1 Black Stilt.

Mint: Royal Australian Mint.

Dia.: 38.6mm.

Mintage: (a) .925 Sterling silver Proof \$1 [13,500];

(b) .925 Sterling silver \$1 within 7 coin Proof set [11,500];

(c) cupro-nickel uncirculated \$1 [40,000];

(d) cupro-nickel uncirculated \$1 within 7 coin unc. set [20,000].

SOUTH AFRICA



1985 R1 75th Anniv. of Parliament.

Obv.: Arms & Parliamentary Mace.

Rev.: Parliament Building.

Mint: Pretoria Mint.

Dia.: 32.69mm.

Weight: 15 grms.

Mintage: (a) .800 silver Proof [?];

(b) .800 silver uncirculated [?].

FORTHCOMING
NEW ISSUES

UNITED KINGDOM 1986 £2 Commonwealth Games.

CUBA World Football Cup 1986.

CYPRUS 50 cents FAO-Forest.

EGYPT World Football Cup 1986.

HUNGARY World Football Cup 1986.

ICELAND 1986 National Bank Centenary.

ITALY European Year of Music, Etruscan Culture.

KOREA, SOUTH 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Olympic Games.

MEXICO World Football Cup 1986.

POLAND World Football Cup 1986.

UNITED STATES Statue of Liberty.

ZAMBIA 40th Anniv. United Nations.

POPULAR RELEASES



UK £5 Gold Unc — Bullion coin or not?

OUR first new coin this month is the 1985 dated UK £5 gold uncirculated piece. Until last year uncirculated versions of the gold £5 piece had not been issued since 1902, but the Royal Mint's research indicated that there would be a useful demand for such an issue from the bullion trade and so approval was obtained. Last year's coin with the Machin portrait of The Queen was a one year type as this year the new Maklouf portrait has been used. The traditional St. George & Dragon has been retained for the reverse design which also includes a letter "U" in a circle to "identify the coin" to quote the Press Release. Even the most inexperienced of serious coin collectors should be able to tell the difference between the proof coin and the uncirculated version so why this identifying mark is really required is curious!

There are however two further major differences this year not noticeable on the coin but in its marketing. Last year the coin was introduced as a semi-bullion coin with prices to the trade being fixed on a daily basis according to the price of gold. The Mint's retail price to its collectors however was fixed at £471 in this country and \$595 in the USA. This year the Mint appear to have changed their view on the nature of the coin and now consider it solely a numismatic piece. They have retained exactly the same retail price in both countries not withstanding the fact that the US\$ exchange rate has improved from 1.22 to 1.44 and the gold content has fallen sharply in sterling terms from £323 to £266 yet only slightly in dollar terms from \$394 to \$384. (End of October '84 & '85 gold figures and exchange rates used in all calculations). Surely something odd here! On the comparable figures UK collectors should either have expected the UK price to have been significantly lower this year or US collectors should have been asked to pay more. The mintage remains the same at 25,000 although we understand that the full quantity was not minted of last year's piece.

Secondly, last year the coin was supplied within a small blister card, but this year it is supplied within a de-luxe presentation case with a certificate. All purchasers throughout the world except those living in the USA will find that their certificate is endorsed "Not for sale in the USA". Readers of this magazine will be fully aware that the coin market is an international arena so any attempt to restrict the free movement of coins between collectors and dealers

living in different countries is not only to be regretted but it could have an adverse effect on the re-sale possibilities and value of the products concerned. We understand that the Royal Mint has taken this step, which was first introduced with the UK 1985 gold proof issues earlier this year, so as to restrict the opportunities that UK based dealers have for selling these coins in the USA., not that there is much incentive with this latest piece as the trade discount to UK dealers is infinitesimal. A spokesman for the BNTA told us that their Association was very concerned at this action by the Royal Mint and they were pursuing the matter through a number of official channels.

The life and times of the Queen Mother

Although Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother celebrated her 85th Birthday last August, commemorative crowns have only recently been released with a set of six from the ISLE OF MAN and five from TONGA. The obverse designs are respectively the Maklouf portrait of the Queen type II (see "COIN & MEDAL NEWS" December 1985 p.17) and a portrait of the King of Tonga, Tupou IV. Both series have been minted at the Pobjoy Mint and five of the Isle of Man designs rather unusually have been repeated for the Tonga issue. The Isle of Man design was not used for Tonga depicts the Queen Mother in 1937 (Coronation Year) with her daughters Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. We think this must be the first coin to portray Princess Margaret. Taking the other designs chronologically the first coin shows the Queen Mother as a little girl of nine years. This was based on a photograph of the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at her family's ancestral home, Glamis Castle. The second coin shows Lady Elizabeth and Prince Albert, Duke of York, following the formal announcement of their engagement early in 1923. The third coin shows the Duke and Duchess of York on their wedding day, 26th April 1923. The future King George VI is shown in the full dress uniform of the Royal Air Force, with the riband and breast star of the Order of the Garter. The fourth coin reproduces a delightful picture taken at the Christening of the baby Princess Elizabeth, our present Queen, in 1926. The final coin shows a full-face portrait of the Queen Mother specially commissioned in 1980 at the time of her 80th Birthday and is almost identical to the design used by the

Isle of Man in 1980 for their 80th Birthday commemorative.

As is usual with Pobjoy Mint issues, the coins have been minted in a variety of versions all, except the circulation standard cupro-nickel pieces, with pre-announced issue limits. Sets are available in Platinum, 22 carat gold, 9 carat gold, Sterling silver, silverclad and cupro-nickel.

There have not been many previous Queen Mother commemorative issues. The UK plus seven other Commonwealth countries issued crowns in 1980 for the Queen Mother's 80th Birthday and collectors who still require these should be able to find them at not too high a premium over their original new issue price. The Queen Mother has not been featured on any other coins, although collectors might wish to consider including the 1937 Coronation crowns from the UK and Australia in any grouping of Queen Mother coins, together with the New Zealand 1949 crown which was issued for a Royal Visit which sadly did not take place owing to the ill health of the King. There is also a National Trust crown size silver medal with a portrait of the Queen Mother which collectors might find amongst the odds and ends on a dealers table at a coin fair.

Chinese Pandas

This year's Pandas are here! We discussed bullion coins in this column in "COIN & MEDAL NEWS" November 1985 and now available are 1985 dated Panda gold bullion coins from China. This series was first introduced in 1982 but unlike other Bullion issuers China changes her reverse design each year whilst retaining the dominant Panda theme. This year's cuddly bear can be seen swinging on a Bamboo shoot, and the common obverse features Peking's Temple of Heaven and the date. As well as the 1 oz, ½ oz, and ¼ oz pieces there are also smaller ⅓oz and ⅙oz pieces thus bringing these bullion coins within a much wider range of pockets and also providing attractive uses for jewellery items.

Finally, to update some of the themes of recent features in this column, collectors should note that this month's new issues include three gold pieces from SAN MARINO for International Youth Year and a 100Kr silver piece from SWEDEN for European Music Year.

NEW ISSUES

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS



1985 100 Dobras 10th Anniv. of Independence.

Obv.: National Coat of Arms.

Rev.: Outline Map of Islands and Two Stars.

Mint: British Royal Mint.

Dia.: 38.61mm.

Weight: gold-47.54 grms; others 28.28 grms.

Mintage: (a) .916 gold Proof [50]; (b) .925 Sterling silver Proof [1000]; (c) cupro-nickel uncirculated [unlimited].

SINGAPORE

1985 Coinage — \$1, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 1c Flowers.

Obv.: Coat of Arms of Singapore.

Rev.: \$1 Periwinkle; 50c Yellow Allamanda; 20c Powder Puff Plant; 10c Star Jasmine; 5c Fruit Salad Plant; 1c Vanda Miss Joaquim.

Mint: Singapore Mint.

Dia.: \$1-26.50mm; 50c-24.66mm; 20c-21.36mm; 10c-18.50mm; 5c-16.75mm; 1c-15.90mm.

Weight: \$1-9.97 grms; 50c-8.56 grms; 20c-5.24 grms; 10c-3.05 grms; 5c-2.00 grms; 1c-1.81 grms.

Mintage: .925 Sterling silver Proof sets. Uncirculated versions are not expected to be placed into circulation until 1986 in which event they will have 1986 date.

SWEDEN



1985 100Kr European Music Year.

Obv.: Symbol of the European Music Year.

Rev.: The Swedish three crowns' with a composition of note signs in the same pattern.

Mint:

Dia.: 32mm. **Weight:** 16 grms.

Mintage: .925 silver uncirculated [120,000].

THAILAND

1985 2 Baht XIIIth SEA Games.

Obv.: Portrait of King Rama IX.

Rev.: Symbol of the XIII SEA Games.

Mint: Bangkok Mint.

Dia.: 22mm. **Weight:** 7.3 grms.

Mintage: cupro-nickel clad copper uncirculated[?].

TONGA

1985 50 Seneti x 5 85th Birthday of the Queen Mother.

Obv.: Portrait of King Tupou IV.

Rev.: i. Queen Mother as a young girl; ii Engagement to Duke of York; iii Wedding to Duke of York; iv Queen Mother with her first-born child; v 80th Birthday portrait.

Mint: Pobjoy Mint.

Dia.: 38.6mm. **Weight:** 28.28 grms.

Mintage: (a) .925 Sterling silver Proof sets [5,000]; (b) Silverclad Proof sets [10,000]; (c) cupro-nickel Proof sets [20,000]; (d) cupro-nickel uncirculated sets[?].

The face value of the silver and silverclad coins is IPa'anga. Sets have also been minted in Platinum, 22ct gold and 9ct gold.

VATICAN CITY



1985 500 L. 2000th Anniv. of Birth of Virgin Mary.

Obv.: Coat of Arms of Pope John Paul II.

Rev.: Virgin Mary and kneeling Pope.

Mint: Rome Mint.

Dia.: 29.1mm. **Weight:** 11 grms.

Mintage: .835 silver uncirculated[?].

FORTHCOMING
NEW ISSUES

UNITED KINGDOM 1986 £2 Commonwealth Games; 1986 Proof & Unc. sets.

BR. VIRGIN IS. New Coinage, Treasure.

CUBA World Football Cup 1986.

CYPRUS 50 cents FAO-Forest.

EGYPT World Football Cup 1986.

FRANCE Centenary of death of Victor Hugo.

GERMANY, WEST 150th Anniv. of German Railroads.

HONG KONG Year of the Tiger.

HUNGARY World Football Cup 1986.

ICELAND 1986 National Bank Centenary.

ITALY European Year of Music, Etruscan Culture.

KOREA, SOUTH 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Olympic Games.

MALTA Maritime History II.

MEXICO World Football Cup 1986.

NEW ZEALAND 1985 Coinage.

POLAND World Football Cup 1986.

SOUTH AFRICA 75th Anniv. of Parliament.

UNITED STATES Statue of Liberty.

ZAMBIA 40th Anniv. United Nations.

Pvt.: "What's the best way to teach a girl to swim?"

PFC.: "That requires technique. First you put your left arm around her waist, then you gently take her left hand and...."

Pvt.: "She's my sister."

PFC.: "Oh. Push her off the dock."

□□□

A consultant is a man who knows less about your business than you do and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you could possibly make out of it even if you ran it right instead of the way he told you.

NEW ISSUES

UNITED KINGDOM

1985 £5 gold uncirculated.

Obv.: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II by R. Maklouf.

Rev.: St. George slaying the Dragon.

Mint: British Royal Mint.

Dia.: 36.02mm Weight: 32.94grms.

Mintage: .916 gold uncirculated [25,000]

ISLE OF MAN

1985 25p x 6 85th Birthday of the Queen Mother.

Obv.: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II by R. Makloug.

Rev.: (i) Queen Mother as a young girl; (ii) Engagement to Duke of York; (iii) Wedding to Duke of York; (iv) Queen Mother with her first-born child; (v) Queen Mother with her two daughters in 1937; (vi) 80th Birthday portrait.

Mint: Pobjoy Mint.

Dia.: 38.6mm. Weight: 28.28 grms.

Mintage: (a) .925 Sterling silver Proof sets [15,000]; (b) Silverclad Proof sets [20,000]; (c) cupro-nickel Proof sets [50,000]; (d) cupro-nickel uncirculated sets [?].

Sets have also been minted in Platinum, 22ct gold and 9ct gold.

CHINA



1985 100Yuan (1oz), 50Yuan (1/2oz), 25Yuan (1/4oz), 10Yuan (1/10oz), 5Yuan (1/20oz) Panda Bullion Coins.

Obv.: Temple of Heaven.

Rev.: Panda swinging on Bamboo shoot.

Mint: China Mint.

Dia.: 100Y-32mm; 50Y-27mm; 25Y-22mm; 10Y-18mm; 5Y-14mm.

Weight: 100Y-31.1 grms; 50Y-15.5 grms; 25Y-7.77 grms; 10Y-3.11 grms; 5Y-1.555 grms.

Mintage: .999 gold uncirculated individual coins [unlimited].

1985 100Y gold, 5Y silver x 4 Chinese Historical Figures II.

Obv.: Emblem of the People's Republic.

Rev.: 100Y-Confucius; 5Y i. Lao-Tzu; ii. Qu Yuan; iii. Sun Wu; iv. Chen Sheng and Wu Guang.

Mint: China Mint.

Dia.: 100Y-23mm; 5Y-36mm.

Weight: 100Y-11.32 grms; 5Y-22.22 grms.

Mintage: (a) 100 Yuan .916 gold Proof [25,000]; (b) 5 Yuan x 4 .900 silver Proof sets [25,000].

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1985 100Kcs. 10th Anniv. of the Helsinki Conference.

Obv.: State Emblem.

Rev.: Dove of Peace superimposed on outline map of Europe.

Mint: State Mint, Kremnica.

Dia.: 29mm. Weight: 9 grms.

Mintage: .500 silver uncirculated [?].

JAPAN



1985 500Yen Centenary of Cabinet Government.

Obv.: Prime Minister's Residence.

Rev.: Seal of the Cabinet.

Mint: Osaka Mint.

Dia.: 30mm. Weight: 13 grms.

Mintage: Cupro-nickel uncirculated [70,000,000] 15,000; Scudi 14,000; 5 Scudi 12,000.

These coins are legal tender in San Marino for 30,000 Lire per Scudi.

LESOTHO



1985 1Loti Silver Jubilee of King Moeshoeshoe II.

Obv.: Uniformed portrait of King Moeshoeshoe II.

Rev.: National Coat of Arms.

Mint: British Royal Mint.

Dia.: 28.5mm.

Weight: gold-18.98 grms; silver-11.31 grms.

Mintage: (a) .916 gold Proof [500]; (b) .925 silver Proof [2500].

MACAO



1986 1000 Patacas gold; 100 Patacas silver Chinese New Year of the Tiger.

Obv.: Coat of Arms of Macao.

Rev.: Tiger.

Mint: Pobjoy Mint.

Dia.: 1000Pcs-28.4mm; 100Pcs-38.6mm.

Weight: 1000Pcs-15.976 grms; 100Pcs-28.28 grms.

Mintage: (a) .916 gold Proof [5000]; (b) .916 gold uncirculated [5000]; (c) .925 silver Proof [5000]; (d) .925 silver uncirculated [5000].

PORTUGAL

1983 25E, 5E, 2.5E World Food Day (FAO)

Obv.: Coat of Arms of Portugal.

Rev.: 25E-Fish; 5E-Cow; 2.5E-Ear of Corn.

Mint: Lisbon State Mint.

Dia.: 25E-28.5mm; 5E-24.5mm; 2.5E-20mm.

Weight: 25E-11 grms; 5E-7 grms; 2.5E-3.5 grms.

Mintage: (a) cupro-nickel specially selected sets [5000]; (b) cupro-nickel uncirculated [995000 of each value].

Although dated 1983, the specially selected sets (BU) were only released during 1985.

SAN MARINO



1985 1 Scudi, 2 Scudi, 5 Scudi International Youth Year.

Obv.: Stylised badge of San Marino.

Rev.: 1 Scudi — Head of young man; 2 Scudi — Head of young woman; 5 Scudi — Three dancing naked youths.

Mint: Rome Mint.

Dia.: 1 Scudi-16mm; 2 Scudi-21mm; 5 Scudi-28mm.

Weight: 1 Scudi-2 grms; 2 Scudi-4 grms; 5 Scudi-10 grms.

Mintage: .916 gold Proof [1 Scudi-15,000; 2 Scudi 14,000; 5 Scudi 12,000].

These coins are legal tender in San Marino for 30,000 Lire per Scudi.

'Brian Buck' newest funny money

Move over Diefendollar, the Banker Brian Buck is about to take over as Canada's newest funny money.

The Banker Brian Buck commemorates Feb. 3, when the Canadian currency crashed below the 70¢ U.S. level for the first time ever.

Toronto accountant Elliot Martin, one of the creators of the currency, said yesterday he considered the idea a few years ago — the tag would have been

Tru-dough — but couldn't resist this month when the Canadian dollar crashed to 69¢.

Martin, who runs a marketing and promotion business when not number-crunching, said the printing run will be limited to 5,000 or 10,000.

"Maybe they'll be worth something in a few years — I'd be willing to pay somebody a few dollars for a Diefendollar."

Though it has only been on sale for two

weeks, Martin said he has already received a few hundred orders for the currency.

Although advertisements for the funny money ask "Tired of paying \$1 for what a non-Canadian can get for 69¢?" those interested must fork over \$2.24.

"We're not gonna' make a lot of money on this," said Martin.

Martin hasn't sent one to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, and as far as he knows, Bank of Canada governor Gerald Bouey isn't on the list of people who have ordered the funny money.

**TIRED OF PAYING \$1
FOR WHAT A NON-CANADIAN
CAN GET FOR 69¢?
COMMEMORATE FEBRUARY 3rd, 1986
BY BUYING A
"BANKER BRIAN BUCK"®**



(Not exactly as illustrated)

Each Buck comes in its own commemorative folder! Fill in the order form and send your cheque or money order for 69¢ plus \$1.50 postage and handling (for each Buck) to:

"BANKER BRIAN BUCK"
2 Bloor Street West, Suite 129
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E9

(Ontario residents must add 7% provincial sales tax (5¢ per Buck).)

Name:
Street:
City:
Prov.: Postal Code:
of Bucks @ 69¢ each
Postage & Handling @ \$1.50 each
Ont. P.S.T.: @ 5¢ each
TOTAL \$

Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

"BANKER BRIAN BUCK"® has no political affiliation; it is intended solely for entertainment use and humour of the purchaser.

Procrastination is the grave in which opportunity is buried.

□ □ □

Most of us can run pretty well all day on one good compliment.

□ □ □

I told my psychiatrist I kept hallucinating I was Mickey Mouse. He said I was having Disney spells.

□ □ □

Some folks won't ask for advice for fear of giving the impression they need it.



DIEFENDOLLAR from the '60s is a collector's item today, and a Toronto accountant thinks his Banker Brian Buck just released has the same potential.

Australia club issues numismatic journal

The newly formed Numismatic Association of Australia has issued its first journal, dated July.

The new association has been formed with the backing of the majority of the Australian numismatic societies.

The sponsoring societies include the Australian Numismatic Society which is based in Sydney, the Brisbane branch of the ANS, the Numismatic Society of South Australia, the Perth Numismatic Society Inc., the Numismatic Association of Victoria and the Tasmanian Numismatic Society.

Ray Jewell, a Melbourne numismatist, has been elected as president. John Sharples, the numismatic curator of the Museum of Victoria, has been elected the national editor of the journal.

The association's first journal was released in July to coincide with the Melbourne International Coin Fair. The journal consists of 60 pages, printed on high-quality art paper.

Articles in the first volume include: "Australian Coinage 1919-1924," by John Sharples; "Michael Magner VC," by An-

thony Staunton; "Coins from the Zuytdorp," by Stan Wilson; "Centenary of Education Medals of N.S.W.," by Byatt and Mira; "Victoria's Victory," by Reg Williams; and "The £1,000 Conundrum," by Alan Nicholson.

Also appearing in the journal were "The Burns, Philip Pacific Island (Note) Issue," by Mark Freehill; "The 1880 Melbourne International Exhibition Foundation Stone Medal," by John Sharples; and "The Love Token of Thomas Alsop," by Peter Lane.

Individual membership in the association is available for \$12 per year in United States funds or \$17 U.S. for airmail postage of the journal.

Single copies of the journal are available for \$7.50 U.S. per copy. The second volume of the journal is scheduled to be released in December.

Individuals joining the association prior to Dec. 31 will become founding members of the association. For application forms and further information, contact Mark E. Freehill, Numismatic Association of Australia, 53 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

POLISH AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE P.A.N.A. MEETING OF DEC. 15, 1985.

The meeting was called to order by President Arthur Marquart at 11:00 P.M. at the Polish Museum of America, 984 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, IL.

The minutes of the previous November meeting were read by acting secretary Chester Marcyn. The minutes were accepted as read on a motion by Florence Wilkowski, seconded by Bob Grant.

New Members:

Chester Marcyn read the names of applicants for membership. The names were as follow: Felix BANAS, of Palmer, MA., Andrew FOREST, of Northfield, IL., Wald. MALEJKA, of Fairhaven, MA, Sig. M.TOCZYSKI, of Chicago, IL., Edward KOLEND, of Lorain, OH., and Borys B. EBENSTEIN, of Brooklyn, NY. The applications were accepted for membership on a motion by Jacek Gumowski seconded by Ted Gubala.

A letter was read from Mr.Edward Milas of the Chicago International Coin Fair on behalf of the fair to be held once again at the Hyatt Regency Chicago, 151 E. Wacker Drive, on March 8 and 9, 1986. We are invited to participate. Arthur Marquart already replied to Mr. Milas that we will be participating and will present a talk accompanied with visual aids on the subject of King Wladyslaw Jagiello, who was elected in 1386 as the King of Poland and Lithuania.

President Marquart discussed plans to print an index (directory) of P.A.N.A. members describing their numismatic interests. The discussion which followed largely had to do with a degree of privacy that some members may wish to retain regarding their collections. It was planned that members will be polled regarding their feelings about this matter.

The next meeting date was proposed by Janusz Kubicki for the third Sunday in January (Jan. 19, 1986) at 1:00 P.M. The motion was made by Jacek Nowakowski seconded by Chester Schafer.

Then the President shared the traditional OPLATEK with the members, their families and guests.

The meeting was adjourned on a motion by Charles Gibbs seconded by Henry Nagorka with 21 members and many guests in attendance.

After the meeting the P.A.N.A. PILSUDSKI medallions which had just recently been received from the Medallic Art Company were distributed by Ted Maczynski and Jack Gumowski to members who had presented their orders earlier.

Members then had an opportunity to view coins displayed by Janusz Kubicki, Frank Zaylik and Henry Nagorka.

Mr.Zaylik showed a 5 Zloty 1925 Polish Constitution coin in gilt bronze. [Obv.:Stylized eagle; RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA 1925 around. Rev.Female figure seated. Right hand leaning against shield with eagle, left hand on the book of Constitution, handed by standing boy. Below 5 ZLOTYCH 5. Border of 81 pellets.]

Mr.Henry Nagorka's exhibit of Pope John Paul II coins, medals and souvenirs will be described in the next PANA Bulletins.

After the meeting the members of our Club along with their children and grandchildren participated in the "CHRISTMAS REFLECTIONS" beautifully arranged by the Ladies Auxilliary of the Museum. Chester Marcyn, Acting Secretary.



COIN WEEK CANADA

APRIL 20-26 1986 20-26 AVRIL

SEMAINE DE LA MONNAIE AU CANADA

MESSAGE OF CHAIRMAN

Dear fellow collectors:

The most important numismatic event of the year will occur in the coming days. Indeed, Coin Week Canada will be observed between April 20 - 26, 1986. As you certainly know, the purpose of this week is to incite each of us to share our hobby with our entourage and also to bring numismatic to the general public. For clubs and associations, it is a good opportunity to recruit new members. But may be do you wonder what YOU can do, as a collector, to participate actively to this special numismatic week. Many possibilities can be faced.

As you know, the theme for this year is "COIN COLLECTING - FAMILY FUN". Is not it the ideal theme to start your implication with your neighbourhood? Organize a party to which you will invite parents and friends and show them a part of your collection, your preferred coins or bills, and talk to them about the coins you would like to own. To summarize, share with them the fun you obtain in collecting coins. If you want, you can unite with a fellow collector and organize a joint meeting.

If you are a student, take a few minutes to entertain your companions about your hobby. If necessary, ask your teacher who will be pleased to give you a piece of advice. If you are on the labour market, talk your colleagues about your hobby, or better, organize a meeting with your environment (parish, social club, etc.). If you are retired, share your fun with other friends of the Golden age. Get them to know the fun there is in this fantastic hobby.

These are just a few suggestions. Use your imagination, and make a must to talk about your hobby with at least one person of your surrounding, between April 20-26. It is the way we will attract new adepts to coin collecting, and more collectors we will be, more fun we will have.

Let me know about your plans and realizations. Together make Coin Week Canada 1986, a real success.

Numismatically Yours,

Yvon Marquis, chairman.

WORLD COIN WEEK

APRIL 20 - 26, 1986

"COIN COLLECTING - FAMILY FUN."



The "Bank of the Niagara District" was chartered in 1841, but did not go into operation, since it was unable to raise sufficient capital. Shown here is the 1872, face design.



Established in Toronto by a group of businessmen, The Imperial Bank of Canada was one of the 28 banks established in the seven years following Confederation. Shown is the 1920 note face design, showing W.H. Merritt, bank arms and H.S. Howland. The face was black with green tint.

Bank note cards available

Two souvenir bank note cards are ready for distribution through World Coin Week 1986 co-ordinator L.H. Scoop Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, SK, S6H 7N7.

The new issue follows the issues of 1983 and 1984. There were none issued in 1985.

The 1986 bank note cards feature two early Canadian bank notes. The first is the \$5

Niagara District Bank Note of 1872, issued prior to the merger of that bank with the Imperial Bank of Canada in 1875. The second is the 1920 note of the Imperial Bank of Canada, which merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1961.

Souvenir cards are available at \$2.50 each or \$5 for the pair plus \$1 for postage and packaging.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 1492

ST. CATHARINES

L2R 7J9

The St. Catharines Coin Club held their 263rd meeting with 34 members and guests in attendance on January 19, at Westpark Secondary School.

V. Snell said that I. Smith had sold the 1950 Matte Proof Dollar that she had purchased recently.

Vice President Connie Raddick introduced our guest speaker Sharon Webb, who spoke to us on how to raise funds for the club, namely cash for trash.

President Hill called on Past President Vic Snell to install the new executive. They are - President-Howard Hill; Past President-Jan Nielsen; Vice President-Mrs. C. Raddick; Secretary-R.N.Voaden; Treasurer-W. Steinhoff; Membership-Mrs. M. Szic; Historian-G. Waite; Librarian-G. Oblinsky; Ways & Means-W. Nielsen; Registration-C.Szic; Property-T.Hill; Directors-F.Barley, V. Snell, P. Dezo, J.R. Sinclair, H. Pencik.

Draw winners were J, Ryckman and Mrs. Margaret Szic.

President Hill asked the membership about numismatics from biblical times to the present, which to be quite interesting and enlightening.

Vice President Connie Raddick presented Past President Jan Nielsen with a St. Catharines Coin Club Meddallion in appreciation of being President for the past two years.

L. Dorsey conducted the auction assisted by H. Siemens and J. Nielsen.

R.N. Voaden
Secretary



REGINA COIN CLUB

P. O. BOX 174 REGINA, SASK. CANADA

S4P 2Z6

Friday, 28th. February 1986

A MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERSHIPS OF COIN CLUBS ACROSS NORTH AMERICA

As President of the Regina Coin Club, I am taking the liberty of writing to you in the earnest hope that you will support a fund-raising drive my club is undertaking for a very worthy cause.....the publication of the Proceedings of a most interesting Symposium that we sponsored last summer with the theme *Aspects of the Numismatics of North America* (the book will also include selected feature articles from the RCC's multi-award winning issues of its Quarterly Bulletin). We are scheduling the release of the book to take place in Toronto at this year's CNA Annual Convention. Although a substantial part of the publication costs will be covered by a generous grant from the Ferguson Research Foundation, our organization will have to spend in excess of \$5000 of its own capital - hence this project to help ensure we have sufficient funds to proceed with type-setting, paste-up and printing.

Enclosed with this letter is a sample of this year's Coin Week Souvenir Badge put out by the Regina Coin Club. We feel that it is the most attractive we have yet issued, and hope that you will prove this by placing orders for a substantial number of the badges, which can be used in a variety of ways. For example, you could sell it to your club members and their families to wear during Coin Week to help promote our hobby effectively. Or you could sell it to the public at any Information Tables you might have planned for malls during or before Coin Week. If you are hosting a Show in the near future, you could give the badges to attending dealers, use them as inexpensive door prizes and/or do some more direct selling. Also, the badges could be used as some sort of attendance reward, giving some of your members that little extra incentive they need to turn out for your April meeting

I hope that you will agree the cause is worthy of your support - and that the badges form a rewarding way of providing that support. If you decide to order, please give us as much notice as possible so that we can ensure you receive the badges in good time for your Coin Week activities. Many, many thanks.

(Chris Gilboy, RCC President)

Chris Gilboy

THIS YEAR'S BADGE FEATURES SILVER COINS THAT ARE GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS BEING EACH COUNTRY'S MOST SOUGHT-AFTER PIECE: CANADA'S 1911 PATTERN DOLLAR, THE U.S.A.'S 1804 DOLLAR, AND MEXICO'S 1732 PILLAR DOLLAR. THE COMBINED MARKET VALUE OF THESE THREE ITEMS IN HIGH GRADES IS IN THE ORDER OF \$1,000,000. THE SOUVENIR BADGE SHOWS THE COINS ARRANGED IN A C-PATTERN AROUND "FIFTH COIN WEEK NORTH AMERICA 20th. - 26th. APRIL 1986" IN FOUR LINES, WITH THE COIN WEEK MOTTO, "COIN COLLECTING - FAMILY FUN" FLYING ABOVE ON A BANNER.

THE BADGE IS IN THREE COLOURS : THE COINS AND MOST OF THE WORDING ARE SILVER, WITH THE DESIGNS SHOWN IN BLACK. THEY ARE SET AGAINST A MID-BLUE BACKGROUND.

ORDERS FOR COIN WEEK BADGES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REGINA COIN CLUB, P.O. BOX 174, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA S4P 2Z6. THEY COST \$1.50 EACH (includes p&p). WITH REDUCTIONS GIVEN FOR ORDERS OF 6 BADGES OR MORE. PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF BADGES WILL BE PUT TOWARDS PRODUCTION COSTS OF THE REGINA COIN CLUB'S SPECIAL PUBLICATION #1, *ASPECTS OF THE NUMISMATICS OF NORTH AMERICA*, THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD LAST YEAR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE 1985 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE CLUB'S AWARD-WINNING QUARTERLY BULLETIN. COLLECTORS MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN BUYING PAST COIN WEEK BADGES, A FEW OF WHICH REMAIN AVAILABLE (1982,20; 1983,174; 1984,809; 1985,505).

MILLION DOLLAR BADGE COMMEMORATES COIN WEEK

THE REGINA COIN CLUB'S FIFTH COIN WEEK NORTH AMERICA SOUVENIR BADGE IS NOW AVAILABLE TO INTERESTED COLLECTORS. IN KEEPING WITH THE PAST FOUR ISSUES, THE DESIGN CONTAINS NUMISMATIC ELEMENTS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES THAT JOINTLY OBSERVE COIN WEEK NORTH AMERICA - CANADA, THE U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

COSTS (INCLUDING POSTAGE AND PACKING) :

I to 5 badges	\$.50 each
6 to 10 badges	\$1.25 each
15 badges	\$17.50
20 badges	\$21.00
25 badges	\$22.50
50 badges	\$40.00
100 badges	\$70.00



WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

C.N.A. O.N.A. A.N.A.

P.O. BOX 41
 WATERLOO
 ONTARIO
 CANADA

Established
 1959

Meets at 8:00p.m. on the third Wednesday every month, except July and August, in The Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, in Waterloo.

President	John McIntyre
Vice President	Ken McTavish
Secretary & Editor	Don Robb
Treasurer & Membership	Bruce Raszmann
Directors	Enrico Glowacki
.....	John Hedges
.....	David Hemphill
.....	Paul Miller
.....	Richard Struthers
.....	Brent Wakeling
.....	Agnes Whetham

Director Enrico Glowacki, acting as chairman in the absence of President John, welcomed the 18 members and guests. Guests included Harvey Whetham, husband of lucky Agnes who won the \$1.00 8 o'clock draw prize.

Speaking of lucky people, the Feature Draw winners were:

1st. Wilf Erb	1985 P.L. Set
2nd. Don Robb	1968 P.L. Set

Nice to see Wilf Erb out after a long absence. See what you've been missing Wilf. Try to change some of those meeting dates.

Old "Money Bags" Bruce presented a Treasurer's Report. It seems we are solvent as we head on into 1986. The Bank Balance as at Dec. 31, 1985 was \$591.18.

Bruce extended a reminder about 1986 W.C.S. Dues. Seniors \$8.00 and Juniors \$4.00. Please get your dues paid at the February meeting, otherwise you will no longer receive the Bulletin.

Mention was made that our low recent attendance may be the result of our new meeting location. I hope this is not the case because we have a beautiful meeting room, with lots of facilities, parking, etc. Sure, it's not quite as central as the Library, but hopefully just as accessible.

Let's review the location and some directions. The Rink in the Park is located on Seagram Drive in Waterloo, not too far from our former meeting location. Seagram Drive runs parallel to University Ave. and is one block to the south. You can get on to Seagram Drive off Albert St., or off of University Ave.

For our Stratford members coming in along Erb St. from St. Agatha, proceed to University Ave. and turn left on to University Ave. Follow University to the second light, at Seagram Drive, and turn right. Seagram Drive curves sharply to the left and then, almost immediately, you will see The Rink in the Park on your right. Enter the building off the ample parking lot.

For those travelling from places like Guelph, Cambridge or Toronto, I suggest you turn off the Conestoga Parkway on to University Ave. heading toward Waterloo. Follow University past Weber, King and Albert to the light at Seagram Drive. Turn left and follow up around the curve, and you will see The Rink in the Park on your right.

Should any person be in doubt as to meeting times or the location, please feel free to call me at 886-6725 or at work 888-2272.

At our January meeting we had a 30 lot auction with it's usual bargains. Enrico and Tim Burt shared the auctionneering and did a fine job. Thanks.

Ben Matthews brought a further display from his extensive collections. I'm sure that Ben could talk to us about almost any country in the World and support his talk with material from his collection. This time he had Russian Coins, Bank Notes and a Scrap Book with historical clippings and maps. Ben also referred to the 1986 Toronto Dominion Bank Calendar as a recommended item for collectors, since it features some coins and Bank Notes of several world countries. Ben distributed some of his C.N.A. Journals to interested members. Thanks again Ben for your contribution to our January meeting.

Thanks also to those members who "set up" to offer material to members and guests. Mike Hollingshead, a new member from Guelph, Tim Burt and Haig Douglas all had material on display.

Some business discussed included:

- a) The need for an Executive meeting to establish club priorities and organize people to ensure that things like meeting announcements, programs, refreshments and many other things get done.
- b) The need for 200 - 300 Club Posters to be prepared and distributed around K-W to publicize our Club and our meeting place.
- c) The need was stressed also that our Club announcement in Canadian Coin News is incorrect. A letter has been sent by yours truly to make the correction.

The feature speaker at our meeting was the always interesting Tim Burt. Tim's topic was "Ancient English Coins". He took us through a historical

review of some of the earlier types of coins, eg. the dog teeth of the Solomon Islands, beads and knife money, Courie shells, the oddly shaped coins of early China and some shekels of Israel. Also he showed how early "Hammered" coins were made around 600 B.C.

Tim supported his talk with many slides. It was unfortunate that time ran out on him. I would recommend that Tim be asked to return as soon as possible to finish his talk.

What a busy person he was at our meeting. He gave his talk, but before that he was busy with his bourse table, and helped with the Auction both as an auctioneer and runner. Thanks Tim.

Submitted by Don Robb

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

For our January meeting, Ken Wilmot, V-P of the O.N.A. gave us a personal talk on his own areas of coin collecting. If all your 'potpourri' talks are this interesting, Ken, we may have to sign you up for the year.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Our 25th Anniversary sets are still available from Arnold for \$25.00

DUESDUESDUESDUES

For those of you who have not yet paid their membership for 1986, it's about time you started thinking about it. The \$5.00 membership charge barely pays for the photocopying and mailing of this bulletin, so the club is not getting rich on your membership, but we urge all present members to renew now to be involved in all the exciting things YOUR club has planned for 1986. If not, we will miss you.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Our auction in January did extremely well, with much spirited bidding on many items. It certainly is a welcome change. Bring out your wallet and spare coins and get in on the fun.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Two individuals have applied for membership in our club. They are-
T. Senivnas and

Ken Wilmot -----addresses withheld - B.N.S. policy

If no written objections are filed within 30 days the above will share all privileges of B.N.S. membership.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Your executive for 1986 is as follows--

PRESIDENT - IVAN KODRIC

VICE-PRESIDENT - PAUL MCKAY

SECRETARY - ARNOLD CONRAD

TREASURER - BOB FLETCHER

DIRECTORS - K.T. GADE, DAVE POTTRUFF, MEL SENKIW, LARRY LAEVENS

EX OFFICIO - WALTER GRIGGS, GORD DURNFORD, ED ANSTETT, ERNIE BAKER,
BILL SUTOR, PETER FERRACIOLI, FRANK BAKA, GEORGE WAGNER,
JOHN BARCHINO

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB

SECRETARY'S REPORT

January 20, 1986, meeting called to order by President Masters at 8:10 p.m. The President informed the members that Rev. Victor Monk had passed away recently and called for a moment's silence. It was approved that the Club make a Memorial Donation of \$20.00 in memory of Victor to the Canadian Cancer Fund.

Guests and new members were introduced and extra "Coin News Bulletins" distributed.

MINUTES of the December 16, 1985, meeting printed on page 2 of the January issue of the "Ingersoll Coin News" was accepted as printed and circulated.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from Life Member Harry Eisenhauer and Ab Hogan were read in part, both with best wishes for a successful year. It was also noted that Harry had sent another parcel of numismatic material to be auctioned with proceeds going to the Club treasury. Editor's note: This donation raised \$19.00 for the treasury. Another very generous donation from Harry. Thank you once again.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Printed on page 6 of the January issue of the "Ingersoll Coin News" was accepted, showing a cash and bank balance of \$2206.38.

C.N.A. & O.N.A. RENEWALS - Club Membership for 1986 to both these organizations was approved.

INGERSOLL MEMBERSHIP

Those present were reminded that 1986 memberships were now due. Treasurer John Yull, with the help of former treasurer Len Coles, would accept their dues during the break.

SHOW YOU CARE JAR for disabled children was available for those wishing to make a donation. January donation \$13.95. Total since May 1985 - \$85.42.

AREA COIN MEETINGS NOTED

Tillsonburg - January 21 - Public Library, Broadway St. 8:00 p.m.
Woodstock - January 28 - Central Public School, Graham St. 8:00 p.m.
Everyone invited to both meetings....

FUTURE INGERSOLL MEETING

February 17 - Vice President meeting - C.N.A. Audio Visual
subject to be announced

25th ANNIVERSARY SHOW

It was announced that space had been reserved at the Quality Inn - junction of Highways 59 & 401, for June 21 & 22 and this show would be called the Oxford County Coin Show with input and help from the 3 Oxford County Coin Clubs (details to be found in the President's editorial).

DRAWS

Joe McArthur's name was drawn for 2 free dollars but because he was not present they could not be awarded. \$4.00 will be drawn for at the February meeting. Consolation draw for \$1.00 was won by Stella Hodge. Share the Wealth (50-50) for \$14.00 was won by Shirley Fletcher. Congratulations to all winners. Will you be our winner in February?

A 15 minute break was called so the hostess committee could serve the refreshments. Also members were urged to view the auction material and the display, and visit the bourse dealer.

FEATURE

President Masters provided the members with a brief 25-year history of our Club and predicted that the future looks very bright for our Club. He also predicted that changes will continue to be made in order to keep up with the current times. Many members suggested that his topic should be published in one of our future issues. Editor's note: This topic will be one of the subjects in our souvenir 25th Anniversary issue.

a 40-lot (30 listed) auction concluded the evening.

LAKESHORE COIN CLUB
POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC

I am pleased to report that our "OPEN HOUSE FOR COIN COLLECTORS" on Sunday, January 19th was an unqualified success. We had over 80 people who visited our THIRTY-ONE cases of displays. More- some of those visitors are now members of L.C.C. In addition everyone enjoyed the opportunity to display some items of interest and to talk with the visitors and with each other. To everyone that participated- THANK YOU!!!

I also want to thank Jose, of Carsleys, Michael Rogo, of Empire Industries, the Hays and the Montreal Numismatic Association for lending us the display cases. As you know. the LCC owns but three cases- hardly sufficient for a significant showing! Again, thank you to everyone.

We will have some news about the Annual Dinner. At least, at this stage we can say, it will be on TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1986.

The THIRD SUNDAY at Stewart Hall in February will feature ENGLISH COINS, please drop by for a chat, and to see the display.

The February meeting will feature a set of slides that was obtained by Mick. These are high quality artistic slides from Seaby's of England. The subject is "COINS OF THE TUDORS" Along with the slides and the commentary there will be a display of some of the coins that are shown in the slides.

See you at the meeting!

See you on the THIRD SUNDAY- Feb 16th Drop by!

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB

Minutes of the Dec 16, 1985 Meeting

25 members were in attendance. Lillian Esler and Paul Berry both won door prizes and the 50/50 draw went to H.Bietlot.

The nominating committee proposed the following slate for the executive positions, which was approved;

President - Al Davies
 Vice- president, auctions- Su and Paul Nadin-Davis
 Vice- president, education - Len Fletcher
 Third Vice-president - Norm Brownlee
 Secretary - Ron Cheek
 Treasurer - Bob Prevost

ANNUAL DUES are due now. Please settle with our Treasurer at the next meeting.

Our annual coin display show was held at the Nepean Sportsplex on Dec. 8, 1985. It was an undisputed success! Frank Fesco was awarded the Best of Show Award and Richard Nahas received the Best Junior Award for his very well researched display. Plaques will be made and presented to all trophy recipients at a later date. For more details on the show, consult this month's News and Comment.

Our judging committee provided useful comments on coin displaying. The judges mentioned the lack of titles and recommended ways to make the coins stand out. They also insisted on comments on the coins themselves. Their suggestions were followed by a discussion on lacquering and various displaying techniques and on instituting three awards only, instead of one in each category.

Graham Esler drew the attention of members to a display currently held at the National Currency Museum in the Bank of Canada Building. It deals with the founding of the Bank of Canada and consists of 14 frames of Bank of Canada notes.

World Coin News had a recent article on CCCC member Paul Nadin-Davis.

The Club membership will be asked to vote on the Dealer of the Year soon.

The meeting was adjourned (Shiff/McEvoy).

A swap session followed the regular meeting.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The last meeting of the Association was held on December 19th, 1985. We had a turn-out of 35 members and guests who sat down to a buffet style lunch consisting of Kentucky Style Fried Chicken and all the trimmings, including Christmas cake. Many thanks to those members who came out and supported the club in this festive season. Just a thought, your purchases from the club supply table enables the club to be able to hold this lunch every December and we hope that members will continue to purchase their supplies from the club supply table.

We had a large auction of diversified material, and a lot of it went under the hammer. Under the Christmas Tree provided by the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, was more than thirty gifts for the lucky ticket holders.

IN MEMORIUM

It saddens me to report the recent death of one of our members, Rev. Victor J. Monk. Victor was a staunch supporter of the Oxford County Coin Clubs and attended on a regular basis until failing health prevented him from doing so. His humor and outlook on life will be sadly missed by all who knew him.

To Mrs. Monk and the family we express our sincere sympathy

SHOW AND BOURSE DATES ⁸⁵

MARCH 22, 1986

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.....PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

COIN & BOURSE SHOW

Peterborough Square, Lower Level,
Near Red Oak Inn.

information.. Doug Calder,
892 Westdale, Peterborough,
Ontario, K9J 6C7

telephone.. 705-743-7293.

APRIL 6, 1986

CHATHAM, ONTARIO..... KENT COIN CLUB'S

CCIN SHOW, Sunday, April 6, 10A.M.-5P.M.
23 dealers

Wheels Inn, Chatham, Ontario.

information.. Lou Wagenaer,
27 Peter St., Chatham, Ont.,
N7M 5B2

APRIL 19-20, 1986

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.....ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

24th, ANNUAL CCNVENTION, SHOW & BANQUET.
HOLIDAY INN, 1 Holiday Inn Dr.,
Brantford, Ontario.

information..Brantford Numismatic Assoc.
P.O. Box 351, Brantford, Ont.
N3T 5N3

APRIL 5, 1986

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.....HAMILTON COIN CLUB'S

SEMI-ANNUAL COIN SHOW

67 Banquet Centre,
300 Fennell Ave. #. (West Door)
Hamilton, Ontario

9am-4pm, door prizes etc.

APRIL 11-13, 1986

TORONTO, ONTARIO..... TORONTO INTERNATIONAL COIN FAIR
Lakeshore Inn,
2,000 Lakeshore Blvd., Toronto.

info.. TICF, P.O. Box 973, Str. B,
Willowdale, Ontario, M2K 2T6

MAY 3, 1986

REXDALE, ONTARIO..... THISTLETOWN COIN & STAMP CLUB'S
ANNUAL SHOW

Etobicoke Public Library,
1515 Albion Rd., Rexdale, Ontario.

10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

info.. Norman Belsten

37 Neames Cres.,
Downsview, Ontario, M3L 1K8

MAY 4, 1986

WINDSOR, ONTARIO..... WINDSOR COIN CLUB'S
SPRING SHOW

Knights of Columbus Hall
1140 Goyeau St., Windsor

info... 1165 Lincoln Rd.,
Windsor, Ontario, N8Y 2H6

MAY 24, 1986

OSHAWA, ONTARIO..... OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL SPRING SHOW

Oshawa Centre, Centre Core,
King Street, west, Oshawa

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

JUNE 21-22, 1986

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO..... COIN CLUB'S - WOODSTOCK, INGERSOLL &
TILLSONBURG,

"OXFORD COUNTY SHOW"

Quality Inn, junction of 401 & 59 highways.

information.. T. Masters
823 Van Street, London,
Ontario, N5Z 1M8

SEPTEMBER 13, 1986

ST, CATHARINES, ONTARIO...ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB'S
ANNUAL COIN SHOW & BANQUET

U.A.W. HALL, 124 Bunting Rd.,
St. Catharines, Ontario

information.. P.O. Bcx 1492,
St. Catharines, Ontario,
L2R 7J9

Association News:

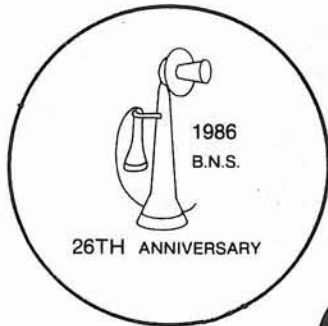
ATTENTION....To members who have ONA DREAM VACATION tickets
please return the stubs and money to.....



Ken Wilcox
P.O. Box 76,
Sebringville, Ontario, NOK 1X0

no later than April 15, 1986, better still bring *Them*
to the Convention in Brantford on April 19, 1986

**Brantford
Numismatic Society**



**Annual
Coin Show**

Woodman Park Community Centre
491 Grey Street
Brantford

— Snack Bar —

25 DOOR PRIZES

-
- Bourse
 - Displays
 - Delegates Meeting
-

FREE ADMISSION

**Sunday, October 5, 1986
7:00 to 5:00 P.M.**

Brantford

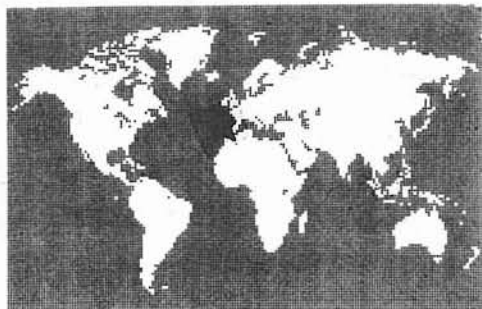
*"Return to
Hospitality"*

For information, write:

**Brantford Numismatic
Association
Box 351
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 5N3**

Cointrek

Little known about coinage of Menorca



The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essais, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

Menorca is one of two major islands within the Balearic islands group, the second largest island.

It was part of the kingdom of Majorca, captured in 1709 by the British during the War of Spanish Succession and retained by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1756, during the Seven Years' War France seized Menorca. They ceded it to the British in 1763, only to have it recovered by Spain in 1783 by the treaty which also terminated the War of American Independence.

Menorca remained a Loyalist area during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39, forced to surrender in February 1939 to General Franco's armed forces.

The five coins issued for Menorca did circulate, issued due to shortages of both coins and supplies during the civil war. The islands were isolated from the mainland during the conflict.



Menorca, Spanish Civil War

Date	Mintage	Composition	Diameter	Weight
5 centimos				
1937	41,719	brass	—	—
Obv.: five-turreted castle on eight-sided island, legend CONSEJOS MUNICIPALES.MENORCA.1937				
Rev.: branch left, denomination above five-pointed star, legend R. ESPANOLA VALEPOR				
10 centimos				
1937	31,841	brass	—	—
Obv.: same as 5 centimos				
Rev.: same as 5 centimos				
25 centimos				
1937	36,933	brass	—	—
Obv.: same as 5 centimos				
Rev.: same as 5 centimos				
1 peseta				
1937	38,426	brass	—	—
Obv.: same as 5 centimos				
Rev.: same as 5 centimos, legend reads REPUBLICA ESPANOLA VALEPOR				
2.5 peseta				
1937	24,010	brass	—	—
Obv.: same as 5 centimos				
Rev.: same as 1 peseta				
Note: Varieties exist of the 5- and 25-centimos and of the 2.5 peseta.				

Collectors will find that these coins are not easy to locate; however, due to a lack of demand they are not expensive when found. One of the better known industries of Menorca is its tourism.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WE ARE ALL RECRUITERS FOR THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Numismatic Association prints the NAMES of all the RECRUITERS each month in their Journal, which to some degree, tends to encourage an individual to sign up new members for the C.N.A.

The ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is asking each and every MEMBER to sign up ONE NEW MEMBER this YEAR. This if accomplished will double the MEMBERSHIP and ASSIST in keeping the Association both healthy and in an excellent position to serve its MEMBERS and AFFILIATE CLUBS to their utmost advantage.

REMEMBER

ALL WE ASK IS ONE NEW MEMBER FROM EACH OF YOU THIS YEAR...

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
PLEASE PRINT

APPLICANT: Mr. Mrs. Miss Jr. Club
(Encircle correct title)

ADDRESS
St., Ave. etc. City Prov. Postal Code Phone

CLUB CORRESPONDENT: Name
(For Clubs Only) Address City Prov. Postal Code Phone

AFFILIATIONS: C.N.A. No. A.N.A. No. Others

My particular interests in Numismatics are:

If accepted into membership of the Ontario Numismatic Association, I will abide by its Constitution. I HAVE NEVER BEEN EXPELLED OR REFUSED MEMBERSHIP IN ANY NUMISMATIC CLUB OR ASSOCIATION.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: DATED

DUES PER CALENDAR YEAR

Regular	\$10.00	Life Membership (subject to	
Junior (up to 18)	\$ 3.00	bylaws)	\$75.00
Husband and wife one journal	\$12.00	Club or Association	\$10.00

Remittances payable to the
ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6

DATE OF BIRTH APPLICANT'S O.N.A. NO.
(Junior Members Only)

Will you please send me information on: O.N.A. MEDALS

SPONSORED BY O.N.A. #.....



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

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VOLUME 25

MAY - JUNE 1986

PAGE 91

Coins of the



Tudor kings

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Authorized second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

Coins of the Tudor kings



Henry united the roses and, along with his successors, revolutionized the coinage

By Richard Plant

On Jan. 18, 1486, King Henry VII, scion of the Lancastrian family of English kings, bearer of the red rose, married Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV (1461-83) of the House of York, which used as its badge a white rose.

(Reverses on certain coins of the later English King James I [1603-25], notably his second-issue Irish shillings, refer to this event in the legend HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS ["Henry united the roses, James united the kingdoms (England and Scotland")]).

Prior to Henry VII's victory over Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, England had been torn apart by the civil wars known as the Wars of the Roses, but Henry's marriage gave the country a much-needed chance to recuperate. Henry VII was followed by his son Henry VIII, and he by his three children, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth in turn. These are known to history as the House of Tudor, from Henry's Welsh father Edmund Tudor; this was the house which led England out of the Middle Ages into modern times.

The England of 1603, the year of Elizabeth's death, was a very different place from the England of 1485, when the first



Tudor began to reign.

Mind you, Henry VII was not a very attractive person (one reason Shakespeare avoided writing *King Henry VII*); probably his most enduring trait was meanness. But he was very good at gathering the wealth for Henry VIII to squander.

Coinwise, Henry VII's reign begins in a thoroughly medieval way, with pennies and groats like those first introduced by Edward I back in 1279. His entire first coinage was just a rehash of his predecessors, but that changed markedly.

During his reign the crown changed

Despite his "enduring meanness," Henry VII (left) nonetheless holds a vital place in English history, if for no other reason than marrying Princess Elizabeth (holding a white rose, right). Center: The first English one-pound gold sovereign, introduced by Henry VII in 1489.

from the low open crown to a new high-arched crown. Coins of this period do not bear any dates, but experts have worked out a chronological sequence of the mint marks which usually appear at the top of both obverse and reverse. For instance, a groat with a small scallop-shell in this position would be dated, however approximately, from 1490-1504, while the mint — London (CIVITAS LONDON), for instance — would be read in the reverse's inner circle.

During this reign the style of the penny changed at long last, and Henry introduced a new type, the "sovereign" type, showing the king enthroned on the obverse. The reverse shows the shield of England with the English leopards and the French lis, symbolic of the long-standing but unrealistic claim made by English monarchs to the French throne.

The ecclesiastical marks on lower-denomination coins are particularly interesting. Bishops and archbishops were able to place their marks on pen-

Henry VII was also responsible for other revisions and additions to British coinage. His groats carries an effigy with a new high-arched crown (right), and the sovereign-type penny marked a major departure from past issues.

nies and half-groats minted at York, Durham and Canterbury. One such sovereign-type penny names Durham (CIVITAS DERHAM), bears a bishop's miter above the shield on the reverse and has the initials "R.D.," for Richard Fox, who became Bishop of Durham in 1494 ("R.D." standing for Richard, Durham).

All western European countries worked with the old Roman system of libra (the English pound), solidus (shilling) and denarius (penny) remembered; even when the penny was the only one of these that was an actual coin, merchants would often do their accounting in pounds, shillings and pence (£.s.d.).

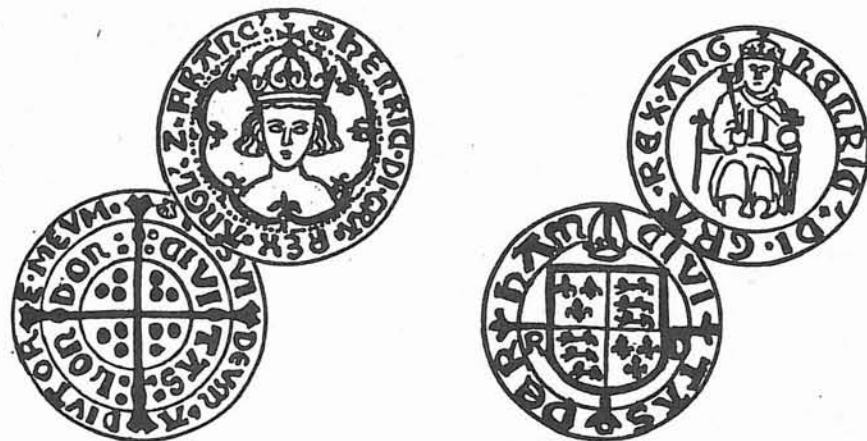
But when Henry took the throne, the gold coinage did not help the system. The angel was worth six shillings and eight pence, the half angel three shillings and four pence, and after that came a big gap down to the silver groat, worth four pence.

Henry VII did his best to alleviate that gap, issuing a £1 gold coin and a silver one-shilling piece. Though angels continued to circulate, Henry set England on course for the full pounds, shillings and pence coinage, which was to last through until the 1971 decimalization.

The gold £1 coin (20 shillings), introduced in 1489, shows the king enthroned on the obverse; this gave it the name "sovereign," which it was to retain through centuries of design changes. The reverse shows the English shield superimposed on a large Tudor rose — a red-and-white rose, a reminder that the houses of York and Lancaster were now united.

In 1504 the one shilling (12 pence) was issued. Its obverse has a very realistic profile portrait of the king, very much in the Renaissance style; this portrait gave the coin its unofficial name, "testoon" (from the old French *Teston*, or head). It also numbered the king for the first time on an English coin; he is either HENRIC'VII or HENRIC'SEPTIM.

For all its beauty and innovation, the coin was not well-accepted, and the denomination was dropped until Henry VIII's post-issue. However, a similar profile portrait was used on Henry's groats and half-groats, and the same portrait of Henry VII continued to be used unchanged on the groats and half-groats of Henry VIII (though the king's number is changed) from his father's



death in 1509 right down until 1526.

Several of Henry VIII's groats are of great historical interest. One was minted between 1513 and 1518 at the town of Tournais in Belgium. It was a normal English type, though the portrait is not really like either Henry VII or Henry VIII. It bears the mint name of Tournais and a special mintmark, a crowned T. This is generally counted as the last of the Anglo-Gallic series, though it does not really fit in there, either.

England retained a foothold on the continent at Calais until 1558, when the city was lost to the French during the reign of Mary Tudor; she felt its loss so severely that she said, "When I am dead and opened, you shall find 'Calais' lying in my heart." However, no coins were minted at Calais after Henry VI's first reign (1422-61), and in 1518, the money-hungry Henry VIII sold Tournais to Francis I of France for 600,000 francs.

Another profile groat which carries its share of history bears the initials "T.W.," for Thomas Wolsey, the great cardinal and statesman. As he was both Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York he was in a position to mint coins at both places; he often included his cardinal's cap below the reverse shield on coins from either mint. The power of the ecclesiastical authorities was supposed to be limited to the smaller penny and half-groat, yet Wolsey placed his cap and initials on the full groats.

Wolsey was arrested for high treason in 1530; this "usurpation of the King's privilege" was one of the charges slated to be brought against him. Perhaps fortunately, Wolsey died at Leicester on his way south to face trial in London. As he lay dying he said, "Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the king, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs".

Henry VIII is best known for having six wives - quite the Hollywood film star! These do receive numismatic mention on certain of his coins, notably the "Harp" Irish groat, the gold double-rose

crown, and the gold george-noble, but Henry's queens had only three initials between them. His married life goes from Katherine of Aragon (married 1509, divorced 1533) to Anne Boleyn (married 1533, beheaded 1536) to Jane Seymour (married 1536, died 1537,) to Anne of Cleves (married and divorced 1540) to Katherine Howard (married 1540, beheaded 1542) and finally to Katherine Parr (married 1543, survived!)

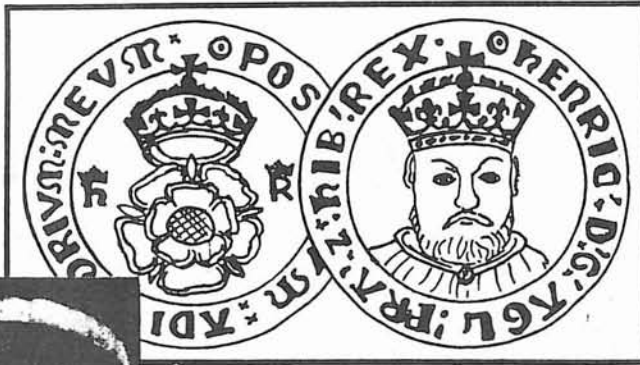
Initial-wise this gives us three K's, two A's and one J (written I).

The Irish harp groats place Henry's H to the left of the harp on the reverse, with a crowned K, A, I, or R; the last stands for HENRICVS REX, either for the King's time as a widower (1537-40) or for when the mintmaster just gave up on whose initial to place on the coinage. The only really definite initial is the crowned I, which must stand for Jane Seymour. The K is either Katherine of Aragon, if the coin type commenced early in 1533, or Katherine Howard, or both. The crowned A is probably Anne Boleyn, but could have been used in 1540 for Anne of Cleves as well.

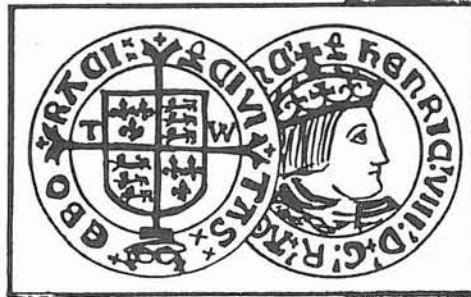
One of the most interesting of Henry VIII's coins is the extremely rare gold george-noble. It often bore the initial combination HK (probably for Katherine of Aragon) by the obverse cross on the obverse. The reverse shows St. George, patron saint of England, for the first time on an English coin, and the legend is from a fourth-century hymn, "A mind sealed with the sign of the Cross cannot waver."

(Strangely, a previously unknown type of george-noble turned up at auction in 1981. The owner was given the coin in a tin about 30 years before and did not even know that it was gold; its sale price of £13,000 was a nice little bonus for him.)

Henry VIII is also noteworthy as the ruler who made England Protestant. He began his reign as a loyal Roman Catho-



Henry VIII, known for his excesses, was also known for his thoroughly debased coinage, such as this semi-silver testoon/shilling, revived in his third coinage.



Below: Cardinal Wolsey, who overstepped his bounds in several ways, committed an absolute blunder by putting his initials on this York groat.



TUDORS

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lic, so loyal that in 1521 Pope Leo X awarded him the title *Fidei Defensor*, "Defender of the Faith." (The F.D. on the monarch's title can still be seen on British coins.) He was awarded the title for writing a book attacking the German Protestant Martin Luther. But difficulties in getting his divorce from Queen Katherine of Aragon plus financial embarrassment (despite the treasure hoarded by his father which he squandered rather quickly, which in turn made some of the rich church properties look very attractive), brought Henry to the point of breaking with Rome and declaring himself supreme head of the Church in England.

This happened in 1534, but there is an interesting medallion emphasizing Henry's position as head of the church which was minted 11 years later. Medallions were a new thing in England, making this one of the earliest. The obverse Latin translates, "Henry the Eighth, Defender of the Faith and, under

Christ, Supreme Head of the Church in England and Ireland"; with the reverse repeating this in Hebrew and Greek. Men of the time would have thought of Latin, Greek and Hebrew as the three universal languages.

But his search for new sources of wealth led Henry VIII into one numismatically extremely bad habit: He debased the coinage, his third coinage (1544-7) being particularly bad in this respect. This is the coinage that shows an old bearded head, facing or nearly facing, making him look like the Henry VIII we know and cherish. It is hard for us to visualize him as the young, thin, handsome young King of his earlier days. This third coinage revived the shilling/testoon denomination, and this time the shilling was accepted, becoming a regular feature of the English coinage, with its descendant surviving into modern days as the five-new-pence piece.

Edward VI was only nine years old when his father died in 1547. He was a frail child, never expected to live long; in fact, he died in 1553 before reach-

ing the age of 16. But he was well-educated and clever, and translated Cicero's *De Philosophia* from its original Latin into Greek at 13. But his age meant that a period of regency. It began with "Protector" Somerset, who fell from power in October 1549 and was followed by the Duke of Northumberland.

Edward VI's coinage is very confusing, largely because Henry VIII's coins were continued posthumously. This was partially because Somerset realized how unpopular Henry's debased coinage was but knew the Treasury could not afford to do much about it. He hoped that people, seeing Henry's name on the new coins, would not realize that they were newly minted and would continue to blame Henry for them. Even as late as February 1550 the council under Northumberland recoined an accumulated mass of Henry's testoons into groats and half-groats, making the young King order, "the same are to be made and printed with the hole face and inscription of our most deere late father." But by this time (from 1549) other coins were being minted with Edward's inscription and portrait.

Perhaps the most ridiculous coin of this period is the gold half sovereign

with Henry's name, his body enthroned on the obverse, and Edward's youthful face on the body.

Edward's own portrait testoons were so bad that during Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603), those remaining in circulation were countermarked. Those stamped with a portcullis before the king's head were worth 4½ pence, while those of even poorer quality metal were stamped with a greyhound behind the head and were reckoned at only 2¼ pence, quite a downgrading from the original nominal 12 pence.

Attempts were made to improve the gold in 1549. The new sovereign had on its reverse the crown and shield supported by a Tudor (Welsh) dragon and the English lion. On the obverse two small winged figures stand on the sides of the throne.

Edward VI's biggest numismatic moment came in October 1551 with his grand recoinage and the reintroduction



Edward VI was bright enough to translate Cicero and introduce the silver five-shilling crown (above).



Firmly resolved to return England to the Roman Catholic church, Mary Tudor's hinted as much in the reverse legend ("Truth is the daughter of time") of this groat.

remembered for the burning at the stake of quite a number of Protestants.

After her marriage Mary also minted a shilling and sixpence showing the busts of Mary and Philip face to face, modeled on the Spanish coins showing Ferdinand and Isabella similarly confronted. Philip did not become King Philip II of Spain until his father, Emperor Charles V, abdicated in 1555, so his titles show him as Prince of Spain, holding the lesser Spanish title of King of Naples. Together, pooling their titles and reverse coats of arms, they are King and Queen of England, France (the old English claim) and Naples, and Prince and Princess of Spain.

Certain continental coins of Philip without Mary show him claiming the English kingship. When Mary died, he undoubtedly felt that he ought to have been king; after all, William III ruled from 1694 to 1702 after Mary II died. If he lived in England, and if religion had not intervened, Philip might very well have been king; but England was by this time thoroughly Protestant — even more so as a result of the burnings at the stake — and Philip did not have a chance. Soon the merchant sailors of England would give the Spaniards a bad time in the Americas, and Spain would become England's No. 1 enemy.

There was relief and rejoicing in 1558 when Mary died and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth; from then on, England was firmly Protestant. During the early part of her reign the new Queen called in all the old debased money and minted all coins in either fine gold or fine silver. By the end of her

of good quality silver coins. This issue included the first English taler-sized coin and the silver five-shilling crown, which circulated alongside the gold crown. The coins had been dated since several old testoons were dated MDXLVIII (1548), but for this issue dates were given in ordinary Arabic numerals. Similar halfcrowns were also issued, as were a new "fine" shilling, sixpence and threepence, each showing a facing crowned bust of the young King. The English coinage had been set right at last.

The commonest of Mary Tudor's coins is the silver groat. This comes in two varieties, one before and one after

her marriage with Philip of Spain, with the second coin carrying the obverse legend PHILIP Z MARIA D.G. REX Z REGINA, though the portrait is still of Mary alone. One of the most common pre-marriage mint marks, found on the obverse after MARIA and on the reverse after VERITAS, is a pomegranite, the badge of Mary's mother, Katherine of Aragon; it was actually the badge of the province of Granada taken from the Moors by Spain in 1492. The reverse legend, "Truth is the daughter of time," is also noteworthy; it would appear to indicate the Queen's firm resolve to bring England back to the Roman Catholic fold. We recall that this reign is

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TUDORS

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reign she had produced 11 different silver monetary denominations.

The large silver crown and half crown were only minted at the very end of the reign, in 1601 and 1602, and cannot really be confused with the smaller coins. But apart from these were the shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, two pence, three halfpence, penny, three farthings (four farthings made a penny), and halfpenny. The halfpenny looks different, with a portcullis on the obverse and cross and pellets on the reverse, but the others have a similar design. To avoid confusion, alternate denominations were distinguished by a rose placed behind the Queen's head on the obverse, and the date placed over the shield on the reverse. The shilling, groat, twopence, and penny have neither rose nor date, while the sixpence, three pence, three halfpence, and three farthings have rose and date.

By this time, the mintmark meant much more than in earlier days and changed much more frequently; since all of Elizabeth's coins were minted at the Tower of London, one can form a very interesting collection of, say, Elizabeth sixpences through all the various years and 27 mint-mark changes.

This reign also saw the first attempt at a machine-made coinage, "mill money" (our "milled coinage"), derived from the use of water-powered and horse-powered mills to operate the machinery. The French had had milled coins since 1552; one of their former mint employees, Eloi Mestrel, came to London in 1561 offering to mill coins in England. He was taken on at a salary of £25 per year, but though the coins he produced seem to us to be of excellent quality he drew much unfavorable criticism upon himself, was dismissed in 1572, and in 1578 was hanged for counterfeiting.

This reign also featured the first attempt to produce a copper coinage. There are moderately common bronze pennies and halfpennies minted for Ireland and dated 1601, and there were plans to produce similar coins for England. A pattern copper twopence was produced, though no copper coins were put into circulation.

Another first for Elizabeth I? She was the first to produce an English colonial coinage. The "portcullis" silver dollar of 1600 was minted for the East India Company. The hope was that this would rival the very successful Spanish silver eight reales, but it was unsuccessful and soon discontinued.

Yet even with all this "modernization" Elizabeth's coinage had a medieval aspect, too. The gold ryal (valued at



15 shillings) featured an updated version of the obverse ship, the design of the old gold Noble introduced by Edward III in 1344, while its reverse is unchanged from the first ryal/rose-noble introduced by Edward IV in 1464.

Elizabeth's reign also saw the production of a number of fine medallions, including two referring to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. England was allied to the United Provinces (Netherlands) in their war of liberation from Spain, and in 1585 Queen Elizabeth sent them 6,000 troops under the leadership of Robert Dudley. He was recalled in disgrace at the end of 1587, the year the medallions were produced.

The first is optimistic; its obverse shows Elizabeth with Dudley standing beside her. Around are five naked boys bearing the shields of five of the United Provinces, and Dudley is meant to be interceding with the Queen on their behalf. On the reverse the Pope, bishops, and other ecclesiastics are shown falling from Heaven. It means that the Protestant English Queen was supporting the Protestants of the Low Countries against their Spanish Roman Catholic overlords.

Elizabeth, the strongest-willed and last of the Tudors, in a variety of portraits (clockwise from left): On the silver crown, on a copper pattern twopence, on a medieval-looking gold ryal, and the Armada portrait.



The second medallion comes after Dudley's disgrace, and was produced by his Dutch supporters after his dismissal. It shows a flock of sheep being deserted by their shepdog. The legend reads, "Unwillingly I leave not a flock but ungrateful (animals)".

But the big event of Elizabeth's reign was the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and this was the occasion for the minting of many medallions, particularly in the Low Countries. One Dutch piece shows the Armada on the reverse with the words "God blew and they were dispersed;" the obverse shows the Church standing firm on a rock in the middle of a stormy sea with the legend, "Though dashed against, it is uninjured."

A smaller Dutch medallion shows a bird of prey on the obverse attacking a nest at the top of a tree and being beaten off by the young birds inside. The obverse shows Elizabeth in a chariot with the words around, "At last the good cause triumphs".

One feels that the Tudor period was that in which England reached nationhood, and as numismatists we can get the feel of the excitement of it all. ■

SO YOU'VE NEVER WON A RIBBON - WELL HERE'S HOW.

Norman W. Williams, FCNRS

This short article is written for collectors, new or experienced, who have never been successful with competitive displays at local or national coin shows. Follow the suggestions and watch your fortunes change.

FIRST make up your mind you can and will win a ribbon. The novice often dispairs at attempting to compete with more experienced winners. This is a negative attitude, so think positive and set out to find why the same people win over and over again.

At the next show examine the winning displays closely. You will generally be able to see that they are very neat, have eye appeal and tell a concise story about the items they display. Also examine the non-winning displays—chances are the differences would be quite obvious. The most common fault is a lack of numismatic information; the most inexcusable fault is a lack of neatness.

SECOND obtain a set of Display Categories and Judging Rules. Judges are often confronted with displays that do not fall properly within the categories set for competition. There is no excuse for this. A person would not build a house without first being assured that the zoning is proper for the area. So it is with competitive displays. You must be sure the items you wish to display fall within a correct category.

Most competitive categories are fairly broad, such as Canadian Decimals, Paper Currency or Tokens and Medals. Nevertheless, be sure to check over the categories and other particular requirements.. Quite often the Display Chairman will require advance registration and reservation of display cases. This brings to mind a common but needless sight often observed at coin shows, even national shows, where the frustrated entrant arrives to find that the numismatic display he has so painstakingly prepared at home will not fit the display cases available at the show, resulting in the necessity of changing or cutting up background cards at the last minute and perhaps rearranging the whole display. Most cases have dimensions of 18" x 30". This problem, however, can easily be averted by simply checking the regulations on this point and if necessary writing to the display chairman for clarification.

A word about Judging Point Systems used at local and national shows. The C.N.A. point system was developed to encourage displays of outstanding material once a year at the annual convention. Thus more point are awarded for rarity.

At most local shows, the emphasis is on numismatic information, eye appeal and originality. This is to encourage the ordinary collector who wishes to enjoy his wares and share his material with fellow hobbyists.

However, it has been proven again and again at the yearly National Convention, that rarity alone has not produced winners, but often displays of less rare or valuable material have taken first place because of superior display.

THIRD Now that you have decided to build a competitive display that conforms, is neat, has eye appeal and tells a story, it is necessary to decide what numismatic items from your collection you wish to display.

If you collect Canadian Coins, consider building a display around the theme of the Canadian Silver Dollar, which is Canada's most popular coin. If you have a complete set with varieties you may display the whole series. If you have only the commemorative dollars, this can be a series to display with ease. And if you are a new collector with no coins but a dollar to spend, then go to your local bank and purchase a new 1971 dollar honouring British Columbia's Centennial. Your display can tell a story of this single coin or any other item in your collection.

FOURTH In order to tell the story of the items you have chosen to display, it is necessary to obtain numismatic information. Current coin catalogues have some information but usually not very much in the way of interest. Check out past editions of the C.N.A. Journals ~~by~~ Messrs. Fred Bowman and Bob Willey produced an index of the Journal which is most helpful. Hundreds of topical subjects are listed. In addition Mr. Bowman's book, Canadian Numismatic Research Index is available and contains hundreds of references to numismatic subjects. Also, the Canadian Coin News, Coin World and Numismatic News have over the years contained many worthwhile articles you may use.

It is suggested you use a folder to hold the information as it is gathered. Over a period of time you will be able to draw from the source again and again. If you research the designer, the engraver, the story behind the coin, you will end up with a surplus of information.

FIFTH A few suggestions are now offered on how to physically put your display together.

Consider the amount of material and information you wish to show. It is suggested you take the material and lay it out on 18" x 30" coloured cardboard to determine how much space you have left for information cards accessories. Try using blank information cards first to find out how much space you have.

This may appear to be working backwards; however, trying to place too much information in a crowded display is just as deadly as having insufficient information.

Consider the use of photographs relating to the display or props such as flags, coats of arms, anything that relates to the items and will create an interest to the viewer. Remember you wish to tell a story and that story should be simple and direct.

It is further suggested you again examine other displays for ideas and methods of presenting your material. You can only learn by experience, so why not borrow from the experience of others that has been proven in competition.

You should type your information on cards if possible unless you can print impeccably. Consider also various background colours and materials to best show off your display. Again, you probably will have to arrange and rearrange your display several times, but keep in mind your purpose is to tell a concise story to your viewer in a neat, eye appealing display, with interesting information that can only compel the judges to award you a ribbon.

It is noted that even if you do not receive a ribbon in competition, you have become a winner anyway through the numismatic information you have researched and retained, thereby becoming a more knowledgeable collector.

The previous article is reprinted from the Fifteenth Anniversary Brochure of the Boeing Employees' Coin Club, January, 1979.

SPECIAL NOTICE.....

I am sorry to announce that we have lost two active members of the ONA do to death. They are Clarence F. Cockshutt of Brantford, Ontario, and L.B. (Len) Fletcher of Ottawa, Ontario.

L.B. Fletcher was the ONA Area Director also very active in the City of Ottawa Coin Club as well as other organization. He will be missed by all who were in contact with him.

We the Executives and members of the Ontario Numismatic Association express our deepest sympathy to both the Cockshutt and Fletcher families.

Bruce R. Watt
Editor.

U.S. CUSTOMS LAWS PREVENT COIN MODEL EXHIBIT IN DETROIT WORK OF NOTED SCULPTOR TO BE BARRED

Reprinted from Coin World, June 3, 1962 edition



United States Customs regulations will prevent the showing of some of the rarest numismatic material in the world at the American-Canadian Numismatic Associations' convention in Detroit August 15-18, 1962.

Elizabeth Wyn Wood (RCA, SSC), internationally known sculptor, Willowdale, Ontario, disclosed today she would be unable to exhibit the original 25 and 10 cent Canadian coin models, the work of her late husband, Emanuel Hahn (RCA), because they would be confiscated by the Secret Service officers at the border.

Miss Wyn Wood said her customs broker, who contacted U.S. Customs officials at Buffalo, N.Y., was informed that U.S. customs regulation, section 48, paragraph 12, prohibits the crossing of the border of models of coins in any material or size.

"We were told they would be confiscated by the Secret Service officers," Miss Wyn Wood said. "As a law-abiding citizen and neighbor, I must respect the closed door," she added.

"No doubt there is a good and sufficient reason for such a law, aimed as it probably is, at counterfeit coinage," the prominent Canadian artist said. "It must be impossible to word a law in such a way as to favour such an unusual set of models as the original designs, as distinct from replicas."

Miss Wyn Wood has 40 original models for Canadian coins, official and academic medals, together with the letters, scribbled notes and rough drawings leading up to the final minting.

Emanuel Hahn, who died in 1967, not only designed the 10 cent and 25 cent pieces of 1937 for Canada, but also the silver dollars of 1935 and 1939. He was widely renowned as a monumentalist, muralist-panelist, medallist and designer of stamps.

His medals included the Engineering Institute of Canada, Engineering Alumnae of the University of Toronto, Tyrell Medal for the Royal Society of Canada, Stephen Leacock medal and the University of Toronto-Starr medal.

The original models for these numismatic pieces are among the materials which would be challenged by the Customs-Secret Service officials, according to Miss Wyn Wood.

"I have always considered these materials chiefly of family interest," Miss Wyn Wood said. "Now I think I should look for a permanent home for them -- probably in a museum.

Canadian numismatists have, upon occasion, had opportunities to see the impressive array of models of Canadian coins in Miss Wyn Wood's possession. She had made addresses on the subject, "A Sculptor Looks at Coins," and illustrated the talk with exhibits.

(Editor's Comment: All was not lost to the ANA-CNA Convention-goers, thanks to the work of TCC member Louise Graham and the Windsor Coin Club. The coin models referred to by Elizabeth Wyn Wood above were shown after all - but on the Canadian side - after last-minute arrangements were made to exhibit them in a special area at the Norton Palmer Hotel, Windsor.)

EMANUEL HAHN IMMORTALIZED ON FILM

by John Regitko, TCC #371

At the last meeting of the Toronto Coin Club, a most interesting film was presented -- a documentary film on the life of sculptor Emanuel Hahn. Those who knew Hahn and his wife, Elizabeth Wyn Wood, would be touched by the sensitive manner in which the subject matter was handled. For those who did not, it was a wonderful though too brief glimpse into the life of one who has left so much of himself to the art, and particularly to numismatics.

The film, "The Story of a Sculptor," dealing with the life and work of the late Emanuel Hahn, world-renowned designer and sculptor who worked on everything from utilitarian headstones, tombs, plaques, medals, memorials, monuments, to stamps and coins, was first exposed to the world on the CBC television network in a series entitled "The Story of"

Emanuel Hahn's most famous numismatic accomplishments are covered in relative detail, as are other famous works of his such as the Sir Adam Beck monument of the pioneer of electrical power, located in downtown Toronto near the Provincial Government Buildings.

Perhaps the most moving piece of sculpture shown in the film is that of an old warrior in the National Art Gallery in Ottawa, Canada's capital, Hahn's lifelike figure of an Indian, forever alive, forever on the path. Another work that catches the heart of the audience is his model of the Goose, further immortalized by Hahn's hands on a postage stamp, part of a series of typical Canadian birds and animals that he introduced to the tongue of every stamp-licking Canadian and to the collection of every philatelist in the world.

Sometimes he would make up to 40 designs of a coin to find the right one, and some of the designs he rejected are shown in this black and white, 16mm film. Hahn's wife, the late Elizabeth Wyn Wood, a sculptor of renown in her own right also appears in the film, as does their daughter, Mrs. Kennefor Brown of Ft. William, Ontario.

To illustrate the very moving script, a portion of the film's sound track reveals the following:- "But what difference does it make? Should we care that this man, this creator of collector's items, lived and worked among us, adoring our purses and envelopes? After all, he lived as he wished, did the work he loved. That is sufficient for most of us. Elizabeth Wyn Wood, his wife, once said 'Sculpture is a landmark and a timemark.' She meant the great men and women of Greece and Rome all vanished but for the work of sculptors. It is interesting to reflect that an old man walking into eternity soon to be forgotten may be among those who in a thousand years, when we and our entire civilization are forgotten, has left behind something that tells the strange different souls of a future age, something of what and who we were."

Hahn's designs spread, if not his personal fame, then Canada's image, around the Globe, and it is indeed unfortunate that only one copy of this film exists, on a man who has carved for himself a niche in history.



THE HAHN-DESIGNED MEDAL GIVEN TO EDWARD W. BEATTY, CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS OPENING THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ON AUGUST 22, 1930.

MR. BEATTY RECEIVED THE ONE COPY STRUCK IN GOLD. SILVER AND BRONZE COPIES WERE USED AS PRIZE MEDALS FOR THE 1930 EXHIBITION.

REMINISCENCE

At the February 1979 meeting of the TCC, several people who had known Emanuel Hahn and Elizabeth Wyn Wood personally were present. We are pleased to share some of their comments:

DR. JACK WILKINSON recalled an incident that happened to Emanuel Hahn while visiting Oaks Gardens at Niagara Falls in 1953. For a small purchase he reached into his pocket and tendered 10¢ and 25¢ pieces of his new reverse designs. The attendant asked "Are these any good?", to which Emanuel Hahn replied "Of course, I made them myself!"

SAM SNIDER brought out some of Hahn's 1952 7¢ Goose stamps - a single and a strip of four - autographed by Emanuel Hahn in the margin strip.

LOUISE GRAHAM spoke on the incident involving Hahn's original 10¢ and 25¢ Canadian coin models that were to be shown at the joint ANA-CNA Convention at Detroit on August 15-18, 1962. These had been exposed to the hobby only twice previously, the first time at the Toronto Coin Club and the only other time at the North York Coin Club. Following a U.S. Customs statement that under U.S. law they would have to be confiscated by the Secret Service under a section of a customs regulation that prohibits the crossing of the border of models of coins in any material or size, special arrangements were made to have them exhibited in a special area of the Norton Palmer Hotel at Windsor, Ontario. Many people, intrigued no doubt by the appeal of seeing the original plasters of coins that had by then been jingling in their pockets close to a decade or by its insured value of \$50,000, crossed the border to view them. Mrs. Graham, who made the arrangements with the Windsor Coin Club to have the plasters shown on the Canadian side, transported them to Windsor. For precautionary measure, they were brought back to Toronto by May and Ken Bunnnett. These same plasters now rest safely in the National Currency Collection in Ottawa.

DORA DE PEDERY-HUNT knew both Emanuel Hahn and Elizabeth Wyn Wood personally. As Art Director of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, she was instrumental in commissioning Mrs. Wood to sculpture some of the work that can be seen around this famous institution of higher learning located in downtown Toronto.

MRS. ELIZABETH BRADFORD HOLBROOK, a pupil of both Hahn and Wood, graduated from the Ontario College of Art. She was awarded the Governor-General Medal and others for her outstanding work in the field of sculpturing and medallic art. She recalled the time, during her tutorship under Hahn, when the second floor of his studio had to be removed to accommodate the gigantic statue of Sir Adam Beck, now located on the flower-covered median walkway of University Avenue, called Toronto's most beautiful street by many. Mrs. Holbrook was also responsible for casting Hahn's famous "Horse", a powerful study in detail of a horse's head.

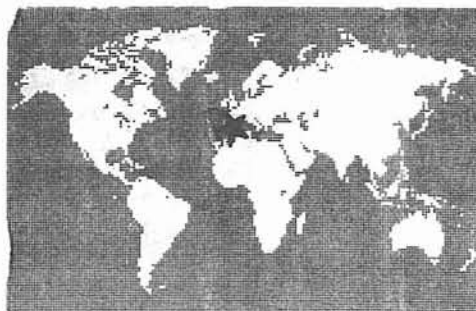
DR. JACK HOLBROOK, also very interested in sculpture and other works of art, met both Hahn and Wood through his wife's studies and professional interest in sculpturing. He recalled the time he drove Emanuel Hahn to Cape Cod for a speaking engagement. Hahn started his talk by saying "I like to show you some of my work," upon which he promptly reached into his pocket and passed around the change containing his designs.

DONALD D. PATERSON, a graduate of Graphic Arts and a designer of coins himself, remembers the Ontario College of Art fondly during his tenure there. One of the teachers at the College was none other than Emanuel Hahn. Hahn's influence on Paterson can be seen at both his home and at his office where two Paterson-works sit in all their splendor: one a bird and one a horse.

DAN BOWYER, TCC President who doubles up as Club Librarian, indicated that very little has been written about Emanuel Hahn and Elizabeth Wyn Wood. There is absolutely nothing in either the Ontario College of Art Library or the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. The only written numismatic references to their work appear in greatly abbreviated form, mainly in numismatic catalogues such as the Charlton Catalogue or "Silver & Nickel Dollars of Canada" by Stephan E. Dushnick, and the odd short piece in the CNA Journal and Coin World.

Cointrek

Town issues coin in Spanish civil war



The objective of this series is to enlighten the coin collector of modest means as to new realms of collecting where complete sets will be challenging, inexpensive and yet short in the number of pieces to be acquired.

Most series shown will be of less than 50 coins total, all will have a price range with the expensive and rare pieces ranging from \$1 to a maximum of "low three figures" in retail price and will not include patterns, tokens, essais, pieforts and other non-circulating coinage.

Foreign coins from various countries are available from their Mints.

By Richard Giedroyc

Cazalla de Sierra is a town which was within the Nationalist Zone during the Spanish Civil War, 43 miles north of Seville.

During this civil war the Nationalists eventually defeated the Loyalists in the Republican Zone on March 28,



Cazalla de Sierra

Date	Mintage	Composition	Diameter
10 centimos			
n.d. (1936)	50,000	brass	23mm

Obv.: crowned shield to right, six line inscription left reads CAZALLA DE LA SIERRA AÑO DE LA VICTORIA

Rev: branch left, inscription right PROVISIONAL CURSO INTERIOR 10 CTS

1939. At that time General Francisco Franco came to power.

Coins were struck in both zones and

are considered to be emergency issues. Cazalla de Sierra only issued one coin and that in 1936.



King Taufa-ahau Tupou IV of Tonga is shown in a facing portrait on a new 20-pa'anga note. The brown-orange note measures 150 by 70 millimeters. The back depicts the Tonga Development Bank.



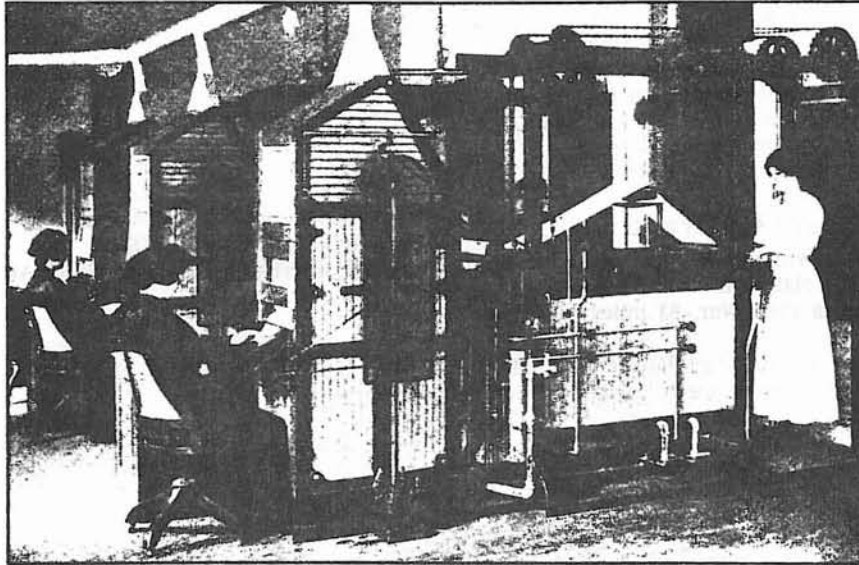
Czech composer Bedrich Smetana is shown on the front of a new 1,000-korun note issued by the Bank of Czechoslovakia. The blue note measures 158 by 67 millimeters. The back shows the cliffs of Vyskhrad.

Laundering Money—Legally

The U.S. Treasury actually washed, dried and ironed dirty money from 1912 to 1918. The motive was thrift; currency was short, and a study had shown that at least 30% of bills turned in by banks as unfit were merely soiled. The machine developed for washing the money could handle as many as 40,000 notes a day and was operated by two people. The dirty currency was placed between two long, moving belts, then bathed in a mixture of yellow soap, water and a germicide. Finally, it was dried and ironed.

When the U.S. entered World War I, paper bills had to be made of cotton rather than linen, which was then

unavailable. The cotton bills could not withstand laundering, so the machines were mothballed. After the war, the Treasury considered bringing back linen bills and the washing machines, but the U.S. Secret Service opposed the idea. Washing greatly altered the paper's texture, so that washed bills sometimes couldn't be distinguished from counterfeit ones. Since then, America's "unfit" bills have all been destroyed by shredding machines at the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 25 branches. The total amount of paper money destroyed annually from 1978 to 1981 varied from a little less than \$17 billion to about \$27 billion.



Treasury workers wash and dry old currency for reuse in 1912: It's now shredded

Wishing you a perfect



ONTARIO
yours
to discover!

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
"DREAM VACATION" DRAW
RESULTS

1st PRIZE...\$1200.00 DREAM VACATION or \$1000.00 CASH.

WON by... Mr. Arnold Baxter Ticket No.. 4179
34 Lakeview Circle,
St. Thomas, Ontario,
N5P 4B2

2nd PRIZE....Jack Hamilton, Sudbury, Ontario..
Ticket No.. 818

3rd PRIZE....W. Hawryluk, Thunder Bay, Ontario...
Ticket No.. 3697

4th PRIZE....David Munroe, Brantford, Ontario..
Ticket No.. 8386

5th PRIZE....Annie J. Wcrkman, Cannington, Ontario..
Ticket No.. 5863

6th PRIZE....Charle Taylor, Toronto, Ontario..
Ticket No.. 1269.

THE WINNER OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
"MERIT AWARD" FOR 1986 IS.....

ROSS IRWIN of GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

He was honoured for his writings etc. on
War Medals and other Numismatic Articles
too numerous to mention.

CONGRADUATION ROSS you deserved it.



Psychiatrist: "What seems to be your trouble,
my good man?"

Patient: "All my life I've had trouble making
friends. I never say the right things. Can you help
me, you no-good, money-grubbing quack?"

□ □ □

MEMBERSHIP

THE APPLICATIONS WHICH APPEARED IN THE DECEMBER/85 ISSUE OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED. THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- 1256..YVON MARQUIS, C.P. 283 POINTE-AU-PERE, P.Q., GOK 1G0
 1257..MRS MAX E. BRAIL, 814 S. THOMPSON ST., JACKSON, MICH.,
 49203, U.S.A.
 1258..ROECO NOTARANDREA, 191 DARLINGTON DR., HAMILTON, ONT.,
 L9C 2M4
 1259..MRS. SHIRLEY FLETCHER, 9 TOM STREET, BRANTFORD, ONT.,
 N3S 2T2
 1260..MRS. MONA ST.CYR, P.O. BOX 3645, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO,
 P7B 6E2
 J1261..MARK DeQUETTEVILLE, 51 WARREN AVE., OSHAWA, ONTARIO,
 L1J 4G1
 1262..WM. POPYNICK, 5356 REDWOOD DR., PLANTATION, FLORIDIA,
 33317, U.S.A.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE TRANSFERRED FROM REGULAR TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP...
 LM83..JOHN REGITKC.

"HELP, HELP, WHERE ARE YOU"

THE FOLLOWING LIFE MEMBERS HAVE VANISHED OVER THE YEARS AND WE CANNOT SEND THEM THEIR COPY OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST BECAUSE WE DO NOT KNOW THEIR CURRENT ADDRESS. THE OLD ADDRESSES ARE SHOWN BESIDE THEIR NAMES.

IF YOU CAN HELP, PLEASE WRITE THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION AT P.O. BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, N2J 3Z6.

LM35 DAVID WM. HARPER, P.O. BOX 8814, STATION (F), CALGARY, ALTA,
 T2J 5S5

LM48 ROSS HARTOON, RR#3, MELBOURNE, ONT., NOL 1T0

~~LM57 TED BAILEY, 33 DANFIELD STREET, PARIS, ONT., N3L 2Y7~~

LM72 MART R. MUNK, BOX 5323 STATION (F), OTTAWA, ONT., K2C 3J1

1986 O.N.A. Member Clubs

- C 1 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY, P.O. Box 41, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6
- C 4 CAMBRIDGE COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Agnes Whetham, 60 Lauris Ave., (Galt), Cambridge, Ont. N1R 5L4
- C 7 SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, P.O. Box 62, Sarnia, Ontario. N7J 7H8
- C13 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB, c/o Gary Oblinsky, P.O. Box 395, Thorold, Ont. L2V 4J6
- C15 BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o Arnold Conrad, P.O. Box 351, Brantford, Ont. N3T 5N3
- C17 HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, Box 243, Barrie, Ontario. L4M 4T2
- C19 CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 2180, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W4
- C20 STRATFORD COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 262, Stratford, Ontario. N5A 6T1
- C21 CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Gordon Horne, R.R. No. 1, Hawkestone, Ont. L0L 1T0
- C35 OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario. L1H 7L1
- C39 THISTLETOWN COIN & STAMP CLUB, c/o L.M. Meek, 2909 Weston Road, Weston, Ont. M9M 2S6
- C48 NIAGARA FALLS COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 932, Niagara Falls, Ontario. L2E 6V8
- C55 NICKEL BELT COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 593, Sudbury, Ontario. P3E 4P8
- C59 INGERSOLL COIN CLUB, c/o Thomas Masters, 823 Van Street, London, Ontario. N5Z 1M8
- C62 HAMILTON COIN CLUB, c/o K. Lord, 1401-75 Queen St. N., Hamilton, Ontario. L8R 3J3
- C66 RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 386, Richmond Hill, Ontario. L4C 4Y6
- C68 WELLAND & DISTRICT COIN CLUB, c/o Andre Guillemette, 51 Grange Ave., Welland, Ont. L3B 1G8
- C73 C.N.A., P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ontario. L4M 4T2
- C74 NORTH YORK COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 294, Willowdale, Ontario. M2N 5S9
- C76 WINDSOR COIN CLUB, c/o Ron Binder, 2279 Hall Ave., Windsor, Ontario. N8W 2L8
- C78 ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, c/o 79 Myrtle Street, St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 2E9
- C79 TORONTO COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, Ontario. M5C 2K1
- C80 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, c/o Doug Mitchener, 1 Myrtle St., Tillsonburg, Ont. M4G 4G4
- C81 LAKESHORE COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 1137, Pointe Claire, Quebec. H9S 4H9
- C83 CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS, c/o A.V. Munro, Box 2643-Station "M", Calgary, Alta. T2P 3C1
- C84 KENT COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 95, Chatham, Ontario. N7M 5K1
- C86 WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB, c/o Glenn Forster, 69 Tobin Pl., Woodstock, Ont. N4S 8N4
- C87 PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o Gerald Tulley, P.O. Box 1870, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7X7
- C88 SCARBOROUGH COIN CLUB, P.O. Box 465, West Hill P.O., West Hill, Ont. M1E 2P0
- C89 CURATOR, NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION BANK OF CANADA, Bank Of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G9
- C90 LAKE SUPERIOR COIN CLUB, c/o Paul McAlister, 101 Keystone Court, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 2E6
- C94 MCKAY-CLEMENTS COIN CLUB, c/o Tom Huff, Box 441, Haileybury, Ont. P0J 1K0
- C96 MISSISSAUGA COIN CLUB, c/o Ralph Bagnell, 4633 Phoenix Pk Cres., Mississauga, Ont. L5M 2T3

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1985 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Petty Cash @ Jan. 1, 1985	\$ 46.16	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1985 (General Fund)	2183.21	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1985 (Library)	3.22	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1985 (Virgil Hancock Award)	98.62	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 1985 (Audio Visual)	46.55	\$2377.76

RECEIPTS

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$1810.00	
O.N.A. Convention (Stratford)	1015.72	
O.N.A. Convention Draw & Donald Thomas	1012.00	
Club Ticket Rebate & Reversal Of 1984 Rebates	64.04	
Bank Interest	94.46	
Bulletin Advertising	2.00	
Premium U.S.A. Money	14.95	
Repayment Of 1985 Convention Advance	200.00	
Transfer From Constinency Account	1800.00	\$6013.17

EXPENSES

O.N.A. Publication "Ontario Numismatist"	\$3687.46	
Postage (\$186.03); Printing (\$45.85)	231.88	
Bookbinding	102.28	
Silver Medallions	125.00	
Safety Deposit & P.O. Box Rental	81.96	
Club Delegates Breakfast	177.00	
A.N.A. Dues	35.63	
Office Supplies	18.62	
Library Book (\$28.00) & Audio Visual (\$25.00)	53.00	
Telephone (\$44.24); Executive Meeting-Coffee (\$9.52)	53.76	
Engraving (\$19.04) & Sign (\$14.98)	34.02	
Emmanuel Hahn Film	100.00	
Insurance (\$322.00); Honorariums (\$700.00)	1022.00	
C.N.A. Delegate	50.00	
Proof Like Set & Silver Dollar	26.16	
1986 Convention Advance	200.00	
Transfer To Life Membership Account	500.00	\$6498.77

Excess Expenses Over Receipts		\$ 485.60
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Petty Cash @ December 31, 1985	\$ 26.17	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985 (General Fund)	1770.60	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985 (Library)	-24.78	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985 (Virgil Hancock Award)	98.62	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985 (Audio Visual)	21.55	\$1892.16

BANK RECONCILIATION

Bank Pass Book Balance @ December 31, 1985	\$1965.99
(1) Outstanding Cheque	100.00
Statement Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985	1865.99

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1985 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1985 \$ 7976.48

RECEIPTS

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 484.00	
Bank Interest	<u>415.48</u>	\$ 899.48

EXPENSES

Transfer to General Account	<u>1800.00</u>	<u>1800.00</u>	
Excess Expenses over Receipts			<u>900.52</u>
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985			<u><u>\$ 7075.96</u></u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 1985 \$ 1198.04

RECEIPTS

Life Memberships	\$ 300.00	
Transfer From General Account	500.00	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	314.25	
Bank Interest	<u>89.91</u>	1204.16

EXPENSES

Membership Dues (1985)	\$ 740.00		
Transferred To Guaranteed Investment Certificate	<u>675.00</u>	<u>1415.00</u>	
Excess Expenses over Receipts			<u>\$ 210.84</u>
Bank Balance @ December 31, 1985			<u><u>\$ 987.20</u></u>

CASH ASSET SUMMARY @ DECEMBER 31, 1985

Cash & Bank Balance - General Account	\$1892.16	
Bank Balance - Contingency Account	7075.96	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Contingency Account	4000.00	
Bank Balance - Life Membership Account	987.20	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Life Membership Account	<u>4275.00</u>	\$18230.32
Total Cash Assets 1984		<u>19152.28</u>
Decrease in Cash Assets		<u><u>\$ 921.96</u></u>

The Bank Accounts are maintained at
The Canada Trust, Belmont Branch
Kitchener, Ontario.

Treasurer

Bruce H. Kaserman

O.N.A. LIBRARY LIST

as of APRIL 1, 1986

Thomas Masters - Librarian
823 Van St., London
N5Z 1M8

SECTION A:ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Royal Greek Portrait Coins | Newell |
| 2. Greek Coins | Seaby |
| 3. Ancient Greek Coins | Klaw Ans |
| 4. Principal Coins of the Greeks 700 BC- 270 AD | Head |
| 5. Greek Coins & Their Values - 3 copies | Seaby & Kozolubski |
| 6. Roman Silver Coins - Julius Caesar & Augustus | Seaby |
| 7. Roman Coins & Their Values - 3 copies | Askew |
| 8. Roman Silver Coins - The Republic | Seaby |
| 9. Roman Coins | Sears |
| 10. Roman Silver Coins - Tiberius to Commodus | Seaby |
| 11. Roman Coins in the British Museum | British Museum |
| 12. Late Roman Bronze Coinage 324-498 AD | Carson & Kent |
| 13. Coinage of Roman Britain | Askew |
| 14. Studies in Constantinian Chronology | Bruun |
| 15. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I | Adelson & Kustas |
| 16. Victory as a Coin Type | Bellinger & Berlincourt |
| 17. Excavation Coins From Persepolis Region | Miles |
| 18. Coins From Excavations at Curium | Cox |
| 19. Handbook of the Coinage of the Byzantine Empire | Goodacre |
| 20. Light Weight Solidi & Byzantine Trade- 16th & 17th Centuries | |
| 21. The Numismatic Iconography of Justinian II 685-211 AD | Breckenridge |
| 22. Hadrianus In N | Magnaguti |
| 23. Contributions to Arabic Metrology - Part 1 | Miles |
| - Part 2 | Miles |
| 24. Monies of the Bible | Yeoman |
| 25. The Coins of the New Testament | Rowlands |
| 26. Bibliography of Applied Numismatics | Bermeule |
| 27. Introduction to Roman Coins | Reece |
| 28. Greek and Roman Coins in the Athenian Agora | Kleiner |

SECTION B:GREAT BRITAIN

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The Coinage of Ancient Britain | Mack |
| 2. English Hammered Coinage 1272-1662 | North |
| 3. The Scottish Coinage 1100-1800 | Stewart |
| 4. Inventory of British Coin Hoards 600-1500 AD | Thompson |
| 5. Guide Book of English Coins 19th & 20th Century - 3 copies | Bressett |
| 6. 1961 Year Book British Association of Numismatic Societies | |
| 7. British Copper Coins - Part 2 | Seaby |
| 8. Silver Coinage of William III 1695-1701 | Kent |
| 9. Guide Book of British Medals 1793-1970 | Perkins |
| 10. Coins of Great Britain & Ireland | Seaby |
| 11. The Milled Coinage of England 1662-1946 | Spink |
| 12. Coins of England & United Kingdom 15th Edition | Seaby |
| 13. The Splendid Shilling | James O'Donald Mays |

SECTION C:BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations Part 1 | Pridmore |
| 2. The Colonial Coinage of British Africa | Parsons |
| 3. The Coinage of William Wood 1722-1733 | Nelson |
| 4. British Commonwealth Coins 1660-1969 - 2 copies | Remick, Linecar & James |

SECTION D:WOODEN MONEY

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Canadian Wooden Money, Tokens & Souvenirs '77 Edition | Norman Wells |
| 2. Supplement #1 1980 | Norman Wells |
| 3. Supplement #2 1981 | Norman Wells |
| 4. Supplement #3 1982 | Norman Wells |
| 5. Supplement #4 1983 | Norman Wells |

SECTION E:CANADA

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. A Guide to the Grading of Canadian Coins | Paul & Parker |
| 2. Canadian Patterns | Bowman |
| 3. Silver Dollar Saga - Zeroxed | Mather |
| 4. Pre-Confederation Currency in Canada - 2 copies | Bank of Canada |
| 5. 1977 Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money | Charlton |
| 6. Canadian Nickel & Silver Dollars - 4 issues | Dusnick |
| 7. Simplified Grading Guide for Coins of Canada & Nfld. | Zoell |
| 8. Standard Grading Guide to Canadian Decimal Coins | Charlton & Willey |
| 9. 1978 Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money | Charlton |
| 10. 1967 Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money | Charlton |
| 11. 1979 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins | Charlton |
| 12. 1982 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins | Charlton |
| 13. Canadian Prefix Newsletter Vol. 1-5 1975-1979 | |
| 14. Canadian Prefix Newsletter Vol. 6-8 1980-1982 | |
| 15. Guide for the Grading of Can. Coins Cecil S. Paul & Gerald B. Parker | |
| 16. Decimal Coinage of N.S., N.B. P.E.I. | J. Richard Becke F.C.N.R.S. |
| 17. The Canadian Coin Cabinet - 2nd Edition | Joseph LeRoux M.D. |
| 18. The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland | Rowe, Haxby, Graham |
| 19. List of Canadian, British, U.S. & Foreign Coins
& Pattern Pieces | W. R. McCall |
| 20. Story of Canada's Currency | Bank of Canada |
| 21. Canadian Coin Variety Catalogue | Hans Zoell |
| 22. Guide to Canadian Coins & Medals | P.N. Breton |
| 23. Guide to Canadian Coins & Tokens 4-5 Ed. | H.C. Taylor & Somer James |
| 24. Guide to Canadian Coins & Tokens 10-11 Ed. | Somer James |
| 25. Coin Guide Can. & U.S. Coins & Bills 1st Ed. | J. E. Charlton |
| 26. Cash for Canada, U.S., GR.BR., Coins & Bills 9 Ed. | Somer James & Nick Gerbinski |
| 27. Canadian Silver Dollars | Starr Gilmore |
| 28. Charlton Can. Catalogues 1963-69-70-72-73-74-75-76-78 | J. E. Charlton |
| 29. Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money 2nd Ed. 1982 | Will Gandley |
| 30. Coin Guide 1982 | Will Gandley |

SECTION F:U.S.A.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. U.S. Commemorative Coinage | Slabough |
| 2. Domestic Coin Mfg. by U.S. Mints 1792-1961 2 cps. | Director of Mint |

SECTION F: U.S.A. (Cont'd)

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- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 3. Jefferson Nickels | Evans & Cass |
| 4. Fundamental Facts About U.S. Money - 2 copies | Federal Reserve Bank |
| 5. Silver Dollar Fortune Telling - 1st Edition | Fox |
| 6. Major Variety & Oddity - 6th Edition | Spadone |
| 7. Grading of U.S. Coins | Dunn & Brown |
| 8. The Garrett Collection - Part 1 | Bowers & Ruddy |
| 9. History of American Coins (Garrett) | Bowers & Ruddy |
| 10. The Garrett Collection - Part 2 | Bowers & Ruddy |
| 11. U.S. Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands | Shafer |
| 12. The Colonial Coinage of the U.S. Virgin Islands | Higgie |
| 13. Alaska's Coinage Through the Years | Gould & Bressett |
| 14. Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins | Reed |
| 15. U.S. Mint & Coinage | Taxay |
| 16. The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook | Wayne Miller |
| 17. Guide Book of U.S. Coins- 12th, 16th, 17th Editions | Yeoman |
| 18. Guide Book of U.S. Coins 1985 - 38th Edition | Yeoman |

SECTION G:

ISRAEL

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Deep Roots of Israel - 2 copies | Coin World |
| 2. Israel Government Coins & Medals | |
| 3. Israel Coins & Medals - 3rd Edition | World Coins |
| 4. History of Modern Israel's Money 1917-1970 | Haffner |
| 5. Israel Government of Commemorative Coins & State Medals 1958-1973 | |
| 6. The Story of Israel in Coins | Gould |
| 7. The Shekel | A.I.N.A. |
| 8. Israel Numismatics & Its Bright Future | Gould |
| 9. Israel's Money & Medals | Kagan |
| 10. Historic Modern Israel 1977 | A.I.N.A. |

SECTION H:

WORLD

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Coinage of Milan 280AD-1800 | Potter |
| 2. The Coinage of South Germany in the 13th Century | Metcalf |
| 3. Central American Coinage Since 1821 | Wallace |
| 4. Complete Guide to Coin Collecting #203 | Delmonte |
| 5. Coins: A Complete Guide to Collecting #180 | Delmonte |
| 6. Mexican Decimal Coins 1863-1963 | Buttrey |
| 7. Historic Gold Coins of the World | Burton Hobson |
| 8. Standard Catalogue of World Coins 1977 Ed.- 2 Ed. | Krause & Mishler |
| 9. Fell's International Coin Book - 5th Edition | Andrews |
| 10. Guide Book of Modern European Coins | Harris |
| 11. Coin World Almanac 1977 | Coin World |
| 12. Coins | |
| 13. Standard Cat. World Coins - 1977, 1981, 1983 Ed.
2 - 1980 Ed. | Krause & Mishler
Krause & Mishler |
| 14. Money of the World | Doty |
| 15. Hawaiian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money | Gould |
| 16. The Money of Puerto Rico | Gould & Higgie |
| 17. Foreign Coins Struck at U.S. Mints | Altz & Barton |
| 18. Coins-Coins | Linecar |
| 19. Coins of the World - 4th & 5th Editions | Yeoman |
| 20. Coinage of Jamaica - 2 copies | Byrne & Remick |
| 21. Cat. of World Coins - 3rd, 5th, 8th Ed. - 3 copies | Yeoman |
| 22. Mexican Coins, Paper Money & Medals | Bogt |
| 23. Gold & Silver Guide to Coins | Gould |

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| 24. World Coinage 1965-77 | Paramount Numismatics |
| 25. Coins & Currency of Panama | Capt. Julius Grigore Jr., USNR |
| 26. Pageant of world Commemorative Coins | Thomas W. Backer |
| 27. Treasury of World Coins | Fred Reinfield |

SECTION I:MEDALS & TOKENS

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Canadian Centennial Medals | Roberts |
| 2. TAMS Journals 1974-75-76 - 8 issues ea. | Token & Medal Society |
| 1977 - 7 issues | Token & Medal Society |
| 3. A Tune for a Token (Music) | Bowers |
| 4. Trade Tokens of Ontario - 2 copies | Bowman |
| 5. Tokens of Quebec | Bowman |
| 6. Canadian Tokens & Medals | Hoch |
| 7. Medals & Tokens of Industrial Exhibition of Toronto | Norman Wells |
| 8. Official Commemorative Medals of Canada | Guay |
| 9. History of Communion Tokens | Beverley |
| 10. Medal World | Medal World Publication |
| 11. Catalogue of Montague Guest Collection | |
| Badges, Passes & Tokens | British Museum |
| 12. Franklin Mint Issues - 1978 Edition | Krause |
| 13. A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens | Fuld |
| 14. Patriotic Civil War Tokens | Fuld |
| 15. Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman | Norman E. Wells |
| 16. Trade Tokens, Paper, Wooden Money of Sask. | Cecil C. Tannahill |
| 17. War Medals & Decorations of Canada | Ross W. Irwin |
| 18. 1914-1919 Cap Badges of Can. Expeditionary Force | Leonard L. Babin |
| 19. Medals of the Hudson Bay Company | Larry Gingras |
| 20. Coins, Tokens & Medals of Dominion of Canada | Alfred Sandham |
| 21. Saskatchewan Trade Tokens, Paper Money, Script | Cecil C. Tannahill |

SECTION J:PAPER MONEY

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Standard Cat. of World Paper Money - 2nd Edition | Albert Pick |
| 2. Paper Money of the United States - 8th Edition | Friedberg |
| 3. U.S. Large Size Paper Money 1861-1923 - 3rd Edition | Donlon |
| 4. World Paper Money | Albert Pick |
| 5. Catalogue of European Paper Money | Pick |
| 6. North American Currency - 1st Ed.- 2 cps., 2nd Ed.- 1 cp. | Criswell |
| 7. International Bank Note Society Journals 1963-65 in part | |
| 8. United States Fractional Currency | Rothert |
| 9. Confederate States Paper Money | Slabaugh |
| 10. Standard Catalogue of Canadian Money - 1st Edition | Charlton |
| 11. European Paper Money Catalogue (German Text) | Pick |
| 12. Paper Money - Catalogue of the Americas | Pick |
| 13. Price Guide for Collector of U.S. Paper Money Errors | Coin World |
| 14. English Paper Money | Vincent Duggleby |
| 15. Bank Notes of Romania | V. Coman |
| 16. Papiergeld Der Deutschen Kolonien (German Text) | V. H. Dombrowski |
| 17. World War II Allied Military Curr. 4th E. Raymond Toy & Carlton Schwan | |
| 18. The Foreign Paper Money Story & Encyclopedia | Jimmie N. Lawrence |
| 19. The Rag Picker - Off. Pub. Jan. 1973-Dec. 1975 | |
| Paper Money Collectors of Michigan | |
| 20. Price Guide Collector U.S. Paper Money Errors | Ed. Neuce |
| 21. Canada & New Foundland Paper Money | J. E. Charlton |
| 22. Terminology Dictionary & Grading Guide Can. Ppr. Money | C.P.M.S. |
| 23. Modern U.S. Currency 1928 to date - 8th Edition | Neil Shafer |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Heads & Tails 1908-1968 | Royal Canadian Mint |
| 2. How to Collect Coins for Profit | Madonia |
| 3. Nickel For Coinage | Stride |
| 4. Curr. & Exch. Act, Royal Can. Mint Act,
Olympic 1976 Act | Government Publication |
| 5. Basic Knowledge for Collectors | Coin World |
| 6. The Story of Funny Money | Carmichael |
| 7. Coin Collecting | Brown |
| 8. Royal Can. Mint Report - English & French | Department of Finance |
| 9. Money Museum - 2 copies | National Bank of Detroit |
| 10. Salmon P. Chase - Father Mod. US Bkng Syst. | Chase Manhattan Bank |
| 11. The Land Above & The Ore Below | International Nickel |
| 12. An Introduction to Coin Collecting | C.N.A. |
| 13. Coins, Currency & Medals | |
| 14. High Profits from Rare Coin Investment | Bowers |
| 15. Coin Identifier | Hobson |
| 16. Money Tells the Story | Dobson |
| 17. Who, What & Why of the O.N.A. - 2 copies | O.N.A. |
| 18. Who, What & Why of the O.N.A. - 6 copies | O.N.A. |
| 19. O.N.A. Constitution & By-Laws - 6 copies | O.N.A. |
| 20. My Path of Life | Memoirs of Piekos |
| 21. Coins & Collectors | Bowers |
| 22. Coins 1977 Yearbook | Coin News |
| 23. Coins & Coin Collecting | Reit |
| 24. Coin Collecting for Fun & Profit | Coin World |
| 25. Man & Nickel - 2 copies | International Nickel |
| 26. Coinage Nickel Inco | International Nickel |
| 27. The Production of Coins in the Ancient World | Yaakov Mechorer |
| 28. Canadian Trade Dollars | Jean-Guy Cote |
| 29. Numismatic Ottawa | R. Paul Nadin-Davis & Frank Fesco |
| 30. Exhibits & Judging in Numismatics | Paul Johnson & Ted Banning |
| 31. Basic Knowledge for Coin Collector & Investor | Coin World |
| 32. Silver Jubilee St. Catharines Coin Club | Wm. Thomas Steinhoff |
| 33. A.N.A. Intro to Numismatics | Elston G. Bradfield & Glen B. Smedley |
| 34. C.N.A. Library Catalogue 1976 | C.N.A. |
| 35. Teach Yourself Guide to Numismatics | C. C. Chamberland |
| 36. Getting Started in Coin Collecting | Burton Hobson |
| 37. Pictorial Guide to Coin Conditions | Burton Hobson & Fred Reinfeld |
| 38. George Washington - Man & Monument | Frank Freidel & Lonelle Aikman |
| 39. Royal Canadian Mint 1982 Report - 2 cps. | Royal Canadian Mint |
| 40. Royal Canadian Mint 1983 Report - 2 cps. | Royal Canadian Mint |
| 41. Royal Canadian Mint 1984 Report - 2 cps. | Royal Canadian Mint |
| 42. Royal Bank of Canada Chronology 1864-1969 | Clifford H. Ince |
| 43. History Bank of New Brunswick | Bank of Nova Scotia |
| 44. The Constitution & By-Laws of the St. Catharines Coin Club | |
| 45. The Numismatic Scrapbook July 1968 | |
| 46. The Crisis of World Inflation | Wm. Rees-Mogg |
| 47. Striking Impressions | Royal Canadian Mint |

SECTION L:COUNTERFEITS

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut | Scott |
| 2. Counterfeits in Gold Coins 19th & 20th Century -
France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, U.S.A.
Text in English & French - 2 copies | Dieffenbacher |
| 3. The Counterfeit Detector - 3 copies | R.C.M.P. |

SECTION M:JOURNALS

1. C.N.A. Bulletin: 1950-53 Bound
2. Ontario Numismatist: 1961-63, 1964-65, 1966-67, 1968-69, 1970-71,
(Bound) 1972-73, 1974-75, 1976-77, 1978-79, 1980-81,
1982-83
3. The Numismatist (A.N.A.): 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969,
(Bound) 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977,
1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984
4. Canadian Numismatic Journal: 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976,
1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984
5. Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin: 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961
1962, 1 copy August 1963 loose
6. The Canadian Paper Money Journal: Vol. 13-15 1977-79
7. Numerous Auction Catalogues From Canada, U.S.A., England & Germany
8. City of Ottawa Coin Club Bulletins - April 1984 to date
9. Ingersoll Coin Club - Coin News Publication - January 1985 to date
10. O.N.A. Souvenir Convention Booklets - Missing Issues - 1, 2, 4, 16, 18, 21

SECTION N:SCRAPBOOKS

10 Numismatic Scrapbooks covering years 1968-1979

SECTION O:AUCTION CATALOGUES

1. 1980 Torex Sale Catalogue (Hard Cover) Prices Realized - 2 copies
2. 1979 Munz Zentrum 35th Auction Catalogue German Text
3. 1981 Schulten & Co. Auction Catalogue (Hard Cover) German Text
4. 1974 Bowers & Ruddy Auction #19
5. 1974 Bowers & Ruddy Auction #20
6. 1974 Bowers & Ruddy Auction #21
7. 1975 Bowers & Ruddy Auction #22
8. 1974 Bowers & Ruddy Auction - Austin Collection
9. 1974 Bowers & Ruddy Auction - Dr. Curtis R. Paxman Collection
10. 1975 Bowers & Ruddy Auction - Newport Collection
11. 1975 Bowers & Ruddy Auction - Scott Collection
12. 1973 Greater New York Auction Catalogue
13. 1974 American Auction Assoc. - Stanislaw Herstal Collection
14. 1974 Superior Stamp & Coin Co. Auction - Part 1
15. 1974 Charlton Auctions
16. 1982 Steve Ivy Auctions (A.N.A.)
17. 1985 Munz Zentrum 54th Auction Catalogue - German Text
18. 1985 Joel L. Malter & Co. Inc. Auction XXIX Catalogue
19. 1985 Schulten & Co. Auction Catalogue (Hard Cover) German Text
20. 1984 N. A. Rare Coins Inc. Auction Catalogue
21. 1985 Munz Auktion Tkalec & Rauch Auction Catalogue
22. 1958 Hans M.F. Schulman - Geo. L. Lee Collection Part 1 Auction
23. 1959 Hans M.F. Schulman - Maguire Collection Auction
24. 1963 Hans M.F. Schulman - Golden Sale Part 3
25. 1964 Hans M.F. Schulman - Brand-Lichtenfel Collection Auction
26. 1965 Hans M.F. Schulman - Arlow Collection Auction
27. 1974 Promised Lands Coin Auction Sale - Pine Tree Auctions
28. 1977 Paramount - Dr. Franklin E. Altany Collection Auction
29. 1978 Nasca - Dr. Robt. Weiss Collection Auction
30. 1978 Nasca - Wayte Raymond Collection Auction Part II
31. 1983 Art Medal Auction

EIRE'S DISTINCTIVE SYMBOL

by J. R. Murphy



The Irish harp, or clarsaich or cruit, is an ancient Irish musical instrument. Unlike the commonly seen concert harp which rests on the floor and is played by a seated harpist, the Irish harp is a hand held instrument, light in weight and easily portable.

To explain the importance of the harp in Irish culture, it is necessary to explore the historical invasions of the Emerald Isle. About the 4th Century B.C., Celtic tribes invaded the island, and by the time of Julius Caesar, 102-44 B.C., the Hill of Tara was the religious, cultural and political heart of Gaelic culture. Thomas Moore's famous work, "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls", refers to the playing of this instrument at Tara when the Hill was the seat of the High Kings of Ireland. Scrolls, legends and folk tales abound in references to the use of the harp in the musical lives of these early people.

The 5th Century A.D. brought St. Patrick and Christianity to Ireland, plus the introduction of another famous Irish symbol, the shamrock. Norman invasions began in the 8th Century and continued until the defeat of the Danes by the Irish King Brian Boru in 1014.

English invasions started in the 12th Century, and for over 700 years the Irish vs. English struggle continued. In the 20th Century, the 1916 Easter Monday Rebellion failed, but was followed by ceaseless guerrilla warfare and conflicts. In 1920 the British Parliament divided the Northern six counties of Ulster from Southern Ireland's 26 counties; Northern Ireland voted to remain a part of the United Kingdom. Southern Ireland became a dominion in 1921, and later a republic (1948) and withdrew from the Commonwealth.

During the centuries of occupation by Normans and English, Irish coinage reflected the coinage of the occupying powers. The first portrayal of the Irish harp on coinage occurred during the reign of Henry VIII when Tudor coinage (around 1526) produced a groat, or four-pence coin, with the harp on the reverse of the coin. During subsequent centuries the harp appeared on various coins, but was used only on the reverse of the coins, the obverse being reserved for portrayals of monarchs.

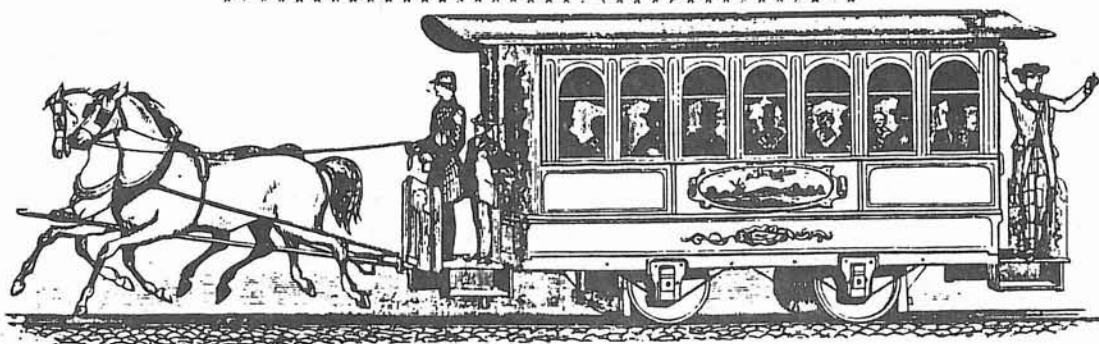
After 1921 and the creation of the Irish Free State, a demand arose for the introduction of modern Irish coinage, to replace the use of English coins in the new Ireland. William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and dramatist

IRE'S DISTINCTIVE SYMBOL (Cont'd)

who won the Nobel Prize for Literature (1923), headed the committee to advise the government on coin designs. The final designs selected were the work of Percy Metcalfe, and used the harp as the common obverse design for all coins. The reverse designs were of native Irish animals, and the denominations minted were comparable to the English coins.

From 1928 to the present time, Irish coins have remained generally similar in size, shape and denomination to English coins to facilitate use of Irish coins in telephones, vending machines and other coin necessities which are often manufactured in England for English size coins. The Irish coins are quickly distinguished from others, however, by the appearance of the harp symbol which has been used on all Irish coins except the 1966 commemorative 10 shilling coin.

With the recent change to the decimal system, Irish coins have been redesigned with only the reverse changed, and the obverse still proudly displays Ireland's unique and distinctive harp symbol.



Vecturists

They collect transportation tokens

There aren't too many folks walking about today who can tell you what a "vecturist" is, but, if you are lucky enough to meet one, you will find a fascinating numismatic specialist. These are the people who are preserving for history the almost forgotten and fast disappearing transportation tokens and passes. Only a few of us still remember when the streetcar token was a part of our everyday way of life. These fascinating pieces of numismania were of countless shapes, materials and designs.



T.I.C.F., O.N.A. AUCTIONS SUCCESSFUL

Describing the period April 11th to 19th "one of the busiest of my life", auctioneer Paul Nadin-Davis drew to a close the third of three auction sessions and returned to company HQ in Ottawa to close out the immense paperwork involved in two auctions in two consecutive weeks. April 11th and 12th Nadin-Davis International had conducted the Toronto International Coin Fair Official Auction in Toronto, Ontario: the following week the official sale of the Ontario Numismatic Association was conducted by the same firm, in Brantford, Ontario.

Despite the lateness in the season of the two shows this year, both sales were actively attended and "standing room only" was the order of the day as each session commenced. Following are some highlights.

At the Toronto sale, a major attraction was an almost complete collection of Canadian decimal coins, with an unusual characteristic. Although many of the common coins were in lower grades, the key date items were almost universally of high quality and this attracted many dealers seeking to fill want lists, as well as collectors grasping a rare opportunity to fill several holes in their collections. As a result prices were very strong for scarce key date items. An 1889 10¢ in F-VF condition sold for \$700; a 1945 dollar in only VF condition brought \$97. A consistently strong performer is the 1947 Maple Leaf dollar, which dealers are finding increasingly difficult to obtain in all grades. An EF example sold for \$210, followed by an EF 1948 dollar which sold for \$650. Several Year Sets were sold from the George VI and later period: a 1938 set, the coins AU and UNC, sold for \$400, while two 1948 sets, the dollars EF but the other coins in lower grades, made \$700 and \$670. A 1954 Set with "strapless" 1¢ sold to Action Coins for \$400, while a 1955 set with a particularly nicely contrasted dollar sold for \$300.

All this was by way of preliminary, miscellaneous consignments, to the almost complete collection mentioned above. The following are the more significant items sold. 1¢ 1859/9, Narrow 9 Type 1 VG-F \$120; 1¢ 1923 Uncirculated with lustre \$150; 5¢ 1871 Toned AU \$110; 1875H Large H Fine \$140; 5¢ 1921 F-VF, two long scratches on obverse \$2400; 10¢ 1889 VG \$470; 1893 Round Top 3 VG \$360; 25¢ 1885 Strong Fine \$220; 50¢ 1870 No LCW Almost VG \$450; 1872H Inverted "A" over V in Victoria Abt VF \$290 (the coin is exceedingly rare in such high grade and may rank among the finest known!); 1890H Good \$350, another G-VG \$550; 1899 VF \$380; 1947 Maple Leaf Curved Right F-VF nicely toned \$1300; \$1 1948 EF-AU \$730; Newfoundland 1¢ 1880 Oval 0, Fine \$125:

Canadian tokens offered, though few in number for a Nadin-Davis sale, were of high quality. A Breton-560a Lauzon Ferry token, a nice specimen with a good, bold counterstamp and plenty of detail on the undercoin, went for \$700 to Robins. The coin appeared to be the plate coin from the 1977 Charlton catalog and was ex. the Meloche Sale of 1971. A set of four Hudson's Bay Company tokens in brass, Br-926-929, sold for \$220.

The final thrill of the evening was the offering of a rare Gold on silver presentation medal for the State Visit of Europe of Governor General Edward, and Mrs Lily, Schreyer in May 1983. 35 mm in diameter, with jugate portraits, the medal was estimated at \$100 but sold at \$500!

Session 2 of the TICF Sale opened with six outstanding lots of Canadian coinage. A Specimen 25¢ piece of 1883, toned, sold for \$750; a lightly hairlined Matte Proof dollar of 1937, with white lustre, sold for \$375. A specimen set of 1911, remarkably remained unsold though the starting bid requested was only \$4000.

A smaller further offering of decimal coinage included one significant coin: a Toned AU 1872H 50¢ piece. The coin was difficult to grade accurately because of its toning, however it was well liked by the bidders and sold for \$530.00.

Gold coins offered included circulated US gold, which sold well considering recent declines in the market. An 1861 \$5 in VF-EF sold for \$715; an 1886 piece, VF only, sold for \$170. An 1882 \$10 with a scratch on the bust, sold with but not in a bezel, made \$280, which a cleaned 1885 example, only VF, sold for \$260. Even more fierce was the bidding on two attractive Newfoundland gold coins, Choice AU 1882H and 1888 pieces. They sold for \$310 and \$330 respectively.

Next across the block was a superb type set of British Sovereigns, from George IV to Elizabeth. Starting with an AU-UNC, but lightly scratched, 1826, there was one of each major type to date including the scarce 1937 Proof. The coins were sold individually as conditional sales, the bids for the 12 pieces tottalled, then all 12 coins were offered as a lot at bids exceeding the combined total. Bidding took off smartly on the combined lot and it eventually closed at \$2500.00.

Perhaps the greatest collector interest in the sale was in the offering of two important collections of paper money. The first, the Frank Harding Collection of Canadian Paper with special emphasis on the Royal Bank of Canada, contained many rarities. A BC-29 \$1 1954, Coyne-Towers Replacement Note with serial letters A/A, in only Fine condition, sold for \$280 on an estimate of \$125. A second example, abt EF, estimated at \$250, sold for \$440, while a \$5 replacement piece, BC-31A in Abt VG condition, sold for \$200 on an estimate of \$50! Not so fortunate were the higher-denominations of this series: at one point the auctioneer was forced to withdraw a \$50 note from the sale having failed to attract a bid of \$45! After the sale Nadin-Davis commented favourably on the maturity this shows in the notaphilic community in very favourable terms: "The collectors present were far more interested in acquiring the notes they needed for their collections at any reasonable market price than with making an easy \$5 on something they didn't need". This maturity certainly stood out later in the sale as Newfoundland items were offered. Against a background in which many of the rarer Royal Bank notes had just sold above estimate, Five Newfoundland cash notes were offered singly then as a single lot. Sold individually for \$1360, this was the starting bid in a battle between two collectors which culminated in a winning bid of \$4800 for the group. The present catalog value of the five notes is \$1250, showing once again the urgent need for revision in some popular areas. The drawing card in this lot was perhaps the 40¢ 1909 issue, No 197, of which only 200 pieces were printed in total. Some further highlights from the Newfoundland section deserve mention: £1 1874 VG-F \$700 (est. \$800); £1 1865 Abt VG \$750; £5 1881 Abt VF \$1800; \$10 1889 (Union Bank) Uncirculated \$2700.

The Canadian excitement was finally over, as the sale was turned over to offerings of variuos overseas material. A nice type set of Australian coins did well overall, the highlight being an 1856 Half Sovereign, Sydney Mint, in VF condition which sold to Randy Weir Numismatics for \$1600.

After a brief (all too brief, commented the auctioneer's staff) respite, the

Nadin-Davis team was back "on the road again" for the Ontario Numismatic Association's annual Convention in Brantford, Ontario. Sharing the Holiday Inn with about 100 rowdy hockey fans who, on one night of the Convention, partied till 5 a.m. and were responsible for the total deployment of several area police officer (some collectors learned some new words during the early-hours confrontation around the pool between the partiers and local police), the Firm occupied a large suite near the bourse area to conduct a further sale of some 300 lots.

First off the mark was a collection of medals of the Ontario Numismatic Association. Remarkably, nearly all were unsold, though a few better pieces were picked off by local collectors at what seem like "bargain basement prices". Canadian decimal coins did better, with Bob Amtrong Coins of Owen Sound among the more active bidders. Bob confided in this reporter that inventory has been exceedingly difficult to acquire during the last few months and he was glad to have the opportunity to acquire collectible coins at reasonable levels in this setting. Fortunate purchases at TICF and Brantford accelerated his inventory levels from "very sparse" at the beginning of the first show to an extremely nice stock by the conclusion of the second, and he is looking forward to a busy Summer season!

Collector interest was also high, with particular keenness of especially nice examples of almost anything. Prooflike single coins did extremely well, with the help of Frank Leardi of Toronto who judiciously picked off the nicest of the several examples offered.

While the ONA Sale was largely of Canadian material, one outstanding section was a lengthy offering of modern world Crowns, mostly in Proof condition. in line with the general strength of top grade material this section sold extremely well though largely to active mail bidders.

One thing very clear after these two sales is the distribution of market activity. While key dates and high grade coins remain extremely strong, the demand particularly in the Canadian field is still washy for nondescript items and expensive, but only semi-scarce, items are not moving well. Dealer demand is brisk, as witness the many traders among the over 100 floor registrants at T.I.C.F. Perhaps this will be more of a trend in the future as collectors reduce travelling costs and rely on itinerant dealers to find the scarcer material on their behalf: there certainly are many knowledgeable and competent dealers active in the marketplace with the capacity to perform these services well.

The next Nadin-Davis auction will take place in Halifax, Nova Scotia on June 21, in conjunction with the first Halifax International Coin Exposition: following that the important "Auction Canada 1986" takes place in July at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, Ontario. The latter Auction is one of two sessions, the other being conducted by Moore Numismatics of Walnut Creek, California, both sessions featuring 400 lots of exceedingly high quality material. Collectors wishing further information about any of the Nadin-Davis sales or Auction Canada 1986 may write to PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1

HALIFAX AUCTION CATALOG RELEASED

Nadin-Davis International of Ottawa, Ont have released their "Auction 23" catalog. The sale will take place June 21, 1986, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in conjunction with the first Halifax International Coin Expo. Auctioneer Paul Nadin-Davis comments: "We are delighted to have been afforded the opportunity of adding Halifax to our Auction schedule. When Susan and I first came to Canada we lived in Halifax for a year, and it was there that we decided Canada was too beautiful a country to return home from! Seven years later we are established in Ottawa, but Halifax and the Maritimes have never been far from our hearts".

The 20-page catalog comprises over 750 lots, spanning the numismatic spectrum. First over the block are three groups of Canadian and Newfoundland coins, over 400 lots in all. Highlights include a New Brunswick 1¢ 1861, Bronze Proof by Wyon, with some lustre. The pre-sale estimate is \$2,000. Also offered will be a pristine 1¢ 1894 of Canada, with 100% lustre, a near Gem 10¢ 1901, and a fabulously toned 1934 25¢ piece. An unusual item is a pair of Specimen 5¢ pieces of 1943, with "V" design, in a blue presentation card bearing the arms of the Royal Canadian Mint in gold leaf.

Breton tokens and medals are also offered, and while few in number some important pieces are featured. These include a rare Proof 1856 Nova Scotia Penny, with Wyon's initials, with some light handling marks but significant lustre showing. It is expected to bring \$1800.

Paper money, an area strongly to the fore in recent Nadin-Davis auctions, is represented with two collections, including a Bank of Canada issue collection, and a miscellany of early Canadian paper. A small selection of world gold coinage includes scarce issues from Iceland and Jersey in Proof, and an interesting "Caciques de Venezuela" gold token with Baruta portrait. Continuing the worldwide coinage, after some miscellaneous pieces and large lots a truly magnificent collection of modern world silver Crowns will be sold, with most items in BU or Gem Proof condition! To wind up the excitement a partial set of US silver dollars, mainly in circulated grades, containing some scarcer dates and mints, will be offered.

The catalog also features the popular "Mail Bid Only" section characteristic of Nadin-Davis auctions, with a selection of large and wholesale lots offered for bargain-hunters!

The sale will commence at 2:30 pm June 21, at the Holiday Inn, Halifax. Catalogs are available by mail at \$3.00 from Nadin-Davis at PO Box 95, Stn A, Ottawa Canada K1N 8V1, or at the sale. Mail bidding is, of course, permitted.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - Brantford, Ontario - 20/May/86.25 SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR CLUB MEETING PROGRAM.

by Dr. Marvin Kay

- 1-Ask your own members!
- 2-Local celebrations-a new town hall;
-centennial of incorporation, etc.
- 3-CN Tower, 10th anniversary, 1986.
- 4-Coca-Cola centennial, 1886-1986.
- 5-Seasons-e.g.Winter...Quebec Carnival, Banff skiing, etc.
- 6-Continent; e.g.Africa.
- 7-Women in Numismatics.
- 8-Books on numismatics; invite the local librarian.
- 9-Transportation Tokens.
- 10-Canadian Patterns - CNA book by Fred Bowman.
- 11-Military medals.
- 12-'Old Timers Night' - anecdotes from senior members.
- 13-Juniors Night - displays and brief presentations from several
of the younger members, and the newer members.
- 14-Computers in Numismatics.
- 15-"Why don't we use fifty-cent pieces?"
- 16-Check out other Clubs' bulletins for suggestions.
- 17-Specific holidays, e.g. St. Patrick's Day, Valentine's Day,
-religious holidays, Passover, Christmas, etc.
- 18-Coin Spoons.
- 19-Headlines of International Events, e.g. Haiti, Philippines.
- 20-Coins on Stamps.
- 21-Olympic Coins; Canada '76; Canada '88; Finland, Mexico.
- 22-1987 is Canada's 120th birthday, and the 20th anniversary of
EXPO '67.
- 23-The Red Cross, and other Life-Saving organizations; badges,
buttons, pins, medals.
- 24-New Canadian one-dollar coin...fate of our dollar bills?
...What happened to the US dollar coin?
...Do the British use their one-pound coin?
- 25-My 25th wedding anniversary...It's not easy to assemble a
display with notes and coins with the denomination '25'.
- 26-Coin Designers - e.g. Donald Patterson; David Craig.
- 27-CNA Slides.
- 28-Lapel Pins.
- 29-Unusual denominations-e.g. Canada, 20¢, \$4.00; USA, 2¢ & 3¢, etc.
- 30-How did you get started in numismatics?



Governors visit Hancock

Recent visitors to Virgil Hancock, past president of the American Numismatic Association in a Houston rest home, were current ANA governors Bob Medlar and Grover Criswell. Hancock asked his visitors to convey his greetings to all who remember him.

* Virgil Hancock was our 1977 ONA Banquet Speaker in CSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Bruce R. Watt
editor

Iran dealer offers notes

A. Youssefi of Tehran, Iran, offers collectors of paper money a new fixed-price list for Iranian notes. Youssefi said he is a stamp, paper money and coin collector/dealer. He recently became a member of the International Bank Note Society and is offering the fixed-price list free of charge.

For a copy of the fixed-price list, write to...

A. YOUSSEFI
BOX 15745/477,
TEHRAN, IRAN.

Ottawa 'goofed on coin'

By HOLLY HORWOOD
Staff Reporter

Stephen Stark wouldn't give a plug nickel for Vancouver's new centennial coin.

He thinks Ottawa goofed by putting the image of the wrong railroad engine on a special coin to mark Vancouver's 100th birthday.

Stark, a Vancouver lawyer and railroad buff, said yesterday the coin should have featured the historic steam engine 374 on the \$1 silver coin. Instead, steam engine 371 is seen puffing away.

Vancouver archivists say engine 371 made the first transcontinental trip by rail from Montreal to Port Moody in 1886. But it never made it to Vancouver on that trip.

It was engine 374 that first steamed into Vancouver nearly a year later.

"Engine 371 means nothing to Vancouverites," said a bitter Stark, who heads a \$300,000 project to restore the 374 in time for Expo 86. He says he'll take his complaint to his MP, Energy Minister Pat Carney.

The old engine has been on display in Vancouver since 1946.

Vancouver Centennial Commission co-chairman Michael Francis said: "I'm sorry the design isn't the train that came into Vancouver. It's regretful the number used is so similar to 374. It makes you think, 'Why the hell isn't it the right one?'"

Francis says he flew to Ottawa to



Close-up of Vancouver's centennial coin

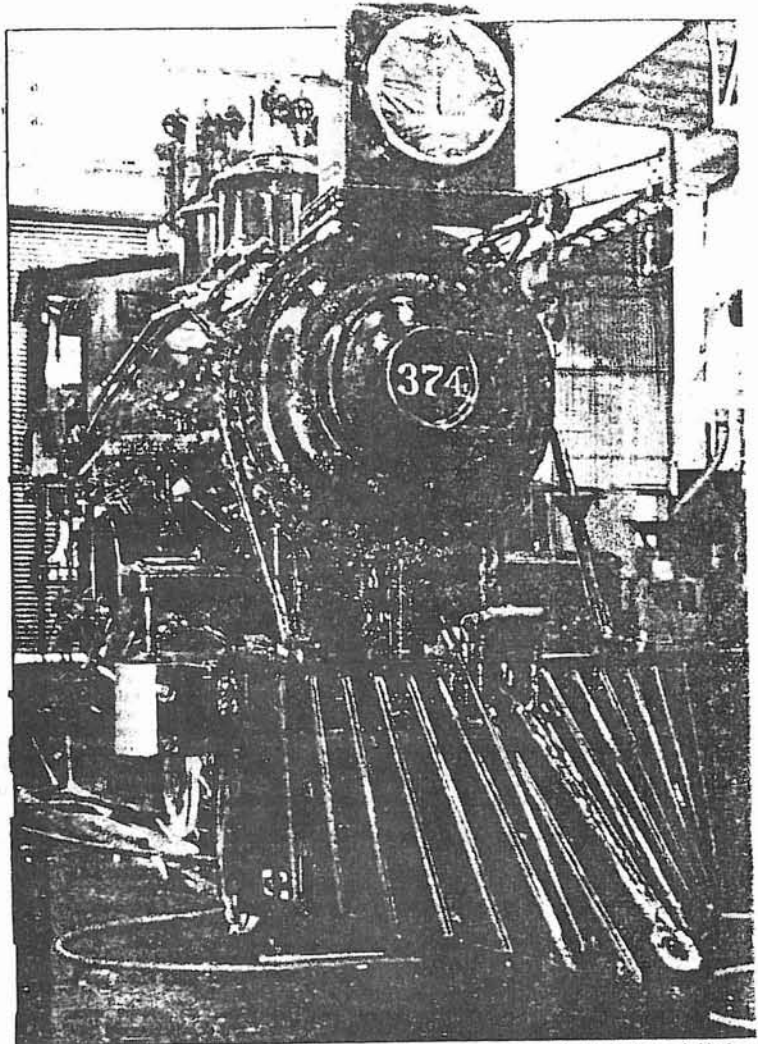
request a commemorative coin, but had no role in the final design.

That was selected in a nationwide contest by a committee of the Royal Canadian Mint. The winning design, by Toronto commercial graphic artist John Elliot Morrison, was given final approval by the federal cabinet.

The coins will sell for \$18 each, boxed and encased in plastic.

Spokesmen at the Royal Canadian Mint say they're not off the track. "Vancouver was created because of the track that crossed the country," said spokesman Andre Girard. "I think that's pretty well what the coin says."

Francis insists Vancouverites will love the coin. "They'll be so delighted, certainly they'll overlook the number problem."



Staff photo by Wayne Laidenfrost

Engine 374 is being restored in Versatile Pacific Shipyard in North Vancouver.

PLEASE NOTE.....

I have not as of MAY 5th., 1986 received the reports of EXHIBITS WINNERS at the ONA CONVENTION in BRANTFORD.

I do know that Stella Hodge won BEST of SHCW TROPHY for her exhibit.

Bruce R. Watt
Editor

Bumper sticker: "Be Alert. Lets Live Longer!"

□ □ □

Many folks can't afford what they need because they've already spent for what they wanted.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Second Sunday of each month

Nepean Coin and Stamp Show

Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealer's Association, Nepean Sportplex, Woodroffe Ave., Nepean, ON. Free admission. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 10-12 dealers. Buy, sell, trade. Contact Allan Davies at (613) 820-3435.

3rd Sunday each month Ottawa Valley Coin & Stamp Show

Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers, Holiday Inn, Ottawa. Free admission. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. 10 dealers, buy, sell, trade. Contact Allan Davies (613) 820-3435.

May 16-18, 1986 TOREX

Ingrid K. Smith, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Reception Hall. \$2 admission. Hours: Friday: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Two major auctions. Contact Ingrid Smith at (416) 920-6461.

May 24, 1986 & Sept. 6, 1986 Annual Spring, Fall Shows

Oshawa & District Coin Club, Oshawa Centre, Oshawa. Free admission. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. 24 dealers. Contact Bruce Watt, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, ON, L1N 7L1 or phone (416) 728-1136.

June 22, Aug 24, Sept 28, 1986

Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition

Ingrid Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E. Admission: \$1 (Seniors, children under 12 free). Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. 30 dealers, seminars, book display, authentication, grading. Contact Ingrid K. Smith (416) 920-6461.

If you're a kleptomaniac, take something for it.

□ □ □

Overheard: "He's the kind of guy who gets caught in his own mouthtrap."

□ □ □

Intelligence is the capacity to wonder.

Aug. 16, 1986 12th Annual Show & Bourse

Collingwood Coin & Stamp Club, Lions Den opposite the clock tower, Main Street, Collingwood. Free admission. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 22 dealers, exhibits. Contact Robert Gill, 171 Walnut St., Collingwood, ON, L9Y 3C4, Phone (705) 445-0244.

Sept. 5-7, 1986 60th Annual Empire State Numismatic Association Convention

Empire State Numismatic Association, Sheraton Inn-Syracuse, 7th North St. and Electronics Parkway at Exit 37 of New York State Thruway, Syracuse, NY. Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. 50 dealers. Video cassette showing on coin grading. Contact Edmund J. Wlodarski, 8026 Trina Circle West, Clay, NY 13041.

Oct. 4, 1986

Semi-Annual Coin Show
Hamilton Coin Club, 67 Banquet Centre, 300 Fennell Ave. E. (West door). Free admission. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. 16 dealers, lunch counter, door prizes, free coin I.D. and grading. Contact Hamilton Coin Club, P.O. Box 9271, Stoney Creek, ON L8G 3X9.

Oct. 5, 1986

Annual Coin Show
Brantford Numismatic Society, Woodman Park Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, ON. Free admission. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact the Brantford Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 351, Brantford, ON, N3T 5N3.

Nov. 21-23, 1986

Toronto International Coin Fair

Lakeshore Inn, 2,000 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, ON. \$1 Admission per day. Hours: Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Exhibits, draws, two-session auction Friday at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday at 2 p.m. by Nadin-Davis Numismatics, banquet, meetings. Contact TICF, P.O. Box 973, Station B, Willowdale, ON, M2K 2T6. (416) 229-COIN (2646).



President Julius Nyerere, is shown on the front of a new 100-shilingi note of Tanzania. The blue note measures 150 by 76 millimeters and depicts a modern university buildings in the background with a group of people in academic robes.



The Bank of Yemen issued a greyish-blue note in denomination of 1-dinar. The 153 by 88 millimeter note shows a coastal landscape with a sailing ship on the front. The back has a palm tree in the center with flowers to the left, and ADEN in small letters to the right.



PROGRAM OF EVENTS

1986 CNA CONVENTION

Tuesday, July 22

7:00 PM Toronto Coin Club 50th Anniversary Banquet

Wednesday, July 23

9:00 AM - 3:00 PM C.N.A. Executive meeting
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM Registration Desk open
12:00 Noon - 5:00 PM Bourse and Exhibit Set-up
5:30 PM - 7:00 PM Royal Canadian Mint Reception
7:30 PM - 9:30 PM Past Presidents Dinner
7:00 PM - 12:00 PM Evening at Leisure

Thursday, July 24

7:00 AM - 9:00 AM Bourse and Exhibit set-up
7:00 AM - 8:00 PM Registration Desk open
8:00 AM - 10:00 AM Judges Breakfast
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM Pre-Registrants May Enter the Bourse Room
10:00 AM Official Opening
10:00 AM Exhibits Must be in place
10:00 AM - 8:00 PM Bourse and Exhibits open to the public
10:30 AM - 12:30 PM Ferguson Foundation meeting
10:30 AM - 3:30 PM Spouses Luncheon and Shopping at Cullen Country Barn, Scarborough with Bone China Factory Tour
1:00 PM - 2:30 PM Canadian Association of Token Collectors meeting
2:30 PM - 6:00 PM C.N.A. Research and Writing Seminar
7:00 PM Dinner and Fun Night at the Hotel

Friday, July 25

8:00 AM - 10:00 AM Canadian Numismatic Research Society breakfast
8:30 AM - 10:30 AM C.N.A. Young Numismatists Breakfast and meeting
9:00 AM - 8:00 PM Registration Desk open
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM "Emanuel Hahn" Film showing
10:30 AM - 12:00 Noon Canadian Cent Club meeting
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM C.P.M.S. Executive meeting
12:00 Noon - 2:00 PM C.P.M.S. Luncheon and General meeting
2:15 PM - 4:15 PM Legislative Building and City Tour
4:30 PM - 6:00 PM Exhibit and Judging Seminar
6:30 PM Dinner out: Ed's Warehouse with optional visit to the C.N. Tower (Buses depart at 6:45 PM)
7:00 PM Auction - 1st Session

Saturday, July 26

8:00 AM - 10:30 AM C.N.A. Club Delegates Breakfast/Meeting
9:00 AM - 6:00 PM Registration Desk open
10:00 AM - 6:00 PM Bourse area open to the public
10:00 AM - 4:00 PM Exhibit area open to the public
10:30 AM - 12:30 PM C.N.A. Educational Forum
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM C.N.A. General Meeting
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM C.N.A. Awards Presentation
2:00 PM - 5:30 PM Auction - 2nd Session
3:00 PM - 5:30 PM Casa Loma and Residential Tour
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM Exhibits to be removed
6:30 PM - 7:30 PM C.N.A. Pre-Banquet Reception
7:30 PM - 10:30 PM C.N.A. Banquet

Sunday, July 27

8:30 AM - 11:00 AM C.A.W.M.C. Breakfast/Meeting

"Come to Toronto in '86!" The CNA annual convention, sponsored by the North York Coin Club, promises to be more exciting than Regina/85, more convivial than Moncton/83, and even bigger and better than the previous convention held in Toronto in 1981. The large bourse is completely sold out. The two-session auction could be the biggest CNA auction in years! And you can be sure that the exhibit area will once again be filled with magnificent displays.

Other numismatic organizations will be holding their annual meetings in Toronto during the CNA/86. These include the Canadian Paper Money Society, the Canadian Association of Token Collectors, the Canadian Large Cents Club, and the International Bank Note Society.

Of course you won't be spending all of your time in Toronto at the convention hotel. There is so much to see and do in Canada's largest city. A few minutes walk from the hotel will take you to Toronto's city hall, historic Mackenzie House or venerable Osgoode Hall. Or you can tour the University of Toronto, visit Toronto's famous castle, Casa Loma, or watch the changing of the guard at historic Fort York.

If you still have some money left after visiting the bourse, you can go shopping.....for ANYTHING! First of all, there is the nearby, renowned Eaton Centre, which some people say resembles the huge Moscow GUM store. Or you may prefer to visit the larger suburban shopping malls, such as Yorkdale, or Fairview. Or why not stroll along chic Bloor Street?

For the youngsters,(and the young at heart) we offer the Royal Ontario Museum, the Metro Toronto Zoo, the Toronto Islands, and Ontario Place.

And you can reach all of these sites by means of Toronto's public transportation system, the TTC. The buses and subways are clean and safe at all hours of the day or night. Toronto is the only city in Canada that still uses 'street cars'.....Say, when was the last time YOU rode on a street car?

For more information, please write to :- CNA/86
P.O. Box 294
Station A
Willowdale, Ontario, Canada,
M2N 5S9

COME TO TORONTO IN '86!

DON'T COME TO TORONTO IN 1986!!!!!!!

Don't come to the CNA Convention in July just for the marvellous show that has been arranged for you!

Don't come to the CNA Convention in July just for the huge bourse!

Don't come to the CNA Convention in July just for the fantastic auction!

Don't come to the CNA Convention in July just for the Educational Forum!

DO come to the CNA Convention in July to visit one of the greatest cities in the world!

Toronto has so many museums and art galleries waiting for you.

Toronto has the largest zoo in Canada.

Toronto has more movie theaters per capita than any other city in Canada.

Toronto restaurants can please ANY palate, whether you're interested in Italian, mindful of Moroccan, or seeking some Szechuan.

You and your family can be sure of a memorable vacation in Toronto.

For information, write to:- CNA/86

P.O. Box 294

Willowdale, Ontario, Canada

M2N 5S9

COME TO TORONTO IN '86!



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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1985-1987

VOLUME 25

PAGE 130

O.N.A. OFFICERS

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- R.R. Rekofski (1962-65)
- L.T. Smith (1965-67)
- W. English (1967-69)
- D. Flick (1969-71)
- C.B. Laister (1971-73)
- W.E.P. Lambert (1973-75)*
- E. Jephson (1975-77)
- Bruce R. Watt (1977-81)
- F.C. Jewett (1981-83)
- Stella Hodge (1983-85)

* Deceased

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London, Ontario N5Z 1M8

EMERGENCY ISSUE



A simulation of "playing card money" which circulated in French Canada from 1685 to 1759.

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. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership. Club Membership \$10.00. Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6.

Authorized second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

EDITORIAL

I am sorry to report that Editor Bruce Watt has been hospitalized for several weeks and unable to perform his duties as the Editor of the O.N.A. Numismatist. I for one hope that Bruce soon regains his health and strength and is able to continue to promote the hobby of Numismatics.

In light of the above circumstances the Executive of the O.N.A. has appointed me as their editor and have instructed me to produce an "Emergency Issue". This to be followed quickly with another issue in the hopes that we can once again resume our publication on schedule.

In looking back over past issues I see the tremendous work that Bruce has devoted to the publication, and in July the C.N.A. presented him for his efforts an award for the Association Publication. It's my hope that my efforts can come close to those of my predecessor.

I would invite all clubs to mail to my address a copy of your news letter and from this I can extract bits of information about your club and interesting happenings about your meetings. Also your upcoming shows should be forwarded to me so it can appear in our Show Date column. Members are also asked to contribute articles and any news clippings that I might miss. This job is a large undertaking and I'm appealing to everyone for their help. With a bit of help from all, we can continue to produce a publication worthy of its name.

Tom Masters
Editor

"ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 24th CONVENTION"

BRANTFORD, APRIL 19-20, 1986

1986 EXHIBIT WINNERS

CANADIAN DECIMAL	1st	RON ZELK	TORONTO
	2nd	IVAN KODRIC	BRANTFORD
WORLD COINS	1st	IVAN KODRIC	BRANTFORD
	2nd	JOHN BRARCHINO	BRANTFORD
MEDALS & TOKENS	1st	TOM KOSTALUK	LONDON
	2nd	BILL SUTOR	BRANTFORD
	3rd	ERIE BAKER	BRANTFORD
TRADE DOLLARS	1st	WALLY CIONA	TORONTO
	2nd	ARNOLD CONRAD	BRANTFORD
PAPER MONEY	1st	TOM KOSTALUK	LONDON
	2nd	CHARLES LAISTER	TILLSONBURG
	3rd	DAVID PATTRUFF	BRANTFORD
MISCELLANEOUS	1st	STELLA HODGE	LONDON
BEST OF SHOW		STELLA HODGE	LONDON
CLUB DISPLAY	1st	INGERSOLL COIN CLUB	
	2nd	BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	
	3rd	TILLSONBURG COIN CLUB	

REPORT BY THE HOST CLUB THE BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

THERE WERE OVER 42 DISPLAY CASES, and WERE 18 ENTRIES

EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN BILL SUTOR AND DR. GADE OF BRANTFORD

HEAD JUDGE ELMER WORKMAN OF CANNINGTON

Association News:**MEMBERSHIP**

The application which appeared in the May-June issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. The following applications have been received. If no written objections are received, acceptance will appear in the next issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

- J1263 Christopher Burke, 21 Nassau St., Oshawa, Ont., L1J 4A3
 1264 Dr. Bruce Pellow, 530 Westmount Dr., London, Ont., N6K 1X8
 J1265 Brent Pellow, 530 Westmount Dr., London, Ont., N6K 1X8
 1266 Sean Taylor, 1043 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont., M5N 2C5
 1267 William Hawryluk, 252 Evans St., Thunder Bay, Ont., P5B 5H6
 C97 Victoria-Simcoe Numismatic Association, c/o Elmer Workman,
 RR #2, Cannington, Ont., LOE 1E0
 C98 Nipissing Coin Club, P.O. Box 1825, Hornell Heights
 North Bay, Ont., POH 1P0

CALL FOR AUCTION TENDER APRIL 25, 1987

The Executive of the O.N.A. are inviting tenders to their 25th Anniversary Convention Coin Auction. This Auction to take place on Saturday, April 25, 1987, at 1:30 p.m., at the Westbury Hotel, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 o'clock noon on December 20, 1986.

Auction will be awarded on the best information submitted to the O.N.A. Executive, and not necessarily to the highest bidder.

Tenders should be addressed as follows:

1987 Auction Tender
 c/o The Ontario Numismatic Association
 P.O. Box #33
 Waterloo, Ontario N2J 3Z6

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Do you have a beef or a club announcement you would like known? Why not do it through this column. Remember, it only takes a few moments to sit down and write a few lines to the Editor. To avoid delays send to the Editor's home address.

This column can only succeed with your support and letters. Those oral complaints I've heard could be put in writing and help to improve the hobby. Writer's names will remain anonymous if it's the desire of the writer.

EMMANUEL HAHN 16mm FILM

John Regitko reports that technical difficulties in re-producing this film have caused delays in it being available through the lending libraries. Regitko reports that this film should be available early in 1987, and two of the major lending libraries will be the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Ontario Numismatic Association. When planning your program for 1987 don't forget to include this film for one of your meetings.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1987-1989

In accordance with our By-Laws and Amendments passed at the Annual General Meeting, April 1985, Article 7, Section 5, we quote: "All nominations shall be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to the Chairman of the Election Committee. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected. Failure to do this, nomination shall be invalid and the nominee shall be so advised."

Nomination shall close December 31, 1986.

The Chairman's mailing address is - Henry Burke, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6 (NOMINATIONS O.N.A.)

Use the following form to send in your nominations.

- PRESIDENT.....
- FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....
- SECRETARY.....
- TREASURER.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 1a.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 1b.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 2.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 3.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 4.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 5.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 6.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 7.....
- ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, AREA # 7.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 8.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 9.....
- DIRECTOR, AREA # 10.....

Canada's Totem Dollar

BY LARRY GINGRAS



On February 21, 1957, Canada's Governor-in-Council issued a proclamation prescribing the design of a new silver dollar coin to be struck the following year in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the gold rush and the creation of British Columbia as a crown colony in 1858.

The proclamation stipulated that; "The design of the reverse impression shall be a representation of a totem pole, with the word "CANADA" at the upper left, the figures "1858-1958" at the left, the words "British Columbia" on the right, mountains in the background, and at the bottom the word "DOLLAR". The coin shall have a graining on the edge."

The obverse design was to remain the same as that which had been in use since 1953, that is to say,.....the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second with the inscription "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina". The reverse was designed by Stephen Trenka whose initials appear at the bottom of the totem pole immediately above the letter "A" in the word "Dollar". Mr. Trenka was born in Hungary in 1909 and came to Canada about twenty years later where he studied at the Ontario College of Art. He also designed the reverse for the 1951 commemorative five cent piece.

It was appropriate that a totem pole be chosen as the main feature of the design because these poles used to be a very common sight in the Indian villages dotting the coast of British Columbia. They are well known throughout the world and are considered by many authorities to be unsurpassed by any other form of aboriginal art.

Many of the figures on the poles represent fish, birds, or animals and so on, and there were various reasons why the Indians carved and erected them. Some were erected as a monument to a chief after his death; others commemorate historical events; others are comparable to what we know as a coat-of-arms. Often they depict myths or tribal traditions and were looked upon with reverence but not worshipped.

The custom of erecting the poles only lasted about 100 years. Historians who have researched the records kept by early explorers along the

CANADA'S TOTEM DOLLAR (Cont'd)

coast have found that although many went into detail to describe various forms of Indian art, there is no mention of the totem poles until shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century. On the other hand it is known that the custom began to peter out shortly after 1900.

Very few poles remain standing in their natural habitat today and nature is very likely the greatest culprit. These cedar poles were subjected to the ravages of the damp coastal climate and within fifty or sixty years after being erected they often succumbed to the elements, rotting away and falling to the ground to be buried among the forest. Many others have been salvaged and preserved by museums and parks throughout the world.

Shortly after the new dollars were released for circulation there was talk that the totem pole designed by Mr. Trenka was offensive to the Indians but, nothing ever came of this. We are assured there was no intention to convey any particular message in the design, nevertheless it was said that the raven, the dominant figure on the pole, was symbolic of death and that the Indians would have nothing to do with the coin. In studying Indian legends I fail to see where the raven is singled out as being such a horrifying or abnoxious creature, and I am inclined to think some people may have been carried away by the writings of Edgar Allan Poe.

The new dollars sold like wildfire when first released in 1958. I know of one collector in Vancouver who managed to talk a bank manager into selling him a bag of 100 pieces for \$125.00 and he was very pleased with himself when he turned them over to another collector within the hour for double the price. This bag traded hands several times during that day and by early evening it was picked up for \$700.00.

The hey day for speculators was short lived, however, because it soon became apparent that this was to be a very large striking. When the mint report for 1958 was published it showed that 3,039,564 pieces of the .800 fine silver coin were struck, almost three times as large as the previous record dollar striking of 1953. Prices dropped considerably and the dollars soon became a drug on the market. A dealer of my acquaintance was offered 5,000 pieces in uncirculated condition for \$1.25 each and he replied saying he would accept delivery at face value provided the shipper paid all transportation costs.

It seemed as though the market would never absorb this large striking but, eventually it did. The coin will never attain a high market value but, it will always be one of the favorites in the Canadian dollar series.

DID YOU KNOW?

.....that the province of Canada issued a 20 cent piece, but when it became a Dominion it was replaced with the 25 cent coin.

.....that the United States often strikes coinage for foreign governments. I'm sure you did, but did you realize that the New Orleans mint was the first. 1861-0 half dollars were struck for the Confederacy.

.....that the first gold medal authorized by the Continental Congress was in March, 1776. It was to honor General George Washington after his army had forced the British to evacuate Boston.

.....that nobody will ever be able to produce a complete check list for foreign coins. However, if you aren't an ancient or medieval collector you can use your Craig and Yeoman catalogs to check off those in your collection. Many do.

EX LIBRIS by T. Masters

5 new books have been added to the Library these past few weeks, and I would like to draw your attention to them.

- 1- In 1951 the London Numismatic Society was founded and to commemorate their 35th Anniversary a soft covered, 126 page 8½ x 11 booklet was produced by their members. 13 articles in all were written, subjects as varied as - The Western Fair Medals, Henry III's Gold Penny, The Bank of South Western Ontario, Japanese Occupational Currency of World War II, are just 4 of the articles in this booklet.
- 2- Ingersoll Coin Club was formed in 1961 and like the London Club, produced a 25th Anniversary, 51 numbered and signed copies of articles that have appeared in their club publication - articles such as Coins are Beautiful and History, Christmas on Coins, Who Posed for the U.S. Morgan Dollar, Enduring Voyageur Dollar of Canada, Quizes, Numismatic Slang Terms, Coin Humor. These make up but just a few of this 8½ x 11 soft covered booklet.
- 3- R. S. Yeoman's Red Book - A Guide to United States Coins. In this hard covered 1987 issue you will find a brief history on each series of coins issued plus an up-to-date price guide, also a brief story of the Spanish Milled Dollar, an introduction to U.S. Coins, a grading guide and much more.
- 4 & 5- Volume 1 & 2 of "Shortt's" Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period. These hard covered books are printed in both French and English and in some cases illustrated. It covers a period from 1654 to 1766 and includes a detailed account of the Emergency Card Money, featured on the cover of this issue of the Numismatist. First introduced in 1685 and lasting for a period of 75 years because of a shortage of currency from France. These books are a must for the student of Canadian Numismatic History during the French period.

Thanks to the donors who made it possible that these books become available to our members, - Ingersoll Coin Club, Thomas Masters, Charles Springborn, and Bill Payne.

25th O.N.A. CONVENTION

Take note that the dates for this convention have been changed to April 24-25 & 26, 1987. This gala event will take place at the Westbury Loews Hotel on Yonge Street, Toronto, and will be hosted by the North York Coin Club. Reserve these dates now so you won't be left out.

Dollar coinswill replace

Canadians will have an 11-sided, gold-colored dollar coin slightly larger than the 25-cent coin beginning in January 1987. It is planned to replace the \$1 bill which will be phased out beginning in 1989.

Production of the new coin will begin in January 1987. It will be 26.5 millimeters in diameter and will feature Emmanuel Hahn's traditional voyageur reverse, which has appeared on Canadian dollar coins since 1935.

A process developed by Sherritt Gordon Mines will be used to produce the coins. It plates a heavy coating of bronze on pure nickel. The product is called an Aureate coin.

A competing process called Nigold, submitted by INCO Ltd., was rejected because the gold-colored layer wore off after four or five months. INCO will, however, supply the nickel for the first 3 million pieces struck at the Winnipeg mint.


Canadian notes

A "DOLLAR SCRIP" to assist a senior citizens home raise money for a new facility has been issued by Mayor L. H. Scoop Lewry of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

St. Anthony's home in Moose Jaw, a senior citizens care institution is planning a multi-million dollar expansion for 1987. The trade dollar is for "TENDER, LOVING, CARE".

A donation of \$1.00 or more plus self-addressed stamped envelope will send one of the trade dollars to donors. For another \$1.00 Scoop will add a wooden nickel for the donor.

Moose Jaw Trade Dollar for Tender Loving Care

<i>Moose Jaw Trade Dollar</i>	<p>St. Anthony's Home Building Campaign</p> <p>Built in 1912 for the Moose Jaw Presbyterian College for Boys (1912-1932) it has operated as a senior citizen's home since 1939 under the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul.</p>		<p>St. Anthony's Home Building Campaign</p> <p>Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul. Founded in 1861 at Kingston, Ontario, now celebrating 125 years of care to the elderly - truly tender, loving care.</p>	<i>Moose Jaw Trade Dollar</i>
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Moose Jaw Trade Dollar for Tender Loving Care

Ron Green, a Victoria, B.C. businessman, and past president of the Canadian Paper Money Society, visited Moose Jaw's Mayor, L.H. Scoop Lewry in May to present a 12-lady volleyball team to the City head. The team was playing in a western tournament in Moose Jaw.

Green took the opportunity also to present Lewry with a 24 inch wooden nickel, advertising his business in Victoria.

In making the presentation, Ron said he was sorry it wouldn't fit into "ordinary" 2x2's of wooden nickels but he said it was only one of eight that were produced as an advertising gimmick. Lewry is now trying to figure out how to best place the two-foot wood in his residential den.



C.N.A. CLUB ORGANIZATIONAL HANDBOOK

The Canadian Numismatic Association is pleased to announce the completion of a publication titled "The Club Organizational Handbook".

This 48 page booklet provides a comprehensive review of the coin club operation. The written material will be a valuable guide for existing clubs as well as new coin clubs of the future. Special chapters include a discussion on the Club Constitution, Leadership, Attendance, Member Participation, Educational Programs, Young Numismatists, Club Auctions, Club Libraries, Newsletters, Executive Meetings, Finances, Special Events and C.N.A. Assistance to Local Clubs.

For example, the chapter on Newsletters focus on a number of issues: Feasibility of a publication; The Editor - Qualifications and Responsibilities; Newsletter contents; Production techniques; the Raising of funds, proper control and accountability of funds and budgeting for the disbursement of funds. Other chapters detail problems and suggested recommendations.

Throughout the years, coin clubs have changing needs and it is important to serve the membership with continued benefits. All clubs should have the desire to improve their weak areas and make education and enjoyment of the hobby a primary goal.

Paul Johnson, C.N.A. Toronto area Director and member of the Education Committee, was the Co-ordinator of the Handbook. The written material was edited by Richard Becker, C.N.A. Eastern U.S.A. Director and Education Committee Chairman, Dr. Marvin Kay, prominent Toronto numismatist and Paul Johnson.

The contributing writers include the following individuals: Geoff Bell, Moncton, N.B.; Bruce Brace, Ancaster, Ont.; Garry Braunwarth, Calgary, Alta.; Stanley Clute, High River, Alta.; Les Copan, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. Chris Gilboy, Regina, Sask.; Ray Gregory, Cookstown, Ont.; Tim Henderson, Florenceville, N.B.; Paul Johnson, Toronto, Ont.; Yvon Marquis, Pointe-au-Pere, Quebec; Tom Masters, London, Ont.; Grant Monck, London, Ont.; Don Robb, Waterloo, Ont.; and Norman Williams, Vancouver, B.C.

At the present time, this is the only available source which summarizes and presents recommendations on all phases of the coin club in Canada. This Handbook will be useful to current coin club executive member, incoming board members and those numismatists wanting more information on coin club operation in general. Most fundamental questions will be answered.

Copies of "The Club Organizational Handbook" may be purchased for \$3.00 postpaid from the Canadian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4T2.

SHOW AND BOURSE - Toronto International Coin Fair

Lakeshore Inn, 2000 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ont.

Admission: \$1.00 per day. Hours: Friday & Saturday - 10 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.. Exhibits, draws, two session auction Friday at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday at 2 p.m. by Nadin-Davis Numismatics, banquet, meetings, Contact TICF, P.O. Box 973, Station B, Willowdale, Ont., M2K 2T6, (416) 229-COIN (2646).



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1985-1987

O.N.A. OFFICERS

VOLUME 25 CHRISTMAS ISSUE 1986 PAGE 140

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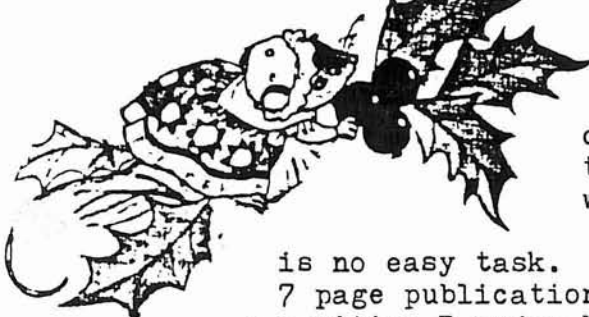
Thomas Masters
823 Van Street
London, Ontario, N5Z 1M8



"Have a good day and a happy year!"

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. Life Memberships available for \$75.00 after 3 years of regular membership. Club Membership \$10.00. Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6.

Authorized second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

EDITORIAL


My Emergency Issue has been mailed, and I know that one member has read the publication. I thank that member for taking the time to write to me, and I hope the help he requested was what he wanted.

Putting together a publication of any sort is no easy task. I speak from experience being the Editor of a 7 page publication each month for the Engersoll Coin Club. It's a position I enjoy but it can also be very time consuming. I would request some assistance from the President of our organization, its members, and member clubs. First I hope that one page can be reserved for our President and a message from him/her to our members. Second, that members can submit numismatic articles and letters to our "Mail Bag" column, and lastly clubs can take a few minutes and send me a few detailed accounts of their meeting and future events. By sharing these accounts of your meetings you may be helping another club with their programming for the future.

To avoid delay I would ask that all these requests be mailed to me direct at my home address, which can be found on the cover of each issue. By this method your news can be published before it gets stale-dated.

I have heard reports that numismatics is dead. Clubs are having difficulty - memberships are down - coin shows are not well attended - and a multitude of other gripes. I for one don't believe any of these rumors. What I do believe is that not enough work is being done by some organizations to create and keep interest high. After many years in the hobby my interest today is as keen as it ever was. Those clubs that are having problems, a ways and means committee should be appointed to study those problems and make recommendations toward solving those problems. Telephone committees, transportation committees, visitations, are some efforts that can be made to get members to attend. Programming is another feature. Is it interesting so that members will want to return. An auction is also another feature that can produce some excitement. I repeat - Numismatics is not dead; we just have to put more effort into it today.

Some proof of that is the formation of a new (member) club. The "Guelph Coin Club '86" - under the direction of energetic people like Mike Hollingshead and Bill English how can this club fail. They were organized in September and charter membership is already about 40. Those who would like to attend or join will find their mailing address under Association News. Also I hope that most of our members have attended the Toronto International Coin Fair. This show, under the direction of John Regitko, is one of the premier shows in Ontario, and has been held twice yearly. Because of the keen interest shown in this Coin Show, it was decided that 3 shows would be held in 1987. With this issue you will find one of their business cards and the dates of the 1987 shows. Keep this card handy to remind you to attend and to remember the dates.


Next editorial will explain what I think are ways to keep a coin club alive and interesting.

On behalf of myself and the Executive of the O.N.A. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a New Year of Health and Prosperity.

PRESS RELEASE

Al Bliman, first vice president of the C.N.A. has announced his intention to seek the presidency of that organization. Mr. Bliman is well known through his work with the Donald B. Thomas Memorial Foundation, the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers, and the Canadian Numismatic Association.

At the time of this writing no other candidate has announced their intention of contest Mr. Bliman's bid for the office of president. If and when someone makes that announcement, this publication will keep its members informed.



CHRISTMAS COINS

Each year I search for a coin(s) which I think may be classed as a Christmas coin, and each year this search becomes more difficult.

The English have a tradition of putting silver coins in their plum pudding, and these coins become a keepsake and a Christmas coin to those who find one.

Each year parents and grandparents present their children with dollar coins, and I can see these coins as a reminder of Christmas. For years I have distributed dollar coins to my sons and grandchildren and hopefully someday one of these offspring will take over in the hobby where I leave off.

As a young child on Christmas morning when I emptied my stocking, I would find a large cent, and that cent in those days meant something of Christmas. To-day a cent is almost a worthless coin, but in those days it bought a handful of sweets.

Several countries now produce a Christmas coin, and in keeping with the spirit of Christmas the Hawaiian Mint has introduced the first Christmas Dala.

This new coin features a very sporty Santa Claus arriving in Waikiki on a surf board on a big wave carrying a big bag of gifts. In the background is the classic profile of Diamond Head and the words - "Mele Kalikimaha" (Merry Christmas in Hawaiian) floating in the Hawaiian sky.

The reverse of the coin extends their Holiday wishes, Seasons Greetings, Wishing you a Very Merry Hawaiian Christmas 1985. This is surmounted by the Hawaiian Royal Crown and the inscription, "First Christmas Dala Minted at the Hawaiian Mint, Honolulu, Hawaii" around the edge. This Proof Coin is minted in 39 mm size and is packaged in a gift box ready to be presented on Christmas morning as a treasured collectors item.

Hawaii must be congratulated as producing a truly Christmas Coin.

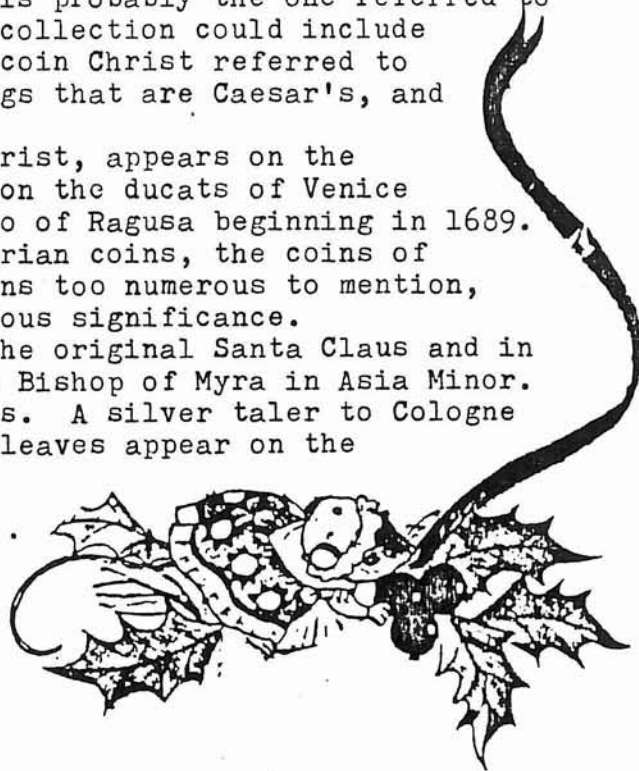
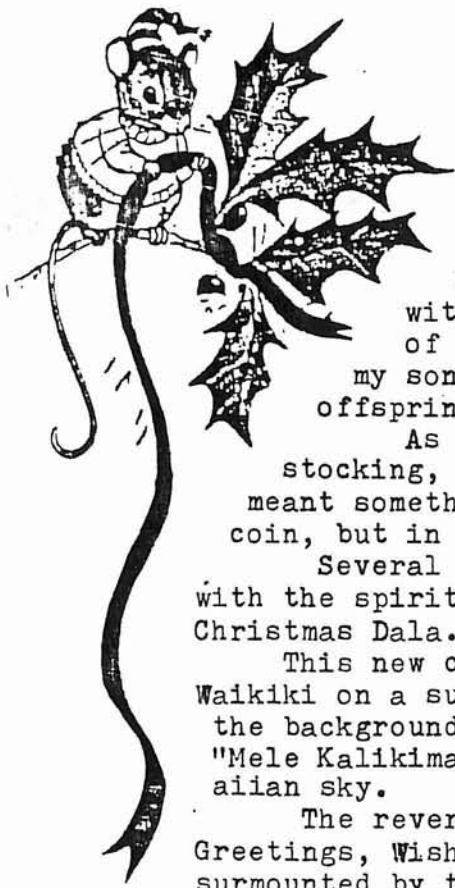
"Christmas on Coins" is an interesting and timely subject for topical coin collectors. The series could start with a coin from a time before Christmas was Christmas. A lepta of Herod the Great, ruler of Judea when Christ was born. This is a small coin and is probably the one referred to in the Bible as the "widow's mite". This collection could include the Roman silver denarius, said to be the coin Christ referred to when he said, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

St. John the Baptist, who baptized Christ, appears on the florins of Florence. Christ was depicted on the ducats of Venice issued in the 13th century and on the soldo of Ragusa beginning in 1689.

The Virgin and Child appears on Hungarian coins, the coins of Hamburg and on recent Vatican issues. Coins too numerous to mention, bear the cross, but not always with religious significance.

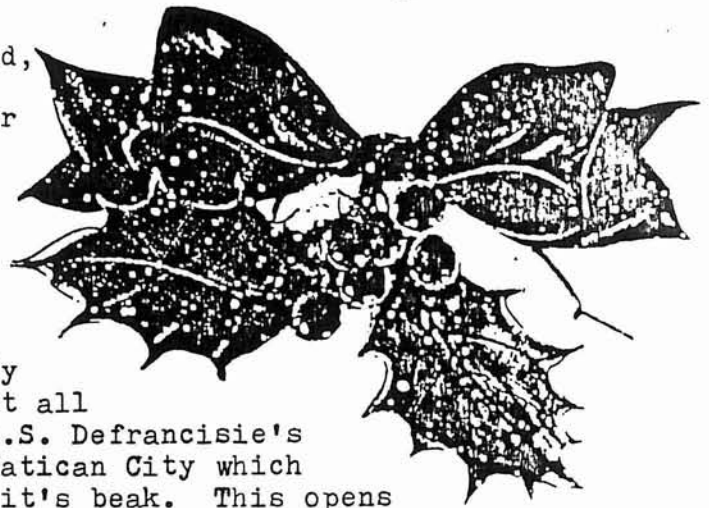
St. Nicholas is credited with being the original Santa Claus and in many countries still is today. He was the Bishop of Myra in Asia Minor. His likeness appears on some very old coins. A silver taler to Cologne dated 1516, depicts the Magi, while holly leaves appear on the reverse of coins of Schleswig-Hosstein.

Continued.....



CHRISTMAS ON COINS (Cont'd)

These are just a few coins that could, and I repeat could, be classified as Christmas on Coins. Many of us have never seen or had one of these coins, so what about coins that are more familiar to us all. The Bible tells us at Christ's birth, that the angels were saying - "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will toward men". Today we depict the dove as the sign of peace and Canada's 1967 one cent can truly find its place in this series. What about all those coins which represent peace - The U.S. Defrancisie's Peace Dollar, the 1970, 100 lire of the Vatican City which depicts the dove with an olive branch in it's beak. This opens up another series for thought as we think of the olive branch and laurel leaf. There are also several other Vatican issues that feature the dove but space will not allow that pleasure.



On Christmas eve, we vision Santa in his sleigh drawn by eight reindeer, crossing the housetops. I wonder if designer Emmanuel Hahn, when he designed the 1937 Canadian 25 cents ever thought that the caribou (a kind of reindeer) could be classed as Christmas on Coins.

Another thought just came to me, Hahn's first name is Emmanuel, which also lends its thoughts to Christmas.

There is no shortage of coins that we can call Christmas on Coins if we use a bit of imagination.

Merry Christmas-----What's your special Christmas Coin?

COINS FOR CHRISTMAS - 1930 10 Kronur of Iceland

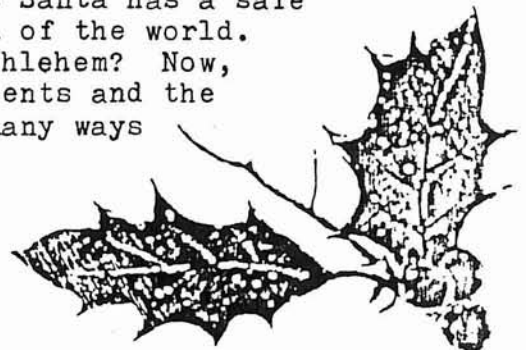
10 10 Kronur Silver (1930)..



With a bit of imagination we can believe that this commemorative coin, which honors the 1000th anniversary of the Althing and showing King of Thale seated on a throne, a coin of Christmas.

Take a close look at the throne. Doesn't it remind you of a sled? Now take a look at the figure of the king, with the long beard and large robe. Doesn't he remind you of Santa Claus? What about the child kneeling, as if in prayer, praying that Santa has a safe journey and is able to satisfy the children of the world.

Look to the heavens, is that the Star of Bethlehem? Now, take 8 reindeer from 8 of our Canadian 25 cents and the illusion is complete. Just another in the many ways to enjoy your coins and the hobby.



"PEACE"



At Christmas time we celebrate the birth of Christ, and Christ was born to bring Peace and Good Will to Men. Also when Christ was born, Wise Men from the East came bearing gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

Canada's new \$100.00 coin fits into this category because it's a Peace Coin and also produced in gold. Let me describe this coin and a bit of history it commemorates.....

October 24, 1985, marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. On this date, the General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring 1986 as the International Year of Peace.

While 1986 may not be a year in which peace and security prevail, it is certainly a golden opportunity for serious reflection on the nature and conditions for peace. A time to think seriously about resolving conflicts through conciliation, rather than through confrontation. After all, it can make a whole world of difference.

To commemorate the International Year of Peace, the Government of Canada has authorized the Royal Canadian Mint to issue a very special 22-karat \$100. Gold Coin.

The 11th in an outstanding series, the reverse of this precious \$100. Gold Coin bears an intricate design by artist Dora de Pedery-HUNT. It depicts a branch of maple leaves, symbol of Canada, intertwined with a branch of olive leaves, symbol of peace. The words "PEACE" - "PAIX" form a circle and are superimposed on the design. The obverse bears Arnold Machin's classic effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The \$100. Gold Coin is flawlessly minted in a proof finish. It is encapsulated and displayed in a brown leather case with plush interior. A numbered Certificate of Authenticity attests to the coin's legal tender status.

This precious coin will be coveted by collectors around the world. Yet mintage will be strictly limited to a maximum of 100,000 coins, the lowest mintage ever.

These coins will be 27mm (1.06 in.) in diameter and weighs 16,965 grams. It is composed of 91.7% gold and 8.3% silver, and the total pure gold content is 1/2 troy ounce. By the time you read this article it will be too late to order them from the mint, because the deadline for ordering was November 30, 1986.

FROM THE PRESS -

The Royal Canadian Mint has announced the appointment of Maurice Lafontaine as their new Mintmaster. Mr. Lafontaine is replacing James Corkery who has been named Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crown Corporation, which operates the Mint. Corkery's promotion to Chair-

man of the Board marks the first time that a retiring Mintmaster has remained with the Mint.

COIN HUMOR

Money might as well grow on trees the way it always leaves.....



Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

The application which appeared in the Emergency Issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. The following applications have been received. If no written objections are received, acceptance will appear in the next issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

1268 Gord Nichols, 81 Willow Street, Bolton, Ontario, L7E 3G3
 C99 Guelph Coin Club, c/o 52 Arthur Street North, Guelph, Ontario
 N1E 4T8

One of our members is lost. Our mail to him has been returned - moved - address unknown. Can you help us find...

Mr. Daniel T. Bower - formerly of -
 P.O. Box 95, Station S.
 Toronto, Ontario, M5M 4L6

Your help would be appreciated. Write to -
 O.N.A., P.O. BOX 33, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6

RETURNED BY POPULAR REQUEST - O.N.A. Lapel Pins in Antique Silver

These pins are available for sale in limited supply for \$4.00 each, plus \$1.00 postage and handling for each pin ordered. These pins would make ideal gifts for those numismatic people in your family. All orders should be addressed to - Lapel Pins, c/o O.N.A., P.O. BOX 33, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6.

DON'T FORGET

I want to draw your attention to 2 important issues. Nomination forms for the 1987-1989 O.N.A. Executive and the "Award of Merit" nomination were mailed with the last publication. Don't forget to make your nominations on both these forms. Without your participation there would be no election or no Award of Merit.

O.N.A. LIABILITY INSURANCE

Has your club discussed or approved the Liability Insurance being offered by the O.N.A.? If not, I hope you the member will draw this matter to the club's attention. The approval of this offer could be the soundest investment your club will ever make. Don't be left out. Do it now!

MAIL BAG

Dear Tom:

Your Emergency Issue of the Ontario Numismatist arrived today. Upon reading the Ex Libris review on page 137 about the London Numismatic Society's 35th Anniversary book, you mentioned an article about the London Western Fair Medals.

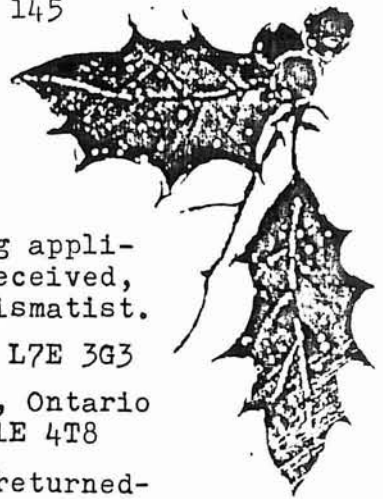
Being keenly interested in these medals, is it possible that I could get a copy of that article.

Keep up the good work, and thank you in advance.

Signed M.B.

Editor's Note:

Am happy to report the article requested was forwarded. Your letters can appear in this feature if you get them to me. Letters may be edited. Initials will be used unless authorized otherwise by the writer. Keep those letters coming.



A "rubbing" may be defined as the image of a coin produced on a piece of paper by placing the paper over the coin, applying pressure and shading the coin's features that are transferred to the paper.

Before the invention of photography and its close-up capability, coins were illustrated by line drawings, prints from wood-block carvings or by rubbings. The first two required artistic skill and training, but the last could be produced by anyone. A fairly high degree of clarity was obtained by experimentation with rubbings, and this inexpensive method is still in use today.

H.F. Bowker described his method in an article entitled "Coin Reproductions" in the July 1953 issue of the A.N.A. Numismatist. So also did S.G. Yasinitsky in an article entitled "Do it Yourself Illustrations" in the September 1958 issue of the same publication. They produced high quality results using a method involving moistened paper rubbed lightly with graphite or other darkeners.

However, this article deals with a more basic technique, probably used during the schooldays of many readers, i.e., rubbing a pencil back and forth across a piece of paper placed over a coin, to obtain a shaded image. This should be of interest to anyone wishing to illustrate coin articles, or to enquire about the identity of "unknowns". The advice and suggestions given are from personal experience with rubbings that illustrate articles in the C.O.C.C. bulletins.

Some general questions that beginners ask are: (1) what kind of paper and pencil to use, (2) how to hold the coin and paper still so that a double image is avoided, (3) how best to perform the rubbing, and (4) how to prepare the result for reproduction by duplication machines. Presented here are some descriptions and choices, as well as precautions to avoid pitfalls.

Paper - The thinnest yet most durable paper gives the greatest detail. Type-writer "onionskin" paper is quite effective and readily available (e.g. Hilroy), but it does not serve well for exceptionally high relief items (e.g. some medals) or those with incuse features. The moistened paper method of the A.N.A. authors is recommended for these, as is their type of paper.

Pencils - Red pencils (e.g. Verithin) produce good results, but blue does not reproduce well on most duplicating machines. Red pencils have an added advantage that will be noted later. Wooden pencils are better than automatic ones because the lead should not be too sharp in rubbing, or unwanted streaking, incontinuous detail or paper tearing might result.

Holding Methods - There are several ways to prevent movement, viz:

- (i) The paper and coin can be pressed firmly with a fingertip, and half the surface can be rubbed. Then, by carefully changing the finger and position, the other half can be completed. Darker overlap areas may result, but these can be reduced by practice with pencil pressure and traverse.
- (ii) A non-slip material can be placed under the coin, so that only paper movement need be controlled. Some collectors use a small cardboard pad covered with masking tape, sticky side up, but this is not advised for high quality coins. Cork sheeting, or some such material, is a safer alternative.
- (iii) Folded 2 x 2 coin mounts, with one window removed and the thin paper inserted in their place, make simple holding devices. These are best when the hole size is slightly larger than the coin. They also serve as templates to prevent rubbing beyond the coin's edge. The sides of the mount can be held, which allows a full pencil sweep across the coin.

(continued)



Holding Methods (continued)

(iv) A variation of the previous method is to use a plastic template with circular apertures (e.g. Sterling No. 543) and a cork sheet below the coin. The template provides more frame size choices and can be held more firmly. If it has bevelled hole edges it should be inverted to allow better paper holding.

Rubbing - With the paper and coin held firmly and the pencil held at a writing angle, rub the lead back and forth across the paper in a series of overlapping lines to give a uniform surface shading. If a frame is not used, take care when rubbing beyond the coin's edge because the return sweep might move the coin slightly by the pressure against its edge, or might cause the paper to tear. The amount of pencil pressure that brings up the coin's known detail can be determined by trial, first starting lightly. If parts of the detail do not appear at first, they can be rubbed over again until they do, while ensuring as uniform a shading as possible. Practice should be carried out on "pocket change" so that if the paper tears, a "collectable" is not marred.

Preparation for Reproduction - The rubbing that results from the foregoing may appear to be satisfactory, but duplicating machines do not have human vision. Unfortunately, unwanted lines are sometimes exaggerated and wanted detail sometimes vanishes, regardless of how carefully the rubbing may be made. Therefore there is a need to "touch up" the rubbing. It should be remembered that the purpose of a rubbing is not to misrepresent or sell a coin, but rather to illustrate it clearly and simply; otherwise a photograph should be used.

For most coins, except those with incuse designs or legends, their identity is in their "relief", or raised portions; hence their flat surface background "fields" are redundant. The field can be removed and the relief can be reinforced to show greater contrast, clarity and completeness in the rubbing.

This is where red pencils are better than black. The red pigment in their lead does not erase as completely, nor smudge, as does black. So an eraser can be used on the rubbing after it has been removed from the coin, to reduce the field shading. The relief can then be darkened freehand with the pencil sharply pointed, while using the actual coin as a model. If a frame is not used, any rubbing lines beyond the coin's edge can be removed by erasure or trimming. The final rubbing can then be affixed where required using invisible plastic tape. Now the duplicating machine will show the degree of success, or need for future improvement.

Here are some representative rubbings of a somewhat low relief coin:



Black HB
Untouched



Blue
Untouched



Red
Untouched



Red
Erased



Red
Touched-up

Advice and examples of other successful techniques and material are welcome.

Postscript - There is another method of producing coin images that is not of use for machine reproductions, but is of use in correspondence. It is to use thin aluminum foil, opaque side up, instead of paper, and to impress it upon the coin by an eraser. This will produce a realistic raised image which must be protected from mail-crushing. Pouring Plaster of Paris into the concave side of this frail mold, and mounting both in a 2 x 2 mount, generally helps.

Frank Fesco F.C.N.R.S. 1936 10 09

Reprinted from City of Ottawa Coin Club Bulletin

PRESS RELEASE

An offer by the Donald B. Thomas Foundation to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Canada has been accepted by both youth organizations.

The Foundation is supplying both the Guides and Scouts copies of a coin collecting booklet issued by the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers entitled "Coin Collectors Handbook".

The booklet will be used by the Scouts and to assist the members of the organizations to obtain their merit badges in collecting.

The Guides will be distributing copies to those interested through their national office in Toronto, and the Scouts will ask their members to write directly to the Foundation.

The Donald B. Thomas Foundation was set up following the death of Mr. Thomas, a former Publisher of Canadian Coin News, to assist young people in the knowledge of coin collecting.



Mayor L. H. "Scoop" Lewry Surrounded by a Group of Guides & Scouts

PRESS RELEASE

For the third consecutive year, Al Bliman, first vice-president of the Canadian Numismatic Association, and executive secretary of the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers, has been awarded the C.N.A. Recruiter of the Year Bowl.

Mr. Bliman and other recruiters have been responsible for the C.N.A. holding Canadian and American associations.

THE HAWAIIAN MINT

Dated November 7, 1986

Aloha Mintline Readers:

This is the first Mintline letter for 1986 and unfortunately the last. The bitter truth is that The Hawaiian Mint filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy on January 15, 1986. Efforts are now being mounted to re-organize.

Signed
Bernard von NotHaus



ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WE ARE ALL RECRUITERS FOR THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Numismatic Association prints the NAMES of all the RECRUITERS each month in their Journal, which to some degree, tends to encourage an individual to sign up new members for the C.N.A.

The ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is asking each and every MEMBER to sign up ONE NEW MEMBER this YEAR. This if accomplished will double the MEMBERSHIP and ASSIST in keeping the Association both healthy and in an excellent position to serve its MEMBERS and AFFILIATE CLUBS to their utmost advantage.

REMEMBER

ALL WE ASK IS ONE NEW MEMBER FROM EACH OF YOU THIS YEAR...

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION PLEASE PRINT

APPLICANT: Mr. Mrs. Miss Jr. Club
(Encircle correct title)

ADDRESS
St., Ave. etc. City Prov. Postal Code Phone

CLUB CORRESPONDENT: Name
(For Clubs Only) Address City Prov. Postal Code Phone

AFFILIATIONS: C.N.A. No. A.N.A. No. Others

My particular interests in Numismatics are:

If accepted into membership of the Ontario Numismatic Association, I will abide by its Constitution. I HAVE NEVER BEEN EXPELLED OR REFUSED MEMBERSHIP IN ANY NUMISMATIC CLUB OR ASSOCIATION.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: DATED

DUES PER CALENDAR YEAR			
Regular	\$10.00	Life Membership (subject to	
Junior (up to 18)	\$ 3.00	bylaws)	\$75.00
Husband and wife one journal	\$12.00	Club or Association	\$10.00

Remittances payable to the
ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario. N2J 3Z6

DATE OF BIRTH APPLICANT'S O.N.A. NO.
(Junior Members Only)

Will you please send me information on: O.N.A. MEDALS

SPONSORED BY O.N.A. #