



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Mrs. Claudia Pelkey  
440 Pineland Ave.  
Oakville, Ont.

Vol. III--No. 1

January, 1964

Page 1

Too many bourse and auction nights constitutes a sure road to oblivion for a coin club. The club should devote its energies to making a numismatist out of a collector. The president of the London Numismatic Society discusses activities for the club.

## A NUMISMATIC PROGRAM

By William N. Clarke

The officers and directors of our many coin clubs and of The Ontario Numismatic Association have viewed, with great pleasure, the increasing interest in coin collecting and the rise in memberships during the past few years. This keen interest and the constant endeavour to promote a degree of numismatic knowledge that would raise our members above the collector status to that of true numismatist has resulted in a need for more educational and interesting programs for our monthly meetings.

This need for a numismatic program has posed a serious problem to both the well established and newer coin clubs. We find that the established clubs have already called upon the numismatists in the membership for speeches and articles and now have to turn to new fields. The newer clubs do, however, have the advantage of being able to contact speakers from the established clubs to assist them in their programming.

If we survey all the possibilities for good numismatic programming, we soon learn that, although we can call upon the splendid services of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Speakers' Circuit and Audio-visual Department from time to time, we must also develop the majority of our programs from within our own organizations.

Aside from our annual banquets, meetings could take the form of either panel discussions, special display nights, the reading of numismatic papers by other writers or short talks on finds or coins of particular interest to the membership with several club members participating. Meetings of this type can be both interesting and educational. Although a total auction night, all bourse night or a social evening may prove satisfactory for the occasional meeting, attendance will begin to decrease if this type of meeting becomes the rule.

As we enter the year 1964, the officers and directors of each club will be giving consideration to the problems

of varied programming. There are, of course, a few things to keep in mind. Speakers should be given plenty of advance notice whether they are chosen from the ONA circuit, or from outside or inside our own club. Popular speakers are very busy people and must also organize their own schedules. Audio-visual presentations are much in demand and should be reserved at least two months in advance of a particular date. A good program can be arranged by calling upon the services of guest speakers during the nice weather and using the facilities of the Audio-visual Department during the winter months when travelling is often poor. Aside from these outside aids, we should also consider that our plans will include a fair amount of club participation.

As president of the London Numismatic Society, it was my pleasure one year ago to propose a program that would be both numismatic in its theme and involve a number of members in its fulfilment. The plan was to present a series of talks under the heading of "Coins of the British Empire and Commonwealth". With the enthusiastic approval of the entire executive committee, we began by deciding which areas of the British Empire and Commonwealth could be handled by the various executive members or others, how we could assist each other in the research and display for each separate topic and when they would be presented.

In setting up the talks for the series it was decided that the same basic steps should be taken. First, a brief outline as to the areas, population, discovery and local history and secondly, an outline of the period under discussion, breaking down the coinage under the kings and queens in order as much as possible. This outline, of course, left plenty of leeway for each speaker in his particular topic. It is, of course, not possible to present every area of the British Empire in the same sequence. In some areas you will find it more convenient to present the coinage history by dividing it into two sections; token and trade coins and regal coins.

For example, by dividing the British Empire and Commonwealth into various sections, we have, thus far, enjoyed talks on "Coinage of the Austral-Asian Area" by W. N. Clarke, "The West Indies" by L. Branton, "The Coins of British Africa" by A. M. Sweeton and the "Coinage of British India and Ceylon" by F. H. Whitfield. For future meetings, we are looking forward to "Coinage of British North America" and "The Coinage of Great Britain". Because of the vast amount of material available relative to the last two topics, it was decided to subdivide these again, into sections. At the November meeting a talk on "The Coinage of Hanoverian England" was presented by W. N. Clarke.

By spacing the talks in the series at about three-month intervals, we have been able to include other features in the intervening months and we feel that we have presented to the members of the London Numismatic Society a full and varied program for the entire year.

To further enhance the presentation of the British Empire series, each talk has been announced in the bulletin preceding the meeting and members are asked to participate by displaying their coins relating to the particular topic. As many as four and five cases have been required to display all the coins brought in by the members, which proves that many collectors wish to participate even though they may not wish to present the actual talk.

Again, it was decided that the text of each talk should be published in our monthly bulletin. This too has a number of advantages, for it enables members, not able to attend the meetings, to receive full advantage from all sections of the series. The publication also gives greater prominence to those whose efforts have made the project a success, and adds prestige to our top ranking bulletin. Also, by keeping the

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club bulletins on file, an excellent reference book may be compiled.

On the completion of our British Empire and Commonwealth series, we plan to extent our studies to other fields. There is no reason why other empires or areas of the world, and eras prominent in numismatic history can not be studied and presented in the same manner. There is no set pattern that must be followed and other clubs can choose topics that are more popular with the general membership of their particular club.

This program, "Coins of the British Empire and Commonwealth", was accepted and tried by a well-established club, the London Numismatic Society, and with the continued support of the membership, we are looking forward to many successful years of numismatic growth.

#### TWO CLUBS FORMED

The ONA had a hand in the formation of two new clubs, the Kitchener Coin Club and the Guelph Coin Club.

The Kitchener club got under way last September. William English of the ONA conducted the club's first election. Elected then were H. B. (Bud) Schell, president; John Craig, vice-president; Mrs. Gloria Strome, secretary, and Raymond Hughes, treasurer. All are of Kitchener.

Directors were Laurie Armstrong, Arthur Kauk and Victor Montag, all of Kitchener, and Alfred Berger, Waterloo. Bill Motz, Kitchener, Numismatist assistant editor, is club bulletin editor.

Three executive changes were made recently in the 67-member club. Mrs. Strome resigned as secretary for health reasons and has filled the director vacancy left by Mr. Armstrong, whose job cut into his executive duties. By the same token Mr. Hughes had to give up his treasurer's position. Claude Marquis and Ted Turanski, both of Kitchener, are not secretary and treasurer respectively.

The club meets every first Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Kitchener Public Library art gallery.

The Guelph club got off to an enthusiastic start a few weeks ago with the help of ONA president Rod Rekofski and Mr. English. Twenty-one people showed up for the initial meeting and, at this writing, the club has 14 members. For a city previously without a coin club, the present effort has a bright future with such a large numismatic vacuum to fill.

The club's charter officers are Anthony Small, president; John A. Axman, vice-president; Ross Irwin, secretary and bulletin editor; and George Whyte, treasurer.

Directors are Samuel Embro, R. James Dunn, Michael Wronka and Mrs. Jean Biggs. The club meets at 7:30 p.m. every second Wednesday at the Guelph Recreation Centre.

#### NOW A MONTHLY

If The Numismatist seems a little soon to you, it's just that it comes out once a month starting Now. As a result, we have a special request for all contributors: PLEASE SEND IN ALL MATERIAL TO THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN THE 15th OF THE MONTH PREVIOUS TO PUBLICATION.

This is important, so that all news will be fresh. Also, if you have any bright ideas, don't keep them to yourself. Your editor would like to know about them.

The North West Company paid about 300 livres each for canoes for their fur trade.

RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED

All ONA members and participating clubs are requested to submit recommendations for the ONA Award of Merit. All submissions are to be in the hands of the chairman of the Award of Merit committee not later than March 1, 1964. Please use extreme caution in your selections and adhere to the rules governing this distinctive and highest of ONA awards.

RULES OF THE AWARD OF MERIT

(revised Dec. 8, 1963)

- (a) The committee shall consist of the chairman, appointed by the president of the ONA, as well as two other members chosen by the chairman.
- (b) The Award of Merit shall be limited to residents of the Province of Ontario, of either sex.
- (c) The committee will make its recommendations to the executive, and the Award of Merit shall be made to the person, in the opinion of the executive as a whole, who has contributed the most to the understanding, research, writings and advancement of numismatics in general.
- (d) The Award of Merit shall not necessarily be awarded each year, unless someone in Ontario has made a significant contribution to the advancement of numismatics.
- (e) This award shall not be made more than once to the same individual, unless his (or her) second contribution be considerably different from the first.
- (f) The request for submission of eligible names for this award, shall be published in the last issue each year of The Ontario Numismatist.
- (g) The final date on which names will be accepted for consideration shall be March 1st following each year, to the secretary of the ONA.
- (h) The committee shall then meet and make recommendations and summaries to the executive of the ONA. The chairman shall submit his secret ballot in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the ONA.
- (i) The decision by secret ballot of the executive and chairman shall then be final and remain confidential.
- (j) The secretary shall submit a sealed envelope to the supplier of the medals, so that the recipient's name and year may be engraved thereon.
- (k) A written summary of the achievement of the recipient shall be provided to the secretary of the ONA for our records and a copy to the person making the presentation.
- (l) The medal, when possible, shall be presented at the annual general meeting of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

Respectfully submitted,  
Mrs. Ruth Mueller,  
Secretary.

AUDIO-VISUAL

Slides and tapes may be returned to the librarian by insured parcel post. This method is cheaper and as effective as insuring and registering.

A new set of slides, Canadian Coat-of-Arms, has been made available. This set comes with either mono or stereo tape and is a complete analysis of the Canadian coat-of-arms. Musical background and excellent narration by David Ash, of Oakville.

CONVENTION SPONSORS

Applications for sponsoring the Ontario Numismatic Association convention for either 1965 or 1966 are now being accepted. Please write the ONA secretary, giving location of proposed convention site and qualifications of the sponsoring club.

ONA MEDALS GOING ... GOING ....

Only a few 1963 medals are still available. If you do not have yours, or if wish another, write to Bill English, 71 Columbia St. W., Waterloo, Ont. Only the remaining medals will be sold. No further strikings will be made.

ONA CONVENTION AUCTION

Edward Knight Auctions Ltd., to conduct auction, at Ottawa convention

President R. R. Rekofski, is pleased to announce the decision of the executive to award the auction sessions to Ed Knight. Mr. Knight's bid, the only one submitted, was accepted at the last executive meeting. The three-session auction promises to be full of desirable numismatic material that will be open to both mail and floor bidding. Auction lists will be available as soon as the material has been compiled.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

- 374 Ivan Bonfonte, 76 Devon St., Stratford, Ont.
- 375 John Partridge, 80 Elizabeth St., Stratford, Ont.
- 376 Mrs. Helen P. Miles, 656 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.
- 377 Douglas McGill, 37 Clarke St., Woodstock, Ont.
- 378 Mrs. Bob Fisher, 179 Ann St., London, Ont.
- 379 Albert F. Freiburger, 96 Pandora Ave. North, Kitchener, Ont.
- 380 Fred Steele, 1480 Montreal St., RR 5, Kingston, Ont.
- 381 James Richard Simpson, Box 19, Group 4, RR 2, Stoney Creek, Ont.
- C-26 BROCKVILLE COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Beatrice Lord, 68 Bethune St., Brockville, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 18 James E. Charlton, 49 Queen St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.
- 31 Ralph C. Maltby, 2074 South Park Ave., Buffalo 14220, New York, U. S. A.
- 44 Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator, Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
- 50 Leon Safer, 153 Kennard Ave., Downsview, Ont.
- 74 Mrs. Winifred Mather, 12 Upjohn Rd., Don Mills, Ont.
- 128 Carl Kusch, RR 1, Paris, Ont.
- 179 Robert Armstrong, 48 First Ave., Stittsville, Ont.
- 181 Carl Edward Dunker, 187 Lincoln Rd., Waterloo, Ont.
- 207 John Albert Miller, 1231 Pinegrove Rd., Oakville, Ont.
- 254 Alan May, 1535 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont.
- 333 Gerald L. Knapp, 1165 Meadowlands Dr., Apt. 15, Ottawa, Ont.
- 342 W. W. Lindamood, 6 Forest Hill Dr., Guelph, Ont.
- 354 Dr. Josef Samson, 415 Winona Dr., Toronto 10, Ont.
- C-4 PRESTON COIN CLUB, c/o Wm. Wellsman, 11 Crombie St., Galt, Ont.

REINSTATEMENTS

- 72 James K. Moore, Box 118, Bright's Grove, Ont.  
243 Joseph Wm. Sim, 1358 Transley Dr., Oakville, Ont.

CORRECTIONS

- 120 Kenneth B. Prophet, 7 Newton St., Barrie, Ont.  
309 William Charles Waite, 60 Kensington Ave., Brantford, Ont.  
323 Mrs. Lois M. Hollinshead, 9 Bondhead Pl. Thistletown, Ont.

THE FIRST WAMPUM

From Indian Legends of Canada, by Ella Elizabeth Clark

Wampum beads, made of certain kinds of shells in some unknown way, were used as money, necklaces, bracelets, ornaments on clothing and on weapons. Strings of wampum and belts of wampum were important in ceremonies, in councils and as public records. The making of treaties and alliances were concluded by the presentation of one or more wampum belts, and these were carefully preserved.

By means of designs and colour symbolism, the beads could be arranged to communicate ideas. White wampum, when used ceremonially, expressed peace, health, prosperity; purple wampum indicated hostility, death, sorrow. Wampum belts and wampum strings were an approach to writing; they preserved the history, the laws and the rituals of several tribes.

The Iroquois and the Huron-Wyandots related almost identical myths about the origin of wampum. The Iroquois said also that Hiawatha made the first wampum from the plumage of a flock of ducks that frained a lake he needed to cross.

Long ago, in the days of our first grandfathers, the villages of the Wyandots stood beside a beautiful lake in the north country. Near one of the villages was a marsh where cranberries grew.

One day when a girl went out to the marsh to gather cranberries, she was surprised by a giant bird. It was half a tree tall, and was frighteningly fierce in appearance. When the girl saw the bird, it was eating cranberries, and it seemed unable to rise and fly away.

The girl was alarmed. "It is a gook-keh bird!" said she. Then she ran back to the village and told the chief what she had seen. Sounding the great shell, he called the council and reported to them what the girl had seen. All the people were frightened.

The council asked the medicine men to make their medicine and to find out what the bird was and what it meant. Through their medicine, their wise men learned that the bird in the marsh was the wampum bird, the first wampum bird ever seen in this lower world. "We must kill the bird and obtain the wampum," the council decided.

So the chief and all his warriors went to the marsh to slay the wampum bird. There it was, still eating cranberries. So fierce and desperate was the bird that the warriors could not get near it with their clubs.

"We shall have to use our arrows", the chief decided. "The one who kills the wampum bird with an arrow shall have my daughter for his wife".

The chief's daughter was a beautiful girl, much desired by the warriors of the tribe. They shot their arrows at the bird. When the first arrow struck it, the bird stood up to its full height, half the height of a tree, and shook off all the wampum with which it was covered. The precious stuff fell in showers, like rain, all around the warriors. In an instant the bird was again covered with wampum, its only plumage. Purple wampum covered its wings; white wampum covered its body.

Again and again the warriors shot the bird. Each time an arrow struck it, it stood up to its full height and shook off all the purple wampum and all the white wampum. While the warriors gathered the precious stuff, the bird was again covered.

Not a bow-shot could kill it. And still they could not get near enough to strike it with their clubs.

While they were wondering what to do next, a young man came through the woods to the place where they were standing. He was a stranger to them, from another tribe. The warriors wanted to kill him and scalp him, because he was a stranger, but the chief said: "Let him first shoot at the wampum bird".

The youth cut a slender willow from the marsh and with it fashioned a bow. No one saw the arrow leave his bow; no one saw it strike. But all saw the wampum bird drop, and they found an arrow piercing its head. Gathering the wampum that had dropped, the people returned to the village. Not even their largest lodge would hold all the wampum they found.

The warriors carried with them the youth who had killed the bird. They still wanted to kill him and scalp him, for he had done what they had not been able to do. But again the chief interfered for him. "My son, tell me where you come from?"

"I am a Delaware", said the youth. "My people live in a village not far away from your village".

The chief and his council sent the young man to bring his people to a great council. At the great council the Wyandots recognized the Delawares as their nephews, and the two peoples made a treaty that has never been broken even unto this day.

The young man was adopted by the Wyandots, and he was given the chief's daughter as a reward for killing the wampum bird.

To confirm the treaty between the two tribes and make it binding, they passed back and forth strings of wampum secured from the bird that the young Delaware had slain. Since that day, the Wyandots have never concluded a treaty without passing the wampum belt.

The Wyandots and their nephews the Delawares lived side by side for a long time. Then the Wyandots came from the north country to live on the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

(continued from December)

#### Article 3 - Members - Eligibility and Privileges

Section 1 - The membership of the association shall consist of honorary members, regular members, family members, junior, corporate members, life members, and affiliate members.

Section 2 - Honorary members shall be those persons who, for outstanding services to the association or the science of numismatics, or of distinguished reputation or learning, have been nominated in writing by at least three members of the association, recommended by the executive committee and approved by a majority vote at a general meeting on the recommendation of the executive.

- Section 3 - Any person of good reputation, 18 years of age or over, shall be eligible to apply for regular membership.
- Section 4 - Any club, society, association, corporation, museum, archives, public library or institution of learning, interested in numismatics and whose officers are of good reputation, shall be eligible to apply for corporate membership.
- Section 5 - Any honorary or regular member of the association who has been a member in good standing for three years or longer shall be eligible to apply for Life Membership. The membership number given to a life member shall be preceded by the letters "LM".
- Section 6 - Memberships are not transferable from one person or organization to another.
- Section 7 - Honorary, regular and life members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association, including the right to vote, hold office, and receive the official publications of the association, except such services as outlined in the by-laws, and that honorary members shall not be eligible to hold office unless they were regular or life members at the time that honorary membership was conferred upon them.
- Section 8 - Corporate members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the association, except that each such organization shall have only one vote, shall not be eligible to hold office, shall not be eligible for life membership and shall receive only one copy of the association's official publication.

The word Ontario is of Iroquois origin, and signifies 'beautiful lake'. The lake was called Ontario as early as 1646 when the French missionary, Father Isaac Jogues, used the term in addressing a large gathering of Indians in the Iroquois town of Osserion, about 30 miles from the Dutch settlement Ressel-aersqyck, now known as Albany. "We have three paths to reach you", he said in the course of his speech, "one by the Mohawk valley, the other by the great lake which you call Ontario, the third by the Huron country".

The old Iroquois name for the lake has now been extended to denote a vast province, in area more than four times the size of Great Britain. It forms a wedge in Eastern Canada extending to the borders of Quebec and Manitoba, with the Great Lakes and United States frontier to the south, and Hudson Bay to the north.

Nickel - The story began in Germany when the early miners, trying to mine copper ore, found a reactionary element producing only a worthless alloy. They called it Old Nick, the very devil himself, who used his mischievous gnomes to bewitch the ore, and this ore, turning into a scientific conundrum, was isolated by Richter, a German scientist.

The Chinese took up the tale, by combining zinc with copper and nickel to make their Paktong, which brought a flood of white metal products, nickel-plating and nickel-clad steel. Then the whole world was combed for supplies of the raw material - - Norway, and the little South Sea Island of New Caledonia, and then the Sudbury basin.

Champlain described Lake Ontario as a "lake involving 15 days travel by Indian canoe".





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## ELECTIONS POSTPONED

### ONE YEAR

Elections of Ontario Numismatic Association officers have been delayed this year, despite the fact that the present executive has served its two-year term.

Reason for the decision (see full statement below) was that continuity, vital to the young organization in its present state, must be maintained for at least another year.

This postponement is considered legal because the ONA is still operating without a constitution. Drafts of parts of the constitution in the making have been published in the Numismatist. Once the document is approved by the membership, elections will be conducted on a regular basis prescribed by the constitution.

Test of the executive statement:

### NOTICE OF MOTION

The executive is presently studying a draft constitution and as the members are aware, articles of the constitution are published each month as space permits in our publication for the further study of our members.

The draft constitution sets out a two-year term of office for the officers and if the constitution was in effect an election would be called for in the present year.

The executive, after reviewing the position of our organization, has unanimously passed a motion calling for the postponement of elections for the present year. It is the feeling of the executive that many executive officers are engaged in important projects vital to the organization which have not been completed to date and that even a partial turnover of officers would prove disastrous to the association. The executive felt that it had no alternative but to postpone elections for a year in the best interest of the organization.

The executive has worked hard during its term in office and has traveled many thousands of miles in pursuit of its duties at its personal expense and is willing to continue to do so for the benefit of the association.

Articles four and five of the draft constitution are published elsewhere in the Numismatist. The main reason for publishing parts of the draft constitution as they are reviewed by the executive is to familiarize members with them. More important, this represents an open invitation for membership comment. The executive wants to know where members stand on this important matter. So, let's have it.

#### THIS COULD BE YOUR LAST

Membership dues are due. We mean NOW! This will be the last issue of the Numismatist, unless the treasurer has your 1964 membership dues (any date, series or condition, so long it is Canadian and legal). So, come on people. Keep Treasurer Bruce happy for another year. Pay up!

#### P. E. I. STRIKES MEDAL

Prince Edward Island will mark the first confederation conference, held in Charlottetown in 1864, with a medal, Winifred Mather, Toronto Telegram writer, said.

The obverse depicts the new Fathers of Confederation building and the old provincial building. Bronze medals are available at \$1, silver at \$5 (striking limited to 5,000) and 10K gold at \$50. Send checks or money orders to Prince Edward Island Centennial Committee, Box 2000, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

#### THANKS LLOYD

Lloyd Smith again outdid himself by donating to the ONA library the fourth set of slides in the series, Coinage of the Colonies. This set contains coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Lloyd is a big wheel (bulletin editor) in the London Numismatic Society, and coin columnist in the London Free Press.

#### LET'S HAVE THEM

Deadline for 1964 Award of Merit recommendations is March 1 -- less than a month away. So let's get them in. Check the rules and regulations in last month's Numismatist. Surely you have a pet numismatist you would like to see honoured.

In July, 1960, the British treasury decided the farthing was more of a nuisance than it was worth (it cost two farthings to produce one) and announced it would be demonetized.

It was worth about one-third of a cent, and it ceased to be legal tender on New Year's Day, 1961. The farthing can be traced back about 1,300 years to the Anglo-Saxon silver penny. This was impressed with a cross so that it could be broken into four -- each part being a feurthing or farthing.

The now worthless coin could once buy a chicken or a seat at a coronation procession.

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### HIDDEN RICHES

by Claudia Pelkey

According to the Webster dictionary, numismatics is the science of coins, medals, tokens, bills, etc. And science is the knowledge, comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts of any subject.

Therefore, a numismatist is one who seeks an understanding of coins, medals, etc. Numismatics is not the hoarding or amassing of coins; is not the buying and/or selling of coins; and not necessarily the collecting of coins. But the person who searches for information and identification of a coin or coins.

Anyone, with financial backing, can purchase coins or even whole collections to be stashed away in a vault or shown in impressive masses. But, at the same time, this person may be completely ignorant of the coin's identity beyond which country it came from.

The TRUE numismatist, therefore, is one who takes a coin and searches until he has learned all there is to know about it. He may not have an impressive collection, but will know and recognize a coin for its true value -- romance, history, geography, art, literature, etc.

Coins that we take for granted in our every day life can be fascinating if we just take the time to find out the Why? When? Where? How? and What for? Far too much stress is placed on the selling price in today's trend of coins. Once you have purchased the coin and safely tucked it away -- all that you know is that it cost you money - and you have probably worked out how many hours you had to toil in order to purchase that coin. It is therefore, my prediction, that these people soon tire of numismatics (as they called it) and throw it aside as a millionaire's hobby.

On the other hand, the person who obtains a coin; then takes the time to find out all there is to know about that coin, is rich indeed. He has placed it geographically; learned a great deal of the history, art and literature of the coin and the land from which it came; besides having spent many enjoyable hours of reading, he has added greatly to his store of knowledge.

With all this added knowledge, the coin takes on a new beauty and meaning that only the TRUE numismatist can comprehend.

### NEW MEMBERS

Applicants published in the January issue of the Journal have now been accepted.

The following applications were received in January. If no objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the March issue of the Numismatist.

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

- 382 Bud Fresley, 4 Aveline Cres., Scarborough, Ont.
- 383 C. R. Lumley, 88 Curtis St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 384 James Floyd Gratton, RR 4, London, Ont.
- 385 Floyd C. Gratton, RR 1, London, Ont.
- 386 D. A. Ashworth, Lucan, Ont.
- 387 Patrick Holloway, 226 Ave. Deschamps, Eastview, Ont.
- 388 Doc Shugan, Dominion of Canada Coins, 700 Durie St., Toronto 9, Ont.
- 389 John Baxter, 243 Woodfield Rd., Toronto 8, Ont.

- C27 CENTRAL COIN CLUB, c/o Central YMCA, 40 College St., Toronto, Ont.  
C28 RA COIN CLUB, c/o RA Centre, 2451 Roverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont.

REINSTATEMENTS

- 110 Walter D. Allan, 2430 Triller St., Bronte, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 43 William T. Ranta, 500 East Spruce St., Apt. 1, Sault Ste. Marie 49783, Mich.  
63 H. F. Bardwell, 1040 Connaught Cres., Sarnia, Ont.  
79 Julius M. Lipp, 130-43 220th St., Springfield Gardens 11413, N. Y.  
89 Frank Rose, Arcade Coin and Stamp, 137 Yonge St., Toronto 1, Ont.  
100 John Jay Pittman, Sr., 4 Acton St., Rochester 14615, N. Y.  
139 Harold Rose, 125 Church St., Toronto 1, Ont.  
147 Bert Adams, Box 256, Bala, Ont.  
194 James A. Walsh, 4222 Plymouth St., Harrisburg 17109, Pa.  
264 William E. West, 35 Paddington Ave., London, Ont.  
333 Gerald L. Knapp, Box 2304, Station D, Ottawa, Ont.  
371 Fred Fox, 272 Maurice St., London, Ont.  
372 Mrs. Fred Fox, 272 Maurice St., London, Ont.  
C15 BRANTFORD COIN CLUB, c/o John Barchino, Box 953, Brantford, Ont.  
C16 INGERSOLL COIN CLUB, c/o Ralph G. Fleuelling, RR 2, Ingersoll, Ont.  
C19 CAPITAL CITY COIN CLUB, c/o Robert H. Whitehead, 1132 Bedbrook St., Ottawa 5, Ont.  
C20 STRATFORD COIN CLUB, c/o Ivan Bonfonte, 76 Devon St., Stratford, Ont.  
C21 CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB, c/o Box 145, Orillia, Ont.

CORRECTION

- 254 Alan May, 1535 May Ave., Windsor, Ont.

1964 ONTARIO CLUB OFFICERS

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President - E. V. Snell  
Vice-president - R. Cassidy  
Secretary - Mrs. G. Thompson  
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Membership - Fat Lambert  
Librarian - Mrs. L. M. Ritchie  
CNA - ONA Representative - C. Dillon  
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Vice-president - Ross Hartoon  
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Directors - Jim Moore and Ralph Tickner

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Vice-President - George Frederick  
Secretary - Dr. Wm. Nickle  
Treasurer - Ross Caldwell  
Membership Director - Jim Little  
Editor of Coin Comments - Cecil Paul  
Directors - Ross Irwin, Kieth Day, Fred Hoffman and Andy Anderson

Oakville Coin Club:

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President - Donald Flick  
Vice-president - Claudia Pelkey  
Recording Secretary - Dirk Becker  
Corresponding Secretary and Editor - David Ash  
Treasurer - Kenneth Hart  
Directors - Larry Pelkey, Allan McLean and Wm. Crossley

CLUB COMMENTS

The Oakville Coin Club has moved to a new location, beginning with their Jan. 20 meeting. The new meeting place is the RIVERSIDE LODGE MOTOR HOTEL, 111 Forsythe St. The new location can be reached by Highway 2 (known in Oakville as Colborne St.) The club still meets on the third Monday of each month.

Congratulations to Robert Prince, retiring president of the St. Catharines Coin Club, on being presented with his life membership.

In November, 1963, the Bay of Quinte Coin Club and the Trenton Coin Club amalgamated to form the new and stronger Bay of Quinte Numismatic Association.

New Year's Resolutions (as taken from the official publication of the Bay of Quinte Numismatic Society). This is an example for all club members.

I WILL - pay my dues early this year.  
- take a more active part in club meetings and activities.  
- write at least one short paragraph for the club paper.  
- be responsible for at least one new member joining the club.

ORDERING PROOFLIKES

Orders for prooflike sets or silver dollars from the Royal Canadian Mint must be addressed to Coins Uncirculated, Box 470, Ottawa 2, Ont. Orders for sets may be placed for sets of one, two, five 10, 25, or 50. Silver dollars may be ordered in quantities of two, 10, 20, 30, 40 or 50. Prooflike sets are priced at \$3 each (Canadian funds). The minimum order of two silver dollars may be ordered for \$2.50.

Remittance in the form of a certified cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada should accompany each order.

COMING EVENTS

March 14, 15 - Waterloo Coin Society Fifth Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener, Ont.  
March 28 - Metropolitan Numismatic Club Fifth Annual Display and Bourse. Oak Room, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.  
April 17, 18, 19 - Ontario Numismatic Association Second Annual Convention, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.

COLLECT CANADIAN TYPES

R. W. Irwin

Do you still have a few holes in your series collection of Canadian coins? To fill these holes will probably cost you more than the collection already accumulated. What is the answer? How about a type collection?

In the two approaches to coin collecting the series collection, that is, the collecting of one specimen of each date seems to stop short of completion in each series because of certain high-priced key coins of low mintage or other form of scarcity. There are so many collectors in the hobby at this time that the fun of looking for these items in pocket change is fast disappearing. How long has it been since you last added a worthwhile coin to your collection?

Collecting coins by type was the original and only way of collecting coins until quite recently. The majority of the coin collectors in the world other than in North America still collect in this form. The collecting of foreign coins which is gaining in popularity here is usually by type.

A type collection can be broken down into many classes and offers a wide variety of enterprise to challenge any collector. Type albums are available but are not generally used since they tend to restrict the form of presentation. Rarities may be encountered but certainly not as often as in a series collection. The rarities will usually involve commemorative coins or a type of coin that was probably issued for a single year and therefore will mean competing with the series collector for this item. In type collecting condition is usually more important than with a series collection although it offers lots of fun at a reasonable cost. Buy the best possible condition! Try to avoid rare dates and die varieties. For exhibition purposes it may be desirable to have two coins of the same type or date to show the obverse and reverse or some other difference.

In the Canadian decimal series the basic obverse types are the laureated and coroneted heads of Victoria, Edward VII bust, the Graceless 1911 issue of George V, the regular George V issue and the 1935 one dollar commemorative. Also George VI to 1948 and the later issue without reference to India in the inscription. Finally the issue of Elizabeth II.

The reverse types are more numerous and it is here that certain goals must be established early in the collection. Ask yourself what you want to collect. Should the mint mark varieties be included? What about the 1947 ml set, or the 1953 reengraved issues, or the size of the leaves on the one and 10-cent coins, or the many die varieties to be found with the date. Where will you draw the line?

In addition to the above there are also other types to be considered such as the commemorative coins as well as the differences in size, weight, fineness, shape and metal of the regular issues.

Listed below are suggested examples of the major types of Canadian coins. Obverse types including those due to size, weight, fineness, shape and metal differences are listed first.

One Cent: 1859; 1901; 1910; 1911; 1918; 1932; 1945; 1952 and 1962.

Five Cents: 1899; 1902; 1911; 1919; 1920; 1922; 1937; 1943; 1945; 1947; 1949; 1952; 1953; 1962 and 1963.

Ten Cents: 1901; 1902H; 1911; 1912; 1936; 1937; 1950 and 1962.

Twenty cents: 1858. Twenty-five cents: 1872H; 1910; 1911; 1929; 1945; 1950 and 1962.

Fifty cents: 1870; 1910; 1911; 1919; 1920; 1945; 1962.

One dollar: 1935; 1936; 1937; 1949; 1962.

The reverse types listed below contain a duplication of some of the above mentioned coins and include mint marks and major die varieties not including those of date.

One Cent: 1882H; 1898H; 1910; 1918; 1932; 1947ml; 1962; 1907H; 1888.

Five Cents: 1890H; 1899; 1902; 1902h; 1902H; 1911; 1922; 1937; 1940; 1942; 1943; 1945; 1947ml; 1951 comm; 1963.

Ten Cents: 1901; 1882H; 1902H; 1907; 1910; 1936; 1937; 1945; 1947ml.

Twenty Cents: 1858. Twenty Five Cents: 1872H; 1901; 1902H; 1910; 1945; 1947ml.

Fifty Cents: 1870; 1872H; 1903H; 1919; 1947ml; 1958; 1962.

One Dollar: 1939; 1947ml; 1949; 1958; 1962.

#### THE CONSTITUTION

##### Article IV - Members - Application, Admission and Dues

Section 1 - Applications to become Regular, Family, Junior, Life or Affiliated Members shall be made in writing on an official application form. Such applications shall, in the case of Regular, Family, Life or Affiliated Members, bear the name and address of the applicant, and in the case of the Junior Member the age at last birthday.

Section 2 - Applications to become Corporate Members shall be made in writing on an official application form, signed by two of the applicant's executive officers.

Section 3 - Applications for all memberships, accompanied by one year's membership dues, shall be sent to the Secretary, who shall cause notice of the application to be published in the next issue of the Official Publication of the Association.

Section 4 - If no written objection to such application is received by the Secretary by the end of the next succeeding month following publication, the applicant shall be admitted to membership on that date and notice to this effect shall be published in the next succeeding issue of the Official Publication.

Section 5 - If written and timely objection to such admission is received by the Secretary, he shall refer the matter to the President, who shall thereupon inform the applicant of the nature of the objection and request an answer thereto not later than one month after the sending of such notice. When this has been received, the President shall forward all the available information to the Executive for consideration and action. The Executive may either accept or reject such application and in either event the President shall notify the Secretary of the decision. If the Executive accepts the application, the applicant shall be admitted and notice thereof shall be published in the Official Publication. If the application be rejected, the applicant shall be so informed by the Secretary and the advance dues shall be returned to the applicant.

Section 6 - Honorary Members shall be relieved from the payment of any membership dues.

Section 7 - All dues for Members shall be such as may be shown from time to time in the By-Laws of the Association.

Section 8 - Applications for Life Membership, if found to be in order, shall be accepted forthwith by the Secretary and notice of such membership shall be published in the next succeeding issue of the Official Publication. The dues for Life Members shall be payable in a lump sum at the time of application as a Life Member. After payment of said sum, Life Members shall not be required to pay any additional membership dues during their lifetime.

Article V - Members - Resignation, Suspension and Expulsion

Section 1 - No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is indebted to it in any manner or while charges are pending against him.

Section 2 - Annual dues shall be payable in advance on January 1st of each year. Any member who fails to pay his dues before March 1st of any year shall be liable to lose his membership, in which case his name shall be dropped from the membership rolls and removed from the mailing list. Any member who has lost his membership for non-payment of dues or who has resigned, may be reinstated upon payment of arrears due at the time of the loss of membership or resignation, provided no charges are pending against him, and in such case, only if the charges are withdrawn or dismissed.

Section 3 - Whenever written charges are brought against any member for conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Association, such charges shall be signed by the person making them. The identity of the person making such charges shall not be made known, except to the Executive. Such charges, with particulars thereof, shall be filed with the President, who shall thereupon furnish the accused member with a written copy thereof. The accused member shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to enter a written defense to such charges. The matter shall then be referred to the Executive, which shall study the case. The executive may dismiss such charges, or it may censure, suspend or expel the accused member. It may cause the result of its action to be published in the official publication. Until the final decision of the Executive, the accused member shall continue in good standing.

Section 4 - Members in arrears for any cause for more than one calendar year, provided that the arrears are not a result of expulsion from the Association, shall be reinstated on payment of the current year's dues, but will be assigned a new membership number.

Section 5 - Any portion of the membership dues, overpaid by the member at the time of his "suspension", "expulsion" or "resignation by request", shall be refunded to that person.

Section 6 - In the event of a Life Membership being terminated, other than by death, dues shall be refunded on the basis of the assumption that the Life expectancy of the member was ten years after the date of admission as a Life Member.

The Latin words under the trees of the 1871 P. E. I. cent translated into English Means: The small beneath the great.

On the reverse of the Canadian \$5 bill is the picture of Otter Falls, Yukon Territory.





# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Mrs. Claudia Pelkey  
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Oakville, Ont.

Vol. III--No. 3

March, 1964

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Since this is the month of the shamrock, and St. Patrick, we present a little something about that little something that makes Irishmen out of all of us at least once a year . . .

## THE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND

By David Ashe

One of the ancient ecclesiastical mint marks found on early English hand-hammered coins is the trefoil. This heraldic mark, known as the shamrock, appears on numerous coins issued by the ecclesiastical mints which were under the auspices of the monarchs.

It is more than unfortunate that the reason for the adoption of the trefoil is lost in antiquity--as only a legend remains.

St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, so the legend tells, had great difficulty in teaching the Trinity. On many occasions St. Patrick spoke to the heathens on a hillside, and the uneducated masses could not understand why there were three Gods, but one God.

It is here, the legend tells, how St. Patrick stood before the gathering and glancing downward near his feet and saw a shamrock.

He picked the small plant and held it before himself and said: "You see, there are three leaves, but they are joined as one. The Father is God, the Son is God and the Holy Ghost is God, and yet, they are not three Gods but one God."

And so the people understood the teaching of the Trinity, and from that time onward the shamrock, or trefoil, was adopted as the ecclesiastical symbol of Ireland.

Whether there is any truth in this legend, we may never know. However, there is, one thing certain, in all legends we find a certain amount of truth.

The deliberation of such a legend is borne out when we study another phase of numismatics known as heraldry.

By studying ecclesiastical symbols and the science of heraldry, the latter subject being in existence for well over a thousand years, we are immediately made aware of the colour green closely associated with Ireland.

Have you heard of the fine old saying, the wearing of the green?

The colour green, is indirectly attributed to the green fields of Ireland. In fact, it is traditional and fermented on an ancient Irish rite. In the olden days, it was enacted that green boughs were to be burnt, after which, the wood-ash had to be carried forth and scattered over the fields. This religious ceremony, performed in ancient Ireland, had a profound understanding that new life would come forth in abundance from life.

Yes indeed, March 17 is a great day for the Irish, religiously in tradition, and numismatically for all those concerned.

### THE CONVENTION

The Capital City Coin Club, Ottawa, hosting the Ontario Numismatic Association's second annual convention, is well under way with plans to make this convention a memorable one.

Dealers who have not already reserved a table, better see to it immediately as there are less than ten available tables remaining.

Clubs of Ontario are urgently requested to select their delegates to this convention. Drop a line to Mrs. Ruth Mueller, ONA secretary, stating your selection as soon as possible.

Delegates are requested to attend the business meetings at this convention; bring along your club problems, if any; bring along a display for the Court of Honour showing what your club has been accomplishing; and bring along any good ideas for the improvement of our clubs and/or a closer relationship.

Displays for competition are to be set up no later than 1 p. m., Saturday, April 18. Judging will begin shortly thereafter. Any late displays will automatically be placed in the Court of Honour.

Admission will be 50 cents a day for the general public. Coloured buttons will be issued as receipt of admission.

Banquet tickets \$4.50. This includes three days admission plus the dinner at 6:30 p. m., Saturday, April 18. For tickets please contact Bob Whitehead, 1132 Bedbrooke St., Ottawa 3, Ont.

Award of Merit nominations should be sent in by March 1 to the chairman R. C. Willey, Box 726, Espanola, Ont. All ONA members have the right to select someone whom they believe deserved recognition for the work he or she has done to further numismatics. Someone has made numismatics more interesting and desirable for you, so take a few minutes of your time to give them recognition. Send in those nominations now.

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THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior (up to 18 years of age) -- \$1 yearly; husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly. All payments are to be made to Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer, 230 Herbert St., Waterloo, Ont.

Interesting aspects of the convention will include ladies activities; tours; the opening ceremony; dealers a-plenty; educational programmes; business meetings and discussion periods; displays from unique to fabulous; draws; awards. Everything is planned with YOU in mind, so plan to visit Ottawa on April 17 - 19.

### CONVENTION DISPLAYS

CLASSIFICATION OF DISPLAY CATEGORIES to be used at the ONA convention.

1. Junior - All displays entered by persons under 18 years of age. A contest by themselves apart from all other categories except #9.
2. Canadian - Includes all provincial and Canadian coins, tokens, etc., but no medals or paper money. (Includes Newfoundland).
3. U. S. A. - Includes all U. S. coins, tokens, etc., but no medals or paper money.
4. Classical - Includes all items pertaining to ancient Greece and Rome and other ancient empires.
5. British Empire and Commonwealth - Includes all coins of the British colonies, dominions and Great Britain (except Canada).
6. Foreign - Includes all coins, token, etc., but no medals or paper money, from any one country excluding categories 2, 3, 4, 5.
7. Paper - Includes all paper money, documents, and other forms of paper exchange, etc. from any one country or from various countries, including Canada and U. S.
8. Miscellaneous - Includes medals and other numismatic items and novelty exhibits not applicable in any of the above categories. This includes any one display showing metal items from more than one country (other than as defined in #5), and/or any one display showing both metal items and paper items together.
9. Best of Show - All eight categories listed above will constitute one category to ascertain the identity of the highest point scoring display in the entire exhibition.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES will be final, and they shall be empowered as a single body to categorize any questionable display as they see suitable.

### POINT SYSTEM FOR JUDGING DISPLAYS TO BE USED AT THE ONA CONVENTION

- 20 points - Information - Applied to all apparent research encountered in an effort to make a display for the benefit of the onlookers.
- 20 points - Originality - Applied to the new design of the display and the new means of exhibiting.
- 20 points - Arrangement and Eye-appeal - Refers to a design or means of display which is not original but which by better adoption, colourings, neatness, does in some way supersede other similar displays. Eye-appeal is the degree of visual attention demanded by general appearance over other displays. Arrangement, 10 points. Eye-appeal, 10 points.
- 20 points - Condition and Rarity - These terms are the standard means of numismatic gradings as used in Canada and U. S. Condition, 10 points. Rarity, 10 points.
- 20 points - Completeness - Applied to the completeness of any series or type sets of coins or other items or to any purposeful groupings of items.

Exhibitors! If you wish the judges to be aware of any characteristics of the displays, particularly of the condition, rarity, information, and completeness, this should be revealed in the information which is incorporated in the displays. Judges cannot be expected to know everything.

### COIN GRADING

By Bill English

Another aspect of the collecting field that can cause concern to the collector, is the grading of coins. Unlike many other facets of the hobby, there can be a wide variance of grading for the same coin. Why is this the case, and why should every collector that purchases a coin, have some knowledge on grading? The answer is simple.

The uncirculated coin is the only grade that can be in this condition. It sounds like I'm talking circles but a coin is either uncirculated or has been circulated. This does not mean that an uncirculated coin cannot have bag abrasions, die flaws, or even an edge bump.

What I am trying to say is that an uncirculated coin has been struck at the mint, sent to a bank to be either rolled or issued to someone who has put the coin away. It has never been in circulation, provided, of course it has not mishandled anywhere along the way.

The condition of the coin is the determining factor in pricing a coin in the first place, and also a guide on the goal of your collection's beauty. Unfortunately, at the present time, there is not a complete grading description, recognized as a standard, that Canadian coin collectors can use.

Basically the Canadian series is not too complicated, since there are only six obverse designs to contend with. The reverse side of the Canadian series seems to be overlooked by many that grade the coins. This side of the coin has many different designs which make the reverse a little more challenging to explain.

We all know that one cannot grade a coin by only one side. Many collectors will grade by the poorest side, others by the better side, and still others by a combination of both.

Which is the best way? I think all will agree that the latter is the truest grading of a coin's condition. The problem that arises is that it gets unwieldy to describe. So the result has been to make a compromise between the two and then grade it on the conservative side. We all have a tendency to upgrade our coins particularly when we first start to collect.

Why do we all buy a standard catalogue as soon as the new ones are available? To gain more knowledge about our Canadian coins? No, I'm afraid this is not the case, because the catalogues have not changed basically for the last five or six years. The only thing that keeps changing is the values for each grade of coin. This in itself makes the collector more conscious of the grade of a coin than anything else on the market.

We all buy the new catalogues to see what the present value of the coins are and how our own collection has appreciated. True the scarcity of some coins causes them to jump more rapidly than others, particularly in the better conditions, but even this is not always so. Dealers, collectors, and speculators will tend to bring about unrealistic values on many more common coins.

There seems to be another thing that influences the grade of a coin and that is rarity. This should not be the case, but since values jump so rapidly on the scarce coins, many people tend to see them a little better than they actually are. The grade of a coin should not be influenced by age or rarity.

Some coins have a peculiar striking problem which is evident on brilliant uncirculated specimens. This makes the grading of the coin in lesser conditions more difficult to determine. Examples of this are evident on the following, to mention only three: 1890 50 cent with no raised rim on the reverse, the George VI 50 cent pieces with a weak strike in the reverse crown, and the low relief on the Edward VII coins.

Regardless of the grade of a coin the imperfections, if any, should always be listed so one will know exactly what to expect when they see the coin. Canadian coins were shipped to the banks in bags varying from \$20 in cents to \$100 in silver coin.

This has now been changed to vary from \$100 to \$1,000 worth of coin, depending on the denomination.

We can easily see that uncirculated Canadian coins without any bag marks are very few. This is more prevalent on the larger-sized coins.

Properly listing edge bumps, scratches, corrosion, cleaned, die flaw, etc., is very necessary to the listing of a coin. Some collectors do not care if a very fine coin has been cleaned, while others would not consider it at any price.

A copper coin with original mint lustre, that has partially darkened in some areas of the coin are described by adding the percent of lustre after the grade.

From the collectors' point of view a standard grading guide that would hold for the dealers as well is long overdue. The present catalogues do include a grading section but it is quite broad and can be used to the advantage of anyone, depending on how they see a coin.

#### COMING EVENTS

- March 7 - North York Coin Club Annual Exhibition, Bourse and Auction, North York Community Hall, 5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario.
- March 14, 15 - Waterloo Coin Society Fifth Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener, Ont.
- April 4 - Woodstock Coin Club Annual Banquet, Old St. Paul's Parish Hall, Woodstock, Ont. Banquet 6:30 p. m. Information - contact James Cullen, 117 Wilson St., Woodstock, Ontario.
- April 11 - Metropolitan Numismatic Club Fifth Annual Exhibition, Auction and Dance. Oak Room, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.
- April 11 - Huronia Numismatic Association Third Annual Banquet and Public Display. The Continental Inn, Barrie, Ontario. Guest Speaker - Major Sheldon S. Carroll. Bourse table - \$5.00. Banquet tickets - \$2.50. Open noon to 11:00 p. m.
- April 17, 18, 19 - Ontario Numismatic Association Second Annual Convention, Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario.

A great deal of work has been done by the speaker's circuit chairman Frank Uttley to bring to the Ontario numismatic clubs all the benefits and operations of the ONA services. This includes brochures on exhibition services, speaker's circuit and audio-visual services.

Ontario clubs that have not received these brochures are asked to contact Frank Uttley immediately giving a correct mailing address of your club. Clubs that have received the brochures are asked to please read the rules and regulations governing the services.

These brochures are FREE to any Ontario club library and if used properly will benefit your club.

#### NEW MEMBERS

Applicants published in the February issue of the Journal have now been accepted.

The following applications were received in February. If no objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the April issue of the Numismatist.

- 390 James Sweeney, 484 Church St., Toronto 5, Ont.
- 391 Sgt. Sidney W. Fitzpatrick, 24B Lundy's Lane, F. H. H., Kingston, Ont.
- 392 Allan C. McLean, 274 Poplar Dr., Oakville, Ont.
- 393 Mrs. Betty Anderson, 18 Woodlawn Pl., Brockville, Ont.
- 394 Russell G. Heard, Woodville, Ont.
- 395 John Wm. Craig, 105 Lancaster St. East, Kitchener, Ont.
- C29 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o R. Bentley, RR 5, Tillsonburg, Ont.
- C30 BAY of QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, Box 125, Belleville, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 139 Harold E. A. Rose, 148 Stanley Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.
- 310 Paul Pasmore, 237½ Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
- 340 Miss Edna Rogers, 132 Suffolk Dr., Oakville, Ont.
- C2 HAMILTON COIN CLUB, c/o E. Murray, 78 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.
- C6 OAKVILLE COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Claudia Pelkey, 440 Pineland Ave., Oakville, Ont.
- C9 TORONTO COIN CLUB, c/o 100 Front St. West, Toronto 1, Ont.

#### ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

##### LIBRARY LIST

- THE COINS OF SOUTH GERMANY -- In the Thirteenth Century, D. M. Metcalf.
- THE COINAGE OF MILAN, W. J. W. Potter
- GREEK COINS, Seaby's Numismatic Publications
- LATE ROMAN COINAGE, Carson, Hill and Kent
- ROMAN COINS -- And Their Values, Seaby's Numismatic Publications
- A HANDBOOK OF THE COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE, Hugh Goodacre.
- HADRIANUS IN NUMMIS, Dr. Alexander Magnaguti
- THE SCOTTISH COINAGE, Ian Halley Stewart.

- THE YEARBOOK OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, B. A. Seaby.
- THE COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD, Philip Nelson, M. D.
- THE MILLED COINAGE OF ENGLAND, Spink and Son, Limited.
- THE COLONIAL COINAGE OF BRITISH AFRICA, H. Alexander Parsons.
- BRITISH COPPER COINS -- Part I -- Regal Coins, Seaby's Numismatic Publications.
- BRITISH COPPER COINS -- Part II -- Tokens, Seaby's Numismatic Publications.
- ENGLISH HAMMERED COINAGE -- Volume II, J. J. North
- THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS -- Part I -- European Territories, F. Pridmore.
- STANDARD CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COINS, B. A. Seaby.
- BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COINAGE -- Practical Handbook for Beginners, Howard W. A. Linecar.
- THE COINAGE OF ANCIENT BRITAIN, Commander R. P. Mack.
- THE SILVER COINAGE OF WILLIAM III, E. R. Jackson Kent.
- INVENTORY OF BRITISH HOARDS -- A. D. 600-1500, J. D. A. Thompson.
- A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPLIED NUMISMATICS, Cornelius C. Vermeule, OH. D.
- COIN COLLECTING FOR BEGINNERS, Kenneth A. Jacob.
- COINS -- A Practical Handbook for Beginners, Howard A. Linecar.
- INCO -- Fall, 1961, International Nickel Company of Canada Limited.
- BEGINNERS COIN GUIDE, Kail Kash
- JEFFERSON NICKELS -- Past, Present and Future, Gene Cass and Bill Evans.
- COMMUNION TOKENS - Story of the Formation of the Token Collection, James Andrew Beverley.
- DOMESTIC COIN -- Up to year 1961, U. S. Government Printing Office.
- COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS of the Dominion of Canada, Alfred Sandman.
- UNITED STATES and CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS and TOKENS -- 1959, Clifford Mishler.
- UNITED STATES and CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS and TOKENS -- 1960, Clifford Mishler.
- COINS - A Complete Guide to Collecting, Jacques DelMonte.
- COMPLETE GUIDE TO COIN COLLECTING, Don Zucker.
- STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN COINS, TOKENS and PAPER MONEY -- 1963, James E. Charlton.
- COIN GUIDE with PREMIUM LIST of Canada, U. S. and Great Britain -- 1963, James E. Charleton.
- THE GUIDE BOOK OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MODERN COINS -- 1st Edition, H. C. Taylor and Somer James.
- CANADIAN COINS, PAPER CURRENCY and TOKENS -- Guide Book -- 1700-1962, Somer James  
and H. C. Taylor.
- CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, U. S. and GREAT BRITAIN COINS AND CURRENCY -- Premium Guide,  
Murray Sweigman.
- INTRODUCTION TO NUMISMATICS -- A Symposium, Elston G. Bradfield and Glenn B. Smedley.
- MY BANK AND HOW I CAN USE IT, The Bank of Montreal.
- POPULAR GUIDE TO CANADIAN COINS, MEDALS, P. N. Breton.
- GOLDEN SALE OF THE CENTURY -- Public Auction Sale -- Part III, Hans M. F. Schulman.
- AUCTION CATALOGUE -- Mail Bid Sale, Abner Kreisberg.
- LIBRARY CATALOGUE -- American Numismatic Association, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY -- Quarterly Magazine, Summer, 1963 and Christmas, 1963.  
LIGHT WEIGHT SOLIDI AND BYZANTINE TRADE DURING THE 16th and 17th CENTURIES, Howard L. Adelson.  
COUNTERFEITING IN COLONIAL CONNECTICUT, Kenneth Scott.  
CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARABIC METROLOGY -- Part I, George C. Miles.  
EXCAVATION COINS FROM THE PERSEPOLIS REGION, George C. Miles.  
THE NUMISMATIC ICONOGRAPHY OF JUSTINIAN II, James D. Breckenridge.  
COINS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT CURIUM -- 1932-1953, D. H. Cox.  
STUDIES IN CONSTANTINIAN CHRONOLOGY, Patrick Bruun  
A BRONZE HOARD OF THE PERIOD OF ZENO I, Howard L. Adelson and George L. Kustas.  
VICTORY AS A COIN TYPE, Alfred R. Bellinger and Marjorie A. Berlincourt.  
CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARABIC METROLOGY -- Part II, George C. Miles.  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION JOURNALS, 1962 and 1963  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION NUMISMATIST, 1962 and 1963  
ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION JOURNALS, 1960-61, 1962, and 1963.  
COINS AND MEDAL BULLETIN -- Miscellaneous Issues, Seaby's

#### THE CONSTITUTION

Article V - Members - Resignation, Suspension and Expulsion

Section 1 - No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is indebted to it in any manner or while charges are pending against him.

Section 2 - Annual dues shall be payable in advance on January 1 of each year. Any member who fails to pay his dues before March 1 of any year shall be liable to lose his membership, in which case his name shall be dropped from the membership rolls and removed from the mailing list. Any member who has lost his membership for non-payment of dues or who has resigned, may be reinstated upon payment of arrears due at the time of the loss of membership or resignation, provided no charges are pending against him, and in such case, only if the charges are withdrawn or dismissed.

Section 3 - When ever written charges are brought against any member for conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Association, such charges shall be signed by the person making them. The identity of the person making such charges shall not be made known, except to the Executive. Such charges, with particulars thereof, shall be filed with the President, who shall thereupon furnish the accused member with a written copy thereof. The accused member shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to enter a written defence to such charges. The matter shall then be referred to the Executive, which shall study the case. The executive may dismiss such charges, or it may censure, suspend or expel the accused member. It may cause the result of its action to be published in the official publication. Until the final decision of the Executive, the accused member shall continue in good standing.

Section 4 - Members in arrears for any cause for more than one calendar year, provided that the arrears are not a result of expulsion from the Association, shall be reinstated on payment of the current year's dues, but will be assigned a new membership number.



Section 5 - Any portion of the membership dues, overpaid by the member at the time of his "suspension", "expulsion" or "resignation by request", shall be refunded to that person.

Section 6 - In the event of a Life Membership being terminated, other than by death, dues shall be refunded on the basis of the assumption that the Life expectancy of the member was ten years after the date of admission as a Life Member.

They tell us that the words "In God We Trust" are put on the U. S. cents for the benefit of those who put them in electric fuse boxes.

On the reverse of the Canadian 1949 silver dollar is the sailing ship Matthew in which the discoverer John Cabot sailed to Newfoundland in 1497. The Latin inscription FLOREAT TERRA NOVA translates: "Let the New World Prosper".



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Vol. 3--No. 4

April, 1964

Page 26

## ONA OFFICERS

Rod R. Rekofski --  
President  
Lloyd T. Smith --  
1st Vice-president  
Edward Knight --  
2nd Vice-president  
Mrs. Ruth Mueller --  
Secretary  
Bruce H. Raszmann --  
Treasurer

## REGIONAL DIRECTORS

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Rudy Sauro --  
Central Ontario  
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Robert C. Willey --  
Lakehead, Northern  
Ontario  
William Clarke --  
Historian

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Secretary:

Mrs. Ruth Mueller  
239 Lancaster St. W.  
Kitchener, Ont.

### Treasurer:

Bruce H. Raszmann  
230 Herbert St.  
Waterloo, Ont.

### Publicity Director:

Bill English  
71 Columbia St. W.  
Waterloo, Ont.

### Speakers' Circuit:

Frank Uttley  
35 Chestnut St.  
Kitchener, Ont.

## NUMISMATIST EDITOR

Mrs. Claudia Pelkey  
440 Pineland Ave.  
Oakville, Ont.

## CONVENTION PLANS COMPLETED

The Ontario Numismatic Association second annual convention will be held April 17-19 at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. The host club is the Capital City Coin Club.

President Rod R. Rekofski, Kitchener, said plans for the affair are complete. The programme will include competitive and non-competitive numismatic displays, three auctions, audio-visual presentations, the general ONA meeting, educational features and the annual dinner.

A special medal has been struck to mark the event. The obverse bears the crest of the Capital City Coin Club. The ONA crest is on the reverse.

### Other information:

**DISPLAY CATEGORIES:** Canadian, United States, classical, British Empire and Commonwealth, foreign, paper money, junior and miscellaneous. There will be a grand award for the best all-around effort. Display cases will be available. See the last issue for details.

**DELEGATES:** All Ontario coin clubs are asked to send a delegate to the general meeting. This is important. Many policy decisions will be made at this meeting.

**AUCTIONS:** There will be three, conducted by Edward Knight (Auctions) Ltd. Obtain lists from Suite 511, 62 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Ont.

**ANNUAL DINNER:** Will be held at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, April 18. Tickets (\$4.50) and information can be obtained from general chairman Earl Grandmaison, 551 Broadway Ave., Ottawa 13, Ont.

**ONA MEDAL:** Available in bronze (\$3.50 each), silver (\$5), 10K rose finish gold plated (\$15), 10K solid brilliant finish gold (\$40), of which there are 25 numbered pieces. Available from William English, Box 4, Waterloo, Ont.

The medals are also available in plastic-enclosed sets: A--complete with two gold types (\$66 each), B--bronze, silver, solid gold (\$50), C--bronze, silver, gold plated (\$25), D--bronze and silver (\$10), E--silver (\$6.25), F--bronze (\$4.75).

RESERVATIONS: No deadline--just do it NOW. Later will just be too late. Some rooms are being held for convention visitors, including yours. All you have to do is claim it. So, get those reservations into the Chateau Laurier Hotel for a weekend of numismania and good fellowship.

PROGRAMME:

Friday, April 17

9:00 a. m. Dealers to set up bourses  
Noon Convention opens to public  
5:30 p. m. Official opening  
6:30 Educational programme (David Ash)  
7:00 . Auction

Saturday, April 18

9:30 a. m. Opens  
11:00 ONA general meeting  
2:00 p. m. Display judging  
3:00 What's My Coin (Lloyd T. Smith)  
5:30 Reception (head table guests)  
6:30 Annual dinner (bourses closed)  
8:30 Bourses reopen

Sunday, April 19

10:00 a. m. Opens  
10:30 Voyageur Dollar (Mrs. Claudia Pelkey)  
Noon Executive luncheon  
2:00 p. m. Prize draw and auction  
4:00 Displays close  
6:00 Convention closes

READ 'EM

Display case caretaker Frank Uttley urges recipients of ONA services brochures to read them carefully, so as to cut down on the bottlenecking correspondence. This is particularly important now with all the club annual dinners going on. Uttley says five clubs have only verbally requested display cases. This isn't enough. PUT IT IN WRITING and on the proper forms. You won't get display cases way.

- - -

The first transportation tokens issued in Canada were bridge tokens issued to pay toll on the series of three bridges connecting the east end of Montreal Island to the mainland.

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THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior (up to 18 years of age) -- \$1 yearly; husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly. All payments are to be made to Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer, 230 Herbert St., Waterloo, Ont.

## EDGE INSCRIPTIONS ON COINS

by Alex M. Sweeton

Reprinted from the London Numismatic Society's monthly bulletin

The coin has been tossed and has landed not heads or tails but on the edge. However, the chance of reading an inscription on the edge during this extremely rare mathematical moment are very remote indeed and funnily enough, it is reeding which has made this reading impossible.

Coin Dictionary and Guide by C. C. Chamberlain and Fred Reinfeild: Reeded Edge: A coin edge with lines running across the thickness of the edge from obverse to reverse. The purpose of this is to prevent clipping. The coins of Charles II, struck by Blondeau were the first in the English Series to have reeding).

The edges of coins are still fascinating studies although they would be rather difficult display. Netherlands is the first country which comes to my mind on this subject. The edge inscription on a 1933 silver guilder gave me enough confidence to attempt to learn something of the Nederlandsch language. When I was there during World War II, the only coins circulating were the zinc one cent, 2½ cents, five cents, 10 cents and 25 cents, which were indeed dull and drab.

Incidentally, Netherlands is the only country except for the U. S. A. and Canada which uses the exact word CENTS for their minor coins. A shoemaker in Loon op Zand with whom I was billeted, gave me a bright, shiny 1933 guilder with the edge inscription GOD ZIJ MET ONS, which seemed quite unintelligible, but when it was pronounced about like "Goadt Zee Met Ohnz", a glimmer of recognition came through and the translation was simply "God Be With Us."

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England 1656-1658, was the first to letter the edges of coins. He inscribed the edge of his rare 50 shilling piece of gold PROTECTOR.LITERIS.LITERAR.NVMMIS.CORONA.ET.SALVS (A protection to the letters: a garland and safeguard to the coinage). On his silver crown of 1658, the edge was lettered with the inscription HAS.NISI.PERITVRVS.MIDIADIMAT.NEMO, (Let No One Remove These From Me Under Penalty of Death).

HAS (These) would refer to the letters in the inscription. This was to prevent clipping or the practice of shaving a little metal from each coin that passed the hands of certain money changers.

As mentioned above, reeding of coins began during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). The milled coinage of the period 1661-1684, was from dies by Jan Roettier of Antwerp and they were struck with the mill and screw by Blondeau. However, on a five-guinea gold piece of 1684, so-called because the gold came from Guinea, the edge was lettered DECVS.ET.TVTAMEN (An Ornament of a Safeguard).

This legend then appears on the edge of the five-guinea and five-pound pieces and crown from the time of Charles II to that of Victoria.

Also, to discourage the clipping of coins, some early United States coins bore a legend on their edges. On half cents of 1793-1797, there appears TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR; on large cents of 1793-1796, ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR; on silver dollars of 1794-1804, HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT.

- - -

The ship on the Carritt and Alport tokens, of Halifax, was the frigate Shannon.

### WATERLOO SUCCESS

The Waterloo Coin Society fifth annual banquet was a huge success. The three educational programmes, illustrated by the ONA audio-visual service, were well attended. A great number of displays were exhibited and top honours for the Best of Show, went to Alex Monroe, Scarborough for his fabulous collection of ships on coins and medals,

One hundred and twenty dinner guests enjoyed an informative talk on Hawaii and King Kalakaua Coins by Victor Snell of the St. Catharines Coin Club. The two-day show was well attended and enjoyed by all, due to the excellent and hard work of the committees behind the scenes.

### LIBRARY DONATIONS

From The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited comes one dozen booklets, Nickel In Coinage.

1964 Public Auction Catalogue, by Abner Kreisberg and Hans M. F. Schulman, 215 pages plus a supplement of plates and illustrations. Donated by Edward Schroeder.

Counterfeit Gold Coins by Alfred Dieffenbacher. Illustrating coins from France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and U. S. A. Donated by the author, Alfred Dieffenbacher, by way of Alex Monroe.

Due to the cost of the latter donation, Counterfeit Gold Coins, it has been decided that any member borrowing this book from the library must insure it for its full value, \$41, and reimburse the ONA library for same.

All donations are gratefully received and we wish to extend our thanks to the donors.

### NEW MEMBERS

Applicants published in the March issue of the Journal have now been accepted,

The following applications were received in March. If no objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the May issue of the Numismatist,

- 396 #224437 CPL. Alan Bell-Chambers, 4 (f) Wing HQ CAPO 5056 C. A. F. E.
- 397 Jack Fearnley, #11 Highway, Englehart, Ont.
- 398 Robert W. Burgess, 347 Springdale Blvd., Toronto 6, Ont.
- 399 Mrs. P. Ronald Hilborn, 17 Barnes Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- 400 William Chiappetta, 357 Queen St. East, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- 401 John P. Newton, 2071 Valley Way, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 402 Mrs. Jean B. Cox, 1253 North Military Rd., Niagara Falls, NY, USA.
- 403 Leslie M. Allen, Box 104, Wiarton, Ont.
- 404 Joseph Sebastian, 4 Delmar Dr., Hamilton, Ont.

- C31 WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB, c/o Jim Cullen, 117 Wilson St., Woodstock, Ont.  
C32 THUNDER BAY NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, c/o R. C. Browne, P. O. Box 262,  
Fort William, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 56 Melvin C. Garside, 190 Thames St., Chatham, Ont.  
62 Mrs. Louise Graham, P. O. Box 313, Willowdale, Ont.  
223 Allen E. Guay, 237 Brock St., Kingston, Ont.  
233 David M. Price, 309 College Ave. North, Sarnia, Ont.  
363 Leonard R. Gardiner, 295 Farewell Terr., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
C8 NORFOLK COIN CLUB, c/o 208 Stanley St., Simcoe, Ont.  
C13 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB, c/o E. Victor Snell, 6 Rosemount Ave., St. Catharines,  
Ont.  
C22 OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB, c/o Don Nicoll, 786-4th Ave. West, Owen Sound, Ont.

CORRECTIONS

- C6 OAKVILLE COIN CLUB, c/o Mr. David Ashe (Corresponding Sec.), 1069 Lakeshore  
Hwy., East, Oakville, Ont.

COMING EVENTS

- April 4 - Woodstock Coin Club annual banquet, Old St. Paul's Parish Hall, Woodstock,  
Ontario. Banquet, 6:30 p. m. Information: James Cullen, 117 Wilson  
St., Woodstock.  
April 11 - Metropolitan Numismatic Club fifth annual exhibition, Auction and dance.  
Oak Room, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.  
April 11 - Huronia Numismatic Association third annual banquet and public display.  
The Continental Inn, Barrie. Guest speaker will be Maj. Sheldon S.  
Carroll. Bourse tables - \$5. Banquet tickets - \$2.50. Open noon  
to 11:00 p. m.  
April 15 - St. Thomas Coin Club annual meeting, banquet and auction.  
April 17-19 - Ontario Numismatic Association second annual convention, Chateau  
Laurier Hotel, Ottawa.  
April 26 - Stratford Coin Club second annual coin show and banquet. St. Joseph's  
Parish Hall, Hibernia Street, Stratford. Banquet at 6:30 p. m.  
Tickets \$2.50. General admission 25 cents. Guest speaker, Claudia  
Pelkey. For information write: Edward Anstett, 169 Norman St. Stratford.  
May 25 - Oakville Coin Club fourth anniversary night. Displays welcome.  
Trophies for first place and Best of Show. Medals released: depicting  
sea gulls, honouring the centennial of the schooner 'Sea Gull', the first  
ship built in Oakville to sail to Africa and return in one sailing season.  
Medal prices: 10K solid gold, \$36.50; sterling silver, \$4.75; and  
bronze, \$3.25. Address medal inquiries to: Larry Pelkey,  
440 Pineland Avenue, Oakville.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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35 Chestnut St.  
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## NUMISMATIST EDITOR

Mrs. Claudia Pelkey  
440 Pineland Ave.  
Oakville, Ont.

Vol.3--No. 5

May, 1964

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## OTTAWA CONVENTION DRAWS 2,000

### Lloyd Smith Awarded Medal of Honour

More than 2,000 Ontario Numismatic Association members and public attended the second annual ONA convention April 17-19 at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa.

Lloyd T. Smith, London Free Press coin columnist and editor of the London Numismatic Society bulletin, was awarded the Medal of Honour for his contributions to the ONA and numismatics.

Selection of the winner was made by the committee headed by R. C. Willey, northern Ontario director.

Mr. Smith is a steady contributor to the ONA slide library. He also had transferred several articles into braille.

J. R. Beattie, deputy-governor of the Band of Canada opened the convention, which drew 240 registered guests. The affair was hosted by the Capital City Coin Club, headed by Earl Grandmaison, convention chairman.

ONA president Rod R. Rekofski, Kitchener, expressed gratitude to Mr. Grandmaison and members of the CCCC for the work they did preparing for the convention.

Dinner speaker Norval A. Parker, master of the Canadian mint, outlined the production of coins. Speaking on prooflike ('uncirculated') sets, he said only 18,000 were ordered in 1958. Last year, 673,000 were shipped out to collectors and dealers. Orders for 1964 sets number 1,500,000.

Richard Nash introduced the speaker. Mr. Parker was thanked and presented with a set of bronze and silver ONA medals by Vice-president Lloyd T. Smith.

Mr. Rekofski presented Public Archives curator A. E. H. Petrie with 1963 and 1964 ONA bronze and silver medals, and medals of the Quebec Numismatic Association, on its behalf, for display in the archives.

. . . AND ANOTHER AWARD

One could say it was Lloyd Smith weekend. Few will argue that. To augment his Award of Merit, he was given the Grand Award for his display of world gold coinage -- 15 cases full.

Other display winners (first, second and --if any---third places) were:

JUNIOR - W. Whetstone, Ottawa; Donald Desaulniers, Belleville  
and S. Smith, Ottawa.

CANADIAN - Donald Flick, Oakville, Alan Guay and Cecil Paul, both  
of Trenton.

UNITED STATES - William English, Waterloo; Ray Kelly, Ottawa, and  
Albert Fuller, Kitchener.

CLASSICAL - Rod R. Rekofski, Kitchener; and Albert Fuller, both  
of Kitchener.

EMPIRE, COMMONWEALTH - Rod R. Rekofski, Kitchener; Rudy Sauro,  
Hamilton, and Mrs. Lloyd Carney, Toronto.

FOREIGN - Mrs. Ruth Mueller, Kitchener, first and second.

PAPER MONEY - Kenneth Hart, Oakville, first and third, and  
Walter Allen, Oakville.

There were 40 exhibitors in all. Maj. Sheldon Carroll was head judge. He was assisted by judges Roy Hobin, J. E. Charlton, Alfred Petrie and Guy Potter.

A THEFT . . . AND A DONATION AUCTION . . .

On April 4, the ONA medals were among the \$4,000 loot taken from the Waterloo home of William English. This loss alone put the squeeze on the ONA treasury. To help out, Peter DeGraaf, Ottawa conducted a donation auction.

Meanwhile, members are asked to keep a lookout for any sales of these medals,

. . . A HELPING HAND

The Waterloo Coin Society donated \$200 to the ONA medal fund and it is providing an interest-free loan of \$300 to get the treasury back on its feet. President Rekofski gratefully acknowledged this on behalf of the membership.

He issued a plea to members and other clubs to provide financial aid to the treasury. Donations will be gratefully received by treasurer Bruce H. Raszmann, Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

People who have ordered ONA commemorative medals will receive them in due course after a new supply has been struck. They will be available in bronze (\$3.50 each),

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silver (\$5), 10K rose finish gold plate (\$15) and solid gold (\$40).

#### THE BUSINESS MEETING

ONA SERVICE - Frank Uttley, Kitchener, who handles the display case, audio-visual and speakers circuit services, said 186 three-part brochures are in the hands of 50 Ontario coin clubs (35 of which are ONA members) and other people. Mr. Uttley said these brochures may be obtained upon filling in the application form he will provide on request. He said too, that several who have these forms failed to complete them. This is necessary in order to obtain the ONA services brochures. Mr. Uttley can be contacted at 35 Chestnut St., Kitchener.

DELEGATES - There could have been more. The delegates meeting under First Vice-President Lloyd T. Smith provided much necessary crosstalk, self-criticism and fellowship.

CRITICISM - An apparent lack of club interest in the ONA was aired. This was evident in the relatively poor delegate turnout at the meeting. Another point was the fact that several clubs have been giving too-short notice to members of the speakers circuit for service.

INSURANCE - The theft of the ONA medals sparked a discussion-insurance for private coin collections. A survey is being taken on the various means of insurance coverage. Members will hear more of this when the survey is finished.

#### SOMETHING TO LEARN

David Ash presented illustrated talks on Lundy Island and World Famed Orders Part 1 during the educational segment of the convention. Numismatist editor Mrs. Claudia Pelkey, Oakville, presented her celebrated discussion on the Canadian voyageur silver dollar. These three topics are available through ONA services. The London Numismatic Society put on some fun-filled numismania: What's My Coin Part 3.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING - OCTOBER 17

The Toronto Coin Club will host the ONA semi-annual meeting at its fall rally on October 17, 1964.

#### UTTLEY DONATES BOOK

Frank Uttley has added another book to the ONA library. It is Domestic Coins, by the U. S. mint.

The ONA is always in the market for book and audio-visual donations. Past co-operation has been tops. If anyone has any ideas for a numismatic slide show, but lacks either skill or equipment to make slides, the ONA will provide them. All we need from you is your idea, willingness and material.

#### COMING EVENTS

May 2 - North York Coin Club Annual Show, North York Community Centre, 5090 Yonge St. Time: 1:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. Floor auction by Kirk & Safer. No banquet. For further information contact Kenneth Bunnett, 785 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

- May 25 - Oakville Coin Club Anniversary Night, Riverside Motor Hotel. Trophies for first place and Best of Show. Medals released depicting sea gulls, honouring the centennial of the schooner Sea Gull, the first ship built in Oakville to sail to Africa and return in one sailing season. Medal prices: 10K gold, \$36.50; sterling silver, \$4.75; and bronze, \$3.25. Address medal inquiries to Larry Pelkey, 440 Pineland Ave., Oakville. Allow two or three weeks for delivery.
- July 19 - Owen Sound Coin Club fourth annual exhibition, bourse and auction, Sauble Beach Pavilion. Open from noon to 11:00 p. m. For further information contact: Secretary, Box 94, Owen Sound, Ont. Further information on this exhibition will appear in the next issue of the Numismatist.

#### NEW MEMBERS

Applicants published in the April issue of the Numismatist have now been accepted. The following applications were received in April. If no objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the May issue of the Numismatist.

- 405 John W. Sutherland, Port Burwell, Ont.  
406 William Batley, 3243 Niagara Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
407 Mrs. J. Lloyd Carney, 9 Kinghorn Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.  
408 Edward H. A. Smith, 304 Mona St., Eastview, Ont.  
409 David V. Bagg, 379 Lafontaine Ave., Ottawa 7, Ont.  
410 William D. Parkhurst, 272 Grooms Ave., Oshawa, Ont.  
411 B. & M. COINS, 64 Marier Rd., Eastview, Ont.  
412 Robert H. Whitehead, 1132 Bedbrook St., Ottawa, Ont.  
413 John S. McDowell, 645 Kipp's Lane, Apt. 107, London, Ont.  
414 Ken Hart, 207 Morden Rd., Oakville, Ont.  
415 Roy E. Dumas, Black River Rd., Watertown, N. Y.  
416 Alfred E. H. Petrie, 60 Stanley Ave., Apt. 18, Ottawa 2, Ont.  
417 Ronald K. Misener, 1720 Paris St., Apt. 406, Sudbury, Ont.  
C33 PETERBOROUGH NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, c/o W. George P. Benton, 534 Harvey St.,  
Peterborough, Ont.  
C34 KENT COIN CLUB, c/o David B. Cregg, 192 Richmond St., Chatham, Ont.  
C35 OSHAWA & DISTRICT COIN CLUB, c/o Box 212, Oshawa, Ont.  
C36 EAST ELGIN COIN CLUB, c/o Ward McKenna, General Delivery, Aylmer, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 61 Bruce R. Brace, 654 Hiawatha Blvd., Ancaster, Ont.  
104 Laurence F. Brimer, 1 Forest Hill Dr., Apt. 11, Guelph, Ont.  
115 Charles M. Turner, 357 Waverly St., Apt. 1, Ottawa 4, Ont.  
135 Ross W. Irwin, 14 Tamarack Pl., Guelph, Ont.

264 William E. West, 166 Base Line Rd. West, London, Ont.

318 V. I. Cosgrove, 233 Victoria St. West, North Bay, Ont.

CL2 WINDSOR COIN CLUB, c/o Miss A. Watt, 1604 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

## THE TWENTY CENT PIECES

R. W. Irwin

The Province of Canada was formed in 1841 from the union of Lower and Upper Canada. At this time the dollar was rated in Halifax sterling at five shillings and in Halifax currency at four shillings and six pence. About 1850 talks were held with the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with reference to the desirability of establishing a uniform currency for British North America. This was set forth in a series of resolutions in 1851. It recommended a decimal system based on the dollar rated at five shillings.

In 1850 the Province of Canada gave authority to the Governor-in-Council to cause silver coins to be struck for circulation in Canada. These coins were to be 5/-, 2/6, 1/3, 1/-, 6d and 3d or \$1, 50¢, 25¢, 20¢, 10¢, 5¢. No action was taken and it was proposed during the session of 1852-53 that a gold coin of \$2.00 value with a silver coin one-tenth or 20¢ to be called a shilling should be issued. The majority of the legislature favoured the dollar and cents system so again nothing was done. The Currency Act of 1853 established the British shilling at 24 1/3¢ and was usually taken at 25¢. In 1858 there was agitation to take this coin at 24¢ but this coin's presence in Canada was the major influence in striking the 20¢ coin, a coin representing 25¢ already existed.

In 1857 the Act requiring government accounts to be rendered in dollars and cents meant that coins for this purpose must be procured. These were struck under authority of the Currency Act (16 Vict.c.158. 1854) and were to be a token currency of limited legal tender.

On October 16, 1857 the treasury approved the proposal of the Master of the Royal Mint that the weight of the new 20¢ piece be 71.73 grains of 925 fine silver. Its diameter was 0.930 inches or 23 1/4 mm. Queen Victoria approved the design for the coin July 17, 1858. Patterns were struck having both a plain and milled edge. Canada ordered twenty cent coins to the value of \$150,000 or 750,000 coins. The coin was engraved by Leonard Wyon and struck at the Royal Mint. The order in the Canada Gazette of December 12, 1858 legalized their currency in the Province of Canada.

The Toronto Leader and other newspapers objected to the striking of the 20¢ piece instead of a 25¢ piece. It was accepted as an equal to the Halifax shilling which was worth the same value. The coins were used in the Post Offices and for legal tender payments. The government saw its error and corrected it at the first opportunity.

Prior to and just following Confederation of the Provinces the systematic withdrawal of all foreign silver was carried out. This was substituted by a domestic issue in 1870 in which a 25-cent coin was used in place of the old 20-cent piece. The Minister of Finance in his proclamation of September 9, 1870 asked that the 20¢ coins be withdrawn from circulation by the banks since the 25¢ coin was more convenient for the public.

The coins were withdrawn over the years and the following nominal values were recoined as twenty-five cent pieces: 1885 - \$18,000; 1888 - \$17,174; 1889 - \$16,585; 1894 - \$14,518; 1899 - \$18,895 and in 1906 - \$7,461. A few old five and ten cent coins were included in the last two recoinages and it is also possible that other quantities were melted down in other years although it is strange that the fact is not mentioned in the mint reports. The total of the above infers that the circulation is still 286,735. This does not agree with the figures of the mint as given by Taylor and James which states that only 35,000 remain in circulation. It is the authors opinion that this figure is too small.

By 1891 the twenty cent piece had disappeared from circulation. Breton in 1894 gave its value as equal to face. The 1907 price list gives a range of 25 to 35 cents but in 1912 the list states no premium is paid for this coin. Breton states that a nickel counterfeit exists and Zoel shows a cracked die minor variety.

In New Brunswick the Currency Act of 1860 authorized the striking of coins. The 20¢ coin was equal to one shilling currency. The coin was the same weight, size and fineness as that of Canada. A striking of \$30,000 was made in 1862 and a further \$30,000 in 1864. These coins were assimilated into Canada and made current by the Uniform Currency Act of 1871. Newfoundland produced coins of this denomination from 1865 until 1912. They were always a problem for Canada so the 25 cent piece was substituted by mutual agreement in 1917. These coins are also a part of Canadian currency although they had largely disappeared from circulation by 1949.

The United States had minted a 25 cent piece from 1796 but on March 3, 1875 a 20 cent piece was authorized which was similar in size and design to the 25 cent coin. Complaints were numerous and the coins were only minted from 1875 to 1878. The Canadian Post, Lindsay, of September 3, 1875 states: "A new silver coin has just made its appearance which is likely to cause some inconvenience owing to its approximation in size to two current Canadian coins, viz., the 25 and 20 cent pieces. It is an American 20 cent piece not quite as large as our 20 cent coin, and not quite as heavy. Another difference between it and our 20 cent piece in general appearance is that it is not milled. By the exercise of about the same amount of vigilance that is now necessary to distinguish between our 25 cent and 20 cent coins, any one may easily avoid taking it for the latter. Like all other American silver coins, it is subject to discount in this country."

The 20 cent coins are type items necessary for any collection. A well struck copy is a joy to behold and own; a reminder of the growing pains in our achieving decimal currency.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first die to be wholly prepared by the Royal Canadian Mint was for the 1943 five-cent piece.

Ten and 20 dollar gold coins were struck in 1862, at the height of the Gold Rush, for British Columbia. Although ordered by the provincial authorities, they were disallowed by the British government. They are generally rated as pattern pieces.

New Brunswick issued pennies and half-pennies in 1843 using a diademed head of the queen, never before used on coinage.

The Bank of Upper Canada gained the right to coin copper when the capital was moved to Toronto, after the burning of the Parliament Buildings at Montreal during the riots in 1849. Later the capital was fixed at Ottawa.

Newfoundland coinage has been struck at London, Birmingham and Ottawa mints.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 3 -- No. 6

June, 1964

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Many of you have read or heard ABOUT the address delivered by Norval A. Parker, master of the Royal Canadian mint, at the ONA's annual convention. The speech gave valuable insights in Canada's biggest moneymaker. For a good story about the preparation of coins and the development of the mint's numismatic section, The Ontario Numismatist reprints Mr. Parker's April 18, 1964, ONA dinner speech.

I feel very honoured to have been invited to attend the Second Annual Ontario Numismatic Association Convention Banquet. When I was asked to speak to you, many different subjects presented themselves but each was discarded in favour of one which, I hope, will prove of more interest to you as coin collectors.

I am going to speak to you tonight about some of the Mint's activities dealing directly with the designing of coins, the development of coins and, more especially, with the preparation of uncirculated coin and the growth of our Numismatic Section.

Let us begin with a new coin design. A new coinage design comes into being when there is an event of national significance to be commemorated or when public opinion warrants a change. The Government of the day must first give its assent to the change and then select a Board of Judges to choose a suitable design. This Board is chaired by the Master of the Mint who also acts as technical advisor.

The Board first drafts a memorandum which sets out the conditions of a coin competition, suggesting a number of subjects for the artist's consideration, or in the case of a commemorative coin, the national event to be honoured. The announcement of the competition is made by the Minister of Finance and published in newspapers throughout the country. Over a thousand designs were received for the 1964 dollar, many with merit, but unfortunately, only one could be chosen as the winning design.

When the competition closes, each design is given a number so that each design may be judged on its own merit only. The Board of Judges meet where the designs are on display, and after careful scrutiny, each member selects a number of designs which, in his opinion, are

the most suitable. These designs are then discussed as to legality, theme, historical backgrounds, and last but not least, adaptability to the technical side of coinage. So many artists fail to realize that a design on paper has a very different appearance than a design on metal. Certain effects, such as shading, cannot be reproduced on metal and this can alter completely the artist's original conception.

By careful elimination, the choice is narrowed to about a dozen and an intensive study is made of these. Do they represent what is being commemorated? Will the design be clear when reduced to the size of a coin? Finally, four or five designs remain and from these, the winning design is chosen.

This, by the way, was the process followed in the selection of the 1964 dollar. We, of the panel, thought that the artist had depicted the real theme of the Conferences. As you are no doubt aware, these meetings at Charlottetown and Quebec were just the preliminaries leading up to the actual signing of the British North American Act. Therefore, buildings were not considered as a suitable subject to depict the main idea of Confederation. Geographical areas were also discarded, because it was felt that there were no definite boundaries. Actually, the beginning of Confederation was the uniting of the people of various origins, and the approximate population figures for Canada a hundred years ago were as follows: French, 1,082,940: Irish, 846,414: English, 706,369: Scottish, 549,946: Others, including other British Isles origins, 77,773. The artist of the winning commemorative dollar design interlocked the emblems of the four main groups - interlocked them again with circle. Although it would have been wonderful to have the emblems of all the nationalities included, it was obviously out of the question.

I suggest that when the competition for the 1967 commemorative designs is opened, you numismatists can be of great assistance by putting forward your ideas in the form of designs - instead of waiting until after the selection has been made! I urge you to put your ideas on paper and possibly, share in the production of a centennial issue.

After the design has been selected and approved by the Cabinet, a clay model is made of it. Then a plaster cast is taken off the clay model. In this stage the plaster cast can be tooled to get rid of any imperfections and any lettering can be added by cutting or engraving into the plaster which is "intaglio". From this mould another plaster cast is taken, which brings it back to cameo. This, in turn, is dressed and tooled to clean up any imperfections and from this model or pattern, another cast is taken, which is thoroughly dried to get rid of all moisture, and then is primed with wax. It is now ready for the final stage of the model to be used on the reducing machine.

The practice of the Mint is to take an "Acrylic Plastic" cast of this pattern and mount it on the machine ready for engraving of the master punch. In coin work two cuts are usually taken - a roughing out and a finishing cut. For the ten cent finishing cutter, the cutting point or tip is brought down to five thousandths of an inch. All cutters have two cutting lips and run at a speed of 3500 r. p. m.

After the engraving is completed on the machine, it is worked on by hand - corrections and improvements are made and all blemishes removed. The master punch is then hardened and tempered, or heat treated. It is now ready for transferring into another piece of steel which is to be the master die or matrice. First the block of steel is coned, or pointed, and polished free of blemishes. Then the two pieces of steel are brought together, the point of the soft matrice is placed dead centre on the master die. Pressure is applied with a press and the impression is

transferred to the soft steel. From the master die the working punches are made and from the work punches come the working dies. This is the reason there are few errors in our coinage.

It might be of interest to you to have me tell you a little about the striking of coins.

Coin blanks are made into coins by pressing them between two chrome-plated, hardened, steel tool dies while they are held in a steel collar the exact size of the coin produced. The blanks are placed in the feed tube of the press by the operator and at each stroke of the press, feeding fingers take a blank from the bottom of the tube and place it upon the bottom die which is, at this moment, just level with the surface of the table. The bottom die then sinks to the centre of the collar, the blank resting upon it, and the top die, following down, strikes the blow causing the imprisoned metal to squeeze out and fill all the space - thus taking the impressions of both dies and any markings placed on the inside of the collar (the milling, in the case of silver coins). The top die then rises and the bottom die follows, forcing the struck piece out of the collar. The feeding fingers advance, pushing the struck piece down the delivery tube at the back of the press and placing another blank on the bottom. The process is then repeated.

One of the lesser known aspects of coinage is an annual event called the Trial of the Pyx. On the first Tuesday in May of each year, the Government appoints three Assay Commissioners, under authority of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act. These Commissioners come to the Mint, are sworn in by a Judge and then proceed to examine coins which have been set aside in sealed packets during the year. These sample coins were chosen without preference from each journey (720 ozs.) produced during the year. The Commissioners weigh and assay these coins in order to determine whether they fall within the prescribed limits stated in the Coinage Act. Up to the present time, all coins so examined have been within the limits prescribed by law. This examination is the Trial of the Pyx. The Pyx was originally the name given to a certain chest in Westminster Abbey for the safe custody of the Host, but it also covers the idea of any receptacle containing treasure.

You people gathered here this evening have played a great part in the creation of a new section of the Mint - our Numismatic Section. The demand for uncirculated coin has risen from 18,000 sets in 1958 to an unprecedented total for last year of 673,000 sets and 290,000 silver dollars. The facilities in our Numismatic Section have been improved by the acquisition of more space and by hiring extra staff on both a temporary and permanent basis. Partial mechanization of our shipping operations has been achieved by the purchase of a machine designed to insert each coin set into its envelope, together with relative enclosures, in one operation. The changes, plus extensive overtime, have enabled this section to complete - but just barely - the processing of all 1963 orders before the year's end.

Before 1958, there were few coin sets sold at the Mint. At that time, the best coins were selected from the ordinary run of coinage produced at the Mint and were put in cases and called Mint sets. In 1958 more attention was focused on these, our first uncirculated sets, but they were still selected from the ordinary run of coin.

Today, the Mint has a separate division whose sole function is to produce uncirculated coin. These coins start with ordinary coin blanks which are rumbled and washed until they are completely free of all abrasives. The dies used are carefully selected and, after a certain number of pieces have been struck, are replaced with new dies. The presses for these particular coins are slowed down and are operated

with greater pressure to ensure a finer impression. The room used for striking the coins is kept free of dust and the operators are required to wear clean gloves. These precautions help to keep the coins as free as possible from dust, fingerprints and contact with body acids. Finally, the coins are carefully scrutinized for imperfections and are then put in the packaging machine.

Now, as to orders, the majority of these are received during the first few months of the year. The letters are opened, the enclosed remittance checked and, if correct in every respect, an order is written up, given a number, and a receipt sent out. This all sounds relatively simple, but you must realize that a great many mistakes are made by the people ordering coins. Sometimes the amount of money enclosed does not compare with the order - or it is insufficient - or quite often, the sender forgets to enclose his remittance. All this checking, of course, is time-consuming. We have even had orders where double the amount of the required remittance has been enclosed. In every case, extra correspondence is necessary and, just to make matters worse, quite often handwriting cannot be deciphered or the sender has forgotten to include his address!

As you may be aware, the Mint's facilities are limited. It has been most difficult over the past few years to forecast, or even hazard a guess, as to what the coinage demand for any given year might be - and I am speaking now of both types of coin produced. The fantastic rate of increase that has taken place is reflected in the figures of our annual reports. Unfortunately, the Mint has not been able to expand its facilities to meet this tremendous demand for coins.

Since the primary function of the Mint is to produce coinage for commerce, we must consider the curtailment of production of uncirculated coin at any time it may look as if its continued production will interfere with the requirements of the Canadian banks. If the time comes that we must discontinue the acceptance of uncirculated coin orders, we can only hope that we will have the understanding of all coin collectors.

#### MORE HELPING HANDS

The O. N. A. gratefully acknowledges receipt of two donations from its members during the month of May. Mr. John L. McKay-Clements of Haileybury and a numismatic friend from London have both made generous contributions to the association in view of the recent loss by robbery. The treasurer reports that a total amount of \$410.00 has been received to date.

#### CALL FOR TENDERS

The O. N. A. Executive will entertain applications from Ontario clubs in consideration for the 1965 and 1966 O. N. A. conventions. These applications are to be made in writing with full data on accommodation available, locale, etc. Please direct all applications to the O. N. A. secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

#### O. N. A. MEDALS AVAILABLE

The Ontario Numismatic Association's official insignia is on one side of the medal. On the other side is the club design of the Capital City Coin Club. Make your money order available to: Ontario Numismatic Association, Box 4, Waterloo, Ont.

\* \* \*

The Rebellion token of 1837 was so named because a small star and a liberty cap, emblems of independence, appear between the leaves in the wreath.



1. 10K Solid Gold Numbered 1-25	\$40.00	Set A - 1,2,3,4	in plastic	\$66.00
		Set B - 1, 3, 4	in plastic	\$50.00
2. 10K Gold Plate	\$15.00	Set C - 2, 3, 4	in plastic	\$25.00
		Set D - 3, 4	in plastic	\$10.00
3. Sterling Silver	\$ 5.00	Set E - 3	in plastic	\$ 6.25
4. Bronze	\$ 3.50	Set F - 4	in plastic	\$ 4.75

#### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

All secretaries of O. N. A. member clubs, please note: The three new sets presented at Ottawa are now available to your clubs.

The third in a series of What's My Coin? donated by the London Numismatic Society, contains a wide variety of interest . . . tokens and decimal coinage of Canada, interspersed with just enough popular foreign coins to give your own club members an interesting time.

Canadian Voyageur Dollar by Claudia Pelkey primarily covers one coin, analysing and explaining everything in and on the voyageur dollar.

Something new and different, donated by David Ash, is the featurette, the first of many more to come. Lundy Island and World Famed Orders are two short features. Or if your programme does not permit, use just one of the features. Available only in sets of two.

#### CLUB NEWS

The NORFOLK COIN CLUB has a question and answer period during their meeting to further their knowledge in numismatics. To help boost their treasury, the club features a bingo, the prize last month being a 1963 mint set.

The KITCHENER COIN CLUB is planning a first annual coin exhibition and dinner for Oct. 3. Site for the affair will be St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church hall, corner Queen and Weber Streets. Bourse tables will be limited to 15. General chairman for the one-day event is club president John Craig, 105 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

The INGERSOLL COIN CLUB held a successful banquet, May 9. A cup, awarded for Best of Show, went to Don Flick, Oakville.

The STRATFORD COIN CLUB second annual banquet, held April 26 was successful far beyond their expectations. There was an abundance of the finest displays on view to the public. One of the main items of interest was the medal which was on sale . . . honouring William Shakespeare and the Stratford Festival . . . a beautiful medal.

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The LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had their annual display night, May 5. They were rewarded with 40 cases of numismatic non-competitive displays ranging from Canadian decimals and tokens, through British Empire and Commonwealth, Mexican, odd and curious and paper money.

The London Numismatic Society is progressing very favourably with their collection of numismatic items for a future museum display. The donations are coming in and being gratefully acknowledged for this very worthwhile project. The most recent donation was a memento of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Canada Trust, Huron and Erie.

The HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB is having a crest competition for a design for their club. The winner was to have been chosen at their May 14 meeting.

The industrious BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION holds two meetings every month . . . the second Sunday and the third Thursday. This club is one of the very few putting out a real numismatic bulletin. A very interesting feature, by Alan Guay, is a column Did you Know? featuring some real gems of numismatic information.

The SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY is experiencing a noted rise in their attendance since moving to the Eastern Star Hall.

The ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB offers a silver cup to be awarded in December, to the person who has the best total points for displaying for the rest of the year. For their June meeting, a panel discussion is planned where the audience may participate by asking the questions.

The NIPISSING COIN CLUB has put out the welcome mat to anyone visiting their area. Their meetings are held the fourth Monday of each month, except for July and August.

The GUELPH COIN CLUB reports a very remarkable junior member. Bev Preator won the quiz game by answering 15 out of the 22 questions asked at their last meeting.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We enjoy reading about your club activities . . . send us your club bulletins.

#### COMING EVENTS

July 19 Owen Sound 4th Annual Exhibition, Sauble Beach pavilion. Bourse (\$5.00) Auction. Open to the public from noon to 11:00 p. m. For information contact Secretary, Box 94, Owen Sound, Ont.

The Sauble Beach pavilion is situated just south of the main entrance to the free six mile stretch of open sand beach on Lake Huron. The Sauble Beach is known as the Daytona of Canada and at the time of the show all tourist entertainment facilities will be in full operation. Visitors may enjoy a day at the beach or a trip into the historic and attractive Bruce Peninsula, together with a numismatic exhibition.

August 27-9 Canadian Numismatic Association 11th annual convention. Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, N. S. Host club: Halifax Coin Club. Chairman: A. M. MacDonald, Box 243, Armdale, Halifax, N. S.

October 3 Bay of Quinte Numismatic Association annual Coin-a-rama.

Oct. 17 Toronto Coin Club Fall Collector's Rally. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Host to the Ontario Numismatic Association semi-annual meeting.

Oct. 24 The St. Catharines Coin Club annual banquet, Saturday, at the Queensway. D. J. Ferguson, past-president of the CNA and ANA is to be the speaker.

#### MUSICAL MONEY

(From the Huron County Numismatic Club May bulletin)

Pat Melligan, club editor, acquired a record of Swiss music, one cut of which features the interesting TALERSCHWINGEN - a large silver coin (probably a five-franc piece), is thrown into an earthenware basin, which is then moved with one hand in a horizontal circle. Centrifugal force drives the coin up the side of the basin, and an unusual hissing noise results -- a peculiar background for the yodellers. Anyone wishing to "hear" this money, may borrow the record. It is LP monaural 33 1/3 R. P. M.

#### NO MORE 1964 PROOF-LIKE SETS

As of May 1st, 1964, no more orders are being accepted by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, for proof-like sets or silver dollars. Due to the overwhelming 1,500,000 orders (April 18), it was necessary to discontinue issuing coins in order that those requests already received could be filled by the end of this year.

#### NEW MEMBERS

Applicants Nos. 405 - 410 and 412 - 417, C33 - C36 published in the May issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. With respect to No. 411, the O. N. A. regrets it cannot accept a business as a regular member. The following applications were received in May. If no objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the July issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

- 418 James C. French, 145 Cameron Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont.
- 419 Noel Gordon, 30 Tecumseh Rd., Chatham, Ont.
- 420 Leonard Heise, 726 S. Selkirk St., Fort William, Ont.
- 421 William A. Attwell, 147 Symons St., Toronto 14, Ont.

\* \* \*

The design of the armorial bearings of Canada, in use since 1937, was re-designed by Mr. T. Shingles, chief engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint in 1959. The original design was by Kruger Gray.

Postage Stamp currency in Canada was issued by Weir and Larminie. Stamps of 1, 3, 5 and 10 cent values were put in a brass frame with a mica window because of an acute shortage of small change.

Jetons, struck for the French colonies in America, are counters and not coins, made to facilitate the reckoning of sums in old French fractional currency.

The last issue of the English Guinea was issued in one year only, 1813. It became known as the Military Guinea as it was used mainly to pay the troops and supplies of the British armies under Wellington during the Peninsular War.

On the Hudson's Bay tokens issued about 1854 the initials NB should have been MB, for made beaver, signifying a prepared beaver skin accepted by the Hudson's Bay Company.



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## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

### TO HAVE C. N. E. EXHIBIT

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, has extended an invitation to the Ontario Numismatic Association to present numismatics in the General Exhibits Building (Bathurst St. entrance, near the Princess Gate), August 21 to September 7, 1964 except Sundays.

The allotted space will be 76 feet long, 12 feet wide and 18 feet high. A theatre can be arranged in part of this space for the showing of slides from the audio-visual service.

The ONA is soliciting top quality displays for this event. Security will be provided by armed guards on a 24 hour basis. All available space will be reserved. If members are interested in making displays available, please contact secretary Mrs. Ruth Mueller immediately. State the type of display and the number of cases for housing the display (ONA or your own), and the transportation possibilities of getting the cases to the grounds.

CAN YOU SPARE A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME? The ONA needs all the volunteers they can get to man the booth. If you are planning on going to the CNE, plan to give a helping hand, if only for a few hours. Or, this would be an ideal time for your club to man the booth for an entire day. Leaflets or current club bulletins would be good advertising for your club. Pass out membership cards and invite the public to visit your club. A group from your club could take turns at the booth at prearranged times and enjoy a day at the 'Ex'.

Whether you be an individual or a club group, if you can lend a helping hand, please contact the secretary as quickly as possible. State the time and the day you can be available, or if we can call on you for any particular time.

This is an excellent opportunity to present NUMISMATICS to the public.

\* \* \*

### NEW EFFIGY FOR CANADIAN COINS

An announcement from Government House states that the Queen has approved a new effigy for use on Canadian coins. The effigy is a head and shoulders portrait with the Queen wearing a diamond tiara. Because the tiara will extend almost to the rim of the coin, a new inscription will be necessary.

The inscription "Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina" now circles the effigy. The mint has proposed to cabinet that the inscription "Elizabeth II" appear in a semi-circle on the left side of the coin and that the inscription "D. G. Regina" appear on the right side.

Plans are to start using the new effigy on coins produced in 1965.

The effigy is the work of Arnold Mackin, Master of Sculpture at the Royal Academy Schools in London, England.

### LONDON CLUB TO HOST '65 CONVENTION

The Ontario Numismatic Association announced the Third Annual ONA Convention will be held in London, Ont., April 30 to May 2, 1965.

### CALL FOR TENDERS

It is becoming increasingly more difficult to make reservations for a gathering of this size as many places are booked as much as a year in advance. If your club is thinking seriously of hosting an ONA convention, it is not too soon to be investigating all possibilities for adequate accommodations. As the centennial year approaches, accommodations will become increasingly more elusive. Make your plans well in advance.

The ONA executive will entertain applications from Ontario clubs in consideration for the 1966 and 1967 conventions. These applications are to be made in writing with full data on accommodation available, locale, etc. Please direct all applications to the ONA secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

\* \* \*

### TENDERS FOR 1965 ONA AUCTION

Those interested in submitting a bid for the 1965 ONA Third Annual Convention Auction, please do so before September 30, 1964. Place your bid in a sealed envelope, marked "Auction Bid", and mail to the ONA secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mueller, 329 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

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The use of dried codfish as a circulating medium persisted to almost modern times in Newfoundland.

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LIBRARY DONATIONS

Thanks to Frank Uttley for his donation to the ONA library of several booklets of extreme interest:

Postal Information, by the Canada Post Office.

Commemoratives of Great Figures and Events in United States History.

Numismatic Books (price list), Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd.,

Commemorative, Historical Papal Medals (with price list), Regency.

From the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited comes the most recent addition to the numismatic field: Nickel for Coinage, by H. G. Stride, formerly of the Royal Mint. A fully illustrated book discussing from barter to the precious metals, growth of coinage, the gold standard, and nickel. A fabulous book and a most worthy contribution to our ONA library.

MORE HELPING HANDS

The ONA gratefully acknowledges receipt of a donation from the Stratford Coin Club in view of our recent loss by robbery.

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS LISTED

The London, Ont. post office has instructed the ONA that the best method for mailing procedure for our library books and audio-visual service sets, is to send all parcels by 'parcel post', insured for our estimated replacement value. The cost of the insurance covers loss only and does not cover damage to any items within the parcel. So, please repack the items carefully.

Some of the clubs reported difficulty in getting insurance for the audio-visual service sets valued at \$100. The ONA feels that this is a fair price for these sets. A great deal of time and research is required to make just one of these sets. In some cases, a great deal of correspondence is necessary, including transporting of coins for photographing. Renting of tape recorders; cost of tapes and photography becomes expensive.

In the event of loss, some of these sets would be extremely difficult to replace and others might never be redone. It takes many months to prepare these topics and all are donated by individuals to the ONA for your pleasure and profit. The value of \$100 is a modest and fair value when all facts are considered. There is a great deal more to one of these sets than a tape and a film.

Therefore, we ask you to handle these sets with extreme care. Incidentally, if your club is looking for a project this fall, why not combine your efforts and produce an Audio-Visual set!

\* \* \*

Through the combined efforts of Switzerland and Belgium, pure nickel and cupro-nickel became established as the coinage metals of the modern world, and started to challenge the hitherto undisputed position of silver in this field.

\* \* \*

Coins are merely vouchers or metal notes confirming the right to the possessor of obtaining something in exchange thereof.

## SWISS CITIZEN SOLDIERS

By Edward H. Schroeder

Every healthy Swiss male between the ages of 20 and 60 must be both citizen and soldier. Switzerland does not have an army; "Switzerland is an army", explained one of her military leaders. When a young man is in his 20th year he must spend 17 weeks in recruit school. If physical defects bar him from army service, he will pay an additional tax each year until he is 48 years old.

The soldiers graduate from their training as privates and each one is given a rifle, 24 rounds of ammunition, and any specialized equipment his army job requires. These, he takes home with him and if you stop to think about it, there are few governments in the world today who could trust their citizens with home arsenals. It is every man's duty to keep his equipment and uniform constantly ready for use.

The tradition of William Tell's deadly marksmanship lives on in the Swiss today. Riflery is a national sport, and shooting matches on weekends serve the dual purpose of keeping marksmanship up to scratch, and allowing the rivalries between cantons to have a sporting outlet. The citizen soldiers must pass frequent marksmanship tests and they have regular refresher courses in military training until they are 48 years old, though the men are subject to call until they are 60.

Switzerland, with her army always at the ready, can mobilize 600,000 citizens in three days. She is, on a per capita basis, the most heavily armed nation in the world. She is also prepared, in case of imminent attack, to blow up her tunnels, block the mountain passes and destroy strategic bridges, trusting the impassable Alpine terrain to discourage invaders.

Swiss soldiers were proud of their marksmanship, ever since the legendary Swiss hero William Tell shot the apple off the head of his son, and shooting matches were held everywhere. Shooting clubs were organized even before the invention of gun powder; they used bow and arrows and cross bows and bolts. After the invention of the gun powder in 1380, some of the people in the city of St. Gallen organized a rifle or musket club in 1474, and held target practice in the moat outside the city wall. Invitations were sent to other towns and cities, and shooting matches were held. Prizes were donated by the different competitors. In 1550, a Jakob Scheuss of Herisau, Mount Appenzell (Scheuss is taken from shooting), sent invitations out for a match to be held on the first Sunday of the haying month, and he donated an ox, worth 10 florins.

Jakob Scheuss was a miller by trade, but because he was a good marksman, the name of Miller was taken away, and the name of Scheuss, and later Schiess, was given. Also, the family crest of the Millers, which was a millwheel, was cut in half, and a cross bow was placed on top of it.

Shooting matches got so popular that in 1643 the government voted 300 florins for prize money, but the town of Herisau only got 13 to 16 florins.

Between 1640 and 1650, Herisau founded her own musket club with rules and regulations:

Each contestant got the same chance. After winning once, a person could not collect another prize until everybody else got a prize.

Each contestant had to own his musket, clean it, and load it himself, and fire it himself. He also had to use his own powder, paper, bullets, flint and fork, so when his turn came, he did not have to borrow anything. If, after firing two shots, and no holes

showed up on the target, two more shots were allowed. Before firing, a person had to yell, whistle, ring a bell, or make some loud noise to warn the men at the target.

After having everything so well and safely organized, a big shooting match was held in Herisau on the 23rd of August, 1646, and finished on August 31. Lots of fine prizes were in store for the winners: A gilded cup worth 40 florins, a stier - 32 florins, a stier - 27 florins, a stier - 22 florins, and lots of fine clothes. Eats and drinks were plentiful.

As time went on, the donations from the different towns and individuals became more and more plentiful. Also, the soldiers came back from foreign service with money and firearms. They put up their own stakes and used their winnings for drinking, etc. This went on seven days a week, so a new law was made: If a person wanted to shoot on a Sunday, he had to go to church first.

Today, with modern firearms and nice rifle ranges, medals and decorations with cash awards reward the winners.

Cantonal shooting matches were held in Herisau in 1849, 1861, 1867, 1873, 1875, 1881, 1886, and 1903.

In the year 1844, Herisau asked permission to have the federal shooting festival. The request was not granted. For political reasons, the honour went to Glarus in the Mount Glarus in 1847, and a Freischiessen-Taler, containing 40 Batzen, was issued.

Editor's Note: - Mr. Schroeder has won many 'Best of Show' trophies with his magnificent display of shooting medals. The history and the fascinating stories that surround each medal is well worth looking into. Mr. Schroeder is Swiss by birth, and vacations in Switzerland regularly. When he returns, he is laden with movie films, picture post cards, pamphlets; more pieces for his already fantastic Swiss collection, and more interesting stories surrounding the shooting medals and coinage. Mr. Schroeder is a true numismatist, continually adding to his store of knowledge, and always ready to divulge some of his anecdotes.

\* \* \*

#### COMING EVENTS

- July 19 OWEN SOUND Fourth Annual Exhibition, Sauble Beach Pavilion. Open from noon to 11:00 p. m. For information contact Secretary, Box 94, Owen Sound, Ont.
- Aug. 27-29 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Eleventh Annual Convention. Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, N. S. Chairman: A. M. MacDonald, Box 243, Armdale, Halifax, N. S.
- Sept. 26 LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Annual Banquet and Auction. Major Sheldon S. Carroll to be guest speaker.
- Oct. 3 KITCHENER COIN CLUB first annual exhibition and dinner, Iona Hall, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen and Weber Streets, Kitchener. Contact John Craig, general chairman, 105 Lancaster St. E., Kitchener; Victor Montag, bourse chairman, 296 Weber St. E., Kitchener; William Mansfield, display chairman, 10 Maple Court, Waterloo.



- Oct. 3 BAY of QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Annual Coin-a-rama.  
Oct. 17 TORONTO COIN CLUB Fall Rally. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Host to the Ontario Numismatic Association semi-annual meeting.  
Oct. 24-5 BLUE WATER International Coin Show, Keswick Terrace, Sarnia, Ont. Sponsored by the Sarnia Numismatic Society and the Port Huron Coin Club. General chairman: D. W. Park, 308 Savoy St., Sarnia, Ont.

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 422 George W. Morris, 10 Forester St., St. Catharines, Ont.  
423 Robert L. Morris, 43 Lake St., St. Catharines, Ont.  
424 Mel. H. Fiske, 3795 Beaverdams Rd., Niagara Falls, Ont.  
425 Denis Marcil, 1120 Tellier, St.-Hyacinthe, Quebec.  
426 Jack A. Ashton, 14 Auburndale Court, Suite 125, Rexdale, Ont.  
427 Carl Radford, Crediton, Ont.  
428 Jack Carr, 287 Huron St., Exeter, Ont.  
429 Kenneth M. Gaver, P. O. Box 111, Montreal, Que.  
C37 OTTAWA COIN CLUB, c/o A. E. H. Petrie, Sec-Treas., Public Archives, Ottawa, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF NAME AND ADDRESS

- 65 Mrs. A. G. Lawrason, 250 St. Clair Ave. W., Apt. 406, Toronto 7, Ont.  
66 Thomas J. Simpson, c/o A. G. Lawrason, 250 St. Clair Ave. W., Apt. 406, Toronto 7, Ont.  
74 Mrs. Winifred Mather, Box 553, Adelaide St. P. O., Toronto 1, Ont.  
96 Robt. A. Holloway, 11606 - 118A St., Edmonton, Alta.

#### CLUB NEWS

OSHAWA and DISTRICT COIN CLUB is offering a prize to the member who submits the best letterhead design for their club bulletin. Well-known dealer and auctioneer Ed Knight, directed those present at the June meeting on the fundamental knowledge of collectors.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB closed off its meetings for the season with Lloyd T. Smith, London, Ont., speaking on displays. The club executive was given the go-ahead to make preparations for its first annual exhibition and dinner (see coming events). No meetings will be held during July and August.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY featured 'odd and curious' money of the world at its June meeting. Members displayed along this line, and Percy Elgie and Lloyd T. Smith featured slides narrating some of the stories surrounding these odd and curious pieces.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held its Fourth Anniversary, May 25, with almost 100 in attendance. This was one of the finest display nights ever held in the club, with Donald Flick capturing the best of show trophy. Mrs. Claudia Pelkey was presented with a gold medal for entering the winning design for the club's 1964 medal. The youngest visitor to date, was Patricia Jame, three-week old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Brace, Hamilton. It was Patricia's first coin meeting, and, yes, you've guessed it . . . she won the junior draw, a 1964 proof-like Canadian set.

METROPOLITAN NUMISMATIC CLUB, GUELPH COIN CLUB and NIPISSING COIN CLUB have all announced their closing for the summer months, July and August.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is dispensing with business meetings during the summer months, but plans to keep the club open. The club will celebrate its fourth birthday in September.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB had as its guest speaker, Percy Elgie, who illustrated his talk with slides, on Odd and Curious Money of the world.

\* \* \*

According to Holmes, the 150 "young and uncorrupt girls imported into Virginia in 1620 and 1621 as wives for colonists were rated originally at 100 lbs. of tobacco, but subsequently at the increased price of 150 lbs."

\* \* \*

Did you know that the New Brunswick half cent of 1861 has no official existence? This coin was not ordered by the province, but the Royal Mint, presumably because the Nova Scotia order (received about the same time) included this denomination, assumed that the omission was an oversight, prepared dies, and duly shipped the coins with the remainder of the order. The half cents were refused by the province, and were returned to the Mint, where they were melted down. The design was identical with the Nova Scotia half cent, save for the name of the province, and this fact was probably responsible for a few of the New Brunswick pieces being included with those of Nova Scotia when the latter were shipped, and these are the only specimens existing today.

\* \* \*

The Belgians were the first to use 75/25 cupro nickel alloy, which is now in use throughout the world.

\* \* \*

All coinage of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was struck at the Tower Mint, London, and shows no mint mark.

\* \* \*

All Canadian coinage since 1908 to the present has been struck at Ottawa Mint.

\* \* \*

An Asterisk preceding the serial number indicates that the notes are replacements for defective ones removed and destroyed in the printing process.

\* \* \*

The 1871 Prince Edward Island cent is the only coin issued anywhere in Canada with the Royal title in English.

\* \* \*



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

## ONA OFFICERS

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First Vice-President --

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Second Vice-President --

Edward Knight

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Mrs. Ruth Mueller

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Box 33

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William Clarke

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Waterloo, Ont.

## Speaker's Circuit & Display Case Service:

Frank Uttley

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Kitchener, Ont.

## Ontario Numismatist Editor, Librarian &

## Audio-Visual Service:

Mrs. Claudia Pelkey

440 Pineland Ave.

Oakville, Ont.

Vol. 3---No. 8

August, 1964

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## ONA AT CNE

AUGUST 21 - SEPTEMBER 7, 1964

The Ontario Numismatic Association has been offered, and has accepted display space at the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition. This will be a great opportunity for our organization to present to more people than ever before, the growing interest in numismatics.

It is a great honour to be asked to exhibit a display at Canada's annual exhibition. These exhibits will be viewed by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

With this in mind, we will need an ample supply of your club's membership forms, together with any other pertinent information such as the time and place of monthly meetings, in order that they can be distributed daily by either ONA executive members or personnel from various ONA member clubs.

It is our sincere hope that your club will participate in this project and any help or suggestions to make this a success will be greatly appreciated.

Those wishing to enter their displays at the exhibition, please contact the ONA secretary, stating the nature of the display. Security will be provided on a twenty-four hour basis.

Again, we ask those of you who are planning a day at the exhibition, and would be willing to spend a few hours at the ONA booth, to let us know at your earliest convenience. We need all the help available so that the faithful few will not become overburdened. If you can help in any way, please contact either of the two chairmen: Alex Monroe, 3703 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; or, John Regitko, Jr., 29 Spruce St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Plans to advertise the Ontario numismatic clubs are already under way, but if your club wishes to send along literature to be given out to interested inquirers, please see that it reaches the ONA secretary in ample time.

A CLUB PROJECT

Has your club made any plans to man the ONA booth at the CNE? This could be great advertisement for your club. A group of your members could take turns at the booth while the others enjoy the Ex. Here is a project that will bring your club to public attention. So, enjoy a day at the Ex. and promote your club.

- 0 -

ONA MEDALS

Have you bought your ONA medals yet? Bill English is still waiting to hear from you. Don't put off buying them much longer . . . they can't last forever!

- 0 -

LIBRARY DONATIONS

The ONA is pleased to announce a donation from J. MacKay-Clements of the "Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes", by the London: British Museum. The collection of trifles here catalogued is of unusual character, but perhaps destined to increase in value as affording side-lights on various aspects of life mainly in the last two centuries (Preface).

- 0 -

TENDERS FOR 1965 ONA AUCTION

Those interested in submitting a bid for the 1965 ONA Third Annual Convention auction, please do so before September 30, 1964. Place your bid in a sealed envelope, marked "Auction Bid", and mail to the ONA secretary.

- 0 -

CONVENTION HOSTS

The ONA executive will entertain applications from Ontario clubs in consideration for the 1966 or 1967 conventions. These applications are to be made in writing with full data on accommodation available, locale, etc. Direct all applications to the ONA secretary.

- 0 -

The design of the Armorial Bearings of Canada, in use on the Canadian fifty-cent piece since 1937, was re-designed by Mr. T. Shingles, Chief Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint in 1959. The original design was made by Kruger Gray.

- 0 -

The 1871 Prince Edward Island cent is the only coin of the Heaton mint at Birmingham Mint without the 'H'.

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The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior -- \$1 yearly (up to 18 years of age), husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly. Remittances (plus bank exchange if paid by cheque) payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, Post Office Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

### 1965 CONVENTION PLANNED

Executive members of the ONA recently met with those of the London Numismatic Society, London, Ontario, to start the wheels turning for the 1965 ONA Third Annual Convention which the London group will host on April 30, May 1 and 2, 1965, in the Windjammer Room of the Treasure Island Centre, London. General Chairman will be William E. West, 166 Base Line Road West, London, Ontario; Donald Wheeler, Treasurer, J. Graham Esler, Secretary; Sam Smith, display chairman, assisted by Lorne Branton and William T. Jensen; Alex Sweeton, tickets; Lloyd T. Smith, advertising and publicity.

The central location of London for the various Ontario clubs and collectors should prove convenient for attendance to the convention.

### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 411 W. E. Moddleton, 390 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- 430 Mrs. Kenneth M. Gaver, P. O. Box 111, Montreal, Que.
- 431 William C. Hibbert, Sr., 309 Harris Ave., Croydon, Pa. 19021, U. S. A.
- 432 H. Cecil Rhodes, 54 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto 17, Ont.
- 433 Ronald H. Hill, R. R. #4, Harriston, Ont.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 223 Allen E. Guay, 27 Fairview Cres., Trenton, Ont.

### COMING EVENTS

- Aug. 27-29 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Eleventh Annual Convention, Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, N. S. Chairman: A. M. MacDonald, Box 243, Armdale, Halifax, N. S.
- Sept. 26 LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Annual Banquet and Auction, Major Sheldon Carroll, Guest Speaker.
- Oct. 3 KITCHENER COIN CLUB First Exhibition and Dinner, Iona Hall, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen and Weber Streets, Kitchener. John Craig, general chairman, 105 Lancaster St. E., Kitchener.
- Oct. 3 BAY of QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Annual Coin-a-rama.
- Oct. 17 TORONTO COIN CLUB Fall Rally. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Host to the Ontario Numismatic Association semi-annual meeting.
- Oct. 24 ST. CATHARINES Annual Banquet, at the Queensway. Guest Speaker: J. D. Ferguson. One hundred lot auction.
- Oct. 24-25 BLUE WATER International Coin Show, Keswick Terrace, Sarnia, Ont. Sponsored by the Sarnia Numismatic Society and the Port Huron Coin Club. General Chairman: D. W. Park, 308 Savoy St., Sarnia, Onta

- Oct. 31-Nov. 1 WINDSOR COIN CLUB EXHIBITION, Norton Palmer Hotel, Windsor, Ont.  
Sec. Miss A. Watt, 1604 Goyeau St., Apt. 18, Windsor, Ont.
- Nov. 15 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB Annual Exhibition.

#### CLUB NEWS

HURON COUNTY NUMSIMATIC CLUB announces that 75 persons turned out to hear ONA President, Rod Rekofski, with his presentation of Crowns of the British Commonwealth. A bit of humour was added to the meeting when a bat dropped in to see what numismatics was all about. Membership in the club is very close to the 100 mark; a new member, Mr. W. B. Daer is #92.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB welcomed J. E. Charlton to its June meeting, who recalled the development of Canadian coins and tokens since 1858, noting the distinct rise in prices. Mrs. Winifred Mather is scheduled to talk on Marriage Tokens at the July meeting.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB had a trading session at its July meeting, specializing in Lincoln cents.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB sponsored a picnic at Lakeside Park, Sunday, July 26. Everyone brought his own baskets.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION plans informal meetings for the summer months. A new column, commencing with the July issue of the Association's bulletin, will be known as "Lou's Views". Included in the column are some timely tips such as: If you have started a collection, or intend to, concentrate on the key or scarce dates. Each year you put off purchasing that hard-to-get coin, the value will increase.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY enjoyed "What's My Coin" at their June meeting. Three panels took part with Dave Price acting as moderator. Informal meetings are planned for the summer months with trading sessions. As a project to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the City of Sarnia, the club is developing plans for the striking of a medal bearing the city crest on one side and a club design on the reverse.

TORONTO COIN CLUB had as its speaker in June, its own treasurer, Alex Monroe, who highlighted his talk with slides illustrating his beautiful Seafaring Collection. Plans are well under way for their Fall Rally, October 17th.

OSHAWA AND DISTRICT COIN CLUB. Bob Pritchard was the speaker at the June meeting. His topic was Biblical Coins. Bob explained what the coins were, where they came from, and who used them. This was the final meeting before summer holidays. September will be the finalizing of the letterhead contest.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IS PLANNING A BANQUET FOR Saturday, September 26th. Categories for competitive displays will be: Canadian Decimal, Canadian Tokens, Paper Currency, British Commonwealth, Foreign and Miscellaneous. The theme for this year will be Banks and Banking.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB announced a change of meeting night. Beginning with July, the club will meet the first Thursday of each month. This club has come up with a unique stamp for its members. It is approximately  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", featuring the club's crest. The seal, featuring the Champlain monument, is for use on letters to publicize the club.

BAY of QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION featured ONA Audio/Visual, Canadian Silver Dollars, at the June meeting. Editor, Cecil Paul, relates a real 'Believe It Or Not': Sometime in May or June, someone stole a 1911 half-dollar from his collection. On June 29th, his mother was shopping and saw a half dollar in the cashier's till that looked old. When she asked her son if he could use it in his collection, he examined the coin and found from the different scratches that it was the same coin that had been stolen.

- 0 -

### AFRICA -- WHY NOT?

by Claudia Pelkey

Have you become depressed with the rising cost of our Canadian coins? Does your Canadian set still have a lot of blank spaces, becoming increasingly hideous to you because you can neither afford or find that special piece? Then, why not turn to something different? Something exotic and different from what everyone else is collecting. Look through your world coin books or your geographies and histories. There is bound to be something there to catch your imagination.

Have you tried Africa? A lot of people have coins from South Africa, but I mean Africa as a continent . . . the fascinatingly magnificent, the alluringly mystic, the incredible, legendary AFRICA. Here is a continent bursting with new independence, yet steeped in tradition. There are hundreds of ways to go about collecting coins from this inconceivably gigantic continent. There are the desert countries; coins with Arabic dates and/or inscriptions; the new countries as they gain their independence; countries that are, or once were possessions of England, France, Portugal, or Belgium, etc.

With interest in foreign coins on the rise, it is not such an absurd project. The more you consider this aspect, the more ideas you will conceive.

In the last year, quite by chance, I became interested in the odd and curious means of exchange from this incredible land. With friends and relatives living on the continent, I began to receive bits and pieces of curios. I began bringing home books from the library and the project became more challenging. There is sort of a poetic justice when you compare the friction on our continent over the black population, with the reverse conditions of friction over the whites in Africa. The daily newspapers keep these unfortunate conflicts constantly in our headlines. But, if you delve a little deeper below the surface of this seething, boiling bitterness, there is a mystic influence that will lure you to its profoundest depths. You will want to know and understand why only the countries at the very north and south extremities were widely known. You will become intrigued with their superstitions and taboos; why certain elements and conditions strike terror to the hearts of a whole tribe and not to another. You will want to know why civilization has not progressed in time with ours. And you will find in inconceivable that all these things still exist in a great degree.

Off and curious pieces can be collected from just one area and this will give you a deeper and clearer view of that section and its people. Just as an example, I would like to explain some of these pieces which I have collected from East Africa, namely Kenya. This is the country where in the 1950's, Mau Mau terrorized the white settlers. It is a land still steeped in superstition and tribal traditions.

The 'cowrie shell' money was used here as in so many other parts of the world. It is a small yellowish-white sea shell (*sypraea moneta*), about one half inch long. It was popular as a charm and as a currency. Despite the labour involved in boring, polishing, and threading them, their value remained minute. Approximately 16,000 equalled an English pound (amounts vary).

Then there is the 'circumcision bead' money, very colourful, but with a shocking background. This is a string of beads with a small hippo tooth (ivory) section attached much in the same way as a coin would hang from the middle of a chain or a necklace. These are used by the witch doctor to purchase a girl's clitoris at the local KIKUYU circumcision ceremony. Every four years an age group is circumcised; about 12 years old. The girls, after much ceremony, stand in an icy cold mountain stream for four hours in the night and at daybreak they are carried to an open site in the forest where they are spread out on a large rock where the operation is performed. The water has acted as an anaesthetic and they feel nothing. They must not wince or murmur during the whole time. They then go into hiding for four months, until fully recovered. The operation is illegal but commonplace, as the girls command a higher bride price. The witch doctor who does the job, collects the resulting flesh as a valuable ingredient, when dried, in nature medicines. The horrible part of it all is that a great many of these young girls die as the result of poison contracted from the crude instruments used in the operation, and lack of care.

The 'bride price' pennies are made of ostrich egg shells, carefully cut or scraped into small circles and holed, for stringing. Many hours of tedious labour goes into the making of these pennies. They must not be chipped or cracked to be of value. A wife could be bought for 75 goats or sheep, 100 camels and 400 pennies strung on a camel hide thong.

The 'comb' money is still in current use. It is carved from native wood, about four inches wide and six to eight inches long. It is worn by the girls at the back of the head protruding up and above. One of these combs will purchase 30 lbs. of maize (corn) meal.

'Ball' money is a round stone about three inches in diameter and is used to purchase a spell on an enemy. The stone, worn smooth by constant rubbing is presented to the sorcerer just prior to a thunder storm. The name and whereabouts of the enemy is revealed to the conjurer of evil. Then as the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls, the stone is held outstretched in the upturned palm; the name of the enemy is repeated three times . . . the enemy dies. Because superstition is so prevalent in Africa, mental telepathy becomes a common factor.

The 'hippo tooth' will buy fish hooks and line for the Luo Tribesmen, at Kisumu, on Lake Victoria. These teeth are about an inch in diameter and eight to ten inches long. This type of currency conjures up all sorts of inquiries as to how the natives obtain them. Just everyone wouldn't take on the job of pulling a hippo's tooth.

The 'spear' money of Kenya will purchase about \$5.00 in merchandise. This spear differs from those of other parts of Africa in that it is all one piece. That is, there is no separate metal to fasten it to the shaft. They are twelve to fourteen inches long, completely handtooled and razor-sharp.

'Salt Basket' money (containing Indian Ocean salt) is used as a general exchange medium by the women of any tribe. The basket is handmade from hand-twisted twine and dyed with local dyes. The one I have is from the Kikuyu Tribe (Mau Mau).



The 'Karai', or cooking pot money is another item used by the women for general exchange. No matter how many times it has been used to cook the meals, it is still exchangeable.

The Masai short 'broad sword' is used as a barter for cattle. This is a double-edged sword about twenty to twenty-two inches long, razor-sharp. It is made of native smelted iron, with goatskin handle and scabbard. It handles beautifully in the hand and is said to be the ideal thing to brain one's husband with.

Then there is the Suk Tribe 'head stool' that is used in trade for about anything. These are used like a pillow for the head or seat. They are hand-carved from native wood with magnificent craftsmanship.

Everyone has seen the 'arm bands' (in pictures) worn by the African women . . . rows and rows of them, often covering the entire length of the arms. These, too, are exchanged by the women for useful merchandise.

And so, you see that there is no end to the odd and curious items that are used as a medium of exchange in Africa. I have only told you of some of the pieces in my collection. Although these are not expensive pieces, they ARE conversation pieces. They are items that will keep you haunting the libraries to unearth the reasons behind them.

Once you get started on this sort of a collection, you will find yourself involved in some extremely interesting correspondence. Because customs vary so widely you will entail some rather interesting anecdotes. In writing to a friend in Kenya, I asked if he would be so kind as to relate some of their odd and curious customs. To my delight, I got a prompt and rather lengthy reply. At the close of the letter, however, he said that these things were neither odd nor curious, but years of tradition and superstition. But, he continued, you there in Canada have a custom that is both odd and extremely curious: You blow your nose on a piece of clean white cotton; very carefully fold it up and then put it in your pocket. Then you carry it about with you all day. To what purpose?

This, then, is a field of numismatics waiting to be explored and one that will give you hours of pleasure. There is a continent young in currency, but abounding in the odd and curious.

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Did you know that in 1327, the royal edict of an English king, Edward III, posted on Silversmith's Hall in London . . . decreed that every piece of silver and gold of quality must bear the mark of the hall where it was made. Each master craftsman worked with infinite care, so that he could be justly proud of every item that carried his hallmark. For over six hundred years, the hallmark has continued to be a mark of the finest, a symbol known and trusted, a guide to quality.

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Orders for Canadian Proof-like sets and silver dollars were cut off this year at the unprecedented early date of April 30.

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The Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, revealed 1,638,733 sets, and 1,199,654 individual dollars ordered in 1964.

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# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Vol. 3--No. 9

September, 1964

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## ONA OFFICERS

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## CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS

by Alex M. Sweeton

One hundred years ago in the northern half of the North American continent, there were emerging two great struggles, one political and the other numismatic. The two struggles are brought together in the 1964 commemorative dollar, so that we shall start with it, and work back through the other four. The Political struggle was, of course, as to whether the colonies should remain separate or should unite. In 1841 a step towards union had been taken in the union of the Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), but it was not until July 1, 1867 that the final decision to unite became operative. The Numismatic struggle was a four-way affair among the American dollar, British pound, French franc, and the Spanish real. Similarly with this struggle a step toward the final decision in favour of the dollar had been taken in 1858 with the delivery from England of large copper 1¢ pieces, small silver 5¢ pieces, silver 10¢ pieces, and silver 20¢ pieces, but it was not really until 1870 that this decision became official for dollars and cents with the minting of 50¢ and 25¢ pieces as well as 10, 5, and 1¢ pieces.

In the middle of both the Political and Numismatic struggles was 1864, but 1964 is not too much different. Although they were pronounced differently, the two words PROVINCE and CANADA were truly bilingual in that they were spelled exactly the same in either English or French. Some years later when Sir Charles Tupper supposedly made use of the quotation from the Bible in Zachariah, Chapter IX, Verse 10, "And His dominion shall be from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth", -- a third word DOMINION was chosen which was also truly bilingual. The 1964 silver dollar was CHARLOTTETOWN spelled in English, but the acute accent over the first 'E' of QUEBEC makes the city French, so that the reverse of the coin is slightly bilingual also.

Dollar is appropriate for commemorating 100 years because the Fathers of Confederation had sense enough to put 100 cents in one dollar. The 1964 silver dollar commemorates the Charlottetown Conference held on September 1, 1864, in what is now called the Confederation Room in the old Province Building of Prince Edward Island, as well as the centennial of the Quebec Conference held

in Quebec City commencing October 10, 1864. At Charlottetown the five Canadian (i. e., from Upper and Lower Canada which were called the Province of Canada) delegates so impressed the Conference that it resolved to hold a larger conference without delay. Thirty-three delegates attended the Quebec Conference which has been called the most important political gathering in the history of Canada, because it worked out the plan of union which is now the basis of Canada's constitution. The Quebec Conference was truly national since every province, even Newfoundland, was represented, and from each province came members of both political parties.

Considerable thought went into the minting of a 1964 commemorative silver dollar. On January 9, 1962, the government opened a competition to secure a new design, offering a prize of \$1,000 for the winning design with four additional prizes of \$250 each for honourable mention. Designs were submitted to N. A. Parker, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, and he along with a Board of Judges chose the design of Dinko Vodanovic, born in Yugoslavia, and now employed as an architect by the Canadian National Railway in Montreal.

Vodanovic's design of the commemorative reverse embodies in the centre the floral emblem of the four ethnic groups which made up the bulk of Canada's founding population -- the French fleur-de-lis, the Irish shamrock, the Scottish thistle, and the English rose. Mr. N. A. Parker has said that, "Actually the beginning of Confederation was the uniting of the people of various origins, and the approximate population figures for Canada 100 years ago were: French - 1,082,940; Irish - 946,414; English - 76,369; and Scottish - 549,946; others (including other British Isles origins) - 77,773." Small half circles locking the symbols together represent a unified population in Canada, and this complete design is then enclosed in a small concentric circle raised ring. Above and below these symbols and surrounding them closely, appear the names of CHARLOTTETOWN and QUEBEC, cities where the 1864 conferences were held as mentioned previously. Around the coin and closer to the outer edge reads 1864 CANADA 1964 DOLLAR. The small initials D. V. outside the central circle just before the beginning of the word QUEBEC are for the designer Dinko Vodanovic, and the small initials T. S. just after the end of the word QUEBEC are for Thomas Shingles who made the master die.

1864 was truly a year of destiny for British North America. All the forces for union (defence, railways, trade, the problem of the West, Maritime Union, the political deadlock in the Province of Canada) seemed to come together and move in one direction. The decisions at the Charlottetown Conference were especially spectacular because they were achieved by John A. MacDonald, supported by his arch-enemy George Brown. The later Quebec Conference produced a plan of union drawn up into the famous 72 Quebec Resolutions which were signed by all 33 delegates (although in the irony of future events, such provinces as Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland did not join the Dominion). Mr. N. A. Parker has said that, "These meetings at Charlottetown and Quebec were just the preliminaries leading up to the actual signing of the British North America Act, and therefore buildings were not considered as a suitable subject to depict the main idea of confederation; geographical areas were also discarded because it was felt that there were no definite boundaries." It would be impossible for a commemorative coin to summarize any year such as 1864, although it is my opinion that the commemoration has been quite good to leave the field open for an even better design of a commemorative again in 1967.

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The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior -- \$1 yearly (up to 18 years of age), husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly. Remittances (plus bank exchange if paid by cheque) payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, Post Office Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

1958 was also commemorating 100 years as the centennial of the formation of the British Crown Colony of British Columbia which was taken as the event for the commemorative silver dollar, although 100 years from the 1858 coins (which were the first decimal coinage in Canada) could have been taken almost as well except that this numismatic struggle for decimal coinage in 1858 was not really resolved until 1870 as mentioned previously. Captain James Cook in 1778, and Captain George Vancouver in 1792 had explored Vancouver Island which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for a colony in 1849 when the city of Victoria was founded. 1849 was also the year of the California Gold Rush, so that soon thereafter miners were pushing restlessly north from one river and valley to another, always hoping to "strike it rich" around the next bend, until at last they created the Fraser Gold Rush in 1858 as one of the greatest on record and it was followed by the Cariboo Gold Rush in 1859. Therefore in 1858, an Act of the British Parliament created a new colony on the mainland which was called British Columbia, and within a few months a site was chosen for a capital which was named New Westminster by Queen Victoria. One of the Canadian history books says "Nothing in the Fraser Gold Rush was more remarkable than the establishment of government and the preservation of law and order." It was not until 1866 that the two colonies, on Vancouver Island and the mainland, were united under one Governor with a partly elected Council. British Columbia then came into the Dominion of Canada in 1871 when a transcontinental railway was promised, and the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed to the Pacific in 1885, five years earlier than expected.

Stephen Trenka, Hungarian-born designer of the British Columbia dollar, chose for his commemorative coin reverse design a totem pole over a background of the Canadian Rockies. His initials S. T. appear in the bottom part of the totem pole design just above the letter A in DOLLAR. At the top of the pole is a raven, symbolically related to death by the Indians in their totem poles. The two dates 1858 and 1958 appear in that order alongside the top half of the totem pole and to the left of it. The outer edge reads CANADA BRITISH COLUMBIA DOLLAR, although the letters 'DOLLAR' are straight across the bottom instead of curved. Of all Canadian dollars that have been minted, the Totem Pole coin has created the most history numismatically, and has attracted the most public attention. It enjoys the highest mintage (3,039,564 -- 1958 silver dollars were minted against 18,780 -- 1948 silver dollars for instance) and its unusual design must be given the credit, although it will lose its position of highest mintage at the end of 1964 because of the extremely high mintage of the 1964 silver dollar expected to take place, dropping to third place because there were 4,179,981 silver dollars minted in 1963.

Obverse of the 1958 commemorative dollar as well as the 1964 commemorative dollar is the regular 1953 laureated head of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II facing right which shows classical influence and was beautifully executed by Mrs. Mary Gillick whose initials M. G. appear on the sloping base of the bust back of the Queen's right shoulder near the shoulder strap. The inscription in Latin reads ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA which is ELIZABETH THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, QUEEN. With the recent announcement that Queen Elizabeth has approved a new more mature effigy (also wearing a tiara not worn on the older one) for use on Canadian coins, presumably commencing in 1965, the 1964 silver dollar will be the twelfth and last with the 'young head'.

(to be continued)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The remainder of this comprehensive numismatic research will be continued in the October Ontario Numismatist. The author, Alex. M. Sweeton, is a diligent member of the London (Ontario) Numismatic Society; and has written many articles for the society's monthly publication. This article contains a great deal of numismatic background that every collector of Canadian currency should know.

COMING EVENTS

- September 19 ST. LAWRENCE KOMBINATION-KOIN-KLUBS, LaSalle Hotel, Kingston, Ontario. Sponsored by Kingston, Gananoque and Brockville Coin Clubs. Starting time: 1:00 p. m.  
Junior auction: 3:30 p. m. to last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour  
Main auction: 4:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.  
Displays: Provision will be made for those wishing to display their collections. Application to be made to the Kingston secretary by the end of August. Bourse tables: \$3.50 for members - all others \$5.00. Public is welcome.  
No admission charge.
- September 26 LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 13th Annual Banquet and Auction, Westown Plaza, Oxford Street West, London, Ont. Guest speaker, Major Sheldon S. Carroll of Ottawa. Banquet ticket reservations are \$3.00 from Mr. Alex M. Sweeton, 172 Regent Street., London. The Bank of Nova Scotia will be selling gold coins and bullion. The Mail and Floor Auction will begin at 9:00 p. m.
- October 3 KITCHENER COIN CLUB First Annual Banquet and Auction, Iona Hall, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Queen and Weber Streets, Kitchener.
- October 3 BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 2nd Annual Coin-A-Rama. Kiwanis Centre, 118 Dundas St., East, Belleville, Ont.  
From 10:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. Competitive displays; bourse; auction.
- October 17 TORONTO COIN CLUB Fall Rally. Royal York Hotel, Toronto.  
Semi-Annual Meeting of the Ontario Numismatic Association.  
Semi-Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Medallic Arts.  
General Admission: .50  $\phi$ . Open from 2:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.  
35 bourse dealers ... auction by J. E. Charlton ... displays.  
Room 'B' Programme:  
1:00 p. m. Fall Rally open to general public.  
1:15 p. m. Audio-Visual (20 mins.) "Waitangi Crown" and "Ye Olde Famous Cartw cel..."  
2:00 p. m. Opening Ceremony  
2:15 p. m. ONA Semi-annual meeting  
4:00 p. m. Audio-Visual (40 mins.) "Coin Grading"  
5:15 p. m. Audio-Visual (35 mins.) "Odd and Curious Money".  
7:00 p. m. Audio-Visual (30 mins.) "Seafaring: Development of the Ship".  
8:00 p. m. Audio-Visual (30 mins.) "Illustrated Coin Quiz".  
9:00 p. m. Audio-Visual (35 mins.) "Canadian Voyageur Dollar".
- October 24 ST. CATHARINES Annual Banquet, Queensway. Dr. J. S. Ferguson to be the guest speaker, and there will be the usual 100-lot auction.
- October 24, 25 BLUE WATER International Coin Show, Keswick Terrace, Sarnia. Co-sponsored by the Sarnia Numismatic Society and the Port Huron Coin Club. Theme: Golden Jubilee of the City of Sarnia. Special attraction: Sale of a commemorative medal, specially produced by the Sarnia Numismatic Society, to mark the Golden Jubilee year.

Display awards: Exhibition Chairman, F. Hurley, has indicated competition will be well provided for with First Place Gold Plaques and second place ribbons to be awarded in each category in addition to the Spiers Brothers Best of Show Trophy and the Port Huron Best American Exhibit Trophy. Those wishing display space, contact Mr. Hurley, 305 Talford St., Sarnia ... HURRY, space is limited. Features: 25 reputable dealers; 24 hour security; special "Gold Bourse"; Court of Honour featuring the 1921 silver five-cent piece and fifty-cent piece.

- October 29-31 TOREX. Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
- Oct. 31- Nov. 1 WINDSOR COIN CLUB Exhibition
- November 15 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB Annual Exhibition. Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ont. Featuring an informal "eat when you're hungry" dinner.
- April 30 -  
May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Third Annual Convention in London, Ontario. Host club: London Numismatic Society. Watch for further details.

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#### NEW MEMBERS

Applications published in the August issue of the Ontario Numismatist have now been accepted.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

187. David L. Smith, 70 Herbert Street, Brantford, Ont.

#### CORRECTION

411. W. E. Middleton, 390 Sunnyside Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

#### CLUB NEWS

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB August meeting was highlighted by an "Illustrated Coin Quiz". Pictures of numismatic items were flashed on a screen and the audience had to identify them. Those giving correct answers were awarded prizes ... a sealed envelope containing a minor foreign coin. President, Don Flick, being on vacation, the meeting was chaired by Vice-president, Claudia Felkey. The club was pleased to announce that the last set of the club's 1964 medals was sold during the August meeting. No other medals will be struck, and the die will be defaced and placed in the club's historical collection.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION states in its official publication, "Coin Comments", that both of the July meetings were very informal with coins being bought, sold and traded among the members and guests. Cecil Paul is continuing the "Grading of Canadian Decimal Coinage", which when finished will offer a complete coverage, a fine hand-book for the collector.

The HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB is featuring "be a dealer for a day" during the summer months. Members are all invited to take part in this activity.

TORONTO COIN CLUB has recently approved a new club crest, designed by Mrs. Hazel Munro. The club is busy with preparations for the forthcoming Fall Rally. A medal is being issued for this occasion which will commemorate the centennial year of Canada and feature the new club crest.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY welcomed 70 members and guests to the July meeting. Mr. Don Wheeler related many of the facts in the minting of coinage in England for the past 139 years. His talk was "Modern British Coinage" and was Part 6 of the series "COINS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH". The August meeting will continue along this same theme when they will feature "Tokens of Quebec", an ONA Audio-Visual Service feature.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB featured an informal August meeting with the members trading and selling duplicate material. Plans are being made for a group to attend the ANA Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB now holds its meetings on the first Thursday of the month. Membership has increased and the club is planning bigger and better things for the near future.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is making plans for its fourth birthday celebration, September. Good attendance is reported in this club and the July meeting had an 84-lot auction. In the column, "Lou's Views", Lou suggests that collectors have two collecting interests ... one a serious collection and the other a light or relaxed collection. This could save abandonment of the hobby when one gets to the point of scarce and expensive dates in the serious collection. The light collection, such as medals, copper coins of the world, errors, etc., would keep alive the numismatic interest and the collecting habit.

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#### MEDALS AVAILABLE

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 2nd Annual Convention medal featuring the crest of the ONA on the obverse, and the crest of the Capital City Coin Club on the reverse. For information contact Bill English, Box 4, Waterloo, Ontario. But hurry! Medals are going ... going ... GOING ...

GOLDEN JUBILEE medal to mark the incorporation of the City of Sarnia, Ontario. The obverse: Ensigns Armorial of the City as the central theme. The Armorial Bearings were granted by the Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland to the Corporation of the City of Sarnia on April 3, 1957. The turreted crown which surmounts the shield signifies an incorporated city. The ship in the upper left quarter of the shield represents the early lumber trade and shipping industry as well as the City's importance as a present day port; the Broom Plant in the upper right quarter is from the arms of the Island of Guernsey, which was earlier known as Sarnia, and from which the city derived its name; the wavy band across the middle of the shield represents the river, and the engrailed line the name St. Clair; the arch at the bottom represents the St. Clair Railway Tunnel.

Design work of the Reverse and background of the Obverse were executed by Sarnia Numismatic Society Founding Charter Member H. F. Bardwell, a resident of the City.

Reverse: Depicts a shield surmounted by an Imperial Crown signifying participation in the Commonwealth; top section of the shield represents a ship plying the St. Clair River signifying Sarnia's location on the St. Lawrence Seaway; lower portions of the shield show a flag over a cluster of three Maple leaves, being the shield of the Province of Ontario. The wording around the circumference reads Sarnia Numismatic Society - Founded 1960, while wording on the Obverse reads Golden Jubilee - Sarnia Ontario - 1914-1964, and the motto 'Sarnia Semper' as a part of the ensigns means 'Sarnia Always'.

General issue of the medals will be in limited quantities in both nickel-silver and couperic-brass. The metals used are products of Ontario Mines. Price of either medal, post paid, is \$2.00 or \$4.00 for a matched pair in an appropriate case. They can be obtained by sending remittance in full with your order, stating type of medal desired, to Golden Jubilee Medal, Box 13, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

TORONTO COIN CLUB CENTENNIAL medal - 1967. The Toronto Coin Club on the occasion of its Second Fall Rally, Oct. 17, 1964, has issued a medal to commemorate Canada's Centennial Year - 1967. The Obverse: shows the recently approved club crest, which was designed by Mrs. Hazel Munro, of Scarborough, Ontario. The central figure of the crest is the head of Alexander the Great, which forms a part of this crest because the President's badge, which was donated to the club by its first President Mr. G. M. Robillard, has mounted thereon a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. The Toronto Coin Club was established in 1936 and is one of the oldest coin clubs in Canada. The medal has been struck in bronze and silver by Wellings Manufacturing Company. Sterling silver medals are numbered, and strikings will be limited to 2000 bronze and 1000 silver. Specimens may be obtained by writing to the Toronto Coin Club, 100 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario. Cost: bronze - \$3.00. Silver - \$10.00.

The "BIG NICKEL" Medal Commemorating the Big Nickel monument and its seven-acre Centennial Numismatic Park. The Big Nickel is a 30 foot diameter stainless steel copy of Canada's 1951 nickel, commemorating the 200th year of the isolation of nickel. The monument is on Hwy. 17, Sudbury. Medals in nickel or copper are selling at \$1.25 each. Order from: Nickel Monument Development Co., Box 122, Sudbury, Ontario.

PEBBLE IN THE POOL

by David Ash

Have you ever thrown a pebble in the pool, and watched the ripples in the water encircle outward?

Even numismatics has a nucleus, and, like the pebble in the pool, its peripheries in numismatics are generally overlooked by the multitudes. There are, as we know, phases in numismatics beyond all apprehension. We may never know, or even begin to ascertain all the questions. Why was the coin issued? Why was the coin debased? --- Why? Many of these questions sound absurd. But we must not forget these questions are the peripheries of numismatics, and they are the same as the ripples made by the pebble in the water.

If we should answer all these questions in the science of numismatics we may discover new horizons and new endeavours. And yet, we all know, it is utterly impossible to discover all the answers of the questionable facts through constant research. Unfortunately we are faced with the handiwork of copyists. These people



still exist today much the same as in the darkest of the dark ages. They're the kind of people who accept the concept of another's work without further research themselves.

Therefore, numismatics is a hobby, full of unanswered questions. And yet, we must be honest with ourselves and say a pebble in the pool is a coin in the pool, telling an individual nothing until certain questions are answered.

Last, but not least, if you have taken the time to read this article, may I suggest you read it once more and ask yourself a very important question. Who cast the pebble in the pool when there were pebbles already there?

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#### LIBRARY DONATIONS

The Ontario Numismatic Association is grateful to the following for donating numismatic literature to our library:

Major Sheldon S. Carroll -- "Billets et Monnaies ayant cours legal au Grand-Douche De Luxembourg"

"Silver Dollar Saga" by T. Leslie Mather

American Numismatic Association -- "Club Representative Program Report"

"Suggestions For Making Numismatic Exhibits".

Both are leaflets by Herbert M. Bergen

James E. Charlton -- "Canadian Numismatic Association Convention Sale Catalogue - 1964".

Librarian's Note: Books may be borrowed from the ONA library free of charge, except that postage both ways must be paid by the borrower. All books may be borrowed on a two-week basis. They may be kept for a further period of two weeks providing no other requests have been received by the librarian.

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Equipment in operation at the Ottawa Mint includes 20 coin presses. Two of these are designed and reserved for Proof-like coin production. Six of the remaining 18 are newly-purchased presses, buildt in Birmingham, England, capable of turning out from 2 to 4 coins per second.

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Hybred coins have an obverse belonging to one series while the reverse comes from another.

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The Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa is literally bursting at the seams while trying to keep up with the demand for coins. Space has become so precious, they have put offices on the staircase and equipment in the washrooms and showers of the old mint building.

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Three hundred employees work in shifts around the clock, six days a week, to keep pace with a production quota of 400,000,000 coins annually at the mint.



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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October, 1964

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## O. N. A. - C. N. A. DISPLAY ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

The Ontario Numismatic Association display booth in the hobby section at the Canadian National Exhibition was a resounding success from every aspect. The constant crowds milling about was all the proof needed.

Standing on the sidelines one could overhear many comments on the displays, amazement that such beautiful coins existed, getting new ideas for their own collections, comparing specimens with their own and, all in all, a momentous interest. The Audio-Visual theatre was packed at each showing. Even those who did not collect coins were awed at the magnitude of the hobby.

Credit for the success of this first attempt by the O. N. A. to exhibit at a national exhibition is credited in a great many places. A great deal of credit goes to the co-chairmen, Alex Munro and John Regitko. The untiring efforts of these two excellent managers kept the interest at its peak throughout the entire show. And a special "thank you" goes to those who set up, arranged and decorated the booth. Some of these people travelled close to a hundred miles per day several days before the exhibition even opened to see that the ONA booth was as attractive as possible. And, indeed, it was second to none of the forty hobby displays housed in the General Exhibits building. This was evident by the many viewers who stopped to express their congratulations.

The security guards, a friendly considerate group, were more than pleased with the ultimate protection of the coins by the O. N. A. For, Frank Uttley ingeniously devised the plan whereas all the displays were housed beneath one continuous sheet of plate glass, bolted to the 46-foot long table, so that no mischief could be done.

Coin club members from all over Ontario provided a good variety of numismatic material: Odd and curious monies of the world, marriage medals, badges, English types, ships on coins, bills, Canadian decimal and many, many more. The Royal Canadian Mint sent in a display depicting the striking of the 50 cent piece. A good cross-section of numismatics ... something for everyone.

The overall theme of the display was the services

provided by the O. N. A. Here, again, Frank Uttley, director of Display Services for the O. N. A., mounted pedestals on the rear wall on which were mounted brochures describing the services available throughout Ontario . . . Audio-Visual Service, Display Case Service; Lending Library; Speaker's Circuit; plus a giant map of Ontario pin-pointing the locations of 60 numismatic organizations.

And to all the clubs and individuals who helped man the booth, the O. N. A. is extremely grateful. These people did a terrific job answering questions, directing interested people to clubs in their area, identifying numismatic articles and handing out leaflets from the various clubs. The O. N. A. executive at this time would like to publicly thank everyone who took part in making this new venture a success . . . a very special THANK YOU.

The interest of the Ontario clubs, individual members and the viewing public all add up to a huge success. We sincerely hope that all who participated this year will be with us again. And those of you who missed out, start planning now to be with us. For we are promised more space and a bigger and better exhibit next year.

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#### CLUB NEWS

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB has acquired Warren Saunders as the new treasurer in place of the retiring officer, Doug Mair. Plans for the rapidly approaching annual exhibition are well under way for the November 15th event.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had a two-part programme for the September 14th meeting: One phase—a Coin Quiz by Dave Price, with a prize awarded to the winner; the second part was a Question and Answer period. The membership Drive contest is paying off . . . three new members were welcomed at this meeting, bringing the total to 152.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had a group from the St. Thomas Coin Club visit at the last meeting. The meeting featured Part 2 of "Wampum to Decimal Coins of Canada" . . . an ONA Audio-Visual Service presentation. The September meeting featured a Buy-Sell-Trade session with all members taking part.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB featured a Display Night for the September 17 meeting. All members were encouraged to participate.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB is extremely proud that President, Don Flick, took the Best of Show at the C. N. A. convention in Halifax, and a first place standing for Canadian Tokens. The Historical Society of the City of Halifax gave a special award to Don for his outstanding Maritime exhibit. Ed Schroeder, Honourary President of O.C.C. also returned from the convention with a Special Award for his Swiss coinage and William Tell exhibit, and a second place standing for his foreign coinage. Each will relate his convention experiences to the club at the September meeting. There will also be two reports on the ONA Display Booth activities recently held at the C. N. E.

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The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication may be obtained with memberships of one of the following categories: Adult -- \$2 yearly; junior -- \$1 yearly (up to 18 years of age), husband and wife (one copy) -- \$3 yearly; club -- \$10 yearly. Remittances (plus bank exchange if paid by cheque) payable to the Ontario Numismatic Association, Post Office Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

BAY of QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION featured an ONA Audio-Visual Service featured "Romance of World Gold" at the September 10 meeting. In the absence of their auctioneer Cecil Paul, at the August meeting, Jim Little conducted a brisk auction. This energetic club that holds two meetings each month, is hard at work in final preparation for the Coin-A-Rama, October 3, 1964.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION celebrated its fourth birthday at the September 17 meeting. Mrs. Winifred Mather is to be the guest speaker and judge of the general competition displays. The club has announced a change of meeting place: Continental Inn, at Highways 90 and 400.

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#### COIN THEFTS

Numismatists across the country join with the Sarnia Numismatic Society in their regrets at the loss suffered by Ross Hartoon . . . all coins of investment value, and his entire private collection of tokens were recently stolen. All collectors should learn a lesson from this, another robbery. Those viewing the work of the "pros" on the home-safe stated that it looked just like an open can of soup. If a safe isn't safe, what is? Answer: Adequate insurance or a bank vault. Act now! Next time, it could be YOU!

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#### COMING EVENTS

- October 3 KITCHENER COIN CLUB First Annual Banquet and Auction, Iona Hall, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Queen and Weber Streets, Kitchener.
- October 3 BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 2nd Annual Coin-A-Rama. Kiwanis Centre, 118 Dundas St. East, Belleville, Ontario. From 10:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. Competitive displays, bourse, auction.
- October 17 TORONTO COIN CLUB Fall Rally. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Semi-annual Meeting of the Ontario Numismatic Association. Semi-annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Medallistic Arts. General Admission: 50 cents. Open from 2:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. 35 bourse dealers . . . auction by J. E. Charlton . . . displays. Programme outline appeared on page 61 of the September issue of the Ontario Numismatist.
- October 24 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB Annual Banquet, Queensway. Dr. J. S. Ferguson to be guest speaker. The usual 100-lot auction.
- October 24, 25 BLUE WATER International Coin Show, Keswick Terrace, Sarnia. Co-sponsored by the Sarnia Numismatic Society and the Port Huron Coin Club. Theme: Golden Jubilee of the City of Sarnia. Further details appeared on pages 61 and 62 of the September issue of the Ontario Numismatist.
- October 29-31 TOREX. Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
- Oct. 31-Nov. 1 WINDSOR COIN CLUB Exhibition.

- November 15 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB 3rd. Annual Exhibition, Elm Haven Hotel, Clinton, Ontario. Open at 12:00 noon. Displays . . . bourse . . . auction . . . smorgasbord. Information: Box 28, Clinton, Ont.
- April 30-May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention in London, Ontario. Host club: London Numismatic Society. Watch for further details.

- 0 -

NEW MEMBERS

The following applications were received in September. If no written objections are received, their acceptance will be acknowledged in the November issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

- 434 Ronald Wm. Shillingworth, 2207 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ont.  
435 David Runnels, 18 Barker St., Picton, Ont.  
436 Robert Goldberg, 91 Brookview Dr., Toronto 19, Ont.  
437 Donald Garbet, 183 Cannon St., Hamilton, Ont.  
438 John J. Lamers, 188 West Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.  
439 Leslie Morris, 67 Westgate Blvd., Downsview, Ont.  
440 Michael McGowan, Box 215, Erin, Ont.  
441 W. E. Underwood, 37 Oriole Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.  
442 Robert S. Binder, 15317 Northgate Blvd., Oak Park 37, Mich., U. S. A.  
443 Roderick F. Kearns, Durham St., Kincardine, Ont.  
444 George A. Servage, 36 Wineva Ave., Toronto, Ont.  
445 Carman P. MacNaughton, 149 Rosemount Ave., Weston, Ont.  
446 R. Paul Brisco, 159 Elizabeth St., Chatham, Ont.  
447 B. J. MacKinnon, Q. C., 261 Rosedale Heights Dr., Toronto 7, Ont.  
448 Michael E. Ruwald, 116 Lakeshore Ave., Ward's Is., Toronto 2, Ont.  
449 Wm. Brian Miller, 173 John St., Napanee, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 223 Allen E. Guay, 289 Nelson St., Room 7, Ottawa, Ont.  
368 Bill Gammon, 650 Grosvenor St., London, Ont.

- 0 -

Barter is a means of exchanging goods without the use of money and may occur even where money is available. For instance, through a newspaper advertisement a person might offer a bicycle in exchange for a typewriter. One of the most famous examples of barter was the purchase of Manhattan Island by Peter Minuit in 1626. He bought the island, which was covered with forest, from the Canarsee Indians. The price was \$24.00 in trinkets.

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On the lighter side: Old coin collectors never die, they just trade away.

CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS (continued)

by Alex M. Sweeton

Editor's Note: The September issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST carried the first of this two-part series, "Canada's Commemorative Silver Dollars", describing in detail the commemoratives of 1964 and 1958. This issue will take up the remaining commemoratives to date.

1949 has the emphasis on the 'ONE' of the ONE DOLLAR rather than on the '100' of the 100 cents. It was year number One for Newfoundland as a province of the Dominion of Canada. The history of this tenth province has not been unlike the history of the other Maritime Provinces and the entry of Newfoundland into the sisterhood of provinces was one of the most satisfying events in Canada's post World War II expansion. Sir Humphrey Gilbert annexed the island formally in 1583 so that it has a good claim to be England's oldest colony. The first permanent settlement in 1610 was not far behind the oldest French-speaking settlement in the older Canadian provinces. Newfoundland's interests have always centred around fishing and activities on the sea. When plans for the Confederation of 1867 were first discussed, representatives from Newfoundland were present at Quebec City as mentioned previously, but they finally decided not to join. Union with Canada was suggested in 1869, and again in 1895 there were long negotiations but they came to nothing. However, during the Great Depression of the 1930's, Newfoundland had to surrender the independent status within the British Commonwealth which she had shared with the other dominions. A Commission Government with equal representation from the Island and from Britain took over the task of putting her finances in order. After two plebiscites subsequent to World War II, the Newfoundlanders decided to join and Newfoundland became the Tenth Province of the Dominion of Canada on April 1, 1949.

Newfoundland joining the Dominion caused the appearance of what many collectors believe to be the loveliest piece of work ever to appear on a Canadian coin, perhaps on any modern coin. The event this 1949 silver dollar commemorates goes back in history further than any of the dates yet mentioned. Depicted on the dollar reverse is John Cabot's sailing ship "Matthew" in which he sailed to the south of Newfoundland on Cabot Strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island in the year 1497. Probably we owe a debt of gratitude in this regard to our philatelic friends because Newfoundland had become interested in the mathematical manipulation of figures by issuing a stamp in 1947 with the two dates 1497 and 1947 on it. The ship on the coin is in water and the reverse Latin inscription FLOREAT TERRA NOVA meaning MAY THE NEW LAND FLOURISH is on a raised bar giving the appearance of land, the date 1949 being directly below this inscription bar with the word CANADA around the top and DOLLAR around the bottom of the coin. The initials T. S. appearing on the right hand side astern of the ship are those of the English-born designer of the piece, Thomas Shingles, who was the Mint Engraver at the time of the coin's design. A master artist, Shingles cut the die by hand, a job reserved now-a-days for precision machines. The delicacy of the ship's rigging is the highlight of beauty on the coin.

Emphasis is on the figure "1" for commemoration in 1939 when the occasion commemorated was the Royal Visit to Canada of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May and June of 1939. During parts of those two months, from May 17 when they arrived at Quebec City for the historic transcontinental tour until June 7 at Niagara Falls, George VI was the first British King to Reign in Person in Canada. He had been the first ever to be crowned specifically King of Canada because the foundations of the throne had been broadened in 1926 by Declaration of Imperial Parliament when the official title became "King of Great Britain, Ireland and the

British Dominions Beyond the Seas". When he crossed at Niagara Falls on June 7, 1939 for a four-day visit to Washington and the State of New York, King George VI became the first reigning British monarch to visit the United States.

Reverse design depicts the Parliament Buildings of the capital city of Ottawa, which Their Majesties visited on May 19, 1939 during the Royal Tour across Canada. Incidentally, this parliament reverse has the honour of being the first Canadian coin listed in the Mint Report as a presentation piece to the Queen and King, also given to Princess Elizabeth (now Queen Elizabeth II) and Princess Margaret. The Centre Block and Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings are depicted on the coin, executed by Emanuel Hahn, German-born Canadian designer and sculptor, although his initials do not appear on this particular coin. The Latin inscription above the building, FIDE SVORVM REGNAT may be translated HE REIGN ON THE LOYALTY OF HIS PEOPLE. Below is the word CANADA and the date 1939, both straight across with the figure "1" then being used in the curved value designation "1 DOLLAR".

Facing left on the obverses of both the 1939 and 1949 silver dollars is the uncrowned head of King George VI, executed by High Fager, whose initials H. P. appear below the bust at the right near the back of the neck. The Latin inscription on the obverse of the 1939 dollar reads GEORGIUS VI D:G: REX ET IND: IMP: which translates GEORGE THE SIXTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA. However, following World War II, three new members which had been parts of the British Empire joined the British Commonwealth of Nations as fully self-governing states -- India and Pakistan in 1947 and Ceylon in 1948. Consequently, the inscription on the 1949 dollar does not include the last part but only GEORGIUS VI DEI GRATIA REX which simply means GEORGE THE SIXTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING.

George V (1865-1936), King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, the second son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910 on the death of his father. In May, 1935 there was great celebration throughout the British Empire on the silver anniversary of his accession. To mark this anniversary in Great Britain itself, a special crown coin was struck in 1935, a bare-headed Saint George on a large horse trampling on an angular dragon. In Canada in 1935, the first Canadian silver dollar was struck to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of King George V but the reverse design had no bearing on the commemoration.

Latin inscription on the obverse accomplished the commemoration in 1935, reading GEORGIUS V REX IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV meaning GEORGE THE FIFTH KING AND EMPEROR IN THE TWENTY FIFTH YEAR OF REIGN. The obverse also contains the effigy of Crowned King George V in royal dress, facing left. This obverse was executed by Percy Metcalfe, an eminent English artist and sculptor notable for excellent work in this field, although his initials do not appear on the coin.

Canoe reverse of the first Canadian silver dollar in 1935 has also appeared on all subsequent strikings of the silver dollars except the commemoratives, no silver dollars having been minted in the years between 1939 and 1945 during World War II. Designed by Emanuel Hahn, whose initials E. H. appear on the left at the stern of the canoe, it represents the strength, beauty, and romance of Canada's historic progress throughout the years since its pioneer beginnings. A voyageur, probably of French extraction, shares a birch bark canoe and a heavy work load with his Indian partner, the high prow being decorated with a design which is an Indian symbol of three fish within a circle. Arranged carefully in the canoe and appearing above the starboard gunwale which is in full view, are large bundles of fur marked with the monogram HB for the Hudson's Bay Company which was chartered by King Charles II of England in 1670. Birch bark for the canoe came from the vast forests represented on the coin.

by the trees growing on the islet in the background. Silhouetting the scene are the brilliant varicoloured Northern Lights so common and so striking in the northern reaches of the continent. The date 1935 appears below the canoe with CANADA curved around the top of the reverse and DOLLAR likewise at the bottom.

Canada has a magnificent past history of which we can be very proud, and enterprising present which we can enjoy in association with the United States of America as well as the British Commonwealth of Nations, and a splendid future in prospect to which we can look forward. Canada's Commemorative Silver Dollars attempt to link up all three eras. Five of them now touch on many ramifications of our heritage, our sympathies, or our expectations.

Philatelic Postscript: The Canadian Post Office Department on July 29, 1964 released an issue of a new design 5¢ postage stamp to commemorate the historic event held at Charlottetown in September, 1864 which was the first of a number of steps leading to the creation of the Canadian nation. The meeting moved to Quebec a month later, and a second stamp, commemorating the meeting held at Quebec from which emerged the points of agreement on which the British North America Act was based, will be issued in September. The stamp illustrates the new Fathers of Confederation Memorial which has been constructed in Charlottetown to mark the centenary of the historic meeting. At the left of the Memorial is the Provincial Building, site of the original conference. The other buildings appearing the design are part of a new complex which includes a library and an auditorium, all of modern design in contrast with the traditional structure of the Provincial Building.

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TWO ARE COLOURED: Gold and copper, states the Encyclopedia Americana, are the only two unalloyed metals having natural colour. All the others are in the category of gray to white.

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This is true in practically every club, organization, or group, but since each is, to borrow a few phrases, "of the people, by the people, and for the people", can't we all help carry the load? One club bulletin states that if more members "put their shoulders to the wheel rather than just lean on it", more progress could be made.

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The English "coin" derives through the French "coigne" from the Latin "census" meaning a wedge. The word was once spelled "quoin".

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MONEY - anything that is customarily used as a medium of exchange or a means of payment, and as a standard or measure of value.

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Metal coins in most nations are token money. Their face value is more than the value of the metal in the coin.

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Credit money is paper, which has the advantage over metallic money of convenience in handling, carrying, and storing. It is less expensive to produce than coins.

- 0 -

Standard money is the kind of money established by custom or law, to which the value of other kinds of money in the monetary system is linked. The standard money of Canada, although it does not circulate as money, is the gold dollar.





# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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November, 1964

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## THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CENT

R. W. Irwin

Interest in the Province of Prince Edward Island is currently very high this centennial year of the Charlottetown Conference. It is in order to review the numismatic background of the island, particularly that of the only decimal coin issued.

The island was colonized by the French about 1720 and in 1758 was annexed as a British possession and named Prince Edward's Island. It formed a part of Nova Scotia until 1770 when it became a separate British colony in North America. The currency of the island was the usual Spanish and British silver pieces and some local trade tokens. No bank was established on the island until 1850 and by 1860 the population was only 80,000.

While the colony took part in the early discussions on Confederation, it did not take part in the federation until July 1, 1873.

An enabling Currency Act (34 Vic. c. 5) was passed in April, 1870, whereby government accounts and departments were to use the decimal currency system (as used in the United States and Canada) at the end of 1871, and these currencies were to pass on the island. Other foreign currency was demonetized.

Under this legislation the Lieutenant Governor was empowered to strike a coinage. An order for \$10,000 in one-cent pieces was placed with the Royal Mint. These coins were struck under contract by Heaton and Sons of Birmingham. This coin does not carry the familiar small H-mint mark of the striking mint. The bronze coin is the same weight as a British half-penny or Canadian cent.

The obverse for this cent is that used for the Jamaica nickel half-penny which was engraved by L. C. Wyon in 1868. The Royal Title is in English. The official description is: VICTORIA QUEEN, diademed head to left within a beaded circle; below, the date 1871, between two roses.

The reverse design was also engraved by L. C. Wyon

and is an adaptation of the Great Seal of the island. It depicts a large oak tree sheltering three small maple trees and below, in small letters, PARVA SUB INGENTI; the whole within a beaded circle; above, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and below, ONE CENT between two roses. The oak tree represents the mother island and the maple saplings represent the three counties of King's, Queen's and Prince into which the island is divided. The latin inscription means "Small things under great".

No silver coins were struck and while the island was added to Canada in 1873 to become its smallest Province it was not until 1881 that the Dominion currency was formally extended to the island. These one million cents were added to the existing currency of Canada.

The coin is needed for a type set but is not particularly scarce. The reverse design wears very quickly and the higher grades should be sought.

This coin, unique to the island, should be represented in every Canadian collection.

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#### COMING EVENTS

- November 14 HAMILTON COIN CLUB one-day show, Wentworth Arms Hotel, from 10:00 a. m. to 11:00 p. m. Admission: 25 cents. Bourse tables: \$5.00. Displays .. Bourse .. Auction. For further information contact: Mrs. Ethel Sentes, 1501 Augustine Dr., Burlington, Ont.
- November 15 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB 3rd Annual Exhibition, Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ontario. Starting at 12 noon. Displays .. Auction.. Bourse .. Smorgasbord. Tickets: \$2.50. Information: Box 28, Clinton, Ontario.
- April 30-May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention, London, Ont. Host club: London Numismatic Society.

- 0 -

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 450 G. Alex. Miller, 8 Hinton Road, Rexdale, Ont.
- 451 L. W. Ranger, P. O. Box 717, Camp Borden, Ont.
- 452 A. E. Appleby, Box 463, Waterdown, Ont.
- 453 James A. Davidson, 6 Brant Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 454 Edward F. Donald, 97 Highman Ave., Galt, Ont.

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

- 455 James W. Little, 4A Bell-Irving Ave., MPK Trenton, Ont.  
C38 NIPISSING COIN CLUB, c/o V. I. Cosgrove, 233 Victoria St. W., North Bay, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 45 Dr. S. G. B. Robinson, 43 Lillibet Rd., Toronto 18, Ont.  
246 Robert (Bob) Graham, 122 Albert St., Waterloo, Ont.  
291 Lorne Branton, 14 Frontenac R., London, Ont.

#### MORE HELPING HANDS

The ONA gratefully acknowledges receipt of a donation from the Hamilton Coin Club.

#### O. N. A. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The Ontario Numismatic Association was proud to be included in the activities of the Toronto Coin Club Fall Rally, October 17, 1964. The educational programme included ONA Audio-Visual productions and speakers from the ONA Speaker's Circuit. John K. Curtis, President of the Toronto Coin Club, very graciously welcomed the ONA members to the Fall Rally. ONA President, Rod R. Rekofski thanked Mr. Curtis and the Toronto Coin Club for their cordial invitation and congratulated them on their eminent success.

At the business meeting, reports were heard from the various committees and officers. Items of interest to our readers and member clubs can be found throughout the pages of this publication.

Several new Audio-Visual sets were shown at this Fall Rally and as soon as they are released to the Audio-Visual Service Chairman, they will be listed in the Ontario Numismatist in order that clubs may reserve them for their meetings.

Co-chairmen, John Regitko and Alex Munro reported on the ONA display at the Canadian National Exhibition, extending their thanks to all those who took part in the success of the first venture of this kind by the O. N. A.

President, Rod Rekofski, announced that there will be an election of O. N. A. officers at the 3rd Annual Convention to be held in London, Ontario, April 30 - May 2, 1965.

Details on the Speaker's Circuit, O. N. A. medals, Audio-Visual Service and election may be found elsewhere in this issue of the publication.

On behalf of the O. N. A., we would like to extend our 'Special Thanks' to the Toronto Coin Club for allowing us to be a part of their activities and hold our semi-annual meeting at their Fall Rally. Our congratulations on such an excellent show.

#### CLUB NEWS

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB elected Don Folks as the new President at the September meeting. Members of this club are encouraged to operate a bourse table, free of charge, in order that they may sell or exchange duplicates.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB is making final preparations for the 6th Annual Banquet. Fred Barley has announced seven categories for the competitive displays. Ribbons will be awarded to the winners and an inscribed silver tray for Best in Show. D. J. Ferguson, honorary president of the CNA and a past president of both CNA and ANA will be the guest speaker. Louie Biro will conduct a 100-lot auction.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB used the ONA Audio-Visual Service, "Canadian Fractional Currency", produced by Bill English of Waterloo, for their October educational programme. Once again, Ken Hart has set up a trophy for which the junior members will compete in December. Mrs. John Nicoll, who has a keen interest in the junior membership, has again donated toward the junior free draw, for October.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB at its October meeting, held nominations for the 1965 executive slate. Guest speaker, Lloyd T. Smith of London, Ontario, spoke on "Types or Series" using a display to illustrate his topic. Lloyd is also the Vice President of the ONA.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY is still drawing large attendance ... 65 out to the September meeting. Professional and amateur dealers were busy during this meeting as the club featured "Open Bourse". The October meeting featured an ONA Audio-Visual Service set, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar" produced by Claudia Pelkey of Oakville. LNS members are to be congratulated on their successful endeavour toward a worldwide coin collection. In one short year, donations have amounted to 179 pieces consisting of notes, coins and medals.

TORONTO COIN CLUB has as guest speaker, Bill English of Waterloo, who delivered a most interesting and informative talk on "The Grading of Coins", illustrated by coloured slides. The club has proposed to strike a medal in memory of the late Mayor Donald Summerville who died November 13, 1963. Blake Graham, Hamilton Craig and Cecil Rhodes, appointed Nominating Committee, will report at the November meeting ... election of officers in December.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB is planning a joint meeting with Orillia Stamp Club in November. Members of the club enjoyed an interesting and informative talk by Lou Ranger of the Huronia Numismatic Association, Barrie. Mr. Ranger spoke on British Coinage from 1066 to 1953 presenting many facts about the coins, mints and details, highlighting the talk with a display.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION celebrated its 4th birthday in September. Fifty-three persons attended the celebrations. Mrs. Winifred Mather, guest speaker, talked to the club on, "What Shall I Collect?". Following the serving of the birthday cake, Mrs. Mather judged the 16 displays, selecting the following: 1st -- Bob Scruton (Can. Silver Dollars); 2nd -- Lou Ranger (English Currency); 3rd -- D. Harwood (Paper money). The club awarded each winner with a 1963 Mint Set.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, at the October meeting, had the ONA Audio-Visual Service set, "Wampum to Decimal" Part IV, produced by Lloyd T. Smith, London. The club is discussing the possibilities of holding elections every two years instead of the usual yearly procedure.

GUELPH COIN CLUB had as guest speaker for October, Mr. Bill English, of Waterloo. This is the third time Bill has spoken to the Guelph club ... a commendation for any speaker.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION featured an ONA Audio-Visual Service set, "Romance of World Gold", produced by Lloyd T. Smith, London, Ontario, at the September 17 meeting. The 49 coloured slides beautifully enhanced the recorded topic. "Coin Comments", the association's official publication, featured a new and interesting column, 'Questions and Answers on Numismatics' by Cecil Paul.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB held its regular monthly meeting on October 19, 1964 with 22 members and guests present. Bill Morris conducted a quiz session on Canadian Coins and history. A lively auction followed.

### THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN PAPER MONEY

Major Sheldon S. Carroll

Editor's Note: Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator to the Numismatic Collection of the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, gave this interesting talk to the London Numismatic Society's 13 th Annual Banquet, September 26th. Here is a transcript that every numismatist will want to file away for further reference.

There are two establishments in Ottawa that always make money and they both produce a product which is of keen interest to numismatists. These two establishments are the Royal Canadian Mint and the Bank of Canada. Since I am employed by the only enterprise in Canada whose employees are paid with money which bears the signatures of the heads of the firm, I am going to talk about the product of the Bank of Canada, namely paper money. Historically, the notes of the Bank of Canada are quite modern but paper money in Canada is far from being a recent development. I think that it would be interesting to go back to the beginning and trace the development of Canadian paper money from the historic and numismatic viewpoints.

The invention of paper money, as indeed the invention of paper money, as indeed the invention of paper and printing, has been credited to the Chinese. The exact beginning of paper money is lost in antiquity, although authentic paper money is mentioned in the time of the Emperor Hsien Tsung, circa 800 A. D. The best account of early Chinese paper money is that given by the intrepid explorer, Marco Polo, when he visited the land of Kublai Khan late in the thirteenth century. Among the many wonders about which he wrote, none was more amazing to him than the use of paper money. Not only amazing but somewhat amusing in that the alchemists of Europe had tried without success for centuries to turn base metals into gold, while the Chinese emperors had simply and cleverly turned paper into money.

None of these very early Chinese notes have survived. The oldest existing pieces of paper money of China or of any other country are the large 1 kuan or 1,000 cash notes issued during the Ming Dynasty in the 14th century. These large notes, measuring roughly 9" x 13½", bear the red seal of the emperor and inscription which is freely translated as follows: "The Great Ming Universally Valid Precious Paper Money. 1 Kuan. Made by the Board of Revenue. The Great Ming Valid Paper Money shall pass along with copper currency. Counterfeiters shall be beheaded, and those who give information leading to their arrest and conviction shall be granted 250 taels, as well as the property of the criminal." Thus we learn that the counterfeiters have been with us almost since the introduction of paper money. A specimen of one of these Ming notes is the oldest piece of paper currency in the collection of the Bank of Canada.

The introduction of paper money in Europe came several centuries later. The first true banknotes were issued in Sweden in 1661. The first banknotes properly speaking in England were the receipts given to private depositors by the goldsmiths of London. One such note in the Bank of Canada's collection is dated 1689.

It cannot properly be said that the use of paper money spread from the Old World to the New World. The use of paper money in the New World developed as an emergency issue and at a time before the use of paper money had become general in Europe. It is

of particular interest to numismatists on this continent that the first use of paper money in the Western Hemisphere took place in Canada and it is of interest to numismatists everywhere that this first paper money took such an unusual form. I am referring of course, to the Playing Card Money of the French Regime in Canada. The first permanent settlement on the St. Lawrence River was established by Samuel de Champlain at Quebec in 1608. The little colony grew slowly but steadily. In time it contained fur traders, farmers, fishermen, soldiers and merchants, and there arose the resultant need for currency. Coins were shipped out from France but everything that the new colony could not produce for itself had to be imported from France and paid for in cash, and taxes too, had to be paid in cash. In spite of the rich trade in furs the colony imported more than it exported. In some cases coins came out on one ship and returned to France almost on the next ship. There was always a shortage of currency in French Canada. The situation became particularly acute during the winter months when no ships came. Finally in 1685, the Intendent of New France, Jacques de Meulles, faced with the immediate necessity of paying the troops, turned in desperation to the issue of paper money. In order to carry out his plan he had to overcome two obstacles - - there were no printing presses in French Canada and the only available supply of paper was writing paper, totally unsuitable for paper money. He struck on an expedient that resulted in a type of paper money that made numismatic history. Playing cards were relatively plentiful and by their very nature made to be handled repeatedly. The first series of card money was issued in three denominations: four livres on an entire card, two livres on half a card and fifteen sols on a quarter card. He had his clerk of the treasury inscribe on each a "bon" or statement that the card was "Good for Four livres, etc." These he signed and sealed in wax with his own seal, while the clerk of the treasury countersigned them as they were issued. Later issues were signed by the Governor as well. Because of the lack of space the quarter cards were frequently signed just with an initial instead of the full name.

The measure adopted by de Meulles brought only temporary relief. Again and again the need for card money occurred and the need was met in the same manner by successive Intendents and Governors. Only the early issues were made from playing cards. For the later issues plain white cards were used. Efforts were made periodically to redeem the cards when coin became available from France, but the need for more card money soon arose again. Each new issue replaced the previous issue and stiff penalties were imposed on anyone who kept old cards after new ones were issued. This accounts for the fact that not a single specimen is known to remain today of the first eight issues and these include those early issues made from playing cards. The penalties for counterfeiting card money were very severe and somewhat bizarre. Robert Ripley records that Camille Ledoux of Quebec was sentenced to have his arms tied behind his back for three years, from 1702 - 1705, for having forged a piece of playing card money.

From 1685 to 1760 there were no less than 22 issues of card money running into the equivalent of many millions of dollars. In the latter part of this period, the supply of card money was supplemented by the issue of ordonnances which were notes drawn on the Treasury at Quebec. These were printed on paper and measured approximately 4" x 6". We are inclined to think of this use of card money and colonial ordonnances as being only a temporary expedient but this is not the case. For a period of 75 years of the equivalent of two and a half generations the economy of this colony was run almost entirely on locally produced paper money. In spite of the tremendous number of cards which were produced, less than 100 specimens are known to exist today. Most of these specimens are in public collections in France and Canada. The Bank of Canada collection has 16 pieces of card money and 12 specimens of the colonial ordonnances. We believe that this is the largest number in any collection in the world.

After the fall of New France, the French Government repudiated the card money and

the many millions of dollars worth of ordonnonces which were outstanding. The British Government voted a small sum and a considerable number of the cards were redeemed, but at only 25% of their face value. We have in our collection some of the original documents which were exchanged between the British and French Governments during the negotiations concerning the redemption of these historic examples of paper money. Their unfortunate experience with paper money created among French Canadians a deep-seated distrust of money made of paper which was slow to die.

To be continued in the December  
issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

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#### CALLING FOR NEW O. N. A. AUCTION TENDERS ... 1965 CONVENTION

Tenders received for the 1965 O. N. A. Convention Auction did not comply with O. N. A. regulations. We respectfully request that all tenders be re-submitted by mail to ONA Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mueller, 239 Lancaster Street West, Kitchener, Ont, postmarked not later than NOVEMBER 15, 1964.

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#### O. N. A. CONVENTION -- BOURSE

Bourse space will be limited to 40 tables at the Annual O.N.A. Convention in 1965 at London, Ontario. The \$60 bourse fee will include one banquet ticket. No sub-letting of bourse tables. For further information contact: Mr. Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.

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#### O. N. A. Medals

No further orders will be accepted for the striking of gold or gold-filled medals. The remaining few bronze and silver medals will be sold until they are gone. If you have not received your medal, contact Mr. Bill English, Box 4, Waterloo, Ontario.

#### SPEAKER'S CIRCUIT

Frank Uttley, Speaker's Circuit Chairman, has announced that due to pressure of work that he is looking for a capable volunteer to take over this post. The groundwork for this service has already been laid. Frank is looking for someone who will continue to build this service, adding new speakers and topics. This is one of the O. N. A. Services that every Ontario club can participate in. If you have had an interesting speaker, give him credit ... publicize it! The Speaker's Circuit brochure is your guide to numismatic educational programming. So ... don't wait to be asked; the O.N.A. needs a helping hand; write to either Frank or the O.N.A. Secretary.

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#### AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the O.N.A., held at the Toronto Coin Club Fall Rally, a number of new and old Audio-Visual sets were presented to the interested public. A

motion was carried that a charge of \$1.00 be fixed to all Audio-Visual sets requested. The borrower will then send the sets back insured at the set value of \$100.00 at their own expense. This small charge will cover a great many things such as the cost of mailing and handling, repairs to damaged sets such as splicing broken tapes and renewing bent slide holders, and correspondence. The \$1.00 charge must be included when ordering the sets.

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#### AUDIO-VISUAL APPOINTMENT

The Association is pleased to announce the appointment of David Ashe as Chairman of the Audio-Visual department.

Mr. Ashe has been very active in this phase of the Association's activities and succeeds Mrs. Claudia Pelkey who has retired from the position due to the pressure of work in connection with her duties as Editor of this publication.

In the future, address all requests in connection with the Audio-Visual to:

Mr. David Ashe,  
1069 Lakeshore Highway East,  
Oakville, Ontario.

#### LIBRARY DONATIONS

The O.N.A. wishes to acknowledge the following donations toward the library:

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF CANADA by Allen E. Guay. This is a booklet compiled from the Canadian Numismatic Journals with added pictures and comments by the author.

The following are from Major S. Carroll:

THE STORY OF CANADA'S CURRENCY by The Bank of Canada.

SALMON P. CHASE, Father of Our Modern Banking System by The Chase Manhattan Bank.

THE STORY OF MONEY From Barter to Banking by The Chase Manhattan Bank.

THE MONEY MUSEUM by the National Bank of Detroit.

UNITED STATES MONEY (Fundamental Facts About) by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CALL ELECTION

The President announced at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association held at the Fall Rally of the Toronto Coin Club, the intention to call an election for the executive positions of the O.N.A. with the new executive to take office at the Annual General Meeting to be held on May 1, 1965, in London, Ontario.

In the absence of a constitution, regulations governing this election are set forth below. Members are invited to nominate candidates of their choice for the various positions open for election. Closing date for the acceptance of nominations is January 1, 1965. The names of candidates who qualify will be published in the February issue of this publication.

Mr. Alex M. Sweeton of London, Ontario has been appointed Chairman of the Election Committee. Forms which may be used for nominating candidates accompany this



publication. Members are requested to read the regulations governing this election before forwarding their nominations to the chairman of the election committee.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

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

Section 14 - No member shall hold office, elected or appointed unless he is a resident of Ontario.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR ELECTION

Nominations for the following offices in the executive of the Association will be accepted:

President

First Vice-president

Second Vice-president

Secretary

Treasurer

Five Directors - One from each of the following areas:

Western Ontario - Area including Windsor, Brantford, Guelph, Owen Sound and intermediate points.

Central Ontario - Area including Hamilton, Port Hope, Barrie, Midland, Peterborough and intermediate points.

Eastern Ontario - Area including Trenton, Cornwall, Ottawa, Pembroke and intermediate points.

Nipissing and Northern Georgian Bay - Area including Huntsville, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and intermediate points.

Lake Head - Area including Port Arthur and Lake Head area to Manitoba boundary.

DATES TO REMEMBER

January 1, 1965	-	Closing date for nominations
April 1, 1965	-	Closing of ballot boxes
May 1, 1965	-	Annual General Meeting and new Executive takes over.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

## ONA OFFICERS

President --

R. R. Rekofski

First Vice-president --

Lloyd T. Smith

Second Vice-president --

Edward Knight

Secretary --

Mrs. Ruth Mueller

239 Lancaster St. W.

Kitchener, Ont.

Treasurer --

Bruce H. Raszmann

Box 33

Waterloo, Ont.

## REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Walter Griggs --

Western Ontario

Rudy Sauro --

Central Ontario

Peter DeGraaf --

Eastern Ontario

Robert C. Willey --

Lakehead, Northern

Ontario

Historian

William Clarke

Publicity Director:

Bill English

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Waterloo, Ont.

Speaker's Circuit &

Display Case Service:

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Kitchener, Ont.

Ontario Numismatist

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Mrs. Claudia Pelkey

440 Pineland Ave.

Oakville, Ont.

Audio-Visual Services

David Ashe

1069 Lakeshore Rd. E.

Oakville, Ont.

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December, 1964

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## THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN DECIMAL COINAGE

by Cecil Paul

Introduction: A few years back when the big boom started to skyrocket, I realized that I could never hope to complete my collection of Canadian coins. I decided to specialize in one particular series and as no one denomination appealed to me, I chose collecting the different types of Canadian coins. This meant studying up on the decimal coinage and making sure that I had all the different types. I also wanted to know why changes were made in various denominations from time to time. The resulting research on the History of Canadian coins is contained in the following article. Most of the facts contained here were obtained from Mr. Jim Charlton's Canadian Coin Catalogue.

Canada has witnessed, step by step, changes in her medium of exchange, starting with carved beads of black and white shells, called WAMPUM, and then to dressed beaver pelts, then to various and colourful tokens, until finally in 1858 "DECIMAL COINAGE" (based on 1¢ to 100¢), became the lawful medium of exchange in the PROVINCE OF CANADA.

As early as 1822, a move was made toward the introduction of a regular Decimal coinage for Canada, but nothing definite was done until 1858.

### QUEEN VICTORIA - 1837-1901

In 1858, large shipments of large 1¢ copper, 5¢, 10¢ and 20¢ silver pieces arrived from the Tower Mint in London, England, to set the style for what was later to become the coinage of the Dominion of Canada. These large shipments of 1858 coins, supplemented by 9 million additional cents dated 1859, proved sufficient to meet the demands of the colonies until after Confederation in 1867.

The coinage of 1858 featured Queen Victoria, the reigning monarch at that time. The coins of 1858 and 1859 are similar in appearance, in that they both show the head of "Young" Queen Victoria.

It may be of interest to some people to know that the 20¢ piece was only issued in one year, 1858.

In 1870 the 20¢ piece was dropped and replaced by the 25 ¢ piece and the 50¢ piece was introduced into the series.

The reason Canada issued a 20¢ piece in the first place is this: Our monetary system is based on the decimal system. Therefore the 20¢ coin is a likely subdivision of a hundred, whereas the 25¢ coin is actually an odd denomination in a decimal system.

Looking back in our system of coinage, we find that our decimal system was actually founded on the basis of a Spanish dollar which had eight subdivisions -- two of which would have been called two bits and have a valuation of 25¢. It is therefore understandable that both a 20¢ and 25¢ coin would be very confusing and actually would be duplicating one another so the 20¢ coin was dropped from the series.

All these coins are similar in most respects. The "Young" head of Queen Victoria still appeared on the 5¢ and 10¢ silver, but the other coins differ from the earlier issues of 1858 and 1859, as the 1870 issue shows the "Older" head of the Queen. The reverse remained the same on all Queen Victoria coins. This is the only series of Canadian coins where the ruling monarch is depicted in two distinctly different ways. I believe this is due to change in 1965 when Queen Elizabeth II will get a new face on our coinage.

Apparently the large cents of 1858 and 1859 were of sufficient quantity as there were no more minted until 1876.

#### EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

After the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, King Edward VII came to the throne and the obverse of the Decimal coinage was changed to show his image on all coins.

King Edward VII was the eldest son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, and was born on November 9, 1841. On the death of Queen Victoria he ascended the throne, declaring himself determined to maintain the constitutional form of government. He reigned for 9 years. This was the shortest reign of any monarch on Canadian coinage.

All coins prior to 1908 were struck either at the Tower Mint in London, in which case they bear no mint mark, or at the Heaton Mint in Birmingham, which was a private mint and did sub-contracts for the Tower Mint. Coins struck at this mint had a small "H" mint mark. All coinage of Canada from 1908 to the present time have been struck at Ottawa and have no mint mark.

To be continued.

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#### COIN SHOW SUCCESS

The Blue Water International (Fall) Coin Show reports that they had a very successful two-day show, October 24 and 25. The feature attraction was the "Golden Jubilee" medal of the City of Sarnia. Every half hour during the exhibition some lucky person won either a nickel-silver or cupric-bronze Golden Jubilee medal. Twenty-two dealers from all parts of Ontario and the State of Michigan bought, sold and traded to everyone's satisfaction. Sixty cases of displays were arranged for by Exhibits Chairman, Fred Hurley...ranging from a Persian symater embossed with Persian coins, and a native collar of ivory, to a display of the new United States series of currency notes. Second and third place winners received rosette ribbons. Plaques were awarded to the first place winners. Port Huron Coin Club trophy for the Best U. S. A. display was

awarded to Mrs. Beatrice Zachariah for her American silver dollars and Mercury dimes. The Veteran's Taxi Trophy for the best Canadian display went to Fred Hurley for his Canadian silver dollars. The Spiers Brothers Trophy for the Best of Show was awarded to Don W. McKelvie for his Canadian nickels.

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REMINDER

All clubs ordering sets from the ONA Audio-Visual Service Dept. must remit \$1.00 Service Charge with requests. Please note the new chairman and his address: Mr. David Ashe, 1069 Lakeshore Rd. East, Oakville, Ontario.

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LONDON, ONTARIO LOCATION FOR  
1965 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The London Numismatic Society will host the 1965 O.N.A. Convention on April 30, May 1 and 2, 1965. The location will be at the Treasure Island, Windjammer Convention Hall, located at the Highway 401. London, located in the heart of southern Ontario will be central to all of the major collectors in the eastern part of Canada and the United States. Mr. Wm. Clarke, 167 Delaware Street, London, is the general chairman and all enquiries other than bourse and display may be directed to him. Due to unforeseen circumstances, Bill West has had to resign as general chairman.

Information on bourse is available from Mr. Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario. Display chairman, Mr. S. Smith, 92 Elworthy Avenue, will make the necessary arrangements for exhibit space and cases.

The O.N.A. has built a reputation on past conventions to provide a well-rounded show that will appeal to all types of collectors and dealers. The hard-working London Society have proved their ability to organize and conduct excellent shows. With this combination of experience, everyone that attends the forthcoming show is sure to gain just by presence alone.

Arrangements for a Guest Speaker, Banquet, Awards, Auction and a commemorative medal are being finalized at this time. Further announcements on these aspects will be made as they are available.

Mr. R. R. Rekofski, President of the O.N.A., reports that the election of officers will also take place during the month preceding the convention. The new slate of officers will be installed at the banquet.

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The first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean without sails was the ROYAL WILLIAM. It was built in Quebec, in 1833.

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 3 - SECTION 3A

No member of the executive, elected or appointed, nor a corporation, partnership or proprietorship with which he is associated may be permitted to enter into a financial contract with the Association.

DONATION

The Association gratefully acknowledges receipt of a generous donation from Mr. James E. Charlton of Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Charlton has indicated that the donation is in support of the outstanding work that the Association is doing.

1965 O.N.A. AUCTION TENDERS - - - TIME EXTENSION

The Association announces that auction tenders for the 1965 convention will be accepted by the O.N.A. Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mueller, 239 Lancaster Street West, Kitchener, Ontario, post-marked not later than December 28, 1964.

ONTARIO SALES TAX

The Association has received the following communication from the Retail Sales Tax Branch of the Province of Ontario. The executive is presently drafting a reply to this letter.

Dear Sir:

It has been suggested that we write to you regarding the Ontario Coin Clubs.

The Retail Sales Tax Branch is concerned about the number of auction sales which take place throughout the Province where no mention of tax is made. Retail Sales Tax should be paid on all transactions except where items or sets of items are being purchased for re-sale. It is our contention that all private clubs should be vendorized for this purpose.

We solicit your help in this matter, and ask that you supply us with the names and addresses of all private clubs in Ontario, if you are able, so that we may resolve any noncompliance of the Act and prevent future embarrassment.

Yours very truly,

Roy S. Fraser  
District Tax Administrator.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Association regrets through an oversight that the following sections were omitted from the regulations governing the election of officers as printed in the November issue of the publication:

SECTION 15 - The term of office of an elected president shall be limited to one elected two-year term.

SECTION 16 - No member shall stand for election for more than one office.

Members are reminded to nominate members of their choice for offices in the executive and that the closing date for nominations is January 1, 1965.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- January 1, 1965 - Closing date for nominations  
April 1, 1965 - Closing of ballot boxes  
May 1, 1965 - Annual General Meeting and new Executive takes over.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF MERIT

All O.N.A. members and participating clubs are requested to submit recommendations for the O.N.A. Award of Merit. All submissions are to be in the hands of the O.N.A. Secretary not later than March 1, 1965. Please use extreme caution in your selections and adhere to the rules governing this distinctive and highest of O.N.A. awards.

RULES OF THE AWARD OF MERIT

- (a) The committee shall consist of the chairman, appointed by the president of the ONA, as well as two other members chosen by the chairman.
- (b) The Award of Merit shall be limited to residents of the Province of Ontario, of either sex.
- (c) The committee will make its recommendations to the executive, and the Award of Merit shall be made to the person, in the opinion of the executive as a whole, who has contributed the most to the understanding, research, writings and advancement of numismatics in general.
- (d) The Award of Merit shall not necessarily be awarded each year, unless someone in Ontario has made a significant contribution to the advancement of numismatics.
- (e) This award shall not be made more than once to the same individual, unless his (or her) second contribution be considerably different from the first.
- (f) The request for submission of eligible names for this award, shall be published in the last issue each year of The Ontario Numismatist.
- (g) The final date on which names will be accepted for consideration shall be March 1st of each year, and must be in the hands of the O.N.A. Secretary by that date.
- (h) The committee shall then meet and make recommendations and summaries to the executive of the O.N.A. The chairman shall submit his secret ballot in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the O.N.A.
- (i) The decision by secret ballot of the executive and chairman shall then be final and remain confidential.
- (j) The secretary shall submit a sealed envelope to the supplier of the medals, so that the recipient's name and year of award may be engraved thereon.
- (k) A written summary of the achievement of the recipient shall be provided to the secretary for O.N.A. records and a copy to the person making the presentation.
- (l) The medal, when possible, shall be presented at the annual general meeting of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

CLUB SECRETARY'S PLEASE NOTE

Retiring Club Secretaries are reminded to turn over all O.N.A. brochures and information to the incoming secretaries in order that the incoming executives may be fully aware of the various services which the O.N.A. makes available to member clubs.

1965 MEMBERSHIP DUES

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

O.N.A. - ST. CATHARINES CONVENTION MEDALS

The Association still has a few bronze medals @ \$3.50 each or \$4.75 each in plastic cases for immediate delivery. These medals may be obtained by contacting the Association at Post Office Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY featured the O.N.A. Audio-Visual Service set, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar", by Claudia Pelkey. The meeting was attended by 75 members and guests. For the November meeting, L.N.S. featured "The Auction". They had the usual 25-lot auction, a table auction, the bulletin auction, and a 'Member's Auction' where each member auctioned off two of his own coins.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY featured "Wampum to Decimal" ... an O.N.A. Audio Visual set by Lloyd T. Smith. The club has donated coins of the year to be placed in the cornerstone of the St. Paul's Church.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB had as October guest speaker, Inspector Heath of the local police department who talked on the fascination that coin collections have for the criminal, and how one could protect their collection. This same meeting featured "Canadian Fractional Currency", an O.N.A. Audio-Visual set by Bill English. President, Donald Flick, on behalf of the club presented a set of the 'Sea Gull' medals to Mr. Ralph Wakley, President of the Oakville Historical Society to be used in the local museum.

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB has purchased a limited number of wooden nickels commemorating the club's Third Annual Exhibition which were sold to members at the November meeting. These nickels carry the club's crest on the obverse.

GUELPH COIN CLUB held its meeting on Armistice Day and planned several mystery speakers to talk on coins.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB presented a new slate of officers to be voted on for the coming year. Members gave approval to an amended Constitution presented by Bill Reid, chairman.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB held a "Social Night", Nov. 5th, in co-operation with the Stamp Club. Stamps and coins were on display and the evening ended with a buffet lunch supplied by members of both clubs.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY had as guest speaker, Mr. Ross Irwin, at the Nov. 10th meeting. Mr. Irwin talked on the "Prince Edward Island Cent - 1871". Plans for the 1965 banquet were laid and the new medal will depict the covered wagon.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION reports a very successful rally which was attended by numismatists from Halifax to California. Ninety-one displays competed for trophies in eight different categories. "Best of Show" was won by Donald Flick, Oakville. An extensive educational programme was conducted by David Ashe throughout the entire day . . . O.N.A. Audio-Visual sets and noted speakers drew attentive audiences.

TORONTO COIN CLUB reports a very successful rally which was attended by numismatists from Halifax to California. Ninety-one displays competed for trophies in eight different categories. "Best of Show" was won by Donald Flick, Oakville. An extensive educational programme was conducted by David Ash throughout the entire day . . . O.N.A. Audio-Visual sets and noted speakers drew attentive audiences.



WINDSOR COIN CLUB has announced that the regular monthly meetings will be held on the third Monday of each month at 8:00 p. m. at the Senior Citizens Centre, 65 Elliott Street, East, Windsor.

#### COMING EVENTS

- March 13, 14 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY 6th Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener.  
General Chairman: Bill English, P. O. Box 4, Waterloo, Ontario  
Bourse Chairman: Philip Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. West,  
Kitchener, Ontario.
- April 30--May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd. Annual Convention, London,  
Ontario. Host Club: London Numismatic Society  
General Chairman: William Clarke, 167 Delaware Street, London, Ont.  
Bourse Chairman: Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 456 Barry Bruder, 575 James St., Delhi, Ont.  
457 Douglas White, 12 Tillson St., Tillsonburg, Ont.  
458 Kenneth R. Coe, 6 Springbank Cres., Kitchener, Ont.  
459 Ray Schrader, 682 East Ave., Kitchener, Ont.  
460 Alexander Masur, 7 Victoria St. East, Weston, Ont.  
461 Blair McDermid, Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 34 Wesley D. Ham, 2285 Prospect St., Burlington, Ont.  
45 S. G. B. Robinson, 418 Hazel St., Apt. #7, Waterloo, Ont.  
192 Chas. B. Laister, #3 Highway, Tillsonburg, Ont.  
231 Louis Villemaire, 183 Maurice Dr., Oakville, Ont.  
354 Dr. Josef Samson, 69 Bude St., Toronto, Ont.  
377 Douglas McGill, 84 Bayswater St., Woodstock, Ontario.  
400 William Chiappetta, 656 Pine St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
420 Leonard Heise, 644 N. John St., Fort William, Ont.  
453 James A. Davidson, 10 Third Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

#### LIBRARY DONATION

South African Numismatic Journal #1, September, 1964.

Donated by the South African Numismatic Society, Capetown.

Also, donated by Major Sheldon Carroll:

UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE COINAGE by Arlie R. Slabaugh  
MEXICAN DECIMAL COINS 1863-1963 by Theodore V. Buttrey  
A GUIDE BOOK OF ENGLISH COINS 1964 by K. E. Bressett.

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN PAPER MONEY (Cont'd)

By Major Sheldon S. Carroll

For the next fifty years, very little paper money was issued in British Canada. The first merchants' notes were those of George King, a Quebec City merchant who issued notes in 1772. These were issued in the odd denominations of 3, 6, 12, 15, 20, and 24 coppers. Our collection has a complete set of these rare notes. Dobie and Badgley, a Montreal firm of private bankers, issued notes in 1790 in the denominations of 15 sols, 30 sols, 1 ecu and six livres. It is interesting to note that thirty years after the British conquest, the old French terms were still in current use. Among the rarest items in our collection are four uncut sheets, one of each denomination, of these early notes.

Failing an adequate supply of paper money at this time, the inhabitants of Canada had to make do with a confusing mixture of the gold, silver and copper coins of other nations. Spanish, Portugese, French and American coins circulated simultaneously with the coins of Great Britain. This limited supply of currency was quite insufficient to meet the needs of war when the war of 1812-1815 broke out. Army Bills were the method adopted by the British Government to meet the needs of a war-time economy. An "Act to Facilitate the Circulation of Army Bills" was passed authorizing the issue of bills in the denominations of 25, 50, 100 and 400 Spanish dollars, all bearing interest at 6%. Later in the war, smaller denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 Spanish dollars were issued but they did not bear interest. These low denomination notes were payable on demand and were freely circulated and accepted.

At the end of the war, all outstanding Army bills were redeemed in gold and silver by the British Government, which accounts for their rarity today. This action did much to create confidence in paper money in Canada and paved the way for merchants' notes or "bons" which soon began to appear to help overcome the chronic shortage of currency in the young colony. It also created a favourable climate for the birth of the first chartered banks which appeared on the scene shortly thereafter.

The issue of merchants' notes reached a peak during the years 1837 and 1838. The great increase may be attributed partly to the political disturbances in Upper and Lower Canada and partly to the economic uncertainties of that time. Certainly one of the largest issued was that of the Distillerie de St. Denis, which was owned by Dr. Wolfred Nelson, chief lieutenant of Louis Joseph Papineau, the leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837. Many merchants in Lower Canada or Quebec and a few in Upper Canada or Ontario issued notes, mostly in small denominations at about this period. One very interesting issue of 1837, while not merchants' notes, deserves special mention. They were the notes issued by William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of William Lyon Mackenzie King. When his abortive rebellion failed, Mackenzie fled from York to the United States. A few months later he returned to Navy Island in the Niagara River where he issued notes in the name of the Provisional Government of Upper Canada. About half a dozen of these notes have survived, two of which are now in our collection. The issuing of merchant's notes had dwindled to a trickle by the middle of 1840's. The disappearance of this form of currency can be largely attributed to the increasing number of banks which were coming into operation.

The first effort to organize a bank, other than a private bank, was in 1792, when three Montreal firms organized the Canada Banking Company. Although chiefly a bank of deposit, it did issue notes, a few of which have survived. Three of these rare notes including both the large and small varieties are in our collection. The Canada Banking Co. lasted only a few years and was far from being a successful undertaking. The next bank to come into existence was the Bank of Montreal. It was organized in 1817 as the Montreal Bank. When it obtained its charter in 1822 the name was changed to its present form, the Bank of Montreal. With 147 years of history behind it, it can rightfully

claim to be Canada's oldest bank as well as being numbered among the largest banks in the world. Contrary to many beliefs, it was not the first chartered bank in Canada. That honour belongs to the Bank of New Brunswick which received its charter in 1820 when the Montreal Bank was still doing business without a charter. The Bank of New Brunswick was absorbed in 1913 by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

After the Montreal Bank had broken the ice, so to speak, new banks appeared at a rapid rate. Four new banks were founded in the 1820's; 19 during the 30's; none in the 40's; 15 in the 50's; 17 in the 60's; 19 in the 70's; 5 in the 80's; none in the 90's, and 15 more since the turn of the century. During the past 175 years, more than 100 note issuing banks have operated in Canada. Of these, only eight are in business today. This may seem like a very small number to my American friends who may not know that the foundation stone of Canadian banking is branch banking. Several of our Canadian banks have over a thousand branches spread from coast to coast and several have hundreds of branch overseas. The other some ninety-odd Canadian banks disappeared as a result of failure, voluntary liquidation, absorption or amalgamation.

Many of our banks, particularly the early ones, were shortlived, some lasting only a year or so, but others have gone on to celebrate their 100th anniversary. Many of the early banks were very small institutions by modern standards, with the capital held by even one or a few individuals. Quite a number served only one community with but a single branch. Some banks failed completely with considerable loss to their shareholders and to note-holders. A few found that the business of banking was not as profitable as had been anticipated, so they paid off their shareholders, redeemed their notes and went quietly out of business. Some banks amalgamated in order to find greater strength and stability. Some were absorbed by larger and more powerful institutions.

All of this adds up to a tremendous field for the paper money collector. There is variety enough to suit everyone. The finest designers and engravers in Canada and the United States combined to give us a vast series of bank-notes which can hardly be rivalled for artistic and historic interest. Early Canadian bank-notes were printed on only one side. It was not until the middle of the last century that notes with a design on the reverse became common. Our early bank-notes carried their denominations in pounds, shillings and pence. Slowly the use of dollars and cents came into use and many bank-notes bore denominations in both systems. Not until after the middle of the century did the use of pounds and shillings disappear.

Our early bank-notes were numbered by hand, dated by hand and signed by hand. This necessitated long hours of work with pen and ink and was a heavy part of the rigorous duties of the senior officers of our early Canadian banks. It is recorded that the Hon. M. B. Almon, second President of the Bank of Nova Scotia resigned in 1870. The specific reason given in his letter of resignation was that having already lost the sight of one eye he feared losing the sight of the other, if he was required to sign by hand the new issue of notes which was contemplated by the bank at that time. His successor, James Donaldson was well along in years and took office only after a great deal of persuasion. He resigned four months later stating that he had done his duty by signing 11,304 sheets containing 45,216 notes which he considered to be sufficient for the immediate needs of the bank.

Today we are accustomed to bank-notes in such familiar denominations as \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and so on. So much so that we have the common expression "as phony as a \$3.00 bill". But to our grandfathers there was nothing phony about a \$3 bill. It was a common denomination with many of our early banks. As a matter of fact we have had Canadian bank-notes of every denomination from \$1 to \$8. Three dollar and \$4 bills were relatively common, but not so the \$6, \$7, and \$8. Many people have wondered what was

the reason for \$4 bills. It was really rather obvious. A \$4 bill was the closest equivalent to a 1 pound sterling note. The popularity of the \$5 bill with people who were accustomed to reckon in fives and tens soon made the \$4 denomination superfluous. The only banks to issue \$6 notes were La Banque Nationale and Molson's Bank. Molson's were also the only bank to issue a \$7 note. The lone \$8 note was issued by the Summerside Bank of Prince Edward Island. Because the issues were so small, \$6, \$7 and \$8 bills are numbered among the great rarities of the Canadian paper money series. Two Canadian chartered banks had one issue each of \$25 notes, namely the Farmers Bank of Canada and the Bank of Hamilton.

There has been a great tendency in the past among both dealers and collectors to classify all Canadian banks as either "broken banks" or "chartered banks". These terms are not only inaccurate but quite meaningless. These terms are supposed to differentiate between redeemable and unredeemable bank-notes, but they do nothing of the kind. Most so-called broken banks had charters to carry on their business and many banks with charters went broke. It is true that if a bank failed utterly and completely, many people were left with its notes on their hands and human nature being what it is, the notes were not thrown away however worthless they might be. As a result they are apt to be readily available today to the paper money enthusiast. It is also true that if a bank was able to pay even a fraction on its liabilities most of its notes were turned in for redemption or partial redemption. As a result they are apt to be rather hard to come by. Unless a note is of a high denomination, say \$20 and up, the fact that it is redeemable or not redeemable is of little consequence. What is of prime importance to the paper money collector is whether the notes of any given bank are scarce or not. I have known instances where a collector has passed up a rare note with the disdainful remark: "Oh, that's a broken bank". I am sure that some of them feel real regret when they see some of these so-called broken bank notes bringing well over \$100 at auction.

In 1890, by a revision of the Bank Act, a Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund was established. All banks were required to deposit with the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5% of their average note circulation. These deposits provided a redemption fund from which notes could be redeemed in the event of a bank failure. As a result the notes of any Canadian bank that has gone out of business since 1890 are redeemable at face value on presentation to the Bank of Canada. In 1950 the ten chartered banks in business at that time lost the right to issue bank notes. Their notes were withdrawn and replaced by those of the Bank of Canada. Although this process of withdrawal has been going on for 14 years there are still outstanding notes of the chartered banks to an amount in excess of \$8,500,000. In the case of several of the larger banks the amount outstanding exceeds \$1 million and in the case of the Summerside Bank of Prince Edward Island, the amount of its notes still outstanding is the rather tiny sum of \$43. If we deduct the number that are probably gone forever through loss by fire, etc. it would seem reasonable to believe that barely half a dozen notes of this bank could still be in existence, and three of these are in the Bank of Canada's collection.

Concurrent with the notes of the Canadian banks, there circulated notes issued by governments. Four of the Canadian provinces issued notes while they were still separate provinces or colonies before Confederation. The earliest to issue notes was Nova Scotia which issued its first treasury notes in 1761 followed by further issues up to 1861. Prince Edward Island issued treasury notes first in 1790 when it was still known as the Island of St. John and further issues followed. Newfoundland issued treasury notes from 1834 to 1855, two series of cash notes between 1901 and 1914, and \$1 and \$2 Government of Newfoundland notes in 1920. The Province of Canada which was the united province of Ontario and Quebec, issued a very handsome series of notes in 1866 in denominations from \$1 to \$500. All of these provincial issues can be considered as scarce to rare although sufficient numbers do turn up to make the chase interesting and very worthwhile.

The longest and most popular series with Canadian paper money collectors is the Dominion of Canada series which began in 1870 and ended with the issue of 1923. The denominations range from the little fractional currency notes for 25 cents, commonly known as shinplasters and so popular at one time for sending small remittances through the mail, all the way up to \$50.00 notes or bank legals, used for transferring large sums between banks. I will not go into detail of all the denominations or the various series in which they were issued. This is one of the few classes of Canadian notes that is adequately catalogued.

The Bank of Canada was founded in 1934 as the central government bank. It brought out its first issue of notes in 1935 and succeeding issues in 1937 and 1954. At first its notes supplemented those of the privately owned banks but since 1950, its notes have replaced them. Today, the Bank of Canada is the only authority in Canada for the issue of paper money.

The history of Canadian paper money is almost the history of Canada itself. Almost every event of importance in the social, political or economic history of this country is reflected in Canadian paper money. It is doubtful if there is any other great nation in the world today where paper money has been in continuous use since the very beginnings of that nation. Certainly there is no other nation in the world today that can say that its present financial system had its beginnings in a pack of playing cards.

The End

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The Hudson's Bay Company was first known as "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay". The first trading posts were built on the shores of Hudson's Bay in 1671.

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The first of the many early explorers to realize that the Americas were neither China nor India was an Italian, Amerigo Vespucci. This new land was given the name "America", after Amerigo Vespucci, the man who knew what he had found.

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MONTREAL or MONT ROYALE meaning Royal Mountain, was the name that Jacques Cartier gave to a hill on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The longboats in which Jacques Cartier came up the river were forced to stop because of extremely swift currents. This was near an island with the hill in the middle, at the foot of which was an Indian village, Hochelaga. The village is no longer there, but in its place is the great city, MONTREAL.

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Even with Confederation CANADA might never have become a nation had it not been for the railways, particularly the Canadian Pacific Railway . . . started a few years after Confederation, the last track was laid in 1885. Canadians could travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NOMINATION FORM

Mr. Alex M. Sweeton, Chairman,  
Election Committee,  
172 Regent Street,  
London, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Sweeton:

We the undersigned members in good standing nominate

..... for the office of  
.....

We understand that our nominee is a member in good standing and has expressed the willingness to stand for the office for which he/she has been nominated, and will serve the Association if elected.

Yours truly,

.....  
Member ..... No.

.....  
Member ..... No.

Or if applicable:

I, ....., a member in good standing, nominated by the above members in good standing, am willing to stand for the office of ..... and will serve the Association if elected.

.....  
Nominee ..... No.