



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 4 -- No. 1

January, 1965

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## H A P P Y N E W Y E A R

This is the time of year when stock is taken of the old year and plans are made for the forthcoming new year. Local clubs are changing officers and a bright new year lies ahead.

The O.N.A. would like to help you make this year the best one yet. To do this, we ask your sincere co-operation. Help us to help you!

Renew your membership in your local club and in the O.N.A. You are vital to your club and your support is needed.

Outgoing secretaries are requested to hand over the O.N.A. Service brochures to their successors. These brochures are vital information and guidance to the new executive.

We urge all new executives to get together and discuss these brochures. Find out just what the O.N.A. can do to make your meetings easier and more enjoyable. If you are taking advantage of these services, make the proper reservations early enough to avoid possible disappointment ... follow the directions laid out in each individual service to assure prompt results. Unnecessary correspondence can be tedious and time consuming.

Take part in the nominations of your O.N.A. officers and make your vote count when the time comes. Look around and see if there is someone in your club who would be willing and capable to serve as an officer in the O.N.A. -- or even deserve recognition for the outstanding "Award of Merit". You, and YOU ALONE, can speak YOUR mind. You must take part to be a part.

With the annual O.N.A. convention coming in April, it is not too soon to start making plans. Start now to plan your displays; enter your club activities in the "Court of Honour"; start promoting your delegate now to bring your club problems and pleasures to the business meeting; plan to be there yourself to join in the fellowship ... April and London, Ontario, are not that far away!

And to each and everyone of you, may we wish you a very Happy New Year and the best in numismatics.

Editor.

COMING EVENTS

- March 13, 14 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY 6th Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener.  
General Chairman: Bill English, P. O. Box 4, Waterloo, Ont.  
Bourse Chairman: Philip Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. West, Kitchener, Ont.
- April 30 - May 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention, London, Ontario.  
Host club: London Numismatic Society. General Chairman:  
William Clarke, 167 Delaware St., London. Bourse Chairman:  
Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.
- June 18-20 INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS 2nd Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel,  
Los Angeles, California. Three large halls, totaling 22,000 square  
feet. Sixty dealers. An exhibit fee of \$5.00 will give each exhibitor  
a participation award and a ticket to the gourmet awards breakfast.  
Special awards are sponsored for winning exhibits. Educational  
features: Movies, slides, lectures and expert analysis on coins.  
A quarter-million dollar floor and mail-bid auction. General  
Chairman: Harvey L. Rose, Bourse: Patsy Rose. (Both of P. O. Box 574  
LaMesa, California, 92043, U.S.A.)
- August 12-14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal  
Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General  
Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

If your club is planning a special event, please send full particulars to the Editor.

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1965 MEMBERSHIP DUES

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

- 0 -

NEW MEMBERS

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

462. Miss Ruth Lang, YWCA, 433 Wellington St., London, Ont.  
463. Frank Ticzer, R. R. #7, Simcoe, Ont.  
464. Keith King, 155 Stanley Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.  
C. 39 THISTLETOWN COIN CLUB, 941 Albion Rd., Rexdale, Ont.

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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.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

67. Cale B. Jarvis, 62 Richmond St. West, Suite 305, Toronto 1, Ont.  
133. Bruce R. Watt, 81 Eastlawn St., Oshawa, Ont.  
144. Mrs. Eugene Sztronga, P. O. Box 208, R. R. #1, Delhi, Ont.  
325. Mrs. Jack Fearnley, Box 160, Englehart, Ont.  
397. Mr. Jack Fearnley, Box 160, Englehart, Ont.  
C. 1 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY, P. O. Box 41, Waterloo, Ont.  
C. 4 PRESTON COIN CLUB, c/o Mike Reuter, 538 Duke St., Preston, Ont.

CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY announces that 224 items have been obtained for the numismatic collection. Mr. Graham Esler, curator, will have the collection on display at the December meeting, which has been set aside for a "Social Evening".

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB reports a very successful exhibition. Display winners were: Canadian - 1st. Ed Mullaney, Clinton. 2nd. Joe Burke, Goderich. Foreign - 1st. Doug Mair, Clinton. 2nd. Frank Wheeler, Goderich. Paper - 1st. Norman Scott, Corunna. 2nd. Frank Wheeler. Miscellaneous - 1st. Carol Radford, Crediton. 2nd. Frank Wheeler.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB featured the ONA Audio-Visual, "Romance of World Gold" by Lloyd T. Smith, London. The new slate of officers for 1965 are as follows: President - John Craig. Vice-president - William Mansfield. Secretary - Elmer Daniel. Treasurer - Ted Turanski. Directors - H. Bud Schell; George Timm; Victor Montag, Jack Bissett and Joseph Schmidt.

THE OSHAWA AND DISTRICT COIN CLUB announced the winner of the 'Letterhead Contest' ... Mrs. Beard. The club is featuring a Christmas Party for the December meeting. As in many clubs, this will be election night.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB had a very successful get-to-gether with the local Stamp Club in November. Many excellent stamp and coin displays were the centre of attraction and the evening was climaxed by a social lunch.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held elections at the November meeting. The following are the new officers for 1965: Alan McLean, President; Vice-president - Kenneth Hart; Secretary - Mrs. Irene Turner; Treasurer - Derk Becker; Directors - Jack McLean, Charles Manners and Ken Papich. The members enjoyed the ONA Audio Visual, "Eddystone Lighthouse", "Waitangi Crown" and "World Famed Orders", by David Ash, a member of the club.

GUELPH COIN CLUB members will be electing new officers at the December meeting. They will also discuss the possibilities of changing their meeting day.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY featured the ONA Audio-Visual, "Seafaring" by Alex. Munro, Scarborough at the December meeting. The new slate of officers for 1965 are as follows: President - Philip Mueller; Vice-president - Mrs. Shirley English; Acting Secretary - Mrs. Ruth Mueller; Treasurer - Bruce H. Raszmann; Directors - Mrs. Allen Shantz, Heinz Herzog, Ed. Bean, Tom Oddy; Editor - Hugh MacKenzie, and Librarian - Kenneth Coe.

Commencing in January, 1965, meeting of our society will be held on the third Tuesday of each month instead of the second Tuesday.

CANADA'S COAT OF ARMS

by

David Billing Ashe, R. C. E. C.

Editor's Note: Here is an article of true numismatic value by a recognized author. This is reprinted from the O.N.A. Audio-Visual Service set of the same name because of popular demand. A number of numismatists, after seeing the slides and hearing the commentary by David Ashe have written to me requesting the transcript. In order that everyone may benefit from this extensive research, we have the pleasure of presenting "Canada's Coat Of Arms", to you.

Because of the profound nature of this article, we have depicted the coat of arms here for you to scrutinize as you read the article. Piece by piece the coat of arms will be built up and explained in detail.

Because of the extreme care which the author takes to explain the various details, in order that you may thoroughly understand your Coat of Arms, it will be necessary to present the article in a two-part series.

... ..

Numismatics, is the scientific study of coinage.

Coin collecting is an education in itself; it stimulates our curiosity, with an invitation to study such subjects as economics, politics, religion, art, heraldry,



theology, lettering, architecture, metallurgy, engineering and geography.

This article is only one small section of numismatics -- the science of heraldry as seen on the Coat of Arms of Canada.

Heraldry can best be explained as a silent communication by the means of sight. That is to say, where heraldry has been introduced into service, it reveals to the student all that he or she requires to know about a particular country.

There is no doubt that as soon as shields came into use they were painted and decorated. In those early days each man fought, and his weapons were the most cherished possessions. The sword his father fought with, the shield his father carried, the banner his father followed, would naturally be the articles a son would be most eager to possess. The science of armory as we know it began to slowly evolve itself since those early times, for the son would naturally take pride in upholding the fame with the signs and emblems under which his father had battled.

The next dominating influence was the introduction, in the early part of the thirteenth century, of the closed helmet. The closed helmet hid the face of the person and necessitated some means by which he could be identified. What was more natural than he should be identified by the decoration of his shield, and by the coat or surcoat which covered his coat of mail?

Particular attention is made to a coat of mail, adorned with a sleeveless garment tied securely at the waist. The sleeveless garment is known as a surcoat, and, it is one of the earliest examples of a coat of arms.

Today, the general term 'coat of arms' as we know it is applied to all official insignias. Furthermore, the science of heraldry is still in existence in the United Kingdom and all Commonwealth countries have been invested with this service.

It is of notable interest that when people speak about the crown of England, that there are in fact two crowns. The one is the official crown, the sign and symbol of the monarchs. This crown is known by the name of Saint Edward's Crown, and is never altered or changed.

Saint Edward's Crown was made for the coronation of Charles II, in the year A. D. 1662, and was ordered to be made as nearly as possible after the old pattern. Saint Edward's Crown contains a circlet of gold surmounted with four fleur-de-lis and four cross-patee. Elevating out of the top of the crosses are two complete arches of gold crossing each other, and curving deeply downward at their point of intersection. These arches are considered to be the mark of an independent sovereignty. On the top of the arches is a miniature orb. The gold mound symbolizes the world and the cross-patee surmounting it symbolizes Christianity. Saint Edward's Crown is always present at a coronation, and it is the official crown of England, and furthermore, Saint Edward's Crown is the crown which appears above all official Royal Arms or other insignias directly connected with a monarch.

The second crown is known as the Imperial State Crown. This crown is the one which is actually worn, and which the sovereign after the ceremony of his or her coronation, wears on leaving Westminster Abbey. It is also carried before the sovereign at the opening of Parliament.

The Imperial State Crown was made in the year A. D. 1838. Although this crown appears almost identical to that of Saint Edward's Crown, particular attention is drawn to the arches. The arches on the Imperial State Crown do not dip on their intersection

at the top, but instead form a graceful arch. Although it is interesting to point out that there are many conventional designs seen in their representations, it is only through constant study by an individual that these crowns are decipherable.

Many people believe that these crowns constitute an enormous weight. The Imperial State Crown which is the most highly ornamented is relatively light. The entire weight of the Imperial State Crown is 39 ozs. 5 dwts.

The official Coat of Arms of Canada depicts a true representation of Saint Edward's Crown.

The shield is the honour point in any coat of arms, and the Canadian shield is divided into five divisions in their order of heraldic appearance.

It is here, that the beginner into the science of heraldry meets with confusion upon confusion. The top of the shield is the chief, the bottom of the shield is known as the base. The right side, or the left side of the shield as you look at it, is the dexter, and the left side, or the right side of the shield as you look at it, is the sinister. You may have noticed that the heraldic shield is always shown in reverse. This is quite understandable, because in the early times the shield was a means of protection. Therefore, if you, as a spectator should stand behind a shield and use it as a means of defence you will notice that the shield held before you would be the same as in heraldry, and, any spectator who looks towards you will see the shield in reverse.

Surmounting the Canadian shield is the closed five barred helmet of the fifteenth century. This helmet facing forward with its five barred visor depicts a monarch. Any helmet displayed below the rank of a monarch would appear in profile or three-quarter face. This applies only to a national coat of arms.

Above the helmet are the mantling and wreath. The mantling is intended to remind people of the veiling worn by the Crusaders to protect them against the hot sun of Palestine. The wreath is made up of two bands of silk interwoven and twisted, the wreath is used to conceal the join of the helmet with the mantling.

Above the mantling is the lion. This lion shown in the act of walking with its head turned to face the spectator is known as a 'lion passant guardent'. The 'passant' means to move forward, and the word 'guardent' signifies that the lion is on guard. Moreover, this lion is crowned with Saint Edward's Crown. In the dexter, or right paw, is the maple leaf --- the national emblem of Canada. Because the lion is known as a 'lion passant guardent', the maple leaf symbolizes Canada's past sacrifices in war, and her future allegiances.

Any lion shown in an erect position is known as a 'lion rampant'.

The lion was introduced into England by the Norman Conquest in the year A. D. 1066. It is of notable interest that the lion shown on the dexter faces the shield and does not face the spectator such as the 'lion passant guardent' above the helmet.

The unicorn on the sinister is a myth animal.

Early artists working on the assumption of the mule as the hybrid of the horse and the donkey, immediately jumped to the conclusion that animals with similar characteristics of two animals were likewise hybrids.

When armorial bearings were becoming an indispensable part of a noble's equipment the attention of those knights who were fighting under Richard the Crusader, were

attracted to the wild antelopes of Syria and Palestine. These animals were armed with long, straight, spiral horns set close together, so that at a side view they appeared to be but a single horn.

There are numerous stories regarding the unicorn's horn simply because they may be seen in private collections. We now know of course, that these so-called unicorn's horns, usually carved, are in fact those of the marine monster, the 'narwhal', or sea-unicorn.

But the fable of a breed of horned horses is at least as old as Grecian mythology, and centuries later the Crusaders, or the artists who accompanied them attempted to adopt the marvel. Since the first crude sketches other artists copied; and so each presentation was passed along until at length the present form of the unicorn was attained.

The unicorn, as it has developed through heraldry, is drawn with the body of a horse, the tail of the heraldic lion, the legs and feet of the deer, the head and mane of a horse, to which is added the long twisted horn -- from which the animal is named; and a beard.

The unicorn gained high recognition by the French heralds. The Queen of Scots, through marriage adopted the unicorn as a personal badge. The Queen of Scots, later returned to Scotland, where today, the unicorn is one of the many adopted heraldic emblems of Scotland.

Heraldry without the lion would not amount to much for no figure plays such an important or such an extensive part as the lion, in one or other of its various positions.

In early heraldry, the various positions came into recognized use, which soon sought to impose a definite distinction that the lion could only be depicted erect as seen on the dexter and in the second division, and that any animal appearing in the act of walking; such as the lion above the helmet and in the first division must therefore be a 'leopard'. This distinction found its greatest favour amongst the French heralds.

In the French blazons, this old distinction is still observed.

The French lion is the English 'lion rampant', shown on the dexter and in the second division, and the French leopard is the English 'lion passant guardent' depicted in the first division and also above the helmet.

Many people have met with this confusion and still claim that the three lions passant guardent shown in the first division are 'leopards'. They are not leopards, but lions. In fact, they were recorded as lions by the English College of Heraldry as early as A. D. 1483, and the three lions seen in the first division appeared on the personal shield of King Richard the First in the year A. D. 1561.

This confusion is only clarified when English or French heraldry is applied.

In the second division is the Scottish 'lion rampant' within a tressure flory counterflory. The tressure is two narrow lines closely set together near the edge of the division. The flory intersects outward and inward around the tressure; hence the term 'flory counterflory'.

The tressure flory counterflory is one of the oldest of all heraldic charges, and the reason for its adoption is now unknown.

Although there is no doubt that the lion of Scotland may be seen on the arms of the old Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom some of the Scottish kings were descended, and the flory counterflory has been known to be in existence since the 12th century.

Today, the Scottish tressure flory counterflory is part of the Royal Arms, protected and cannot be granted to any person without the express licence of the Sovereign.

In the third division is the harp of Hibernia, or as it is best known, the harp of Ireland. The goddess of the pagan islands was the Goddess Hibernia, whose emblem was the golden harp.

.... to be continued.

### THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN DECIMAL COINAGE

by Cecil Paul

(Continued from the December, 1964 issue)

#### George V

Decimal coinage took another change in appearance in 1911 with the passing of King Edward VII. His son, King George V was now shown on the obverse and was to remain there until 1936.

King George V was the son of Edward VII and was born on June 3, 1865. In 1910 he succeeded his father to the throne. King George V changed the name of his family from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.

The reverse of all the King George V silver coins remained the same as the issues put out during the reign of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. The large cent reverse changed during his reign from what had been on the previous issued.

The coinage of 1911 differs from all other years, in that the inscription "DEI GRATIA" was omitted on all decimal coinage. They are therefore sometimes referred to as the "Graceless" or "Godless" coins. This inscription was restored in 1912 and all later issues. There doesn't seem to be an explanation as to why this was omitted from all coins of that year.

Nineteen hundred and twenty was the only year that two different issues of the Canadian cent was minted. Both the large and a much smaller cent were struck in that year. The large cent was discontinued in that year to conserve copper and the small cent was identical but the reverse of the small cent took a complete change.

In 1921, it was decided to conserve silver, and the silver 5 cent piece was discontinued, and 2½ million of these coins were melted down at the mint.

Due to heavy mintage of the 50 cent piece and reduced requirements, the over 2 million 1921 half dollars remained on hand in the mint and were not put into circulation. The low demand during the next 7 years was filled from old stocks and when they were depleted, it was decided to strike a new issue for 1929 rather than use the 1921 issue. The latter was melted down in the mint and a very few ever got into circulation. This accounts for the scarcity of the 5 cent and 50 cent coins of 1921. The 1921 - 50 cent piece is considered the King of Canadian coins.

With the discontinuing of the 5 cent piece, it was decided to make future issues of the 5 cent coin out of nickel. This was the first use of this metal in making coins in Canada. The nickel was much larger than the previous 5 cent coin. The nickel also bore the likeness of King George V. The obverse of the 1922 nickel also changed from the old design of the maple wreath.

This is the only coin to take a complete change during the reigning period of any one monarch. By a complete change I mean change in material, size and reverse design.

It is not my intention to describe the varieties of the Canadian coins. This has already been done in another book devoted entirely to varieties. However, some varieties are more common than others and a few of them are worthy of mention.

A major variety in the nickel appeared in 1926. One issue of this coin is referred to as the 'near 6' and the other as the 'far 6'. The 'far 6' is the most valuable of the two with very few of them being available. This variety was caused by the Mint using two different shaped 6's in the date. The 'far 6' has a shorter stemmed 6, making it appear further from the leaf. This 1926 'far 6' is the most valuable nickel in the series.

On December 31, 1931, the complete control of the Mint and personnel was taken over by the Canadian Government and the establishment became known as the Royal Canadian Mint.

The first Canadian silver dollar came into being in the same year as the United States dollar was discontinued. Permission was granted in 1910 to mint the first dollar, but it was not until 25 years later that this coin was minted for circulation.

The obverse of the proposed 1911 silver dollar was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal and the reverse was by Leonard Wyon, chief engraver of the Royal Mint in London.

It is worthy of note that the maple wreath reverse was used on all Canadian silver coins from 1858 to 1936.

It was in 1935 that silver dollars were first minted for circulation in Canada. The obverse showed King George V, crowned and the inscription around the coin translated reads "GEORGE V, KING AND EMPEROR IN THE 25th YEAR OF REIGN". This was a commemorative coin and this pattern set an example for future use of the silver dollar as a commemorative.

The reverse of the silver dollar showing the Voyageur design was the work of Emanuel Hahn who also designed several other Canadian coins.

This Voyageur design tells at a glance what would take many pages in a history book. The two figures in the canoe represent the two peoples who have struggled side by side to help build Canada - the white man and the Indian, working together, paddling a canoe along one of the many streams that make up Canada's vast water transportation system. The tree in the background represents Canada's great wealth in her forests.

All silver dollars have this reverse design with the exception of some of the Commemorative issues.

In 1936 the obverse design changed again, as it would not be appropriate to continue to celebrate an anniversary which had come and gone. The design of Sir Bertram Mackennal was used. This design was originally made in 1911 for the silver dollar, which was never minted, except for a few pattern pieces.

The 1936 "DOT" coinage is a much sought after item for coin collectors the world over. This was actually an emergency issue of 1937, struck to cope with a shortage of 1 cent, 10 cent and 25 cent pieces that came about while the new dies for King George VI were being prepared in London. This delay in the arrival of the new dies was due in part to the fact that King Edward VIII abdicated the throne and the dies for King George VI were not started at the beginning of the year.

A tiny raised "dot" was placed on the coins, below the date on the 1 cent coin and below the ties at the bottom of the wreath on the 10 cent and 25 cent pieces. This was to show that they were not struck in 1936 but that they were actually struck in 1937. The reason for the rarity of these coins is a very controversial subject. The explanation that most coin collectors accept is this: The punch mark made in these dies was very small in all cases. The tiny hole in the 1 cent and 10 cent dies probably became plugged early in the striking, and therefore would hardly show the tiny raised dots on the coins. A mere ghost of a dot would quickly wear off leaving no trace on the struck coin. The 25 cent piece which is more readily found, would have a larger punch mark on the die, and therefore not as apt to plug up, hence more of them found in circulation.

The reason these die flaws were not discovered is due to the fact that an emergency existed, and there was every reason to get the coins to the banks as quickly as possible. The dot is anything but conspicuous, and to think that every coin would be scrutinized to make sure of its presence is absurd.

According to the mint all these dot coins were placed in circulation. The quantities struck have been given as: 1 cent - 678,823; 10 cent - 191,237 and 25 cent - 151,322.

(To be continued in the next issue. Look for GEORGE VI)

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NUMISMATICS is more than collecting coins!! It is the gaining of knowledge, appreciation and education in the various branches of pursuit. It is pride of possession, satisfaction, the building of confidence, fairness and honour.

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THE GAZETTE. The present-day word "gazette", meaning "newspaper", is derived from a Venetian coin of the seventeenth century. The coin was a two-soldi copper piece which was called a gazzetta. This was a diminutive of the Latin word "gaza", meaning "treasure". Shortly after the gazzetta was introduced, Venice commenced to publish an official newspaper dealing with public affairs which sold to the citizens for one gazzetta. It was not long before the paper itself became known as the gazzetta, and this name has been applied to periodical publications ever since.

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The most often used security devices employed in the manufacture of paper currency include the watermark, a vertical metal strip, tinting the paper, multi-colouring, ornate and finely detailed engraving, coloured threads, and planchettes embedded in the paper during its manufacture.

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A five dollar bill can be changed 2,305,009,213,693,951 different ways.



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First Vice-president --

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## Ontario Numismatist Editor & Librarian:

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Oakville, Ont.

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Oakville, Ont.

Vol. 4 -- No. 2

February, 1965

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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 the Windjammer Convention Hall, Treasure Island, located at the Wellington Street exit of Highway #301, south of London, Ontario. London, located in the heart of southern Ontario is central to all the major collectors in the eastern part of Canada and the United States.

Direct all inquiries, other than bourse and display, to the General Chairman, William Clarke, 167 Delaware Street, London, Ontario.

Some bourse space is still available at \$60. Send your payment and reservation, or inquiries, to Mr. Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.

The auction will consist of 700 lots to be disposed of in two sessions of 350 each. The auction will be conducted by Louie Biro.

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 hardworking London Numismatic Society have proved their ability to organize and conduct excellent shows. With this combination of experience, everyone who attends the forthcoming show is sure to gain just by presence alone.

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

Start preparing your delegates for the annual business meeting now; acquaint them with your club's needs in relationship with the O.N.A. This is a very important common meeting-ground and past meetings have been very successful.

Banquet, guest speaker, displays, awards, auction, bourse, Court of Honour, commemorative medal, educational programming and election of officers are some of the things planned to entertain you.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE  
1965 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

NEW MEMBERS

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

- 465 Mrs. Paul Bergman, 3600 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio 43607, U. S. A.
- 466 Alan MacNab, 249 Hall St., Ingersoll, Ont.
- 467 Arthur J. Savage, 86 Mobile Village, R. R. #2, Trenton, Ont.
- 468 Carl Lehrbass, Grove Farm Alvinston, Ontario.
- 469 Fred J. James, P. O. Box 1055, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
- 470 Miss Sherry English, 71 Columbia St., Waterloo, Ont.
- 471 Harold E. Lauber, 134 Louisa St., Kitchener, Ont.
- 472 Bill Morris, 820-6th Ave. West, Owen Sound, Ont.
- C40 KINGSTON KOIN KLUB, c/o E. Howlett, 61 Westmoreland Rd., Kingston, Ont.
- C41 RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB, c/o Harry Hannah, Box 6, Stancroft Dr., Elgin Mills, Ont.
- C42 TEMISKAMING COIN CLUB, c/o Fred J. James, P. O. Box 1055, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
- C43 GUELPH COIN CLUB, c/o Tony Small, 19 Forest Hill Dr., Guelph, Ont.
- C44 HUMBER WEST COIN CLUB, c/o Wm. (Bill) Attwell, 147 Symons St., Toronto 14, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1 Rod R. Rekofski, 82 Warren Rd., Kitchener, Ont.
- 16 Louie Biro, R. R. #2, Paris, Ont.
- 31 Ralph C. Maltby, 124 Pries Ave., Bufralo 14220, New York, U. S. A.
- 56 Melvin C. Garside, 543 King St. W., Chatham, Ont.
- 184 Louis Biro Jr., R. R. #2, Paris, Ont.
- 281 SGT. Patrick K. Melligan, 4(F) Wing RCAF, CFPO 5056, C. A. F. O.
- 400 William Chiappetta, 401 McNabb St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- 411 W. E. Middleton, c/o B & M COINS, Box 834, Station B, Ottawa, Ont.
- C13 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB, c/o Fred Barley, 162 Lake St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- C16 INGERSOLL COIN CLUB, c/o Jordan Bowcott, 100 Francis St., Ingersoll, Ont.
- C24 KITCHENER COIN CLUB, Att: Elmer Daniel, c/o Budds Stores Ltd., 165 King St. W.  
Kitchener, Ont.
- C31 WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB, c/o Vincent Sidebotham, 668 Parkinson St., Woodstock, Ont.
- C32 THUNDER BAY COIN CLUB, P. O. Box 262, Fort William, Ont.

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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.

O. N. A. CONVENTION MEDALS

Designs for the 1965 O.N.A. Third Annual Convention medal were approved. The obverse will contain the traditional O.N.A. insignia, while the reverse will be the selection of the London Numismatic Society -- host to the convention. The approved design will depict the Middlesex County Court House, a London, Ontario landmark.

These distinctive medals will highlight any medal collection and be a happy reminder of another momentous occasion.

Medals may be purchased individually or in sets from Ontario Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ont. Payments are to be made to the Ontario Numismatic Association.

10K Gold -- \$40

Sterling Silver -- \$6

Gold-filled -- \$15

Bronze -- \$3.50

Sets encased in plastic:

Set of 4 (10K gold, gold-filled, silver, bronze) -- \$68

Set of 3 (10K gold, silver, bronze) -- \$52

Set of 3 (gold-filled, silver, bronze) -- \$26

Set of 2 (silver and bronze) -- \$11

Silver (in plastic) -- \$7.50

Bronze (in plastic) -- \$4.75

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BOURSE SPACE

Bourse space is available at the Third Annual Convention of the Ontario Numismatic Association to be held at the Windjammer Convention Hall, Treasure Island, London, Ontario at \$60.00 per space. Only a few spaces remain! Interested dealers should contact Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario. The time is drawing near very rapidly, so send your request and payment in right away.

COMING EVENTS

Your club's social events are of interest. Please send us full particulars regarding your banquets, shows, exhibitions or what-have-you.

- March 13, 14 WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY 6th Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener, Ont.  
General Chairman: Bill English, P.O. Box 4, Waterloo, Ont.  
Bourse Chairman: Philip Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener, Ont.
- March 20 RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB 1st Annual Coin Show, 1 Yonge St., Richmond Hill, Ont. Time: 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.
- April 30, May 1 and 2 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention, London, Ont. Host club: London Numismatic Society. General Chairman: William Clarke, 167 Delaware St., London, Ont. Bourse Chairman: Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ont.
- August 12, 13, 14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club; Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

Nomination time for candidates to the O.N.A. 1965 election was extended to allow O.N.A. member clubs time to convene and make selections. As clubs only meet once each month, some of the clubs found that they were unable to get in under the deadline date required.

### O. N. A. AUCTION

Louie Biro has been the successful bidder for the Ontario Numismatic Association auction to be held in London, April 30, May 1 and 2. There will be two sessions of 350 lots each. Watch for a listing in the Canada Coin News.

### CLUB NEWS

The ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB members held their Annual Meeting, December 20, 1964 at which time the following new executive was elected: President, Robert Cassidy; Vice-president, Stan Aaroe; Treasurer, Fred Barley; Secretary, Mrs. P. Lambert, Membership-secretary, Pat Lambert; Librarian and Registration, Mrs. L. M. Ritchie. A silver tray was presented to Victor Snell for accumulating the most points during the year in the display contest. A short coin quiz was enjoyed, followed by a Do It Yourself Auction where members auctioned off two of their own lots themselves.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB members have as their new executive for 1965: President, Alan MacNab; Vice-president, Fred M. Smith; Secretary, Jordan Bowcott; Assistant-Secretary, Ralph Atkinson; Treasurer, Leonard Coles. Lloyd T. Smith, London, was the guest speaker of the December meeting. Lloyd had three display cases of coins to illustrate his talk, "Type and Series Collecting".

KITCHENER COIN CLUB is providing Canadian coins and local tokens and medals for the Doon Pioneer Village. This worthy project will take the co-operation of all the club members and civic-minded persons. The Club will undertake to supply display cases and assemble the collection. The committee consists of Chairman Bill English, Ken Coe, Bud Schell of the Kitchener Club and Howard Groh representing the Pioneer Village. All donations will be acknowledged in the Club Bulletin and a permanent record kept of the donors. Please send contributions to Mr. Ken Coe, 6 Springbank Crescent, Kitchener, Ont. This new club, a little over a year old, now boasts 104 members. Tuesday, January 5, was Silver Dollar Night; door-prizes were a silver dollar bookshelf album, Canadian Silver Dollars, by Starr Gilmore; and an UNC 1964 silver dollar. Feature of the evening was the O.N.A. Audio-Visual Service set, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar", produced by Claudia Pelkey.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB had on display at their December meeting, the Honorary Life Membership scroll which was presented to Harry Booth. Nomination committee report: Past President - Howard Johnson; President - Robert Marshall; Vice-president - Fred Carter; Directors: W. Ervine, F. Booth, H. Johnson. Anyone wishing to contact this club, write to Box 145, Orillia, Ontario.

GUELPH COIN CLUB will feature Mr. Ross Irwin as guest speaker. The topic will be "Money. What Is It?"

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB featured an "Exchange Night" at the December meeting. Coins for exchange were to be Canadian or Commonwealth and not less than 50 cents in value.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY members had as their guest speaker in December, Don McKelvey. The subject was "Transportation Tokens", highlighted by a display. David Price, President of S.N.S. has been re-elected for 1965. Vice-president is Fred Robertson; Secretary, Don Park; Treasurer, Lyn Kelch; Ex.-Sec., James Moore.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY held their January meeting on the 19th when Bill English, Editor of Variety Fare Column of Coin News, spoke on Die Varieties. The Society's 1965 medal will bare the Conestogo Covered Wagon. The Society has been striking medals of local historical interest for the past number of years, and the Conestogo Wagon is a familiar symbol in this area.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION elected the following as their new officers for 1965: President, Jack Martin; Vice-President, Mac Porter; Treasurer, Bob Scruton; Secretary, Mrs. Mahoney-Chumney; Directors, Cec. Sharp, Syd Woodward and Mrs. Noreen Howcroft (also Editor); Auctioneer, Ken Prophet; Auction Recorder, Steve Wiggins.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, in December, featured a general trading night and a personal auction. An interesting article on "Mint Marks" appeared in the December bulletin. For the new collectors, often overlooked, it will prove valuable information.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION held their election of officers on Dec. 17. Following are the results: President, Charles Miller; Vice-president, Arthur Savage; Secretary, Don Desaulniers; Treasurer, Bill Nickle; Membership Director, Ross Lamb; Editor, "Coin Comments", Cecil Paul.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held a Social Evening in December with President, William Clarke presiding. The L.N.S. collection of numismatic items was placed on view to the public and proved a real credit to the club. Donations toward this collection are still coming in and the total items has now reached 238.

TEMISKAMING COIN CLUB, formed about a year ago in the Kirkland Lake area, has just recently joined the O.N.A. The Board for 1965 is as follows: Honorary President, J. McKay-Clements; President, Bert Provost; Vice-presidents, Ralph Gaston and Jack Fearnley; Secretary, Fred James; Treasurer, George Shanks. Meetings are held every third Monday to accommodate the shift workers in the mines. Recently, Mr. McKay-Clements related his coin-hunting experiences on a trip through Europe and Russia.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB featured the O.N.A. Audio-Visual, "Ships on Coins", at their January meeting. This set is by Alex Munro of Scarborough, and carried action-packed interest through the entire showing.

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All Ontario coin clubs are invited to send copies of their monthly bulletins to the O.N.A. editor. This will give the clubs throughout the province a glimpse of the activities featured at the various meetings.

#### 1965 MEMBERSHIP DUES

Just a last minute reminder. This will be your last issue of the Ontario Numismatist, unless your 1965 membership dues are paid soon. Please send your remittance to the Ontario Numismatic Association, c/o P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

#### O.N.A. AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

A \$1.00 service fee MUST accompany your application for an Audio-Visual set, to make it eligible for consideration. PLEASE reserve the sets well in advance as there are over 40 clubs being serviced.

CANADA'S COAT OF ARMS

by

David Billing Ashe, R. C. E. C.

(Continued from the January issue of the Ontario Numismatist)

King James the First of England was the first English monarch to introduce the Irish emblem into a royal coat of arms, and since that time onward the golden harp of Hibernia, on the ancient blue background, has been shown in one of the divisions of a British standard as the emblem of Ireland.

It may be notable to point out that in the arms of all the sovereigns, since James the First in A. D. 1603, until William the Fourth in the year A. D. 1837, the harp was formed by the female figure of the Goddess Hibernia. In the reign of Queen Victoria, a change was made and altered to that of the ancient Irish harp connected in form and legend with King Boroimhe.

King Boroimhe, having accepted Christianity, died, so it is said, in his hour of victory over the Danes at Clontarf, near Dublin, in A. D. 1014. Of all the traditional patrons of Irish music, King Boroimhe was the most renowned, and thus in poetry and song his name is immediately identified with the golden harp of Ireland.

It is also interesting to note, that Constantius, one of the joint emperors of Rome, also adopted the Hibernia Irish harp as the insignia for his own personal standard.

The first three divisions are: England in the first division, Scotland in the second division, and Ireland in the third.

The fleur-de-lis, or the flower of the lily, is one of the more important emblems; and yet, it is almost, one of the forgotten historic links in history.

The fleur-de-lis appears imperfectly as three flowers of the white lily, joined together, the central one erect, and each of the other two curving outwards. Although this charge is found in armory in many countries, it is particularly associated with France.

In ancient times the fleur-de-lis was a common decoration, notably in India and Egypt, where it was the symbol of life and resurrection, and attributed to the god Horus. In Roman and early Gothic architecture the fleur-de-lis was a frequent sculptured ornament. There were times, whether the conventional fleur-de-lis was originally meant to be the lily or white iris. Historians have acclaimed an arrow-head, a spear-head, or an amulet fasten on a date-palm to 'ward off the evil eye'.

Tradition of the fleur-de-lis has been attributed to King Clovis, who was also the founder of the Frankish monarchy. On Christmas Day in A. D. 496, King Clovis went to Reims where he was baptized. The baptism of King Clovis was an event of great importance, as he claimed that the lily was given to him by an angel as a symbol of purity.

The use of the fleur-de-lis in heraldry dates from the 12th century, and soon after which it became a common charge in France, England and Germany.

In the month of February, A. D. 1376 King Charles the Fifth of France reduced the number of lilies to three in honour of the Trinity, and the kings of France thereafter bore a blue flag, with three golden lilies. The doctrine of Trinity can be best expressed in the following words: "The Father is God, the Son is God, and the Holy Ghost is God, and yet, they are not three Gods but one God". This doctrine is symbolized by the

three golden fleurs-de-lis.

In order to understand the importance of the fleur-de-lis and its connection with Canada, a person must study the Tri-colour flag as it is displayed by France of today.

One story of the Tri-colour's origin is, that it is in fact, three flags which have been carried in succession in the early centuries of the nation. The early kings of France carried the plain blue banner of Saint Martin. To this succeeded, in A. D. 1124 the red flag of Saint Denis, to be afterwards superceded, in the fifteenth century by the white personal banner of the heroic Joan of Arc.

It was under this white banner, upon it the golden lilies of ancient France, that Jacques Cartier, a seaman, in A. D. 1534 sailed up the Saint Lawrence, and Champlain, in A. D. 1608 founded Quebec. Under this flag Canada was colonized; and to it belonged the glories of the Jesuit Fathers.

I mentioned earlier a white background on a flag symbolizes purity and the three golden fleur-de-lis symbolizes the Trinity. Confusion is often added as many people still believe that the flag seen on the sinister and the fleurs-de-lis seen in the fourth division are those of the earlier white banner displayed in Canada. In all official Canadian Coat of Arms the background will be blue. This denotes the earlier France banner introduced by King Charles the Fifth of France in A. D. 1376.

The colour blue is also shown in the Coat of Arms on the Canadian fifty cent coin reverse. On the fleur-de-lis flag and in the third and fourth divisions, horizontal lines appear. These lines, in this position denote the colour blue.

For many years, there were times when colour was required on metal or within black and white etchings. In the year A. D. 1639, an Italian inventor, by the name of Marius Vulson de la Columbia, introduced a line system. Lines engraved or drawn at different angles, either open, or intersecting denoted a colour. This line system is now internationally used either in heraldry or on armorial bearings.

Many of you may have noticed the flag standard shown on the dexter and sinister are not of common use, as the staff appears as a lance. This is an ancient banner to be used mounted on horse-back or carried on foot, the hand-grasp is visible on the lower section of the lance.

The lance on the dexter bears the Union Jack. This flag is familiar to all, and yet, it is interesting to note why this flag is named the 'Union Jack'.

In the earlier part of this writing I mentioned the surcoat, an early garment from which we acquire a coat of arms. The surcoat was also known as a 'jac'. This early word has now been transformed into our present day English language and applied to the garment 'jac-ette' or 'jacket'.

Even today all flags are still known as 'jacs', but it was only after the union was formed under Queen Anne in the year A. D. 1707 that the British flag became known as the 'Union Jac' or Union Jack.

The Union Jack of the present day is comprised of three flags: Saint Patrick's of Ireland; a red cross in saltire on a white ground, Saint Andrew's of Scotland; a white cross in saltire on a blue ground, and Saint George's of England; a red cross on a white ground. These three flags are impaled in union to form the Union Jack. Ireland is on the bottom, Scotland is second and England is placed on the top.

There are five maple leaves on Canada's Coat of Arms. One is held in the lion's paw above the helmet, one on the throat of the helmet, and three in the fifth division in the shield.

Canada is a Christian country, therefore the three maple leaves in the fifth division are joined to form one. This method by joining is again the doctrine of Trinity.

The maple leaf of the sugar maple, as well as being the national emblem, is also the typical emblem. The maple leaf was held in high esteem by the early settlers of Quebec, and was adopted, in the year A. D. 1836, as the French-Canadian emblem for the Festival of St. Jean Baptiste. At the creation of the Union of Confederation it was placed in the arms of Quebec and Ontario, and was thereafter heraldically recognized as the 'Emblem of Canada'.

Today, throughout the world the maple leaf has won recognition as the national emblem of all Canadians. Whether it is worn on the athletic field or in military contests, the maple leaf on the Canadian Coat of Arms depicts her own national heritage.

Canada's Coat of Arms is still incomplete. As it is here we learn why Canada is known as a Dominion.

Sir Leonard Tilly, one of the Fathers of Confederation suggested the word Dominion by quoting the Holy Bible; Psalm 72, Chapter 8, and I quote:- "He shall have Dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth". End of quote. It is obvious, that this suggestion by Sir Leonard Tilly was approved and adopted.

Below the shield is seen the latin inscription, A MARI USQUE AD MARE. Translated it stated "From Sea Unto Sea" or in further clarification 'from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean'. This motto is also found in the quotation by Sir Leonard Tilly. "He shall have Dominion also from sea to sea . . ."

Below the inscription is an open wreath, and it is noted that the charges lean outward toward the east and west, and thus Eastern and Western Canada are united. Immediately below the inscription are the two lilies of France, and the two thistles of Scotland.

The reason for the adoption of the thistle is again a legend.

At the time when the Danish invaders were penetrating the isles of Britain, it was considered a common understanding to fight only during the daylight hours. The legend tells how the Scottish army were encamped for the night. The Danes, however, decided to surprise the Scots by marching by night under darkness. So that their marching feet would not be heard they marched barefoot, but on nearing the Scottish encampment a Danish soldier stepped on a thistle and cried out in pain. The Scots, so it is said, on hearing the warning cry immediately broke camp and went forth and massacred the invaders. Because the unfortunate Dane had stepped on the thistle the Scottish looked upon this incident as a good omen. And thus so the legend tells is why Scotland adopted the thistle as one of their heraldic badges.

Below the inscription is the Tudor Rose of England. Many people often refer to this flower as a double rose. In English history the red rose was the personal badge of the House of Lancaster, and the white rose was the personal badge of the House of York. These two royal houses were continually at war. Henry the Seventh in the year A. D. 1486 came to the throne of England and shortly thereafter married Elizabeth of York. In order to unite the House of Lancaster and the House of York, Henry placed the white rose

over the red rose and thus introduced into heraldry the Tudor Rose of England. It is possible to see the formation of this flower in the official Coat of Arms.

Once again below the inscription is the trefoil, or as they are best known, the shamrock of Ireland. The trefoil is another religious symbol and again the reason for its adoption is a legend.

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

On one occasion Saint Patrick stood before a gathering and looking downward near his feet he saw the 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". And so the people understood the teaching of the Trinity, and the trefoil, so it is said, was adopted as the symbol of Ireland.

While I have been writing this article, many of the readers may have studied Canada's Coat of Arms, and have noticed that there are ten rose leaves at the base. Five on either side. Do I need to explain why there are ten leaves displayed?

In Canada's Coat of Arms in colour you may see all the subjects I have written on. Many of these charges have been in existence for the past centuries and each one of them in its own way tells a complete story. Unfortunately time and space does not permit further study in depth.

A national coat of arms cannot be purchased, they are only obtained by sacrifice and devotion. Many Canadians have given their lives so that we may live in peace. We may never know what the future will hold, but there is one thing certain, Canada has a proud Coat of Arms. This is Canada --- and this is your Coat of Arms.

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### THE HISTORY OF CANADA'S DECIMAL COINAGE

by

Cecil Paul

(continued)

#### George VI - 1937-1952

The year 1937 saw another King making his appearance on the face of the Canadian coins, King George VI, who was born Albert Frederick Arthur George, on December 14, 1895. He became King upon the abdication of his brother King Edward VIII in 1936. He reigned for 16 years.

All the reverse designs of the Canadian coins changed in 1937 except for the silver dollar. The reverse designs adopted for the 1937 coinage is the same as appears on our coinage today with one exception, which I will mention later.

The 1937 nickel also took a complete change in design. The obverse now showed King George VI and the reverse showed the new familiar beaver design. The obverse was designed by Hugh Paget and the reverse by George Kruger Gray.

The dot after the date on the 1937 nickel has no special significance as it is on all nickels of that year.

all nickels of that year.

In 1939 the second commemorative silver dollar was struck. This shows the centre block and Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings on the reverse and King George VI on the obverse. It was struck to celebrate the visit to Canada of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The reverse was designed by Emmanuel Hahn.

This was the last silver dollar to be minted until after the war in 1945.

Noted at once by coin collectors is the fact that dollars in the first series (1935-1939) had a dull finish quite unlike those of the second series (1945-date). Unpolished dies were used by the Mint for the first series and this accounts for the dull appearance. Chromium plated dies were first used by the Royal Canadian Mint in 1942. Difficulty in obtaining high grade steel, due to war needs, led to experiments with chromium.

Due to nickel being required for war needs, part of the 1942 nickel was made of "Tombac", an alloy of copper and zinc (88% copper and 12% zinc). The 1943 nickel was also made of Tombac, reverse design being a Torch and Sir Winston Churchill's famous "V" for Victory sign. This torch design was done by Thomas Shingles. This was the first die made entirely in Canada. Previous to this all master dies had been engraved at the Royal Mint in London. Noted is the morse code symbols around the edge of the coin. These symbols read "WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY".

Both the 1942 and 1943 Tombacs were made 12-sided to distinguish them from the bronze one-cent pieces. As the tombac coins tarnished and turned dark they caused confusion with the one-cent coin in making change.

The 1942 and 1943 Tombac nickels, as returned to the Mint by banks were melted down and the metal used for one cent coins. It is interesting to note that of the 28 or so million tombac nickels minted, there was a gradual reduction in the number remaining in circulation until 10 years ago. Now they are hardly ever seen in your everyday change.

Bright steel coins in chromium finish were designed and struck for use during the last two years of the war. The 1944 and 1945 nickels also carried the Torch and "V" design as well as the morse code symbols around the border.

In 1946 the familiar design of the beaver was restored on the nickel. This issue was again made of nickel. The issue was also made 12-sided and all 5 cent coins up to and including 1962 have retained this shape.

The 1947 half dollar has 4 distinct varieties in the date. The 1947 with a straight 7 and the 1947 with a shorter curved 7. Then of course, there are the two issues of these different 7's with the "Maple Leaf" after the date. The short curved 7 issue with the maple leaf is very scarce.

The silver dollar of 1947 also has two varieties of the 7 in the date. The one type is a short blunt 7 and the other is a long pointed 7, similar to the 50 cent coin. The "Maple Leaf" only appears after the type with the blunt 7. This makes 3 entirely different variations in the date for that year.

Early in 1948, the new dies with "ET IND IMP" deleted from the inscription, due to India having gained her independence, were not ready and an emergency issue from the previous year's dies, with a tiny "MAPLE LEAF" after the date, had to be made on all 1947 coins until the new dies arrived late in the year. This accounts for the shortage

of coins struck bearing the date 1948. Actually 1947 "Maple Leaf" coins were struck in 1948, and as the dies were late in arriving only a comparative few coins bearing that year were actually minted. Mint figures for the 1948 dime, for example, will prove this. The 1947 Mint Report states that 4,431,926 dimes were struck in 1947. The amount of dimes bearing the date 1947 with a tiny "maple leaf" were 9,638,793 compared to 442,741 dimes minted with the date 1948. Actually there were 10,081,534 10 cent coins struck in 1948 (1947 Maple Leaf plus the 1948 figure).

A variety of "Dot" coinage was also produced in 1947. The 1936 dots were made intentionally whereas the 1947 dots were caused by a flaw in the dies. This variant only appears on the nickel and the quarter. This dot coinage, although reasonably hard to obtain is not nearly as rare as the 1936 dot coinage.

Newfoundland gave occasion to the third commemorative silver dollar when she became a Province of the Dominion in 1949. King George VI's profile appears on the obverse.

Thomas Shingles designed the beautiful reverse, showing the sailing ship "Matthew" in which the explorer John Cabot, sailed to Newfoundland in 1497. The Latin inscription "FLOREAT TERRA NOVA" is translated to read "LET THE NEW WORLD PROSPER".

The designer of this silver dollar reverse, Thomas Shingles, was chief engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint when he did this fine piece of work. Under ordinary circumstances and in practically all cases, a pantograph is used to cut the steel master die. However, Mr. Shingles cut the design by hand directly into the steel on the master die, and he is one of the few men living today who is capable of doing such a feat.

The year 1951 saw another commemorative coin being included in the Canadian decimal series. This time it was the nickel that got special attention. The first 1951 issue shows a refinery building with the dates 1751-1951, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the isolation of the metal nickel, by a Swedish chemist, by the name of Cronstedt.

Later in the year additional 5 cent pieces were required for circulation and due to the shortage of nickel, brought about by the Korean conflict, steel was used for this second issue. The latter, as well as the mintings of the following years have the usual beaver design reverse.

At the time this commemorative nickel was first put into circulation, a rumour got started that the date was wrong and it should have read 1851-1951. It was reputed to be very valuable and the Mint was supposed to have requested that they all be turned back in. This accounts for the fact that there are not very many of these commemoratives in circulation today. People have large hoards of them at home waiting to make a fortune. Of course, we know this story is false and even today they are only worth a few times their face value.

Steel was also used for the mintings of the 1952 to 1954 nickel.

Nickel was used again in 1955 and every year following until the present time. (Queen Elizabeth II coinage will conclude this article on Canadian coinage in next month's issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST).

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.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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## THE ILL-FATED GOLD COINAGE OF CANADA

by R. W. Irwin

Australia's basic unit of currency when it embraces the new decimal system in 1966, will be known as the "ROYAL". It will be made up of 100 cents and will be worth 10 shillings, about \$1.20, in the present currency. To Canadian numismatists, this term is very familiar and might, under different circumstances, have become the basic unit for Canada. During the 1852-53 session of the Provincial Parliament, the British Treasury Board proposed that a new gold coin, to be called a Royal, be used instead of the dollar for the impending decimal currency. The subsidiary coins were to be called shillings and marks. The legislature turned the suggestion down.

The next attempt at making a gold coinage was almost as unsuccessful. Gold was discovered in British Columbia in 1857, and an Assay Office was opened in New Westminster in August, 1860. Coins were scarce, and the following year the governor of the Crown Colony, Sir James Douglas, applied to the Home Office for permission to strike these at the Assay Office. An engraver and cameo cutter in San Francisco, Albrecht Koner, cut the dies for a \$10 and \$20 coin as well as engraving his own name in a prominent position on the die. The dies were dated 1862, and 76 lbs. were struck in gold for display at the International Exhibition of 1862. Permission was not granted to mint coins, and since these were illegal they were to be destroyed. The coins were also overweight, as the \$20 piece contained \$24 of gold, and the \$10 piece contained \$13 of gold. Eleven of these specimen or trial gold coins survived. There are seven \$20 and four \$10. No coins were actually issued to the public.

Following Confederation, the Uniform Currency Act (34 Vic., c.4) of 1871 made the decimal system applicable to all Canada and adopted the pound sterling at \$4.866667 as the standard. The Act also made current the United States gold eagle at \$10 and authorized the striking of a Canadian \$5 gold piece. While the Canadian metallic standard was now on a gold basis, gold was rarely seen and was chiefly used by persons going on trips abroad.

Once again the gold fever struck. Gold was discovered in the Yukon in 1897. This gold was exported to Seattle for refining, and soon questions were raised as to why no mint was available in Canada to refine the gold. It was also pointed out that gold sovereigns enjoyed a small circulation in British Columbia. Based on the desire to mint gold sovereigns, a branch of the Royal Mint was established in Ottawa. The standard British gold sovereign was struck late in 1908. The sovereigns contain 916.6667 parts fine gold and those struck at Ottawa can be recognized by the small "C" on the obverse of the coin. The dies were supplied by the Royal Mint. New dies arrived in February 1911 for the George V obverse.

Table #1 -- Gold Sovereigns Struck and Issued at Ottawa

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Struck</u>	<u>No. Issued</u>
1908	678	633
1909	16,840	16,275
1910	28,917	28,012
1911	274,762	256,395
1912	0	515
1913	4,040	3,742
1914	15,445	9,077
1915	0	13
1916	6,156	11,035
1917	61,072	187
1918	113,297	130,768
1919	137,354	171,042
1920	0	4
1921	0	136
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	658,561	627,834

No sovereigns were struck in Britain after 1917 except for a restriking and some recent new issues. These coins were held in the Canadian Gold Reserve until early in 1931, when the Department of Finance sent one hundred bags containing 1,000 sovereigns each or one million coins, to be cast into 500 ounce bars. Fifteen per cent were new coins, and 256,316 ounces of standard pound sterling were cast. The bars were a more convenient form for storage and export.

Section 3 of the Currency Act (9-10 Edw. VII, c.14) of 1910 defined the currency of Canada by a gold standard of stated fineness, not in terms of the sovereign which then took on the status of just another gold coin at a stated rating. The Act provided for the striking of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2½ gold coins of a standard weight of 516, 258, 129 and 64.5 grains respectively; the Canadian gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold and is of 900 millesimal fineness. The United States \$20, \$10 and \$5 gold coins contain the same weight of gold as the Canadian and so are also legal tender as well as the sovereign.

In 1911 dies were prepared by the Royal Mint for the \$5 and \$10 denominations, but no coins were struck until May, 1912. The coins are very beautiful and well struck.

Table #2 -- Canadian Gold Coins Struck and Issued at Ottawa

<u>Year</u>	<u>Denominations</u>	<u>No. Struck</u>	<u>No. Issued</u>
1912	10	74,759	70,680
1913	10	149,232	141,897
1914	10	140,068	135,411
1915	10	0	48
1940	10	0	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		364,059	348,038

1912	5	165,680	154,138
1913	5	98,832	94,344
1914	5	31,122	29,119
1915	5	0	11
1940	5	0	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		295,634	277,614

The issue satisfied the public curiosity but the fashion soon passed away and most of the coins returned to the gold reserves.

By December 31, 1915, a total of \$4,868,420.00 in Canadian gold coin had been issued by the mint. At the same time the Central Gold Reserve held \$3,436,095.00 of these coins and it was thought that the chartered banks held the bulk of the balance. The gold reserve transferred \$2,704,865.00 of Canadian gold coin to the Bank of Canada on December 31, 1934 when it took over the holding of gold. The chartered banks also transferred their gold reserves at the same time but no breakdown of detail has been found.

In 1927, new dies for the five and ten dollar gold piece was prepared by G. Kruger Gray of the Royal Mint to agree with the Coat of Arms of the Royal Proclamation of 1921. These dies were dated 1928 and sent to Canada, although there was no intention of issuing the coins. If urgently needed, they would be here.

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#### LIBRARY DONATIONS

The O. N. A. is proud to acknowledge the following donations to its lending library:

Donated by Major Sheldon S. Carroll -- "Coin Collection" by Laurence Brown, and  
"Royal Greek Portrait Coins" by Edward T.  
Newell

And from the International Numismatic Society of San Diego -- complete set of  
1964 Intercoin (official monthly publication), plus  
a few copies from 1963.

Anyone having good numismatic material that they would like to share with the members of the O. N. A., please send the material to the librarian.

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#### CLUB NEWS

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION had forty members and guests turn out to the December meeting. A large auction of 109 lots cleared the auction-block. The club is adding new interest by encouraging members to submit numismatic articles for publication in their monthly bulletin.

WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB have elected the following executive for the coming year: President-Howard Murray; Vice president - Douglas McGill; Secretary - Vincent Sidebotham; Treasurer - Robert Barney; Directors - Jack Griffin, Wilson Fox, Albert Cole and George Bayne.

NORFOLK COIN CLUB added interest to the January meeting by presenting a "Scrambled Words" game. The winner will receive the Ookpik medal. Following is the slate of officers for 1965: Past President - Bob Comer; President - Don Payne; Vice president - Fred Crabb; Secretary - Elsie Fick; Treasurer - Edna Smith; Directors - Don Beeton, Steve Suprun, Bruce Greer, Willy Mahrt, Ralph McKnight and Ed Beemer.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had 65 members and guests at the January meeting. Feature of the programme was a talk and display by Lloyd T. Smith, entitled "Type or Series". The monthly bulletin outlined the activities of the club during 1964. This has been a very busy society, and the educational programmes have been many and varied.

TORONTO COIN CLUB presents the following executive for 1965: President - A. L. Munroe; Vice president - Russell Martel; Secretary - Dr. Marvin Kay; Assist. Secretary - Miss M. Wilson; Treasurer - Harvey Farrow; Directors - Dr. J. S. Wilkinson, Miss Frances Doane and James Reid; Librarian - Paul Fetch; Bulletin Despatcher - Roger Fox; Editor - Mrs. Hazel Munro; Medal Despatcher - Blake Graham; Hostesses - Mrs. Retta Frampton and Mrs. Barbara Toombs. T. C. C. is also encouraging numismatic articles for publication in the monthly bulletin. Mr. G. N. Robillard, first president to the T. C. C., was a visitor at the December meeting. Many years ago Mr. Robillard donated a badge to be worn by the President at all meetings. The new Club Crest is an adaptation of this badge. Mr. Robillard pinned the badge on the lapel of the new President, Mr. Munro, and was in turn presented with a silver and bronze club medal by out-going President, Mr. John Curtis.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB highlighted the January meeting with a film, "The Story of Banking in Canada", by J. D. Ferguson. To add interest to the programme, there were displays of early coinage, tokens, wampum and paper money from the 18th century to the present day.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB had an attendance record-breaker at the January meeting. More than 75 turned out to see the O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar" by Claudia Pelkey. The numismatic donations project to the Doon Pioneer Village is under way. This project committee consists of William English, Chairman, Bud Schell and Kenneth Coe. Anyone, anywhere, may donate to this project. Contact Mr. Kenneth Coe, 6 Springbank Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB officially elected Dorothy Horne as Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. Howard Johnson presented a report on Hobby Fair which will take place in March. Mr. Johnson will give you any assistance or direction that is needed.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB had as guest speaker in February, Mr. Edward Denby of Toronto . . . a dealer of antiques and guns, he has been called on by the Canadian Customs for his expert advice. Mr. Denby spoke on "Medals and Badges" of which he has an outstanding collection. By popular demand, the club will continue to operate during the summer months.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB, featured Dr. David Brown as guest speaker at the January meeting. His examination of royal manipulations of the coinage in Elizabethan and Stuart England revealed many interesting and humorous details of the times. Several displays supplemented those brought by Dr. Brown.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION celebrated the Second birthday of the club on February 10. Members were invited to discuss plans for their Second Annual Coin Show. New display cases were purchased and made available to club members at cost price.

GUELPH COIN CLUB presented the O. N. A. Audio-visual "Coinage of Canada" at the February 10, 1965 meeting. This is the first of many productions that the club has planned for the next several meetings.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY featured an Audience Participation programme at the February 16 meeting. Plans for the Annual Banquet were finalized. There will be a two-session auction handled by John Cloran. A new revised judging list of categories and point system will be used at the banquet, March 13, and 14, 1965. Ten categories for displays are set up for open competition.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION presented Ross Irwin with a life membership and a plaque at the January 10 meeting. The O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar", by Claudia Pelkey was a feature of the January 21st meeting. The February 18th meeting featured an illustrated talk on Fifty Cent Pieces, by Cecil Paul.

BRANTFORD COIN CLUB featured the movie, "Captive River" at the January meeting. Personal Auctions, where any member may auction off three of his own numismatic items, is becoming a regular feature of B. C. C.

KENT COIN CLUB Elections were recently held, and the following were elected to office: President - Herb Samway; Vice president - George Jackson; Secretary - Lou Wagenaar; Treasurer - Ernie M. Ansell; Auction - Messrs. J. Simpson and Dave Cregg; Auctioneers - Messrs. S. Berger and Herb Samway; Librarian - Wayne Mills. The club meets the third Wednesday of each month at St. Johns Parish Hall, Kiel Drive, Chatham, Ontario at 8:00 p. m.

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#### COMING EVENTS

Your club's social events are of interest. Please send us full particulars regarding your banquets, shows, exhibitions or what-have-you.

- March 13, 14      WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY 6th Annual Banquet, Walper Hotel, Kitchener, Ontario. General Chairman: Bill English, P. O. Box 4, Waterloo  
Bourse Chairman: Philip Mueller, 239 Lancaster St. W., Kitchener.
- March 20      RICHMOND HILL COIN CLUB 1st Annual Coin Show, 1 Yonge St., Richmond Hill, Ontario. Time: 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.
- April 3      WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB 6th Annual Banquet and Show, Central School Auditorium, Graham St., Woodstock, Ontario. Guest speaker, Mr. J. E. Charlton. General Chairman: Wilson Fox, 651 Brant St., Woodstock.
- April 30, May 1 and 2      ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Convention, London, Ontario. Host club: London Numismatic Society. General Chairman: William Clarke, 167 Delaware St., London, Ontario.  
Bourse Chairman: Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario.
- May 16      STRATFORD COIN CLUB Annual Coin Show and Banquet. Complete details will be published in the next issue of the Ontario Numismatist.
- August 12, 13, 14      CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mont Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

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South Africa's new nickel coins are to be made from Canadian blanks. The Republic ordered 110 million pure nickel coin blanks from Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. for the production of their new 5, 10 and 50 cent South African coins.

MINT TO FILL ORDERS

Finance Minister Gordon has stated that categorically all demand for the 1965 sets will be met, thus knocking the props from under the speculators for uncirculated sets of 1965 Canadian coins. Now all orders will be accepted, once the Mint gives the new release date, even if the mint has to work into 1966 to fill them. They will still remain five sets to a customer. Eight new presses are expected to be in operation during the summer. So, if your request was returned, watch for the new opening date.

NEW MEMBERS

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

- 473. Lloyd Hottot, 757 Paling Road, Burlington, Ont.
- 474. J. A. Newport, 2250 Brookfield Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 475. John Gillen, 73 Ninth Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- 476. Peter Findlay, 41 Fisher St., King City, Ont.
- 477. Miss Suzzane Long, 131 Roywood Dr., Don Mills, Ont.
- 478. Edward Prang, Frederich St., Zurich, Ont.
- 479. Willy Mahrt, c/o Delhi Coin Exchange, 104 King St., Delhi, Ont.
- 480. A. A. McLean, R. R. #7, Parkhill, Ont.
- 481. William G. Ackroyd, 236A Aldercrest Rd., Toronto 14, Ont.
- 482. Harold L. Daniels, 2611 Culp St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 483. Gerald B. Parker, Village of Philadelphia, New York, U. S. A.
- C45 WELLAND COIN CLUB, c/o Sandra Levinski, 256 Lincoln St. E., Welland, Ont.
- C46 GANANOQUE COIN CLUB, c/o Lorne T. Pinch, Elgin, Ont.
- C47A EASTWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE NUMISMATIC CLUB, c/o Henry A. Janzen, 760 East Ave.,  
Kitchener, Ont.
- C48 NIAGARA FALLS COIN CLUB, c/o Harold L. Daniels, 2611 Culp St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 3. Edward Knight, 245 Queen St. W., Toronto 2B, Ont.
- 221. Cecil S. Paul, 3 Ramsay St., Trenton, Ont.
- 441. W. E. Underwood, 130 Tiago Ave., Toronto 16, Ont.
- C2 HAMILTON COIN CLUB, c/o Lloyd Hottot, 757 Paling Rd., Burlington, Ont.
- C6 OAKVILLE COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Irene Turner, 211 Gloucester Ave., Oakville, Ont.
- C8 NORFOLK COIN CLUB, Box 398, Simcoe, Ont.
- C29 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o W. B. Wolfe, R. R. #3, Tillsonburg, Ont.
- C34 KENT COIN CLUB, c/o Lou Wagenaar, 27 Peter St., Chatham, Ont.

LOOK! LISTEN! DON'T STOP BUT COME TO .....

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION, TREASURE ISLAND, LONDON, ONTARIO, April 30 to May 2, 1965.

Retiring founding president R. R. Rekofski extends a warm invitation to all collectors to attend a numismatic highlight of 1965. The third annual convention is packed with every aspect of the hobby that will appeal to every type of collector. This covers the novice as well as the advanced collectors. For those who do not participate in the hobby, the displays and coloured slide talks, will more than cover the nominal admission charge of fifty cents . . . three dollars and a half covers everything.

The guest speaker, Mr. Orlo Miller will deliver an address after the Saturday evening banquet. Mr. Miller, a noted London historian, an author and television writer, will talk on the early coin and paper money used for commercial transactions in southwestern Ontario.

Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario informs me that the bourse tables are going fast. Any dealers interested in a table should contact Percy as soon as possible.

The mail and floor auction under the hand of Louie Biro, Box 1236, Paris, Ont., promises to be outstanding. The material will cover all phases of the collecting field. A few lots of particular note will be: a 1921 B. U. 5 cent silver; a 1964 Proof dollar; an 1862 early replica of a British Columbia \$20.00 piece gilded; an 1858 Proof Canadian Large cent; plus varied foreign proof sets.

The host club, the London Numismatic Society, guided by Wm. N. Clarke, 167 Delaware Street, London, Ontario, who is also General Convention Chairman reports that the Commemorative Medal will depict the Middlesex County Court House. This historic old court house, erected in 1830, was modelled after Malahide Castle near Dublin, Ireland, ancestral home of Colonel Thomas Talbot. The medals struck in gold, gold filled, sterling silver and bronze will be available in April.

Desirable trophies will be awarded, and all who visit the show are invited to participate. Category and judging rules may be obtained from the display chairman, Mr. S. Smith, 92 Elworthy Avenue, London.

London is located in the centre of southwestern Ontario. Treasure Island is at the London exit from the Highway 401 equidistant between Toronto and Detroit. This makes it easy to reach in Ontario, as well as the bordering U. S. states.

This is a show that is a must for all collectors. Please contact the General Chairman for reservations or other particulars.

By Bill English,  
Publicity Chairman.

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Princes' Gate, famed entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, was named in honour of the Prince of Wales and his brother the Duke of Windsor.

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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.

NOMINATIONS

The following members have been nominated in proper form, the nominees have accepted the nominations, and the nominations have been approved by the O. N. A. Executive:

President -- Lloyd T. Smith, London  
First Vice president -- William English, Waterloo  
Second Vice president -- Frank Uttley Kitchener  
Secretary -- Mrs. Ruth Mueller, Kitchener  
Treasurer -- Bruce H. Raszmann, Waterloo

February 15, 1965

Alex M. Sweeton  
Nominations Chairman

All previous nominations for Directors have been accepted and nominations for the nine areas as outlined below will now be accepted with a closing date of April 30, 1965. Election by mail will follow within 60 days after closing. Please send your nominations to Mr. Alex M. Sweeton, 172 Regent Street, London, Ontario.

- Area 1 - Includes counties of: Essex, Kent, Elgin, Middlesex and Lambton.  
Area 2 - Includes counties of: Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth and Brant.  
Area 3 - Includes counties of: Oxford, Waterloo, Perth and Huron.  
Area 4 - Includes counties of: Wellington, Halton and Peel.  
Area 5 - Includes counties of: Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, and districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.  
Area 6 - Includes counties of: York and Ontario.  
Area 7 - Includes counties of: Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington and the District of Haliburton.  
Area 8 - Includes counties of: Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark and Renfrew.  
Area 9 - Includes all Districts and Counties of Northern Ontario and also Manitoulin Island.

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AWARD OF MERIT

Mr. Lloyd T. Smith, London, Ontario, has been appointed Chairman of the Award Committee with power to appoint two additional committee members.

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Orders for Canadian Proof-like coins ended abruptly January 2nd, 1965. A reported 2,000,000 sets were ordered in that first gigantic landslide of requests.

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In 1933 only six English pennies were struck. Three are under foundation stones, -- others in the Royal Mint museum. Anyone of these six pennies in private hands would be worth \$3,000.

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Canadian COIN WEEK will be April 24 to May 1, 1965, and will coincide with Coin Week in the United States.

DISPLAY CATEGORIES FOR THIRD ANNUAL O. N. A. CONVENTION

April 30 - May 2, 1965 - London, Ontario

- A. CANADIAN - Includes all Canadian Coins and Provincial Regal.
  - B. TOKENS - Includes all Tokens such as Canadian, U. S. A., and Store, Communion, Tradesmen Tokens, etc.
  - C. U. S. A. - Includes all coins of U. S. A. and possessions.
  - D. CLASSICAL - Includes Ancient and Mediaeval (prior to 1500)
  - E. BRITISH EMPIRE & COMMONWEALTH - Excluding Canadian coins as classified in A. category. Canadian coins may be a part of a display in this category.
  - F. WORLD COINS - Includes all coins NOT otherwise classified.
  - G. WORLD CURRENCY - All paper money
  - H. MISCELLANEOUS - Includes Medals, Badges, Numismatic Items and Novelty Displays that DO NOT classify in any of the other classifications.
  - J. JUNIOR - Includes any numismatic display by a recognized Junior collector.
- GRAND AWARD - This award is presented to the person whose display is judged "Best in the Entire Show" and will be in addition to any other award for best in one of the above categories.

Exhibitors wishing to display and/or reserve display cases should write to Mr. Sam Smith, Display Chairman, 92 Elworthy Avenue, London, Ontario.

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HISTORY OF CANADIAN DECIMAL COINAGE (Conclusion)

by Cecil Paul

In 1953, another monarch's features graced our coinage, that of Queen Elizabeth II. Queen Elizabeth II was born Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor on April 21, 1926, in London, England. She was married on November 20, 1947, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, formerly Prince Philip of Greece. Elizabeth became Queen upon the death of her father King George VI.

Mary Gillick executed the figure of the Queen on the obverse of our coinage. Remarkable is the fact that Mary Gillick was 72 years old at the time she designed these coins.

On all coins of the Canadian decimal series of 1953, there are two types. The first issue showed the Queen with no shoulder strap on her gown. This was due to the fact that the design was weak in that area and the strap did not show. Later on in the year, the dies were retouched at the Mint and the later issues of that year show a shoulder strap on the gown.

The 25 cent and 50 cent pieces of that year also had another variety, and this was in the date. There is a large and a small date variety in both these coins. This is likely due to two different engravers putting the date on these coins.

Arnprior is a small town in the Province of Ontario, not far from Ottawa. Its principle business centres around Playtex Limited, a corporation which manufactures

girdles, brassieres, gloves and baby's wear. In 1955, the president of Playtex decided to pay his employees a Christmas bonus in silver dollars. He found himself in trouble when he discovered he was 2000 dollars short of the number he required. He inquired of the Mint as to whether the needed coins could be minted, and he was informed that the Mint had no authority to do such a thing. Next he approached the Minister of Finance, and he was agreeable to the proposal and gave the necessary authority.

Thus on December 10, 1955, the Mint filled a special order for Playtex by minting 2000 silver dollars. This special issue of the 1955 silver dollar had only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  water lines on the right of the canoe, instead of the usual 3 lines.

This issue and all other issues showing this variant are referred to as the "Arnprior Dollars". This variety was caused by the dies plugging in that area of the coin and has occurred in several years other than 1955, and although these others are not really Arnprior dollars, they are referred to as such.

In 1958 the fourth commemorative silver dollar was struck. This one was to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Province of British Columbia. The reverse design was done by Stephen Trenka, the designer of the 1951 commemorative nickel reverse. It is very interesting to note that Mr. Trenka chose the "Death Totem" for his design. As a result, it is claimed that Indians of the Northwest region of Canada will have nothing to do with any of the "Death Dollars" that are in circulation.

In 1959, the reverse design of the 50 cent piece was changed to conform with the Coat of Arms of Canada --- the principle change being the St. Edward's Crown instead of the former Tudor Crown. A spade type shield replaced the scroll type. This design was done by Mr. Thomas Shingles, the designer of the 1943 Torch nickel and the 1949 silver dollar reverse.

The last year of the 12-sided nickel minted in Canada was 1962. In this year, the Mint stated it would go back to the round nickel similar to the issue of 1937. There was no change in design. This change in shape was largely due to the fact that vending machine manufacturers had complained that the large 12-sided nickels had more of a tendency to jam in their machines. The Master of the Mint said that there would be no great change necessary in the equipment to convert back to the round nickel. He also stated that the round nickel would be much more economical to produce.

Dinko Vodanovic, a Yugoslav-born architect employed by the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, won the \$1,000 prize in a competition to select a design for the reverse of the 1964 commemorative silver dollar.

This coin commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Charlottetown-Quebec conferences which paved the way for Confederation in 1867.

Mr. Vodanovic's design, shows the French fleur-de-lis, the Irish shamrock, the Scottish thistle and the English rose conjoined within a circle.

The fact that the fleur-de-lis is on the top and the thistle is on the bottom has no significance as Mr. Vodanovic stated that the sequence of the four symbols was dictated exclusively by aesthetic reasons.

Symbolically, the design conveys the idea of the combined efforts of the four groups who, at the conference, set the basis for Confederation of British North America.

The winning design was chosen from among 169 entries, among these, three were submitted by Mr. Vodanovic.

THE END.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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April, 1965

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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION  
WINDJAMMER ROOM  
TREASURER ISLAND, LONDON, ONTARIO

April 30 -- May 2  
1965

HOST CLUB -- London Numismatic Society.

AUCTION -- 700 Lots (mail and floor) -- Louie Biro.

ANNUAL MEDAL -- Middlesex County Court House.

COURT OF HONOUR -- Non-competitive Displays.

COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS -- 9 Categories.

GRAND AWARD -- Best all over Display.

TROPHIES -- First Place Winners.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

DELEGATES' MEETINGS.

BOURSE -- 40 Tables.

AWARD OF MERIT.

BANQUET -- Saturday Evening.

GUEST SPEAKER -- Rev. Orlo Miller.

Admission -- \$3.50

\* \* \*

General Chairman -- Wm. N. Clarke,  
167 Delaware St.,  
London, Ont.

Display Chairman -- Sam Smith,  
92 Elworthy Ave.,  
London, Ont.

Bourse Chairman -- Percy Elgie,  
Thamesford, Ont.

\* \* \*

NICKEL AND COINAGE

by Dr. S. H. Ward

Nickel has a special significance to all Canadians -- for if there is a metal which can be truly identified with Canada or which can be called a Canadian metal, it is nickel. Of the approximate 640 million pounds of nickel consumed last year throughout the free world, some 535 million pounds, or about 85 per cent of the total, was produced by Canadian companies; and some 444 million pounds, or approximately 70 per cent of the total, was produced by The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited. Such has been the case for many years -- Canada has far outstripped other areas of the world in the production of this valuable commodity; and in so doing has added much to the Canadian economy.

Nickel is one of the more familiar words of many languages, undoubtedly due in large measure to its widespread use in coinage. Each year, for example, the nations of the world mint the staggering total of some 2,500,000,000 coins which contain nickel in amounts varying from 1 per cent to 100 per cent.

Nickel is also a very versatile metal. Its toughness, strength, durability, corrosion resistance, malleability and ductility, and the ability of nickel to impart these qualities when alloyed with other metals, have resulted in its use in a multitude of applications.

Research and development activities have undoubtedly played an outstanding role in finding new markets for nickel. Until the beginning of the twentieth century, nickel markets were limited to its use in plating, coinage and nickel silver alloy. Through the intervening years, the uses of nickel have been expanded in a phenomenal manner and for example, there are not over 3,000 different alloys in current use containing nickel in proportions ranging from 99.0 per cent in malleable nickel to 0.02 per cent in hardenable silver alloys.

Actual and products fabricated from nickel alloys, extend all the way from the familiar stainless steel sinks, pots and pans, to the new high-strength nickel-maraging steels which are expected to find important use in the U. S. space programme. Products incorporating pure nickel are equally diversified, ranging all the way from rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, electronic tubes and depth-sounding equipment to coinage.

At the present time, the principal fields of application for nickel are in stainless steels, constructional alloy steels, iron and steel castings and electroplating. During 1964, 470 million pounds, or 73.5 per cent of the free world's nickel consumption was used for these purposes.

For comparison and although final figures are not yet available, free-world consumption of nickel in coinage during 1964 was in the neighbourhood of 2 per cent of total consumption. This amount may appear relatively small when comparison is made with the quantity of nickel consumed in the larger markets; however, use of nickel in coinage is a very important segment of the nickel business. It is a segment which has greatly increased in significance in recent months because of the growing silver crisis; a crisis resulting from the limited supplies of silver available for rapidly expanding requirements for coinage and industrial applications.

It is certainly not my intention to argue the case for the abandonment of silver in coinage. The pros and cons have been discussed by those expert in the subject and their opinions have been published at considerable length. However, if the facts favour discontinuing the use of silver, the ideal metal to replace it is nickel. Most

experts are convinced of this, as shown by the increasing number of countries which are abandoning silver coinage for nickel or cupro-nickel of the composition 75 per cent copper - 25 per cent nickel. The switch is being made because of nickel's remarkable properties and the resemblance that nickel coins bear to the finest silver denominations.

A study of the history of coin making shows the great importance of nickel's contribution to the development of the numismatic arts. Its use in coinage can be traced back to about 170 B. C. to the ancient Kingdom of Bactria, now part of north-eastern Afghanistan. Experts believe that a natural alloy of copper and nickel made it possible for the Bactrians to fashion coins which contained up to 22 percent nickel. This early use of nickel was over nineteen centuries before the metal was actually separated and identified as a new element by the Swedish chemist Cronstedt in 1751.

For twenty-five hundred years, from the birth of the art of coinage in Lydia around 700 B. C. until the middle of the nineteenth century, copper, gold, silver and iron were the chief metals used for this purpose. Except for improvements in metallurgical techniques and in methods for striking coins, little progress was made until 1850 when the Swiss began experimenting with coins struck from alloys containing copper, nickel, zinc and silver. Although these coins did not prove satisfactory, the work led to the minting of the first pure nickel coin by the Swiss in 1881. This innovation revolutionized the art and since that time another 152 denominations of this type have been issued by 44 other countries. In addition, South Africa is presently in the process of converting four of her coin denominations to pure nickel.

The pioneering efforts of the Swiss stimulated other nations to experiment with nickel-containing alloys for coinage. For example, in 1857 the United States issued a one-cent piece which contained 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Belgium soon followed in 1860 with coins of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, the alloy which has subsequently been used widely for this purpose. In fact, 75-25 cupro-nickel has now been used by 131 countries to mint 857 denominations; and it is the alloy which Australia will use to replace three silver denominations in 1966. Furthermore, many minor coin denominations have been minted over the years with relatively low percentages of nickel.

Nickel is unique in that it is the only metal in the pure state that has proved satisfactory for coinage, possessing as it does the many desirable attributes required for this purpose. Its excellent resistance to wear, corrosion or tarnishing; its silvery-white and lustrous appearance, pleasing feel, hygienic nature, adequate weight and authoritative "ring" are all desirable properties sought for a good coinage metal. In addition, nickel is relatively difficult to counterfeit because of its magnetic properties and high melting point; it is also in plentiful supply at a comparatively low price so that intrinsic values are in line with the coin denominations for which employed; and finally and very important, nickel is sufficiently malleable and ductile so as to take an accurate imprint, in accordance with the highest standards of the art, while causing minimum wear of the dies during striking. Examination of the fine whisker and hair lines of the beaver on the Canadian 5-cent piece offers ample proof of the exacting detail obtainable in nickel coinage.

In addition to use in coinage, nickel and nickel alloys are of growing interest in the closely related field of commemorative medallions; and it is to be expected that an increasing number of issues will be made available in nickel, nickel-silver or cupro-nickel by medallists.

In summary, nickel is an exceptionally versatile metal which has found and continues to find wide acceptance in the numismatic arts. This fact is of importance not only to numismatists but to all Canadians because of nickel's particular significance to this country.

Editor's Note: Dr. S. H. Ward was the guest speaker for the March meeting of the Oakville Coin Club. Dr. Ward is a distinguished engineer and scientist with the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, and has been associated with his company's educational aid programme since 1956. During this time the company has spent some \$7,500,000 on scholarships and other educational projects. Dr. Ward chose as his subject for the March meeting of the Oakville Coin Club "Nickel and Coinage" which we are pleased to reproduce in this publication.

Members are reminded that the Association's Library has available copies of a report entitled "Nickel In Coinage" published by the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited; and the fascinating book entitled "Nickel for Coinage" by H. G. Stride, formerly of the Royal Mint. Books may be borrowed from the Association's Library and make interesting reading with respect to nickel in coinage.

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 484. Robert J. Taylor, 1207 Dundas Street W., Toronto 3, Ont.
- 485. Mrs. Robert J. Taylor, 1207 Dundas Street W., Toronto 3, Ont.
- 486. K. Jack Plate, 33 Diana Ave., Grimsby, Ont.
- 487. Ralph Kuster Jr., 7 Sparks Dr., Chatham, Ont.
- 488. K. W. Wilmot, 47 Birmingham St., Apt. #1, Stratford, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 120. Kenneth B. Prophet, c/o Camp Borden Station Hospital, Camp Borden, Ont.
- 246. Robert Graham, 67 Alexandra Ave., Waterloo, Ont.
- 371. Fred Fox, 1920 Crystal Cres., London, Ont.
- 372. Mrs. Fred Fox, 1920 Crystal Cres., London, Ont.
- 483. Gerald B. Parker, c/o Hobin Investments, 1091 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.
- C25 ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, c/o James A. Davidson, 10 Third Ave.,  
St. Thomas, Ont.
- C37 OTTAWA COIN CLUB, c/o G. R. L. Potter, 151 Stanley Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

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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.

COMING EVENTS

- April 30, May 1, 2      ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Third Annual Convention, London, Ontario. Host club: London Numismatic Society. General Chairman: William Clarke, 167 Delaware St., London, Ontario. Bourse Chairman: Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ont.
- May 2                    BLUEWATER INTERNATIONAL Spring Show, Harrington Hotel, Port Huron.
- May 16                   STRATFORD COIN CLUB Third Annual Banquet, St. Joseph's Church Parish Hall, Guest Speaker - David Ashe, Oakville.
- May 29                   ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Second Annual Banquet and Auction, Grace United Church Auditorium, Balaclava St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- August 12, 13, 14      CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec.

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CANADIAN TYPE COLLECTORS

Anyone interested in forming an Association of Canadian Type Collectors, open to anyone who seriously collects Canadian coins in this manner, please contact Mr. Cecil Paul, 3 Ramsay Street, Trenton, Ontario.

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LIBRARY DONATIONS

The O. N. A. is pleased to receive the following donations to the library which are available to our members:

- "A GUIDE FOR THE GRADING OF CANADIAN COINS" by Cecil Paul
- "THE COINS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT" -- A study of Biblical Numismatics by Pastor J. F. Rowlands, F. R. N. ..

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CLUB NEWS

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION had fifty members and guests present at the February meeting. Plans were discussed for the banquet to be held on April 3. Two new members each month are trying their hand at auctioneering ... a good way to be ready for any future emergencies. Out of town guests were from Orangeville, Owen Sound, Bradford, and Orillia.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION featured a "Fifty-Cent Night" at the February 18 meeting. Mr. Cecil Paul, speaker of the evening, talked on the history of the "Canadian Half Dollar". Mr. Paul had a display of all the types of 50 cent pieces to illustrate his informative talk.

BRANTFORD COIN CLUB held a miscellaneous night for its March meeting. Displays included tokens, rock specimens, badges, medals and curious money. The featured speaker

was the first President of the Brantford Club, Mr. Walter Griggs, whose topic was "Where Are We Going in This World of Numismatics."

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB had as guest speaker in February, Mr. Ed. Denby, who gave a most informative talk on medals and their distinction from medallions. The March meeting featured Dr. S. H. Ward, distinguished engineer and scientist of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. Dr. Ward spoke on, "Nickel and Coinage", the transcript of which may be found in this bulletin.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY featured an O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service set, "What's My Coin?". With Jim Moore acting as moderator, several different panels of members matched their numismatic knowledge against the clues of the unidentified coins with surprising results. An excellent collection of Canadian durrency was on display, courtesy of Bernie Desjardin of Montreal, a guest at the meeting in January. Another of the O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service sets, "Canadian Fractional Currency, by Bill English, was presented at the February meeting.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB presented an O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service set, "Canadian Silver Dollars", by Bill English, at the meeting held March 4. A discussion period was held on ways and means of increasing club membership with several interesting and novel ideas being presented.

TORONTO COIN CLUB featured Dr. Henry Fenigstein as guest speaker. His topic was "The Coins of Poland". In order that the audience might follow his remarks he passed around illustrations of the coins. Many excellent displays were exhibited at the January meeting including: engraved tokens, proof sets, historical medals, medical medals, an original volume of Boswell's Antiquities. Mr. J. J. Pittman won the monthly award with his rare Scottish and Polish coins.

The Levine Trophy, awarded for the best display of the year, was presented to Mr. Alex Munro for his "Seafaring" display.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB A record 82 members and guests turned out for the "Gold Rush Night". They viewed the film on the Yukon gold rush and the minting of coins. Donations are coming in rapidly for their Doon Pioneer Village numismatic collection.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY welcomed 80 members and guests to the February meeting. Mr. Sam Smith was the special speaker for the evening and from his previous experience as Display Chairman, was able to present an interesting and enlightening talk on the various requirements for good displays. Several methods of displaying were prepared and exhibited by Messrs. Wm. Clarke, F. H. Whitfield, Percy Elgie and L. T. Smith. The March meeting featured two O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service sets by David Ashe, "Military Honours" and "The Eddystone Lighthouse".

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY held its Sixth Annual Banquet, March 13 and 14, at the Walper Hotel, Kitchener. Many excellent displays were exhibited in each of the ten categories. Head judge, Lloyd T. Smith; relief judge, Frank Uttley; and the three judges, Mrs. Winifred Mather, Victor Snell and Kenneth Prophet, did an excellent job in selecting the winning displays. Junior: 1st. - John English; 2nd. - Barrie Prophet; 3rd. - Sherry English. Canadian Decimal: 1st. - Cecil Paul; 2nd. - Peter Schoss; 3rd. - Claudia Pelkey. Canadian Tokens: 1st. - Don Flick; 2nd. - Ross Irwin; United States: 1st. - John Regitko; 2nd. - Bill English; 3rd. - Albert Fuller. Paper: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. - Kenneth Hart. Medals: 1st. - Ross Irwin; 2nd. - Bill Lavell; 3rd. - Albert Fuller. Miscellaneous: 1st. - John Regitko; 2nd. - Ken Prophet; 3rd. - Ross Irwin. Foreign: 1st. and 2nd. - Shirley English; 3rd. - Claudia Pelkey. Grand Award - Percy Elgie with his excellent display of the British Commonwealth coinage. Members from over seventeen clubs were represented at the annual dinner, highlighted by the awarding of trophies to the first-place winners. The Edward Stahley award of W. C. S. for total displays during the year, went to Mrs. Shirley English. The Albert Fuller Junior trophy for displaying during the year was awarded to Miss Sherry English. The

presidential plaque was presented to Past President, Edward Stahley, by the current president, Philip Mueller. "A Stamp Collector Looks At Coins" was the subject of the talk given by Mr. John Stratton, Stratford, Ontario, guest speaker.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION has something to brag about: 4 members travel 30 miles; 2 members travel 60 miles; 4 members travel 130 miles, and 1 member travels 235 miles (and only missed one meeting), all to attend a coin meeting. Jim Davidson has taken over the office of secretary on resignation of Mrs. Barbara Meyer.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB featured a Panel Discussion at the February meeting. Panelists Mrs. Ethel Sentes, Karl Orgel and Stan Butt participated in the discussion which was capably led by Bob Low. The definition "proof-like" was carefully scrutinized as well as the developments in the Royal Canadian Mint ordering practices. Mr. Alex Munro, President of the Toronto Coin Club, narrated his well-known set of slides on "Seafaring", as pertaining to coins.

GUELPH COIN CLUB presented the O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service slides, "Canadian Silver Dollars", by Bill English.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB held a special Valentine draw, prepared by Mrs. Ritchie. Following is the list of new officers for the coming year: Past President - Victor Snell; President - Robert Cassidy; Vice-president - Stanley Aaroe; Treasurer - Fred Barley; Secretary - Mrs. P. Lambert; Membership Secretary - Patrick Lambert; Librarian and Registration - Mrs. M. L. Ritchie; Directors - Bernard Cook, Dr. Earl Hunt, Frank Kiley, Robert Prince, William Panko and Charles Robertson.

#### CONVENTION TIME IS HERE

Treasure Island, London, Ontario - April 30, May 1, 2

A treasure trove of numismatic wealth and fellowship awaits the numismatist at the Third Annual Ontario Numismatic Association Convention.

The London Numismatic Society, our 1965 hosts, have everything prepared for your pleasure. The many tidbits to tease your appetite include Competitive Displays, 2-session Auction, Commemorative Medal, 40 Bourse Dealers, Bus Tour, Banquet, Guest Speaker, Audio Visual Presentations and the installation of the new executive.

All who attend are invited to compete for beautiful trophies in nine categories. The Auction will include a B. U. - 1921 five cent silver, 1964 Proof Dollar, 1862 replica of a British Columbia \$20.00 gold piece plus a variety of items for all collectors. Orlo Miller, a noted historian, author, and TV producer will be the guest speaker. The Audio Visuals will include at least two new subjects. All this, plus a medal depicting the London Court House will make your visit complete.

Plan now to participate in the numismatic highlight of the season.

Banquet Tickets \$3.50                      General Admission    50 cents

Direct all enquiries to Mr. Bill Clarke, 167 Delaware Street, London, Ontario

DO IT NOW !!        DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED!!

\* \* \* \*

Milled coins were introduced to England in 1561-1571 by Eloye Mestrelle, a French engraver and moneyer.

\* \* \* \*

The slang term, "shell out", meaning to pay up, is a reference to the wide-spread use of cowry shells for many years, even until modern times, in Africa and other parts of the world.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

## ONA OFFICERS

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Oakville, Ont.

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David Ashe  
1069 Lakeshore Rd. E.  
Oakville, Ont.

Vol. 4 -- No. 5

May, 1965

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## CANADIAN VOYAGEUR DOLLAR

by Claudia Pelkey

NUMISMATICS is the science of coins, medals, tokens, paper money, etc. And SCIENCE is the knowledge, comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts of any given subject. Therefore, a NUMISMATIST is one who seeks an understanding of the truths or facts of his coins, tokens, etc. A coin collector is not necessarily a numismatist, nor is a numismatist necessarily a coin collector.

I would like to take just one coin, the 1963 Canadian silver dollar, by no means rare and readily obtainable for study, and analyse its very existence in order that I may show you that there is no such thing as an "ordinary" coin.

Let us suppose that twenty centuries from now an archaeologist should find a 1963 Canadian silver dollar. From this coin alone, he could reconstruct a great deal of the Canadian civilization of today. From the Hardness, he would know something of our mastery of technology. It would be obvious that our engineers understood metal alloys. By its very composition of silver (800 fine), he would know that Canada was rich in minerals. Otherwise, our means of trade could still be beads, leather or even cattle.

By its shape, he would know ours had been an industrial nation. Only the finest of machinery could stamp out the precision circles of the silver dollar. We appreciate this precision today when we stack twenty such coins and roll them into nice neat packages for easier counting and handling. When the Greek and Roman coins were prevalent in the world, this would have been a juggler's feat, as they were odd shapes, sizes and thicknesses.

By the bas relief, the archaeologist would know

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Editor's Note: Because of the frequent requests, we are publishing the text of the Ontario Numismatic Association's Audio-Visual service set, "Canadian Voyageur Dollar". Due to the length of the article, it will be published as a series.

ours was a nation of artists. The Queen's likeness is not bad for a machine reproduction. And, not like the Greek and Roman coins of 2,000 years ago, all the coins of one denomination are distinctively the same. There is no variation from one coin to another, except of course, when the dies become worn or defected.

By its lettering, the archaeologist would know that we were a nation of scholars. After all, several languages appear on our silver dollar. Most of the English words are derived from another language. The word "DOLLAR" is from the German "taler or thaler" which was shortened from "Joachim's Tale or Dale" in Bohemia, where the silver was obtained, from which these coins were made. DOLLAR also indicates a knowledge of the metric system. And the numerals are in Arabic.

"CANADA" is apparently from the Huron-Iroquois "Kanata", meaning village or town. It first appeared in a narrative of Jacques Cartier in 1534, where it seemed to refer to the Indian community of Stadacona (Quebec City); then applied to the St. Lawrence River, and from there to the countryside; became a popular distinction for the colony of New France. Canada remained so popular a reference that it became official in the Canada Act, or Constitutional Act, in 1791, which divided the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1867, with the passage of the British North America Act, the term applied to the federation of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which adopted the name, Dominion of Canada.

Latin appears on the coin in the word "REGINA", meaning Queen, and in the phrase "DEI GRATIA", meaning "God Willing" or "By the Grace of God".

Some of the nation's theology is indicated in the Latin phrase, "Dei Gratia". This indicates ONE GOD and not many Gods. And so, an archaeologist would know that Canadians were monotheistic. This Latin phrase also links Canada to Great Britain; for this phrase appeared on all the Great Seals of William the Conqueror. But, it was not until Edward I introduced it on the groat, in 1279, that it became a feature of the legend of English coins. It has appeared on all English coinage since, except for the Godless florin of 1849.

The bust of the Queen, Elizabeth II, appearing on the obverse of this coin, would indicate to the archaeologist that Canada was a monarchy, or a part thereof. If he were to read any history book of either England or France, he would find that England did acquire such a Dominion in a Peace Treaty with France in 1763.

Because of the reverse design, this type of silver dollar is often referred to as the "Voyageur" dollar. A few years ago, I began to wonder why this particular design was selected to represent Canada. After many months of reading and research among the books from the local library, I traced the canoe as far as the Iroquois. In the process, I learned a great deal about Canada and the way of life of the early settlers. Here was romance and intrigue that I didn't know existed in connection with coin collecting. I had to go on and find the story of the "Voyageur" dollar.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

I turned to Miss Elizabeth Wynn Wood, wife of the late Emmanuel Hahn, who designed the Voyageur dollar. Miss Elizabeth Wynn Wood very graciously passed on to me what information she had, as well as consulting Dr. Barbeau, who was advisor to the Mint at the time when the coin was first made (1935). It was Dr. Barbeau who gathered most of the information on the Indian material for the National Museum of Canada.

Emmanuel Hahn designed the coin from a painting by Mrs. F. A. Hopkins, a secretary to Sir George Simpson. This is now the property of the National Archives.

In 1935 the first Canadian silver dollar was struck to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of King George V of England. The reverse was designed in accordance with the Royal Proclamation which called for: a canoe, manned by an Indian and a voyageur; Canada, dollar and the date to be included.

The "Voyageur" design has appeared on all the Canadian silver dollars since that first issue of 1935, except for the four commemoratives ... the 1939 showing the centre block of the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, commemorates the visit to Canada of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The 1949 depicts the "MATTHEW", the ship of John Cabot, to commemorate the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. The 1958 showing the totem pole, celebrates the centennial of the establishment of British Columbia as a crown colony. The 1964 honours the Confederation conferences held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec City, Quebec. The central design depicts the early influences .... the French fleur-de-lis, the Irish shamrock, the Scottish thistle and the English rose.

To be continued in June.

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

- 489. Steven King, 160 Sydenham St., Gananoque, Ont.
- 490. J. H. Luxton, 254 Claremont Blvd., Kitchener, Ont.
- 491. Gerald I. Levy, 75 Toby Cres., Hamilton, Ont.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 241. William Pachkowski, 486 Karen Dr., Burlington, Ont.
- 342. W. W. Lindamood, P. O. Box 428, Guelph, Ont.

#### CLUB NEWS

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB have made plans to hold their June meeting jointly with the Kiwanis Club. Special feature of the March meeting was the O. N. A. Audio-visual "Seafaring", by Alex Munro. Mr. Wm. Lavell, president of the Metropolitan (Toronto) Coin Club, talked to the club in April on "Canadian Indian Chief Medals", displaying medals from his collection.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION had forty-five members and guests present at the March meeting. A very successful banquet was held in Barrie, April 3rd, but due to lack of information, results cannot be passed on to interested readers. The club expresses their regrets that president, Jack Martin, has been transferred out of the Barrie district.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB had fifty members and guests out to their March meeting to hear Mr. Alex Munro narrate the commentary for his O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Seafaring". Mr. Bob Low was awarded the Albert Roach Memorial Trophy for the year 1964.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY featured the O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Wampum to Decimal", by Lloyd T. Smith. Forty-seven members turned up to enjoy the presentation. Mr. Dave Price will present a Coin Quiz at the April meeting and a Do-It Yourself Auction will be featured.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY welcomed sixty members and guests out to the March meeting which featured two sets from the O. N. A. Audio-visual by David Ashe ... "The Eddystone Lighthouse" and "Famous Orders". The Society is hard at work as host to the Ontario Numismatic Association's Annual Convention.

TORONTO COIN CLUB members were privileged, in February, to hear a fine and detailed discourse on the coinage of the British Isles by David Ashe of Oakville. Mr. John Curtis displayed three cases of Canadian paper discount currency: Handy Andy, Dufferin Motors, Hercules Sales, Towers, House of Seagram, etc. The guest speaker for March was Mr. Donald Flick, past president of the Oakville coin club.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB announces that the Doon Pioneer Village numismatic collection is growing rapidly. The April meeting featured DOLLAR NIGHT. An illustrated talk was presented by Mr. R. R. Rekofski, and Mr. Wm. English. Plans for the second bandquet of K. C. C. was announced for October 2, 1965.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB featured the O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Canadian Silver Dollars" by Wm. English. The April meeting presented the O. N. A. Audio-visual, "Canadian Coinage" by Lloyd T. Smith. Out of town visitors came from Owen Sound, Gravenhurst, Barrie and Orillia.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION presented Don Desaulniers with the Treasure Chest (valued at \$65) as the person obtaining the most memberships throughout the past year. Feature of the March 18 meeting was the presentation of the O. N. A. Audio-visual, "The Eddystone Lighthouse" and "World Famed Orders" by David Ashe.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held Membership Night in April. All members presented their cards or paid the guest fee of fifty cents. Delinquent members were allowed to renew their memberships. This was also Variety Night for speakers ... Dirk Becker, Bill Lavell, Jack McLean and Edward Schroeder all spoke briefly on their own particular interest in coin collecting and illustrated with material from their private collections.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB was addressed by W. Morris at the March meeting, who spoke on proof coins. The April meeting saw the conclusion of the Canadian Decimal series lectures with a talk on silver dollars and grading by Del Curtis.

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Due to the fact that the Ontario Numismatist goes to press before the Convention dates (April 30, May 1, and 2) the results of the three-day gathering of numismatists, from all over Ontario and adjoining provinces and states, will appear in the June issue.

#### C. O. I. N.

Here is a news release that will be of interest to many of our collectors: The Convention Of Internation Numismatics (COIN) presents its second annual convention June 18, 19, and 20, 1965, at the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel. This convention is unique in that it features foreign and ancient coins, medals, tokens and paper money

exclusively. No numismatic item produced in the U. S. A. for domestic use will be allowed in the C.O.I.N. bourse, auction or exhibits. General Chairman, Harvey L. Rose, P. O. Box 577, La Mesa, California 92043. Exhibit Chairman, Hal Bavaird, 695 Las Casas, Pacific Palisades, California 90272. Closing date for entry blanks is June 1, 1965.

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#### COMING EVENTS

Your club activities are of interest. Please send us information on or before the 15th of the month preceding publication. Equally as interesting is the results of your banquets, shows, or special features.

- May 16                    STRATFORD COIN CLUB Third Annual Banquet, St. Joseph's Church Parish Hall, Guest Speaker, David Ashe of Oakville.
- May 29                    ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Second Annual Banquet and Auction, Grace United Church Auditorium, Balaclava St., St. Thomas, Ontario.
- July 25                    OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB Fifth Annual Show, Sauble Beach Pavilion. General information available from the club at Box 94, Owen Sound, Ontario.
- August 12, 13, 14        CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec.

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LESSLIE TOKENS: Early in the 1820's, John Lesslie and his family left Scotland and came to Dundas, Ontario, where John formed a partnership with the famous William Lyon MacKenzie. The firm dealt in drugs, hardware, jewellery, toys, groceries and dry goods, and also operated a lending library. The firm of Lesslie and Sons was established several years later and stores were opened in York and Kingston to sell drugs and books. The firm was noted numismatically for its two penny and half penny tokens (Breton Nos. 717 and 718). The dies were engraved by Thomas Wells Ingram at the Soho mint, Birmingham, England. These tokens are on display at the Dundas Historical Society Museum.

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The 1939 Canadian silver dollar was struck to commemorate the visit to Canada of the King and Queen just prior to the war. Emmanuel Hahn, the artist for the reverse, chose the Parliament Buildings. His initials were on the design in the plaster cast but these were removed from the steel die in London on instructions from the Master of the Mint who objected to artists' initials on coinage. Also in the gothic tracery above the entrance to the peace tower, Mr. Hahn minutely inscribed the initials J. P. as a tribute to his friend John Pearson, the architect of the structure. Although they were not deleted by the mint, they cannot be detected on any coins even with a sharp glass. It seems that the initials disappeared when the pantograph reduced the model to die size. If proof coins of this issue had been struck this delicate compliment might have been preserved, but proofs were only struck for the initial issue and they were not segregated from normal coinage.

- 0 -

"Un Dollar" and "One Dollar", while practical on bank notes, is not practical on coinage where space is at a premium. This is why "I Dollar" is used. Space conservation also explains the use of Latin inscriptions instead of French and English.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Waterloo, Ontario

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Oakville, Ont.

Vol. 4 -- No. 6

June, 1965

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## RESIDENT'S MESSAGE

During the first three years since the founding of the Ontario Numismatic Association, we have come to know our organization as one of service to numismatics, particularly in the fields of club programming through the use of the Speakers' Circuit and Audio-visual sets, display case service, judging forms and related assistance. Many hours and much work have been donated to these services by a few devoted collectors to ensure the success of each service and to help guarantee the further pleasure of every member and supporter of the O. N. A.

No one can deny that under the exemplary leadership of our Founding President, Mr. Rod R. Rekofski and the untiring efforts of all elected and appointed officers, we have accomplished even more than originally anticipated. The enthusiasm for the continued progress of the O. N. A. has prompted many officers to accept re-election and re-appointment for another term.

As your newly elected president, I am indeed proud to have been associated with the O. N. A., its officers and committees, since the start and hope that we shall continue to grow in our service to numismatics.

We, as members of the O. N. A., can best express our thanks to each officer and executive member by serving whenever and wherever possible, renewing our membership each year and by bringing new members into the association. If every member will do these things it will be possible for the O. N. A. to continue to expand all present services and to add new services for the enjoyment of all members and clubs in Ontario.

Could any individual club develop and offer its own members the many and varied services supplied by our provincial organization? Even if this could be done, it would not serve numismatics throughout the province. This should be the prime selling point for membership in the O. N. A. and I would ask every member to work toward a much larger membership by discussing O. N. A. at club meetings and with friends and invite all club and collectors to join now.

In closing this first message, I would like to openly congratulate Mr. Rod R. Rekofski as a most deserving recipient of the 1965 O. N. A. Award of Merit Medal. I would also like to thank everyone for showing their confidence in me and our organization by electing me President for the coming term. May I prove a worthy and capable officer.

Sincerely,

Lloyd T. Smith, President.

.....

NEW MEMBERS

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

- 492. George Oblinsky, 22 Josephine St., St. Catharines, Ontario.
- 493. Mrs. George Oblinsky, 22 Josephine St., St. Catharines, Ontario.
- 494. A. C. Wolley, 17 Carfrae St., London, Ontario.
- 495. Frederick O. Evans, 357 Brock Ave., London, Ontario.
- 496. Joseph Mustos, Box 128, Dorchester, Ontario.
- 497. L. H. Toll, Port Alma, Ontario.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 9. Frank Kovack, 309 King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario.
- 133. Bruce R. Watt, 1153 Northbridge St., Oshawa, Ontario.
- 179. Robert Armstrong, 554- 16th Street West, Owen Sound, Ontario.
- C13. ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. I. M. Ritchie, 35 St. Patrick St.,  
St. Catharines, Ontario.
- C24. KITCHENER COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. Jean Simms, 115 Highland Rd., W., Kitchener, Ontario.
- C39. THISTLETOWN COIN CLUB, c/o John S. G. Jefferies, 21 Hallow Cres. Rexdale, Ontario.

- 0 -

A club is only as good as its members, with the benefits of a collective effort by the entire membership being returned to the individual member. The more effort exerted by the individual member, the more returns gained.

- 0 -

The Royal Canadian Mint is now again accepting orders for 1965 Proof-like sets.

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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.

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY welcomed 40 members and guests to their May meeting. Nominations for officers and directors were held at this meeting. The June meeting will include the election and installation of new officers.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB is planning another "Beach Show", July 25. The show will open at noon and will be highlighted by a BID Board Auction. Everyone is invited to bring along their dancing-shoes for the indoor-outdoor dance pavilion, or their beach gear. The place is the Sauble Beach Pavilion on Lake Huron, 20 minutes west of Owen Sound.

KITCHENER COIN CLUB had Mr. Bill English as their guest speaker at their April meeting. Mr. English illustrated his talk on Silver Dollars with slides. Mrs. Jean Sims is replacing Mr. Elmer Daniel as the club's secretary. The response to the Doon Pioneer Village numismatic collection has been gratifying and a second case of material is under way. Monday, April 26, 1965, the collection was officially turned over to the village museum.

GUELPH COIN CLUB has announced that the club will discontinue meetings during July and August.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB announces that the club's display in the Y's mens Hobby Show was a success. Feature of the evening was the showing of the O. N. A. Audio-Visual "Canadian Coinage", by Lloyd T. Smith, showing the early types of coinage, etc. used in Canada and colonies of the New World.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB's April meeting was attended by 28 members and guests. The guest speaker was Mr. Wm. Lavell, President of the Metropolitan (Toronto) Coin Club. Mr. Lavell illustrated his talk on Indian Chief Medals with medals from his own collection. Mr. Art Nunn, Ingersoll, retained the Indian theme by showing his collection of arrow heads, axe heads and wampum . . . some of which had been dug up in Oxford County. It has been announced that the club will hold their July and August meetings (only) on the second Thursday of the month instead of the first Thursday.

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB held a Member's Display Night. The winners were: Best in Show - Don Folks; Foreign - Don Folks; Paper Money - Jean Stadelmann; Miscellaneous - Carl Radford; Canadian - Ed Fielding. For the Best in Show, Don Folks won the PAT MILLIGAN trophy. A new gavel was prepared and presented by Messrs. Jay and John Fisher to President, Don Folks.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION featured Silver Dollar Night at their May meeting. A member of the club obtained a number of 1965 Canadian silver dollars to be offered to the members at face value.

BRANTFORD COIN CLUB had two speakers at their April meeting. Mr. Bruce Brace, Hamilton, illustrated his talk with coloured slides of coinage of ancient Rome. Mrs. R. Hilborn gave a short talk about her display on United Nations flags and coins.

HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION have set up a committee for the striking of a medallion for the club's fifth anniversary. Twenty-four members and guests attended the April meeting with the success of the Annual Banquet being the main interest.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB proudly announced a large turnout of its members at the O. N. A. convention, in London, with a good share of the trophies being brought back to Oakville. Mr. Ed Schroeder took first in the Foreign Category; Mr. Ken Hart won a first in paper money and his wife, Pat, came up with a second in Canadian.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB was privileged to hear an address by Walter Griggs at their April meeting. His topic was timely and somewhat controversial since it dealt with modern day trends in the hobby and the many abuses which have crept in.

TORONTO COIN CLUB presented the O. N. A. Audio-visual, Canadian Voyageur Dollar, by Claudia Felkey at their April meeting. Displays at this meeting featured an unusual collection of Russian Mint sets by Russell Martel; Dr. Marvin Kay-Mint Sets of the World and a display of John Hopkins Hospital commemorative medals.

KINGSTON KOIN KLUB held a very successful social evening combined with the monthly meeting on April 7th. The evening commenced with an O. N. A. Audio-visual set, "Canadian Fractional Currency", by William English with narration by Rod Rekofski. An extraordinary collection of Chinese coin dating back to 900 B. C. was shown by Mr. Sorenson of Toronto.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB announced that there will be an award at the end of the year for the member receiving the most points for his/her display during the year. The April meeting was held one week late and Mrs. Ritchie prepared another mystery draw.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY put the numismatic knowledge of the 38 attending members to the test at their April meeting with another of President, Dave Price's Coin Quizzes. Winner was Jim Moore with 15 out of 20 correct answers.

#### COMING EVENTS

- June 19 VICTORIA-SIMCOE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 6th Annual Banquet, Woodville, Ontario. Canadian Legion Hall. Open at 2:00 p. m. Guest speaker: Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of Numismatic Collection for Bank of Canada, Ottawa. Banquet tickets are available at \$5.50, on or before June 12th, from Mr. R. G. Heard, Woodville, Ont.
- July 25 OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB 2nd Annual Beach Show. Bourse Chairman, Mr. Harold Hammon. Admission - 25 cents. Bourse reservations, \$10.00, Box 94, Owen Sound, Ont. Souvenirs, displays, dancing, fabulous beach . . . all at Sauble Beach Pavilion, on Lake Huron, 20 minutes west of Owen Sound.
- Aug. 12, 13, 14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec.
- October 2 KITCHENER COIN CLUB 2nd Numismatic Show and dinner. General Chairman: William Mansfield. Displays: Victor Montag. Bourse: Ted Turanski.
- October 9 KINGSTON KOIN KLUB Annual Fall Show and Auction, Commodore Motor Hotel, 840 Princess St., Kingston, Ontario. Bourse tables available at \$7.50 from Mr. E. Howlett, 61 Westmoreland Rd., Kingston.
- September 19 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 3rd Fall Convention, Mil-Mar Manor Competitive displays. Cup for Best of Show. Plaques for best in class. Tickets: \$2.50. Admission: 25 cents. 200 lot auction by Louie Biro. For information, contact: Mr. W. B. Wolfe, R. R. #3, Tillsonburg; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Box 164, Port Burwell; or Mr. Fred Cole, Otterville.

#### HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

##### ANNUAL BANQUET REPORT

The Annual Banquet was held at the Continental Inn, Barrie, Ontario, April 3rd, featuring sixteen bourse tables and twenty-one displays. Ninety-four members and guests were seated at the banquet dinner and heard Mr. Ralph Cowan, Liberal M. P., speak on the

situation at the Royal Canadian Mint. Winners, representing five categories, are as follows: Tokens:- 1st. Don Flick; Canadian:- 1st. Steve Wiggins; 2nd. Bob Scruton; 3rd. Martin Hulak; Foreign:- 1st. Howard Johnson; 2nd. Ron Faber; 3rd. Bob Scruton. Paper Currency:- 1st. Barry Prophet; 2nd. Bob Scruton, Miscellaneous:- 1st. Lou Ranger; 2nd. Ken Prophet; 3rd. Mel Brass. Best of Show award went to Don Flick while the award for the best display by a Huronia Club member went to Lou Ranger.

## ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

### ANNUAL CONVENTION REPORT

The London (Ontario) Numismatic Society is to be congratulated for another successful O. N. A. Convention.

The Ontario Numismatic Association is indebted to the London Numismatic Society, host of the 3rd Annual O. N. A. Convention, held April 30, May 1st and 2nd at Treasure Island, London. Due to the wonderful effort and hours of work contributed by the members of L. N. S., the convention was a huge success. The smooth operation of the entire show; the high calibre of displays; the busy bourse area and the excellent numismatic educational periods, all compliment the forethought and planning of the London Numismatic Society.

After a very delicious dinner, Mr. Alex Sweeton introduced the guest speaker, Rev. Orlo Miller who talked very entertainingly on early 19th century currency. O. N. A. 1st Vice President, Lloyd T. Smith, very fittingly thanked Rev. Miller and presented him with a 1965 O. N. A. medal.

The great number and fine quality of displays held the interest of spectators and the three judges, Larry Pelkey, Oakville; Walter Griggs, Brantford, and Bruce Brace, Hamilton, spent a great deal of time scanning and deliberating before giving their accounts. Head judge, Alex Munro, had the pleasure of announcing the following winners:

<u>Canadian:</u>	1st - Shirley English	<u>Tokens:</u>	Lloyd T. Smith
	2nd - Pat Hart	<u>Classical:</u>	1st - Bruce Brace
	3rd - Art Savage		2nd - Harley McCoy
<u>U. S. A.:</u>	1st - John Regitko	<u>British Empire</u>	
	2nd - Sam Smith	<u>&amp; Commonwealth:</u>	1st - Harley McCoy
	3rd - Albert Fuller		2nd - Percy Elgie
<u>World</u>	1st - Dorte Brace		3rd - Walter Morris
<u>Coins:</u>	2nd - Ed Schroeder	<u>Miscellaneous:</u>	1st - Ed Schroeder
	3rd - Percy Elgie		2nd - Stan Kupolski
<u>Junior:</u>	1st - Anne Querin		3rd - John Regitko
	2nd - Anne Querin	<u>Grand Award:</u>	Lloyd T. Smith
	3rd - Sherry English		

The AWARD OF MERIT, the highest award given by the O. N. A. for numismatic endeavour in Ontario, was deliberated for many weeks by a committee comprised of Alex Sweeton, Lloyd T. Smith and Wm. Clarke. The final results showed that the person most deserving to be known as the Medallist of the Ontario Numismatic Association for 1965 was none other than our retiring president, Rod R. Rekofski. Mr. Rekofski was very much in evidence in the founding of the O. N. A. and became its first president. He has devised and donated several sets for the Audio-visual service; is a member of the Speaker's Circuit and was its originator and organizer; is well known as a guest speaker to many clubs and for his exhibits in the classical field. Mr. Rekofski has done a great deal for numismatics in Ontario and is to be commended for his untiring efforts. It is,

therefore, with a great deal of pride that this highest of awards, in the form of a gold 1965 O. N. A. medal, was bestowed on so deserving a recipient, Mr. Rod R. Rekofski.

After a brief address by the retiring president, Rod R. Rekofski, the 1965 executive was introduced. The new president, Lloyd T. Smith of London, the Award of Merit recipient for 1964, thanked the members for their part in selecting him to the office of president.

During the three-day convention, the business meetings were well attended and a number of interesting and beneficial suggestions were made. As the O. N. A. had devoted its efforts to helping the clubs in its province, it is necessary that representatives from these clubs take an active part in these meetings. Twenty-one clubs sent representatives and all were actively interested in the proceedings.

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It is with deepest regret that the members of the Ontario Numismatic Association extend sympathy to Rod R. Rekofski on the death of his father, Monday, May 3rd, 1965.

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#### BACK ISSUES

Back issues may be obtained by contacting Bruce Raszmann. Charge for last year's bulletins is \$4.00 for the complete set or 35 cents per issue.

#### IMPORTANT

Calling all clubs!!! Every Ontario club has been issued brochures on the various phases of O. N. A. services. Please dig them up and read them before asking for service. All rules and regulations are clearly defined and it will save you as well as the directors a lot of time and misunderstanding.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE O. N. A. HISTORIAN

It has been my pleasure to be appointed Historian of the Ontario Numismatic Association. In accepting this post, I do so with all humility.

The success of Historian, I am certain, can only be accomplished with the full support of every member in our organization. It is requested that any newsworthy information, such as transcripts of talks, local newspaper articles, photographs, etc. pertaining to the O. N. A. should be sent in to your Historian so that a permanent record of our progress may be recorded and maintained for future numismatists who will follow us in the years to come.

Walter Griggs, Historian,  
298 Murray St.  
Brantford, Ont.

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No initials appear on the first issue (1935) of the Canadian silver dollar. Because the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, wanted a commemorative inscription on this coin to read "George the Fifth, King and Emperor in the 25th year of his Reign", the original obverse design had to be modified. The original artist, Sir Bertram MacKenna, had died in 1931 and the modification had to be done by another man.

CANADIAN VOYAGEUR DOLLAR (Continued)

by Claudia Pelkey

When the first silver dollar was released to the public, the Canadian Jewish communities were indignant. They mistook the Indian design on the front of the canoe for a swastika (at that time a Nazi symbol). But under a magnifying glass it is an Indian symbol, "whirling fish within a circle". By comparing this with other Indian symbols, I found that fish was the staple food of the early Indians . . . placed in this rotating or whirling manner, there is no beginning or end to the design; as is the same with the geometric circle. This would indicate a continuance or plenty to eat.

The canoe on the silver dollar is smaller than the one in the original painting by Mrs. Hopkins, but it is of the same type . . . it is an Algonquin type canoe. The Indian is an Algonkin. The man who posed for the arms and back of the Indian guide was Carl Schaefer, a student of Emmanuel Hahn. He is now one of Canada's major painters.

The island with its pine trees and the northern lights, or aurora borealis behind, came from composite drawings made by Elizabeth Wynn Wood . . . sketched in the Georgian Bay region and loaned to her husband for background material. This does not necessarily place the canoe in Georgian Bay. This background is only representing Canada's great northland where fur-trading took place.

The Voyageur was first known as a "Coureur-du-Bois" or "Runner-of-the-Woods". The first coureur-du-bois was Etienne Brule who was little more than a boy when sent out in 1610 by Champlain to live with the Algonkin Indians of the Ottawa Valley. He was to learn the ways of the Indians and find out all there was to know about the rugged country. For it was necessary to learn these Indian ways in order to survive the long winters and live off the land as it was impossible to take enough food to last the long months of travel or clothing to last the rugged life. Much credit is due the Indian for teaching the white man how to eat, clothe himself, and endure the long hard winters; but most of all for teaching the white man how to build and paddle a birch bark canoe.

When the Coureur-du-Bois became more respectable and were recognized as traders, their numbers increased. It then became more difficult for them to obtain enough canoes to carry on the fur trade. For the Algonquin nation was a nomadic race of people and wandered far and wide. They could not be depended on to deliver their canoes in time . . . when the ice left the rivers in the spring.

So, there was started what must surely have been the first mass-producing industry of "vehicles" in Canada. Near Three-Rivers, Quebec, a Scotsman named Matthew Bernard, started a boat-works employing half-breeds to make hundreds of canoes each winter.

The Algonquin family was the largest and most wide-spread nation of north American Indians. The Algonkin Indians of the Ottawa Valley were part of this great family.

In an Indian myth or legend, we find that Nanabozho was the mythical forefather of the Algonquian family. It was he who invented the birch-bark canoe and passed the invention on to the Chippewas thousands of years ago. He built his first canoe on Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, celebrated in after years this canoe-building centre. The ends of the canoes were decorated most beautifully and artistically with yellow ochre and vermillion from the south shore of "Gitchi Cumi" (Lake Superior).

The Algonquians made better canoes than the Iroquois, as they lasted for several years, while those of the Iroquois lasted only a few months.

The canoe is the earliest type of true vessel for navigating water. The word is

derived from the French "canot", meaning hollow log.

The birch bark canoe was used chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. It was with the aid of this craft that the French explorers were able to penetrate so quickly from the St. Lawrence valley through the rivers and lakes of Ontario to the edge of the plains. Whereas the English found it difficult to spread from New England through the interior to what is now Pennsylvania and Ohio, because their allies, the Iroquois, had only heavy dugouts which could not be readily carried from one body of water to another.

The birch bark canoe of the silver dollar carries bales marked with the initials FB, indicating that it is a freight canoe of the Hudson's Bay Company which was chartered by King Charles II, of England, in 1670. Because of these bales and the presence of only two men, an Indian guide and a Voyageur, it is assumed that this is a "North" canoe. For the "canot du maitre", the Grand River canoe or the Montreal canoe (all names for the "heavy" canoe) was a 500 pound freighter of the fur traders and could not possibly have been carried over the rough portages by just two men. The "North" canoe, the standard freighter of the fur trade, was only half the size of the "canot du maitre". It was lighter, narrower and more manageable in swift water. About twenty-four to thirty feet long; less than three feet fore and aft; with its high prow often decorated with paintings. This canoe could carry better than a ton of pay-load and was capable of incredible speed when empty.

The construction of these canoes was an art, little short of a miracle. In a pinch, a fur trader could make a canoe out of almost anything at hand -- raw buffalo hides, deer skin, poplar bark of cedar wood. But the best and most beautiful was made of the white bark of the birch tree. The bark peeled readily with hot water in the winter months. Naturally, the biggest trees offered larger strips to make the best canoes. The bark was spread out on the ground, the skeleton laid over it. With great care the broad sheets of bark were carefully drawn up over the frame and the edges turned down over the gunwale strip, to which they were firmly bound. To protect the canoe from the inevitable bumps and scrapes, a second strip was placed along the outer edge. Then, thin strips were placed across the ribs and lengthwise along the bottom of the canoe . . . a small piece of wood was inserted into either end, to increase the strength of the frame. Wherever necessary, the seams were so artfully sewn together with "wettup" (split pine roots), and gummed with pine resin, that it was almost impossible to detect the seams.

Because of their extreme lightness, they were ideal transportation along the rivers and streams. But, because of this very lightness, they were indeed fragile. The slightest scrape on a hidden obstruction, or bounce on the sand or gravel in landing would loosen the seams or puncture the brittle bark. They were so very light that they capsized readily, soaking the merchandise and passengers alike; often resulting in tragedy or loss.

Because the canoe comes to a point at both ends, it has neither prow nor stern . . . neither does it have keels, nails, or pegs . . . a true Indian canoe does not have a seat.

These canoes could carry over a ton of merchandise if properly stowed. For reason, merchandise was made up into bundles weighing exactly 90 pounds. In this way the weight could be distributed more evenly, almost to the ounce. It is little wonder then that the story comes down to us that the canoemen had to be extremely careful how and where they parted their hair, lest it capsize the canoe.

A bale of beaver skins was worth 100 crowns. Baron de la Honton in his book, "New Voyages to North America", tells that he saw 25 to 30 such canoes, each carrying

20,000 weight and they had been gone for eighteen months.

The day of the voyageur started before dawn. About 8 a. m. they stopped for breakfast. Around two in the afternoon, they had lunch. Then they paddled and portaged until long after dark before stopping to eat and sleep. Before anything else, they repaired their canoes. For they had to always be ready to depart at a moment's notice because of the dangers of marauding Indians. Four to six hours sleep was all that was required when travelling.

Whenever they came to cataracts, rapids or waterfalls, the canoes and merchandise had to be toted around the obstruction. These were called portages or carrying places. It was often a game with them and bets or wagers were placed to see who could carry the most or make the most trips or how long it would take to portage all the equipment.

Canoes were provisioned with tea, pemmican and dried buffalo meat. No flour, sugar or other luxuries were allowed. Pemmican was made of dried pounded buffalo tongues, marrowfat and sugar. Berries were added when in season and were considered a great delicacy.

(Continued next month)

- 0 -

The Charlottetown Towncrier took part in all Centennial events on Prince Edward Island last year, and read the proclamation signed by the Lieutenant Governor of the province, under the great seal signifying that 1964 was officially a year of celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first conference of Confederation held in Charlottetown in 1864. Dressed in 19th century costume and ringing a bell, the Crier ushered in all public meetings, gathering, conventions and official dinners.

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On April 10, 1910, the Currency Act was amended to provide for a silver dollar coin. The manufacture of the dies was authorized by the Governor-General-In-Council and pattern coins were struck, four of which are known to be in existence. However, only the dies for the obverse (the side showing the King's head) were ordered. These were received and stored in the mint in 1911.

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When silver dollars were first issued in 1935, there was so little interest shown in the East that the banks had to pay their staffs partly in silver dollars to get rid of them. Today, it is hard to find any surplus.

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When coins showing King Edward VIII uncrowned were introduced into India they caused such a riot that they were quickly withdrawn. In that country it is considered an outrage for a man to appear in public without a covering on his head.

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The 1937 Canadian silver dollar broke the old tradition that a king must wear a crown. The uncrowned portrait of King George VI was executed by H. Paget, an English artist.

- 0 -

In 1936 the original dies for the 1911 silver dollar were used. This issue carried the initials of Sir Bertram MacKenna.



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Waterloo, Ontario

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Oakville, Ont.

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July, 1965

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## VARIETY OR VARIANT

By Bill English

We must consider how a coin is made and the procedure involved in its manufacture before we explain the subject. Basically a piece of metal is squeezed between two other pieces of metal with a design on them, and a coin is made.

Metals used for coinage are melted and mixed together to produce an alloy metal. In a molten state this alloy is poured into moulds to cool and produce ingots which have the appearance of flat long loaves of bread. These ingots are then rolled into thin strips of metal of the correct thickness from which coin blanks are cut similar to a cookie cutter. The Canadian nickels are now made from powdered nickel which changes some of the process.

The blank is the piece of metal that is squeezed or struck by the dies with the designs on its surface producing a coin. The dies are hardened and polished so they can make a clear sharp impression of the design on the softer coin blanks. They are aligned and to make sure the coin is in the right place for each strike of the dies a collar is used to hold the blank in place. The reeding, if it is used on a coin, is cut into the sides of the collar to produce the necessary results. The face side of the coin is called the obverse while the other side normally called the tails is the reverse side. The die press is the name of the machine that combines all the mechanical components to produce coins. Many of these presses exert in excess of a hundred tons of pressure to cause the metal in the blank to actually flow into the design in the dies.

A variety results from a change in the actual die or combination of dies. This may happen due to different dies being made for the same issue of coinage, such as; a change in design by recutting the die to strengthen or change a particular part of the design; a change in the location of figures or letters; by adding something to the original design; by using a combination of obverse and reverse dies; by using a different metal; and by changing the mechanical components purposely.

The variant on the other hand is an unintentional mechanical or chemical error that may result in the following: pitting and die breaks; plugging; multiple

strikes; off strikes; clipping; planchet flaws; liquation; and brokage or capped dies.

All varieties and variants, to be authentic must occur at the mint. One further point necessary to understand how some of these types of each design and from this die all the working dies are made to be used for the actual striking of the coins. The coins of Queen Victoria were not made the same way by using the one master die. Due to the lack of hardening processes many changes occur on some issues.

To explain varieties we will use examples of some of our Canadian decimal coins. I will not delve into every year but will try to mention some of the classic examples.

The 1947 coinage employed different dies by changing the type of 7 on the dollars and half dollars. Different reverse designs on the dimes of 1891, 1909, 1913 and the 1893 with round and flat top threes. Similarly the narrow and wide nines on the 1859 large cents. The H for Heaton mint mark would indicate a die variety. The obverse die changes that come to mind are the different N's in the legend of the 1882 large cents, the different letter designs on the 1891, 1892 and 1953 large and small cents. The 1911 Canadian series is a variety type of its own in comparison with the rest of the George V series. On the 1953 coinage design was changed by strengthening the complete obverse and making changes in the date size and location on some of the reverse denominations.

This brings up the next point of changes by recutting or change. The 1953 coins are a perfect example of changes to improve the queen's profile. The hair lines were deepened, shoulder straps improved, an extra line was added to show a dressline on her back, plus the change in the lettering on the obverse mentioned before. The addition of a maple leaf on the 1947 coins and a dot on some of the 1936 to show they were struck in the year following the date on the coins. The overdate 1859 cents were the result of recutting a nine into the 1858 die to change the year.

As described before once a master die is made all striking dies will be exactly the same. A change in this policy occurred during the 1940's and to economize the last one or two date figures were left off the master die and the required number was punched in. This is the reason on the fifty cent pieces why the last two numbers in the date are in so many positions in relation to each other. This brings up the point of the 1926 near and far nickels. If a date spacing is so important on one coin why should it not be on similar varieties of other coins? The Victoria coins were struck from a variety of dies and on the large cents in particular a great number of date spacings are evident.

The muling of dies is really a combination of different obverse and reverse dies for one year. The varieties mentioned at first, fall into this category as long as there is one year with two or more reverses such as the 1947 dollars for example. There are three reverses namely the blunt 7, the long point 7, and the maple leaf. The 1953 no shoulder strap and shoulder strap cents are the obverse type. When both the obverse and reverse are different as on the 1953 nickels then the coin is no longer a mule, but a "Type" coin.

The tombac nickel combined two varieties at one time. First a change from nickel to tombac which changed the metal composition. Secondly a mechanical change from a round to a twelve sided coin. The five cent series presents a wide range of varieties for the

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collector because not only did they make changes for one year they changed through a particular series of coins. We are all familiar with the changes in metal, designs, and even dimensions of the coins in the series.

The variants are sometimes more difficult to classify as to type since they are caused by mechanical or chemical imperfections. The variant coin may be unique as one of a kind or many may be produced before the flaw is detected.

A pitted die or break in the die will produce a raised dot or line on the surface of the coin. The size and number of these errors vary from coin to coin. Die breaks are numerous on the George VI fifty cent pieces between 1940 to 1952. Many dots are being found on the cents and dimes in particular, on current coinage.

Plugging of the die due to foreign material filling part of the design will cause the design on the coin to be weakened or even removed.

A multiple strike can be caused by a coin sticking in the press and shifting slightly as it is struck more than once. If the die chatters or bounces when it strikes the blank a similar error will result. The coin will have one or more shadow outlines of design and will look similar to reengraving.

An off struck coin will show part of the design on both sides of the coin but both sides should be equally offstruck. This variant happens when the blank does not centre itself in the collar thus only part of the blank planchet is struck by the dies.

Clipping is the result of a blank being stamped from the metal strip at a point where a previous blank has been punched out. This clip (missing metal) can vary depending on the amount the previous hole is covered by the next punch. Something like taking a bite out of the hole in a donut.

A flan is a piece of metal that can be peeled off the surface of a coin. This can happen when dirt is rolled in the metal or a poor bond of the metal in the melting process can produce the same thing. Sometimes streaks of different colour metal appear on a coin. This is called liquation and also results from a poor melting of the metals in the alloy.

Brokage and a coin caused by a capped die are the result of metal sticking to one of the dies. The resultant coins are entirely different. Brokage is the result of a coin already struck, sticking to one of the dies and not ejecting. When the next blank is fed into the press the previous coin then becomes a die. An incuse side will be quite cupped due to the extra thickness of metal with two coins in the press at the same time. On copper coins due to the softness of the metal the incuse design is usually quite weak.

A coin struck by a capped die will have an enlarged design on one side of the coin. The impression is usually shallow but can be very distinct. This type of coin is caused by a combination of three errors and is not too common. To explain how it happens we will tell you how another type of flan may occur. In the rolling of coin strip from the ingots a thick lump of metal is rolled and rerolled until it is the proper thickness for the coins to be struck. As the thick metal is rolled it will tend to stretch with the top and bottom surfaces stretching faster than the centre, which makes a sandwich at the end with nothing to bind the pieces together. When the blanks are punched out there is enough edge binding to keep the pieces intact. If one side is quite thin, when the blank is struck in the die press, the thin side will become separated from the rest of the coin. The metal is thin enough to partially fill the die design and as it is struck it will expand and curl around the die. This capped die will produce a coin with a slightly concave enlarged design of the opposite side of a coin. Some coins with a very indistinct design on one side could be the coin that lost the thin flan of metal that stuck

to the die to produce the most interesting capped die error.

We have discussed a few varieties and possibly a variety of errors. In the process of collecting we tend to save odd coins that we find at face value because the cost is right. Since it is almost impossible to find a scarce or semi-scarce coin in circulation both the novice and experienced collectors are turning to this type of collecting. With more time to determine how these errors occur a whole new field of interest is open. The many letters that I receive indicate the number, that get enjoyment from the hobby of collecting these inexpensive variants, is increasing rapidly.

A word of caution is in order. Some of these errors are advertised at ridiculous prices and many collectors think that they will realize rich returns from their duplicates. To date this is not the case. Most variant collectors want to trade or find these coins in circulation. With the volume of coins minted increasing each year the number of errors reaching circulation is also growing. Many variants, each being different compound the variety of the variants to a point where it is impossible to list them separately. Thus some kind of list of basic types of errors should be compiled to give direction to some standard guide.

The richest reward for the variant collector can be the joy and interest derived from the search, study and display of this type of material;

#### NEW MEMBERS

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

498. Glen Dunham, R. R. #2, Lambeth, Ontario.

C 49. PORT HOPE-COBOURG COIN CLUB, c/o Ray Lingard, 284 Ridout Street, Port Hope, Ont.

C 50. PORT CREDIT COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. W. H. MacInnes, 2251 Mississauga Rd. W., R. R. #2, Port Credit, Ont.

#### COMING EVENTS

- July 25 OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB 2nd Annual Beach Show. Bourse Chairman, Mr. Harold Hammond. Admission - 25¢. Bourse reservations, \$10.00, Box 94, Owen Sound, Ont. Souvenirs, displays, dancing, fabulous beach . . . all at Sauble Beach Pavilion, On Lake Huron, 20 minutes west of Owen Sound.
- Aug. 12, 13, 14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General Chairman: Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. Montreal, Que.
- September 19 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 3rd. Fall Convention, Mil-Mar Manor Competitive displays. Cup for Best-of-Show. Plaques for best in class. Tickets: \$2.50. Admission: 25 cents. 200-lot auction. by Louie Biro. For information, contact: Mr. W. B. Wolfe, R. R. #3 Tillsonburg; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Box 164, Port Burwell; or Mr. Fred Cole, Otterville.
- October 2 KITCHENER COIN CLUB 2nd Numismatic Show and dinner. General Chairman: William Mansfield. Displays: Victor Montag. Bourse Ted Turanski.

- October 9 KINGSTON KOIN KLUB Annual Fall Show and Auction, Commodore Motor Hotel, 840 Princess St., Kingston, Ontario. Bourse tables available at \$7.50 from Mr. E. Howlett, 61 Westmoreland Rd. Kingston.
- October 17 BRANTFORD COIN CLUB Banquet and Exhibition. Guest speaker: Mr. John J. Pittman, Rochester, N. Y.
- October 23 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB Annual Banquet and Auction. Chairman: Bob Prince.
- November 14 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB 4th Annual Coin Show, Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ontario ... 12 noon - 9 p. m. .... Displays -- Bourse -- Prizes
- October 16 BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Coin Show, Kiwanis Centre, Belleville, Ontario. General chairman: Fred Hoffman. Display chairman: Keith Day, P. O. Box 125, Belleville, Ont.

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#### O. N. A. AUDIO VISUAL

The O. N. A. Audio-Visual department has received overwhelming response since January of this year, (over eighty requests have been filed) and further requests are still being received. If your club plans to use this service in the fall, please make inquiries now.

#### CANADIAN VOYAGEUR DOLLAR (Continued)

by Claudia Pelkey

Canoe travel is not measured in miles or knots, but in 'pipes'. At the end of a certain length of time there is a pause and they light their pipes and smoke for a few minutes. But, scarcely before the canoe has lost its momentum, they are up and paddling again. Three pipes is about twelve miles. This does not appear very fast in this jet-age of ours. But remember, this is a man-powered object ... canoe men paddled twelve to twenty hours a day in all kinds of weather ... canoes were often so heavily laden that they sank into the water to within three inches of their gunwale. It is the empty canoe that is so fleet.

The French made it easier to recruit voyageurs for the brigades by the encouragement of songs.

eretofore, the chief use of singing by the Indians in connection with travel was the 'warpath'. Here was a new outlet for the musical talent of the purebred native Indian, not to mention the halfbreed who often had become more than half Indian, and took service as canoeer or voyageurs.

The language of the voyageur, according to Washington Irving, was of a piebald character, being a French embroidered with Indian and English words and phrases. The steersman often sang an old traditional French song with some regular burden in which they joined, keeping time with their paddles. The Canadian waters are vocal with these little French 'Chansons' that have been echoed from mouth to mouth and transmitted from

father to son from the earliest days of the colony.

Many of the songs of the Voyageurs were ditties from old vaudevilles or court songs of Old France; songs of prince or princess, cavaliers, gardens with orange blossoms or of nightingales ... all of which were never seen here in Canada. Some of the songs were Canadian-made. Many are unprintable because of their coarseness. But the main thing was that the melodies were rhythmic and helped to keep the paddles in time. Each verse was sung in solo, then repeated in chorus, 'Northwest' fashion. Every song either began or ended with an Indian 'warwhoop'. Of such use was singing, that it enabled the voyageurs to paddle twelve to twenty miles a day; helped to keep them awake and alert for danger; and helped to pass the time more rapidly. For this, the companies paid extra to those who knew lots of songs and were capable of leading the singing. It was good psychology on the part of the companies to encourage singing. For those French and half-breed voyageurs were an uncouth, savage, uneducated lot. Their pride lay in their strength and ability to fight and the amount of liquor they could consume. There was no law to speak of in those days, so they lived by the "law of the wild" . . . kill or be killed. But, in singing, they either forgot their grievances or put them off to a more opportune time.

As for the working of these boats, the canoe-men plied them sometimes on their knees, namely when they run down a small waterfall; sometimes standing when they stemmed a current by setting the boat along with poles made of cedar; or sat on the bales and paddled when in quiet water. The paddles were made of maple and painted vermillion.

The only tools used in making these canoes were a hatchet, a knife, a file and an awl. To this day, no amount of modern tools or machinery has been able to improve or excel the skill of the Indian in the art of making a birch-bark canoe. Nor has any white man ever quite achieved the fluid oneness of motion of an Indian and his canoe.

It is little wonder then that Pauline Johnson, our own Canadian poetess, was moved to write the beautiful verse:

#### THE SONG MY PADDLE SINGS

August is laughing across the sky,  
Laughing while paddle, canoe and I  
Drift, drift  
Where the hills uplift  
On either side of the current swift.

The river rolls in its rocky bed;  
My paddle is plying its way ahead;  
Dip, dip,  
While the waters flip  
In foam as over their breast I slip.

And up on the hills against the sky  
A fir tree rocking its lullaby,  
Swings, swings  
Its emerald wings  
Swelling the song my paddle sings.

Canoeing ended as a means of transport in the 19th century (especially during the 30's). Silk was taking the place of the beaver. Roads were being built and railways replaced many old waterways. Canals allowed steamships up the St. Lawrence River. And the first steamer was plying Lake Superior in 1845.

All these interesting things are told to us by our Canadian silver dollar. There is

much, much more to a coin than the date or the price you paid to obtain it. If you have more time than money to spend on your hobby, may I suggest that you make good use of your local library. There will be many hours of profit and pleasure in store for you.

Never, never set aside a coin as just an ordinary variety. For in the palm of your hand you are holding a miniature work of art that is technology; industry; languages; theology; geography; history; romance; poetry; intrigue; and a way of life that is numismatics at its very, very best.

The End.

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Anyone having the following A. N. A. Numismatists that they would like to donate to the O. N. A. library, we would be most grateful: February, and April 1963. Please mail to O. N. A. librarian, Claudia Pelkey, 440 Pineland Avenue, Oakville, Ont.

#### CLUB NEWS

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB featured an ONA Audio-Visual, "Wampum To Decimal", part II, dealing with the Quebec tokens. The June meeting will feature the third part in the series. This series is by Lloyd T. Smith, London, President of the ONA.

THE OSHAWA AND DISTRICT COIN CLUB had as their special attraction at the May 30 meeting an ONA Audio-Visual set, "The Canadian Silver Dollars", by Bill English. A very interesting talk was given by Mr. R. Raymond, Orillia, at the April meeting, highlighted by a display of foreign coins.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB held their annual meeting at the new headquarters, the Queen Elizabeth Motel on the South Service Road. Mr. Ernest Keith of the Bank of Nova Scotia Gold Department was the guest speaker. The following persons won trophies for their displays at the Annual May meeting: Junior - Douglas Larson; Canadian - Mrs. Pat Hart; British Commonwealth - Bill McChesney; Foreign - Keith King; Paper - Ken Hart; Miscellaneous - Ed. Schroeder; and Best of Show - Ed Schroeder.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY showed two O. N. A. Audio-Visual sets at their May meeting "Eddy-stone Lighthouse" and "World Famous Orders", both by David Ash. The club donated \$25 toward the building of the Coin Store at the Pioneer Village. Members are planning a bus trip to visit the Oakville Coin Club in June.

TORONTO COIN CLUB had Dr. Marvin Kay as their guest speaker in May. Dr. Kay showed coloured slides of his collection, accompanied by a lively description of each piece, featuring physicians who have been honoured on coinage though not necessarily for their medical achievements. Mr. H. A. Craig displayed and commented on an interesting collection of well-designed medals.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB announced that there will be no meetings during July and August. David Ash, director for the ONA Audio-Visual Service, will be the guest speaker in June.

BRANTFORD COIN CLUB also announces that they will discontinue meetings for the summer months. At the May meeting the club used the first of the ONA Audio-Visual series, "Wampum to Decimal", by Lloyd T. Smith. Mr. Walter Griggs made a presentation to the Brantford Historical Society coin collection of Foreign Coins of United Nation Countries, and Mrs. Hillborn received them for the Society.

BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION had a very interesting and profitable May meeting ... a Coin Quiz, prepared by Cecil Paul on the Canadian five-cent coins, created a lot of fun as the members participated. Mr. Ross Irwin presented a Life Membership in the B.Q.N.A. to Mr. Bill Nickle, secretary of the association. Mr. Nickle has resigned as secretary because he is moving to the U.S.A. Mr. Cecil Paul was honoured with a presentation of a table lighter for his untiring efforts on behalf of the association. The

Sunday meetings have been discontinued for the summer months, but the Thursday night meetings will continue.

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB will soon be losing their president, Mr. Don Folks, who will be moving in the near future. The club is planning a fall show on November 14. More information on this show will appear. Watch for it!

HAMILTON COIN CLUB will have Lloyd T. Smith, President of the ONA, as their guest speaker in June. Mr. Smith will ask the question, "Why Not Collect Foreign Coins?" All members who collect foreign coins have been invited to display.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION which meets the second Wednesday of each month will have as a special feature in June, Commemorative Coins Used to Make Foreign Exchange.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY reports a very successful banquet. Fifty-two members and guests were in attendance. The main source of entertainment was the ONA Audio-Visual set, "Romance of World Gold", by Lloyd T. Smith of London. The society will continue to meet during the summer months but the meetings will be informal, a time for buying, trading, selling or just "shooting the breeze".

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB had thirty members and guests present to hear Mrs. Winifred Mather, Toronto, speak on "Royal Marriage Commemorative Medals". Mrs. Mather augmented her talk with a display covering a period from 241 A. D. to 1964. In June, Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection, will address the joint meeting of Ingersoll Coin Club and Ingersoll Kiwanis Club.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB held a most enjoyable evening on May 17. Thirty members were present and again three new members were signed up. Mr. W. Morris, third in British Commonwealth O.N.A. Convention display, showed coloured slides of his proof coins which were beautifully displayed. He gave a lecture on them and indicated that the British E. African proof set was rare as only six sets are known -- mostly in museums.

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M E D A L O R D E R F O R M  
ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Third Annual Convention  
Windjammer Room, Treasure Island, London, Ontario  
April 30, May 1 and 2, 1965

The Ontario Numismatic Association's official insignia is on one side of the medal. On the other side, the London Numismatic Society has depicted the Middlesex County Court House. This historic old court house, erected in 1830, was modelled after Malahide Castle near Dublin, Ireland, Ancestral Home of Colonel Thomas Talbot.

No.	Description	Price	No.	Description	Price
1.	10K Solid Gold Numbered 1-25	\$40.00	Set A	-1,2,3,4 in plastic	\$68.00
			Set B	-1, 3, 4 in plastic	\$52.00
			Set C	-2, 3, 4 in plastic	\$26.00
2.	10K Gold Plate	\$15.00	Set D	-3, 4 in plastic	\$11.00
3.	Sterling Silver	\$ 6.00	Set E	-3	\$ 7.50
4.	Bronze	\$ 3.50	Set F	-4	\$ 4.75

Please circle medals or sets required

Money Order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (enclosed): Payable to: ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,  
(Plastic Holders Gold Inscribed) Post Office Box 33,  
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Please send .....(list medals or sets)

To: Print Name ..... Address .....



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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Vol. 4 -- No. 8

August, 1965

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O. N. A. EXHIBIT

at the

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

\* \* \*

The "Ex." is familiar to all of us, and from August 20 to September 6, thousands of people from all over the country and the United States, will pour through the Princes' Gates, eager to see new things. Because of the tremendous enthusiasm for coin-collecting, a large percentage of these people will visit the General Exhibits Building, to linger around the coin exhibit, to ask questions, and to view the audio-visual features. This year the O. N. A. has been allotted twice as much space as last year, and the Coin Exhibit Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. L. Munro is preparing to fill 48 O. N. A. cases with coins and paper money. The theme is "World Coins & Currencies", and several member clubs have volunteered to make displays representative of different countries of the world. It is hoped that club members will volunteer to man the booth for a few hours during the exhibition and those of us who took part in last year's show can assure prospective helpers that the time was well spent and we all felt amply rewarded for our efforts.

\* \* \*

CAN YOU SPARE A LITTLE TIME? Whether you be an entire club or one individual ... YOU ARE NEEDED !!! We need many helping hands to man this booth during the 15-day exhibition.

Again, we ask those of you who are planning a day at the "Ex.", and who would be willing to spend a few hours at the O. N. A. booth, please contact:

Exhibition Chairman: Alex Munro,  
3703 Kingston Rd., Scarborough.

Assistant Chairman: John Regitko, Jr.  
29 Spruce St., Toronto 2.

\* \* \*

IT'S BIGGER - IT'S BETTER

August 20 - September 6

O.N.A. at the C.N.E.

LIBRARY DONATIONS

Our 'Special' thanks to Mr. Chester L. Krause of Coins Magazine, Iola, Wisconsin, via Gale B. Jarvis of Canada Coin News, for the donation to the O. N. A. library of, "North American Currency", by Grover C. Criswell, Jr. This is a standard paper money reference of Colonial and Continental currency; United States currency; Canadian paper money; Mexican paper money; Confederate paper money and bonds; notes and bonds of the individual states, cities, countries, towns, railroad companies and merchants.

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

53. Allan W. Gowan, 51 Bridge St., Corning, N. Y. 14831, U. S. A.  
65. LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o A. M. Sweeton, 172 Regent St., London, Ontario.

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WINDSOR TO HOST 1966 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Lloyd T. Smith, President of the Ontario Numismatic Association announces the successful bid of the Windsor Coin Club to host the 1966 O. N. A. Convention. The three day show is to be held April 29, 30, and May 1, and will occupy at least one complete floor of the Cleary Auditorium. The Auditorium, located in downtown Windsor, Ontario, faces the Detroit River and the Detroit skyline.

General Convention Chairman Paul J. Landry, 14200 St. Marys Street, Detroit 27, will answer requests on the show. Interested dealers may contact Gordon Pomeroy, 264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ontario. Bourse space will be limited to the first fifty dealers.

Mrs. William Howells, President of the Windsor club reports that display area is spacious, and in conjunction with the past varied programmes of O. N. A. conventions, this one will be bigger and better than past shows.

Bill English,  
Vice President,  
Publicity Director.

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CLUB NEWS

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY welcomed 56 members and guests to their June meeting. New officers for the coming year are as follows: President -- Thomas Masters; Vice-president and Secretary - Alex Sweeton; Directors - Messrs. P. Elgie, S. Smith, M. Ball, L. Branton and M. Smith; Treasurer - Howard Whitfield; Editor - Lloyd T. Smith; Curator - Graham Esler; Librarian - William Clarke; Auctioneers - William Clarke; Lloyd T. Smith and William West; Receptionists - Mrs. J. G. Esler and Mrs. W. N. Clarke.

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

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB featured the third part of the O. N. A. Audio-Visual, "Canadian Coinage", by Lloyd T. Smith. Plans for an August Show were discussed. This is to be a combined coin and stamp show.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB had 78 in attendance at the June meeting when I. C. C. joined forces with the Kiwanis for a very successful evening. After the supper, everyone participated in a short sing-song. At the end of the Kiwanis business, Kiwanis President Roy Kingdon turned the meeting over to the Chairman, Norman Barnes, who told of the founding of the coin club. Coin club President, Alan Macnab, expressed 'Thanks' to the Kiwanis for their hospitality. Mike Dewan, a member of both clubs, introduced the distinguished guest speaker, Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada's numismatic collection at Ottawa. Major Carroll, speaking on "Coins and Coin Collecting", took the audience back to 1200 B. C., when the Chinese developed the use of coins. Percy Elgie expressed the thanks of the club to Major Carroll and presented him with a lucite desk set inscribed for the occasion. A display of British Commonwealth coins, early Canadian coins and tokens and Canadian chartered banknotes aroused much interest.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB announces that there will be no meetings during the summer months of July and August.

OWEN SOUND COIN CLUB held its regular June meeting with H. E. Jephson presiding. It was announced that the club will submit coins of historical value to the local museum. Mr. Jephson spoke briefly on what constitutes a proof coin. William Morris introduced the speaker of the evening, Lloyd T. Smith, president of the O. N. A., who spoke on "Coin Photography", giving tips on type of equipment, settings, attachments, and how to measure distances.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION extends the "Welcome Mat", to all summer visitors, to drop in at the regular meetings. The local newspaper carries an notice in the column, 'Town Topics', for anyone in St. Thomas or Elgin County wishing to have their coins, tokens or medals sold by auction, may do so by attending the regular meeting.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB had as their guest speaker at the June meeting, Mr. Ross Irwin of Guelph. Mr. Irwin gave a very interesting talk on St. George Medals. The Waterloo Coin Society, invited guests for June, arrived en-mass to help swell the attendance and add to the enjoyment of fellowship for the evening.

- 0 -

A NICKEL

If I had a nickel  
I know what I would do.  
I'd scan it with a power glass  
To get a better view.

I'd look for dots and die breaks  
And dashes here and there;  
And look for tiny maple leaves;  
And '48's, so rare.

It isn't just the jungle  
That fascinates me so.  
It's the numismatic lingo  
Of dates, both high and low.

Then, when I had it catalogued  
All properly ... just so ...  
I'd put it on the auction block  
And watch the bidding go

Up! Up! Up!

PMEC

COMING EVENTS

- Aug. 12, 13, 14 CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 12th Annual Convention. Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec. Host club: Montreal Coin Club. General chairman - Louis Goldsmith, 5251 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec.
- August 14 ORILLIA COIN AND STAMP CLUBS SHOW, Saturday, Orillia Orange Lodge, Mississiga Street West, Open to general public at 11:00 a. m. Admission: 25 cents Chairman - Bill Irvine
- September 19 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 3rd Fall Convention, Mil-Mar Manor. Competitive displays. Cup for Best-of-Show. Plaques for Best-in-Class. Tickets: \$2.50. General admission: 25 cents. 200-lot auction by Louie Biro. For information: Mr. W. B. Wolfe, R. R. #3, Tillsonburg; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Box 164, Port Burwell; or, Mr. Fred Cole, Otterville.
- September 25 LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 14th Annual Banquet, Westown Plaza. Banquet Chairman: Wm. N. Clarke, 167 Delaware Ave., London. \$3.00 Registration and Banquet ticket (roast turkey dinner). Public Admission: 25 cents for afternoon or 50 cents for evening. Registration: Alex Sweeton, 172 Regent St., London. Displays: Sam Smith, 92 Elworthy, London. Assistant displays: Percy Elgie, Thamesford. Bourse chairman: Graham Esler, 56 Glass Ave., London - \$10.00 bourse fee includes one banquet ticket; limit 10 dealers. Auction: Lloyd T. Smith, 123 Arundell St., London.
- October 2 KITCHENER COIN CLUB 2nd Numismatic Show and Dinner. General chairman William Mansfield. Displays: Victor Montag. Bourse: Ted Turanski.
- October 9 KINGSTON KOIN KLUB Annual Fall Show & Auction, Commodore Motor Hotel, 840 Princess St., Kingston, Ont. Bourse tables available at \$7.50 from Mr. E. Howlett, 61 Westmoreland Rd., Kingston
- October 16 BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Coin-A-Rama, Kiwanis Centre, 118 Dundas St. E., Belleville, Ontario. Competitive displays, bourse, auction. General chairman: Fred Hoffman, P. O. Box 125, Belleville, Ontario.
- November 14 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB 4th Annual Coin Show, Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ontario ... 12 noon to 9 p. m.

THE HISTORY OF LESLIE TOKENS

Early in the 1820's, John Leslie and his family left Scotland and came to Canada and settled in Dundas, Ontario, where John formed a partnership with the famous William Lyon MacKenzie. The firm dealt in drugs, hardware and jewellery, toys, groceries, and drygoods, and also operated a lending library. The firm of Leslie and Sons established several years later and stores were opened in York and Kingston to sell drugs and books. The firm was noted numismatically for its two penny and half penny tokens (Breton No's. 717 and 718). The dies were engraved by Thomas Wells Ingram at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, England. These tokens are on display at the Dundas Historical Society Museum.

Silly Head:

(1) The popular contemporary name given to the first coin struck by George III namely the Irish half penny of 1766.

(2) A certain type of the American 1839 cent, so termed from the rather vacant expression of the Head of Liberty. Another variety of the 1839 cent is nicknamed a "Booby-head".

This article appeared in the July issue of the St. Thomas Numismatic Association's "Numismatic Events".

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THE HISTORY OF CURRENCY IN ONTARIO

Address Given By

REVEREND ORLO MILLER

of London, Ontario

at the

ANNUAL BANQUET

of the

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Held in London, Ontario

Saturday, May 1, 1965

The history of currency in this Province properly begins with the passage of a Bill by the Legislature of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1792. This was one of the necessary first Acts performed by the people's representatives gathered in the tiny Parliament Buildings at Newark, now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake. It was a necessary action because business could not be conducted in a civilized manner until there had been established a standard for the exchange of commodities. It was one of the first actions of the new Government, because even the courts could not be conducted properly or the officials paid until a medium of exchange had been agreed upon.

It must ever be remembered that, while Upper Canada in 1792 was a frontier region, it was also one established by a civilized and sovereign power - that of Great Britain. Thus, although the physical setting of the new Province was primitive, the conduct of its business was civilized.

As a colony of Great Britain, the legal standard of exchange in Upper Canada was the British pound sterling. However, for a variety of reasons, very little British currency was available in the Province. Only the members of the various British regiments garrisoned in Upper Canada were paid in pound sterling. Payment was made to them in gold, silver and copper, little of which remained in the Province.

It will be of interest to our American friends present tonight to note that two of the garrisons then being paid in good British gold were stationed in what is now United States territory - the garrisons of Detroit and Fort Niagara. These two posts were not given up until 1796. In point of fact the first legal and judicial capital of this portion of our Province was the present City of Detroit. This may account for the fact that the patron saints of so many Londoners are the members of the Detroit Tigers ball team.

In the absence of British currency it was necessary to make legal tender what ever ever coinage was circulating in the Province and in North American generally. This was a weird mish-mash of American, British and European currency. The list of coins

made legal by the passage of the Act is far too long to repeat here. However, it included the legal issue of the new United States of America as well as the official currencies of Britain, France, Portugal, Spain and the colonies of these European powers. Thus the merchants of the new colony were empowered to transact business in coins about which the aura of romance still lingers -- the British sovereign and guinea, the Portuguese doubloon and the Spanish eight-real piece .. "the piece of eight". Of course these were in addition to the new-fangled decimal currency of the United States .. the silver dollar and half dollar, the quarter, the dime, the half-dime and the cent.

The commonest pieces of larger denomination were the American half dollar and the Spanish piece of eight, more usually called a Mexican dollar.

It was necessary also to establish a valuation for these various coins. This standard was not set up until the seat of government had been moved from Newark to York, which is now Toronto.

The English pound continued to be the standard but, to facilitate necessary business with the neighbouring United States, the value of the Provincial pound was set at the equivalent of four American dollars. A 'York shilling' .. an expression which soon became common .. was worth 20 cents American.

Since not all the British colonies in North America followed the same practice, it became necessary to indicate the standard being used. Amounts therefore would be noted as so many pounds, shillings and pence 'Provincial Currency' or P Cy for short or just Cy. This was to distinguish the standard being used from the pound sterling worth between \$4.75 and \$5.00 on the international money market or the Halifax pound in use in the Maritime Provinces.

You are perhaps now beginning to see some of the problems that confronted bankers, accountants, merchants and the average man on the farm in the pioneer days of this province.

Most of us have just gone through the annual ordeal of making up our income tax returns. Can you picture trying to determine how much you owed the Government out of the total number of French livres, Mexican dollars, Portuguese doubloons, American dollars and English sterling you earned last year, the whole to be expressed in terms of Provincial Currency? It's no wonder they didn't have any income tax in those days. It would have led to rebellion.

Of course this complicated arrangement was never intended to be anything more than a temporary expedient. In what I am afraid must be described as a typically Canadian fashion the temporary arrangement endured for 67 years -- from 1792 until the introduction of decimal currency in 1859! Friends and enemies refer to this sort of thing as Canadian conservatism. This city has long been known as one of the major citadels of conservatism... both kinds...small 'c' and large 'C'. It may interest our visitors to know that our ancient ivy-covered county courthouse has been condemned as 'grossly inadequate' by successive grand juries for the past 102 years!

Further to this peculiarity of the Canadian temperament we in London are currently laying plans to mark in some concrete manner the Centennial of our nation's founding. We will however not be ruled into this sort of thing. Some other communities I believe plan to celebrate the Centennial in 1967. We will make progress rather more slowly. At the present rate it is probable that we will choose rather to mark the centennial of the Centennial. Drop around to our City again in 2067 and we'll show you a 'bang-up' memorial.

Enough of this kind of badinage however. Let us consider for the next few moments what it was like conducting business in the first half of the last century under the then existing 'temporary' currency arrangements.

All collectors of Canadian coins know how the need for small change was met -- by the issuance of copper tokens in the values of penny and halfpenny by numbers of merchants and the leading Canadian banks. Although most of these tokens had no legal authorization they were freely accepted throughout the Province as a medium of exchange and served a very useful purpose. They turned up in vast numbers on the collection plates in the churches. The penny tokens would also purchase a twist of chewing tobacco, a packet of snuff or a glass of beer at the nearest 'pub'.

But what of the larger purchases? How did one pay the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, to say nothing of the paper boy and the tailor? In short, what form of exchange was used for amounts from say \$1. to \$50. or more accurately from 5 shillings to £12/10s.?

Popular histories and common tradition tell us that most of the business in the pioneer period of this Province was conducted by the ancient method of barter. Certainly this was true in the very earliest days of the Province but, by the time this city was founded in 1826, trade had become much too sophisticated for this clumsy method to be used except in respect of small purchases or during periods of widespread financial hardship.

For example ....in the winter of 1858-59, during a time of acute economic distress, Josiah Blackburn, publisher of the London Free Press, collected personally from his London subscribers the price of the daily paper receiving whatever the people could give in lieu of the almost non-existent cash ... groceries, garden produce, eggs, kegs of beer, bottles of whiskey ... even clothing. His employees ... compositors, pressmen, reporters and editors were paid their wages in whatever commodities their publisher managed to stagger back to the office with. By these extreme measures the paper managed to weather the storm, one of the handful of London businesses to do so.

A decade earlier... in 1849... another local newspaper publisher, Marcus Gunn, recorded in his account book payment of a subscription to his St. Thomas Observer in the form of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cord of wood, valued at 3s. 9d. In the journal of Mr. Gunn, which he kept meticulously for the astonishing period of 56 years, is found a whole host of interesting references to financial transactions.

We note for instance that, in October 1845, Mr. Gunn bought and paid for 3 yards of cloth to make a coat for his son. He paid for it with 4 Mexican dollars..pieces of eight..at the exchange of 5s. 1d. each, or a total of £1/0/4. In April, 1846 he mailed to his son James, then a compositor on a Boston paper, eight American half dollars, each valued at 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In October of the same year Marcus Gunn paid his town taxes. The amount was paid in ... 0 shades of yesteryear ... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  American dollars. We note also in the same year that he received payment of an account in 'two dollar bills of \$2 each'. We can see from the manner of this entry that Gunn, a Scotsman by birth, had not yet become accustomed to the American currency system.

Now, in the few entries I've cited, reference has been made to two specific types of currency ... the American half dollars and the Mexican dollars. But what of these other amounts ... the \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  with which he paid his taxes? Or the \$10 he sent his son in November 1848 ... What type of currency was involved? These would have been American banknotes. Notes issued by a number of Canadian and American banks in a variety of denominations some of which strike oddly the modern ear, served for a vast range of

transactions involving amounts from \$1 to \$50. The prime difficulty in the use of paper money was the instability and insecurity of the financial institutions of those times.

For some time following the Rebellion of 1837-38 in Upper Canada the American bank notes were looked upon with high disfavour. The instability of the American private banks was, in fact, one of the leading causes for the Rebellion. Ontario was at that time one of the leading wheat producing regions of the World, comparing in our modern age with the Western prairies and the Ukraine. Since the Kansas fields had not yet been put to the plough, our best export customer was the United States. Our farmers were paid in American dollars...bank notes issued by private banks.

In 1837 a period of extremely bad weather resulted in a continent-wide failure of crops. Since the economy was largely agricultural hundreds of American private banks proved unequal to the strain and 'went under'. Thousands of Canadian farmers found themselves holding tens of thousands of dollars of worthless American paper... the items collectors know as 'broken bank bills'. Farmers were hauled into the debtors' court by the score, many of them being imprisoned. Grievances against the Government, that had hitherto been academic, became urgently vital and practical. Bankrupt wheat growers, with nothing to lose but their chains, joined the movement towards rebellion. When it came, it was a farce and easily put down, but the scars occasioned by those broken bank notes were a generation in healing. If you're a collector of these interesting pieces of paper money, remember as you brood over your collection the sin, suffering and the sorrow they caused so many people.

There were many other fluctuations in currency standards, many other economic crises in this Province in the last century, most of them reflecting crises in the economy of the United States for we were then and are now not only brothers under the skin, but under the counter.

In the diary of Marcus Gunn, under date of 29 January 1849, we find an entry reading: Gold found in California in pieces of 16 to 25 pounds. Some six years later, in September 1855, we find Gunn scurrying about London trying to gather United States gold coin in exchange for Canada Bank Paper. This reflects a British financial crisis following the Crimean War, which caused a drop in the value of Canadian paper money in the international market. Fearing a repetition of the 1837 debacle, Gunn was trying to establish a personal hedge against inflation.

Again in the second last year of the American Civil War, American silver was sharply devalued and the London City Council, ever alert where municipal finances are concerned, announced that the City would refuse to accept American silver coins in payment of taxes... Americans of 1965 please take note of this. Citizens were faced with the immediate necessity of unloading the stuff. The City's Anglicans had the answer. For a solid month in 1864 the collection plates at St. Paul's Cathedral were heaped high with American silver. A special meeting of the board of management was held and the sexton was instructed to get rid of the silver as best he could, the banks having refused to accept it. A week later the sexton reported he had disposed of the coins at 20% discount on the 'black market'. Well after all...parsons must live!

Of one thing we can be quite sure -- in 1864 there were no signs around London saying: 'American money accepted at par'. Never before or since has there been a time when the American dollar was discounted more heavily in Canada.

These have been just a few random notes on the difficulties of doing business in this province a hundred and more years ago. I've said little or nothing about the

problems confronting the country's bankers during this period. It's no wonder they became edgy and 'stiff-necked'. In 1846 London's banks unanimously refused to advance the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral the £1000 needed to complete the present building, and two years later they refused to loan the City enough money to meet its monthly payroll. The Mayor had to borrow the money from a personal friend on Bay St., Toronto.

I've said nothing at all about the counterfeiters who had a 'field day' in this Province during the 67 years of the 'temporary' currency arrangement. No one could ever be certain that the coins he accepted in payment for work or goods were genuine. The first industry in the County of Middlesex was counterfeiting. The first settler, Ebenezer (Indian) Allen, ran out of funds while building a mill in the village of Delaware. He met the crisis by minting personally the required number of Mexican dollars .. in lead!

Nor have I spoken of the problems of the small merchant in making up his books, or of the accountant in verifying them. Most of us today find enough difficulty in adding and subtracting the necessary two columns of the decimal system ... dollars and cents. Most of us sympathize with our British counterparts, who must reckon in three columns .. pounds, shillings and pence.

Spare your tears for your grandsires, who had to keep their books in four columns .. pounds, dollars, shillings and pence.

To paraphrase an old saying .. 'Look after your pennies and your pounds will look after themselves', in our grandparents' and great grandparents' day the adage was -- 'Look after your pennies and your pounds, dollars, pieces of eight, doubloons, florins, thalers, deniers, livres, guineas, ecus and sols will look after themselves..if they're not counterfeit'!

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Gladly duplicated in the interests  
of Canadian Numismatics and  
distributed with the compliments  
of Byron A. Swayze, founder and first  
president of the London Numismatic  
Society, London, Ontario, May 15, 1965

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A most interesting coin from Russia commemorates the Royal Family; Czar Nicholas I is shown on the obverse with the lettering "1½ Rubles-10 Zlot 1835 (or 1836)" and on the centre reverse is the head of the Czarina and her seven children. The edge is reeded. There are three different types of the 1836 coin. One has the full name of the engraver, one has the initials of the engraver only with no circles around the heads on the reverse, and a third has no name, no initials and no circles. In 1835, they were struck only at St. Petersburg and in 1836 at both St. Petersburg and Warsaw. All varieties are rare.

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"DEI GRATIA", on French coins has been used with more or less variation since the time of Charlemagne, for on the reverse of his coins "Christiana Religio" appears. Outside of some variations, "Dei Gratia" became general on French coins long before it was introduced into England.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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## THE SOHO MINT

By David Ashe

In the year 1760, Matthew Boulton, an Englishman, operated a small foundry in Birmingham, England, and manufactured steel jewellery, watch-chains, buttons, chatelaines, buckles, clasps, purse-mounts and seals. Boulton's foundry was small; but his wares were in great demand. It was the time of the Industrial Revolution, and small businesses had to expand or terminate.

In the early part of 1761 Boulton found a new location on Handsworth Heath. At one end of the Heath had stood an old coaching inn; and above the main entrance had hung the portrait of a huntsman with his dogs, with the words of the old English hunting cry "SO-HO", "SO-HO". Here would be the new home of Matthew Boulton's foundry, and on a later date, unknown to him at the time, the site of his famous Soho Mint.

About this time there was acute shortage of small coinage. It was not long before tradesmen began to issue tokens, but a vast majority of these were of short weight and earned a dishonest profit both for their makers and issuers. Many tokens bore the name of the issuer as a guarantee of good faith, but quite a few were anonymous and were foisted upon the public by people who had no intention of redeeming them at a later date.

There were tradesmen tokens. One token told how "John Stokes Has Lost His Love For Anne May". A coin dealer, even went as far as to issue a token with the inscription of St. Matthew's Gospel, Ch. 22, v. 21; and changed the context to: "Render Unto The Collector Those Which Are Charles Foyle's".

Matthew Boulton cast a knowing eye on the illegal token trade, and erected three water powered screw-presses, and let it be known that he would accept orders for the issue of any legal token.

The Industrial Revolution was gathering momentum, though many people carried on small trades in their own home. Weaving, dying of cloth, button making; to mention only a few, were worked continuously.

Counterfeiting coins was a recognized art, and because of the acute shortage of small coinage, the art came into full glory. The machinery which was capable of

making metal buttons with a device and letters stamped upon one side of a piece of metal, was capable, with a few modifications, of making a coin, with a device and letters stamped on both sides. It was as easy to counterfeit one kind of coin as another --- gold and silver, as well as copper, the button making forms only required a little skill in manipulation, to which the button-makers were found fully equal. The profits of this illegal trade were of course large; but as long as the counterfeiter could find a market for their handiwork they went on producing.

Although profitable, the prosecution of the counterfeiter was by no means neglected. While some people pursued it on a large scale, and contrived to elevate themselves among the moneyed class, others less fortunate, received an elevation of an entirely different nature: One of the most gruesome sights of those days being the skeletons of the convicted counterfeiters dangling from the gibbets on Handsworth Heath.

The punishment for the crime of counterfeiting was death, and sometimes of a brutal character. In March, 1789, a woman in London, was convicted of counterfeiting. She was first hanged in her own kitchen, and later her body was taken and fixed to a stake and burnt before her door at Newgate.

Meanwhile, Matthew Boulton, was first drawn to legal coinage in 1772. James Watt, the inventor of the piston steam-engine met with Boulton, and as early as 1774 they discussed applying steam power to coining.

In 1786, Boulton and Watt were the first men to erect a steam driven coining press. In fact, it proved so successful they were awarded a contract, and executed an order for copper coinage amounting to 100 tons for the United East India Company.

These coins, the first to be made by the power of steam, were remarkable both for their size and excellent workmanship; and they were so accurately minted with the new machinery that effective forgery was made almost impossible. Boulton was delighted with his innovation and immediately tried to interest the Royal Mint in London. Due to the obstruction of officials at the London Mint Boulton was not immediately successful. It was not until January 5, 1788, that Boulton was granted an audience with the Privy Council Committee. In fact, Boulton was so confident that he would receive a contract to coin English regal coinage he erected a new building along side his foundry, which was known afterward by the name Soho Mint.

By the end of the year 1788, Matthew Boulton had fitted and set to work six steam driven coining presses, with rolling mills, annealing, blank cutting, and a machine for bagging coins.

These presses were fed blanks through a shoot so as to cut down handling to a minimum. This device, with similar devices, which were to follow later, were invented by James Watt, and were the forerunners of certain parts of the equipment used today.

With the new steam powered equipment the Soho Mint executed a token coinage for the North Americas, and a silver coinage for the Sierra Leone Company in Africa.

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Supplies of the famous John Wilkinson tokens took place between 1787 and 1793. And it is of interest to note by quoting a letter written by Wilkinson, dated December 8, 1790: "... I shall be content if I can have about 5 tons of the half pence ...". This letter, still extant, gives some idea of the tonnage of coinage executed by the Soho Mint.

Matthew Boulton eventually erected eight steam driven coining presses, and they could mint 96 coins or medals per minute. With slight alterations to the machines the presses were capable of cutting blanks. The eight presses were coupled in an octagon pattern and worked in a horizontal position. Immediately below, a similar machine, of shape and position housed the lower dies, and the central post was connected to the steam-engine with guide pillars on the outer connecting rods, and thus created a vertical pump motion. The eight presses could be adjusted to mint between 50 to 120 coins or medals per minute, and could strike 8 different coins or medals at the same time. Each of the presses required the attendance of one boy of about 10 years of age. And you may be intrigued to learn that these boys were clothed in white trousers and jackets, which were washed every week. It seemed that when orders were plentiful, the boys worked on the night shift and their working day was of ten hours or more in length.

Finally, the British Government had to agree that Boulton's new coining method was far superior to that of the London Mint, and on June 9, 1797, a contract was signed at the Treasury in London. Matthew Boulton was in attendance for the occasion. The proclamation authorizing the new English regal copper coinage appeared in the "London Gazette" on July 26, 1797. The contract called for a coinage of 500 tons of copper at 108 pounds sterling per ton, and was to consist of 20 tons of two penny pieces, and 480 tons of one penny pieces. These coins were known later as the English "Cartwheel" series.

According to a document signed and submitted to the Treasury for payment by Matthew Boulton, the total amount of English copper regal coins issued by the Soho Mint, between 1797 and 1808, were in the amount of 3,531 tons of copper.

Meanwhile, the Royal Mint did not look too kindly toward the Soho Mint in Birmingham, but the Royal Mint had to agree that their own water-driven machinery could not execute a large coinage within such a limited time. After a lengthy debate they agreed the Tower Mint could not withstand the new heavy equipment and therefore a new location would have to be found. Matthew Boulton was employed to design the new building and to supply the new machines including the necessary steam-engine.

Work on the new Tower Hill Mint commenced in 1805, and was completed five years later in 1810. The new London Mint was the most complete mint of its kind in the world, and a model to be copied. It is of interest to note that its machinery was not superseded by the new until 1882.

On January 5, 1810, an article appeared in the "Globe" newspaper, to the effect that the Soho Mint had received a contract to execute the recoinage and counterstamping of Mexican silver dollars, into five shilling pieces, for the Bank of England. These pieces were greatly admired; and deliveries to London commenced in the month of December, 1809. It is recorded on January 14, 1810: "... 38 casks of dollars, to be stamped at the Soho Mint, amounting to 50,000 pounds sterling, were delivered to the custody of the persons appointed to receive them, and were sent by Snell's Canal ...". The shipment arrived by the following week, and on January 22: "... a similar amount of dollars were sent ...". Further deliveries took place in the same year. In fact, two million dollars in all to the value of 500,000 pounds sterling were recoinage or counterstamped by the Soho Mint.

Matthew Boulton and James Watt became so famous in coining, that they erected Royal Mints in Russia, Spain and Denmark, (under Parliamentary sanction); and mints for Mexico, Calcutta and Bombay. Out of the Soho Mint had come famous coins and tokens such as the copper coinage of the United East India Company in 1786; and the silver coinage for Sierra Leone. English tokens of all descriptions. Token coinage for the North Americas; and the penny coinage for Bermuda in 1791. The interesting coinage for the Madras Presidency of India in 1794; the "Cartwheel" English regal copper coins between 1797 and 1808; and recoined and counterstamped silver dollars in the early part of the 1800's.

Matthew Boulton and James Watt were two men who were devoted to good coinage, and with their new method of steam-power they revolutionized their ideals. Today their principles are still enjoyed, but with a certain amount of diversity.

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#### CLUB NEWS

The ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION which meets the second Wednesday of each month, accepted an invitation to visit the WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB for a combined August meeting.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB had 19 members and guests out to the July meeting to view O. N. A. Audio-Visual, by David Ash, of "Australian Type Coinage" and "The Waitangi Crown". Mrs. Winifred Mather, Toronto, donated two books ... one was placed in the club library and the other was won by Mrs. Lorne Moon. Three new members joined the club.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB, July meeting, was presided over by Vice-President, Fred Carter in the absence of President, R. Marshall. Highlight of the evening was the showing of the O. N. A. Audio-Visual set, "Canadian Coinage", part IV of a series by Lloyd T. Smith, covering tokens of the coastal provinces and Quebec.

HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB has devised a novel quiz through the medium of their monthly bulletin that should keep their membership interested in numismatics as well as in good attendance. Each month five questions are published; the members must bring their answers to the following meeting. Each month a prize is awarded for the most correct answers and the answers are fully discussed; a grand prize is awarded at the end of the year for the highest yearly total.

TORONTO COIN CLUB had as their guest speaker in June, John Regitko, Programme Director of the Central Coin Club, who spoke of the merits of collecting mint errors and displayed some of his extensive collection. Feature of the July meeting was the showing of the O. N. A. Audio-Visual, "Canadian Silver Dollars" by Wm. English.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had 38 members and guests to their July meeting. Mr. T. Masters spoke to the society on his recent visit to the Canadian Centennial Numismatic Park in Sudbury. On behalf of this, Mr. Masters presented L. N. S. with a Sir Winston Churchill 5 shilling Coin Memorial medallion.

#### LIBRARY DONATION

Once again the O. N. A. is indebted to Major Sheldon S. Carroll for his donation to our library of the "Royal Canadian Mint Report", 1964.

#### NEW MEMBERS

Applications published in the July edition of the Ontario Numismatist were accepted. No applications were received for August or September.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

179. Robert Armstrong, R. R. #4, Owen Sound, Ont.  
391. Sidney W. Fitzpatrick, 236 Delatre St., Thamesford, Ont.  
454. Edward F. Donald, 6 Sunset Dr., Simcoe, Ont.  
612 WINDSOR COIN CLUB, c/o Mrs. G. Pomeroy, 264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ont.

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COMING EVENTS

- September 19 TILLSONBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 3rd Fall Convention, Mil-Mar Manor. Competitive displays. Cup for Best-of-Show. Plaques for Best-in-Class. Tickets: \$2.50. General admission: 25 cents. 200-lot auction by Louie Biro. For information: Mr. W. B. Wolfe, R. R. #3, Tillsonburg; Mr. J. W. Southerland, Box 164, Fort Burwell; or Mr. Fred Cole, Otterville.
- September 25 LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 14th Annual Banquet, Westown Plaza. Banquet Chairman: Wm. N. Clarke, 167 Delaware Ave., London, Ont. Registration and banquet ticket (roast turkey dinner -- \$3.00 Public admission: 25 cents for afternoon, 50 cents for evening. Registration: Alex Sweeton, 172 Regent St., London. Displays: Sam Smith, 92 Elworthy, London, Assistant displays: Percy Elgie, Thamesford. Bourse chairman: Graham Esler, 56 Glass Ave., London. \$10.00 bourse fee includes one banquet ticket; limit 10 dealers. Auction: Lloyd T. Smith.
- October 2 KITCHENER COIN CLUB 2nd Numismatic Show and Dinner. General chairman: Wm. Mansfield. Displays: Victor Montag. Bourse: Ted Turanski.
- October 9 KINGSTON KOIN KLUB Annual Fall Show and Auction, Commodore Motor Hotel, 840 Princess St., Kingston, Ont. Bourse tables available at \$7.50 from Mr. E. Howlett, 61 Westmoreland Rd., Kingston, Ont.
- October 12 INGERSOLL COIN CLUB Open House, Ingersoll Memorial Centre.
- October 16 BAY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 3rd Annual Coin-A-Rama, Kiwanis Centre, 118 Dundas St. E., Belleville, Ontario. Competitive displays, bourse, auction. General Chairman: Fred Hoffman, P. O. Box 125, Belleville, Ontario.
- November 14 HURON COUNTY NUMISMATIC CLUB 4th Annual Coin Show, Elm Haven Motel, Clinton, Ontario ... 12 noon to 9 p. m.
- April 29, 30, May 1 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 4th Annual Convention, Cleary Auditorium, Windsor, Ontario. General Chairman: Paul Landry, 14200 St. Marys Street, Detroit 27, Michigan, U. S. A. Bourse Chairman: Gordon Pomeroy, 264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ont.

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Paid in ladies -- Pay in the royalist army of Ymncn is 15 'fat ladies' monthly -- that is 15 Maria Theresa dollars.

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

Beginning with the December issue of The Ontario Numismatist, 1963, your executive endeavoured to discuss and propose articles of the O. N. A. Constitution and By-laws. Unfortunately, through uncontrollable circumstances, these proposals ended suddenly in the March, 1964 issue, with Article V. Article VII appeared in November, 1964, in order that there should be some guidance in the election of officers. We are now able to continue with Article VI and invite all members to discuss these proposals.

ARTICLE VI - Elected Officers.

Section 1 - The elected officers of the Association shall be: the President, the First Vice-president, the Second Vice-president, the Secretary, the Treasurer and Regional Directors.

Section 2 - The term of office of an elected President shall be limited to one elected two-year term, in addition to any period that he may have served as President because of the death, resignation or other inability of the regularly elected President.

Section 3 - The duties of the elected officers shall be to conduct the affairs of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and of any By-Laws enacted thereunder. The duties shall be more specifically detailed in the By-Laws of the Association.

Section 4 - The governing body of the Association shall be the elected and appointed officers and shall be known as the Executive.

Section 5 - The duties of the Elected officers shall include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) to appoint officers, biennially or at such other times as the officers may be vacant, to fill the following offices: editor, librarian, advertising manager, historian and such other offices as the Executive may deem advisable. Assistants to these officers may be appointed at the discretion of the Executive.

(b) to appoint temporary officers to fill any elective office, except President, at any time that the incumbent shall become incapacitated or otherwise unable to discharge the duties of that office.

Section 6 - Duties of the Executive shall include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) to decide on the time and place for holding the general meeting;

(b) to prescribe the form of official membership applications and official ballots;

(c) to rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections have been raised;

(d) to rule on the disposition of formal charges brought against a member of the Association;

(e) to fix advertising rates for space in the official publication and to set rules and regulations in connection therewith;

(f) to fix the compensation paid to any officers to whom such compensation is paid;

(g) to prescribe which elected and appointed officers shall be bonded and to fix the amounts thereof;

(h) to remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of the office;

(i) to carry on and direct the affairs of the Association generally.

To be continued next month.



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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Oakville, Ont.

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## COINS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

by Rev. J. F. Rowlands

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

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

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

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

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

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

### COINS USED TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE FAMOUS BIBLICAL FARTHING

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

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The 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.

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

#### THE WIDOW'S MITE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOUR ROMAN EMPERORS NAMED IN THE BIBLE

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

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

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

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

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

## HEROD AGRIPPA I AND ANTONIUS FELIX

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

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

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

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

## ROME'S "JUDAEA CAPTA" VICTORY COINS

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

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

## SEVEN CHURCHES OF THE APOCALYPSE

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

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

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

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

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

#### PORTRAIT GALLERY OF ROMAN EMPERORS

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

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

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

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

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

NEW MEMBERS

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

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

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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

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

--- A U C T I O N T E N D E R ---

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

CLEARY AUDITORIUM \* April 29, 30, May 1, 1966

(local auction licence required - fee \$50.00)

Address Bids:

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

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

CLUB NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### COMING EVENTS

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

- 0 -

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

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

ARTICLE VII - Officers - Election

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



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

## ONA OFFICERS

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Second Vice-president --  
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P. O. Box 4,  
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## Ontario Numismatist Editor & Librarian:

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440 Pineland Ave.  
Oakville, Ont.

## Audio-Visual Services:

David Ashe  
1069 Lakeshore Rd. E.  
Oakville, Ont.

Vol. 4--No. 11

November, 1965

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## AUSTRALIA'S NEW DECIMAL COINAGE

by David Ashe

Australia will soon issue their first decimal coinage, and collectors throughout the numismatic world undoubtedly will acquire a set.

However, the new reverse designs are of interest to any numismatist; and the designs are as follows:

### 50 Cents

The Australian Coat-of-Arms, which is supported by the kangaroo and the emu. The kangaroo is Australia's biggest marsupial, and one or other of the species are found in every part of the Continent; the doe, which can be four or five feet tall, gives birth to a "joey" which is only an inch or so long, and which completes its development in its mother's pouch. The emu is the second largest bird in the world -- only the ostrich is bigger; before pushed back by settlement, the emu ranged all over Australia; the male bird incubates the eggs and takes care of the chickens when they hatch.

### 20 Cents

The platypus is one of the only two egg-laying mammals (the other is the echidna) and is found in the rivers and creeks of the Eastern side of the Continent; it is about the same size as the echidna and has webbed feet and rich short fur; it swims with the skill and dash of a seal.

### 10 Cents

The lyrebird on the 10-cent is the male of the species as it appears when dancing and singing, with its magnificent tail expanded and thrown forward over its head; it is a famous mimic; it is about the size of a pleasant, and inhabits dense damp forests from Southern Queensland to Victoria.

### 5 Cents

The echidna or spiny ant-eater is Australia's other egg-layer which suckles its young; like the hedgehog, it

depends on its spines for protection, and rolls up into a tight ball when frightened; it is about 18 inches long and thrives in every part of Australia. A related species is found in New Guinea.

#### 2 Cent

The frilled lizard is found only in the tropical north of Australia; it grows to about three feet in length --- most of it tail; it is harmless but when cornered it presents a gaping hissing mouth in the middle of its brightly-coloured neck frill.

#### 1 Cent

The feather-tail glider is the smallest of Australia's gliding marsupials and glides by means of membranes along its sides; it is strictly nocturnal and is quite common in the forests of Eastern Australia; one of its bush nicknames --- the "flying mouse" --- gives an idea of its size.

### CLUB NEWS

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY have resumed regular monthly meetings after closing for the summer months. The September meeting featured an O. N. A. Audio-Visual set, "Odd and Curious" by Percy Elgie. Also ... Trading and Auction on a "Cent". Any cent could be brought in and either traded or auctioned. The last meeting before the holidays was a General Discussion meeting with many new and interesting ideas and suggestions coming from the audience.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB held a Club Members' Coin Auction in September which proved very interesting. Victor Snell gave a report on the C. N. A. convention held in Montreal, in August, and displayed a complete collection of C. N. A. convention medals, programmes and other material in connection with the convention. Fred Barley displayed wooden nickels and proof sets of the World were displayed by a junior member.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB had Mr. J. J. Pittman as guest speaker at the September meeting. Mr. Pittman's talk was followed by a question period from the members and guests.

TORONTO COIN CLUB September bulletin featured a very interesting article by Mr. H. A. Craig, "THE HOME BANK OF CANADA and THE FENIAN RAID MONUMENT". The article was inspired by a \$10 bill of the Home Bank of Canada which was on display in the ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S booth at the 1965 Canadian National Exhibition. Claudia Pelkey, O. N. A. Editor, spoke to the T. C. C. at the September meeting on, "Odd and Curious Medium of Exchange in Africa" ... namely Kenya.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB held their October meeting one week later due to Thanksgiving. Pat Palmer spoke on store cards of Ontario, and Charles Fincher exhibited some of his English material.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held another "Coin Quiz" at the September meeting which was designed by Jim Moore. Members went home knowing a great deal more about dates, kings,

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

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

queens and coins in general. The society have changed their meeting location to the Imperial Oil Credit Union Bldg., Chippewa St.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB has twenty-four members ang guests out to the September meeting to hear guest speaker, Percy Elgie, on "Rare Coins and Currency". Mr. Elgie displayed items to illustrate his talk, such as the Waitangi crown, a Dominion of Canada 1924 \$5 Queen Mary banknote and a \$4 Soo Locks note.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION have announced a change in meeting night. Starting with the October meeting, the club will meet the second Tuesday of each month. The speaker at this meeting will be Mr. Clarence Miedema.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB is devising means to encourage their members to attend, books of reserved tickets are being sold for P. L. sets of Canadian coins. The club's news bulletin states two ways to gain knowledge of your coins: 1. Join a club, attend the meetings and ask questions. 2. Subscribe to some numismatic publications.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has 56 members and guests out to the September meeting. Percy Elgie gave a report on the August C. N. A. convention and the O. N. A. exhibition booth at the C. N. E. Graham Esler set up a very fine display of Civil War tokens and fractional currency. Alex Sweeton gave an interesting talk on "United States Civil War Coins and Currency".

.....  
LAST CALL...LAST CALL

NOVEMBER 30, 1965, IS THE LAST DATE ON WHICH YOU CAN ORDER YOUR 1965 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION MEDALS.

Get those requests in to the Ontario Numismatic Association,  
Post Office Box 33,  
Waterloo, Ontario.

.....  
IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

There will be a \$2 Service Charge on all orders for O. N. A. display cases.

.....  
!!! MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME AGAIN !!!

SOMETHING NEW

O. N. A. "Lapel Pins" (size 5/8) in Sterling silver either button back or safety catch are now available to members at \$2.75 each. Please specify which type when ordering. Make your orders payable to: Ontario Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ont.

All O. N. A. members renewing before DECEMBER 31st, 1965, may have the privilege of purchasing these pins at the reduced rate of \$2.50.

.....  
NEW MEMBERS

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

507. Charles Goldsbie, 139 Dunblaine Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.  
508. Mrs. Charles Goldsbie, 139 Dunblaine Ave. Toronto 12, Ont.  
509. Cyril Goldsbie, 139 Dunblaine Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.  
510. Ernest Dooley, 54 Bedford Park Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.  
511. Stephen Perchaluk, Bridge Street, Hastings, Ont.  
512. Ray G. Fleau, 200 Bond St. E., Oshawa, Ont.  
513. Richard Allan Hazzard, 22 Topham Road, East York, Ont.  
514. Peter H. Duchesne, 50 Harcourt St., Port Hope, Ont.  
515. John Regitko, Jr., 29 Spruce St., Toronto 2, Ont.  
516. Ron J. Dickinson, 263 Clinton St., Toronto 4, Ont.

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#### COMING EVENTS

- November 14      Huron County Coin Club Show, Elm Haven Motor Hotel, Clinton, Ontario.  
November 20      Oshawa and District One Day Show, Auto Workers Credit Union Hall,  
322 King Street West, Oshawa, Ontario. Admission 25 cents. Bourse  
Chairman: Mr. D. Martin, Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario. Auctions held at  
3:00 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
April 29, 30,      ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 4th Annual Convention, Cleary Auditorium,  
May 1              Windsor, Ontario. General Chairman: Paul Landry, 14200 St. Marys  
St., Detroit 27, Michigan, U. S. A. Bourse Chairman: Gordon Pomeroy,  
264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ont.

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#### KITCHENER COIN CLUB 2nd ANNUAL SHOW

Mr. Wm. English, founding President of the Waterloo Coin Society and First Vice-president of the Ontario Numismatic Association addressed 75 guests following the dinner at the Kitchener Coin Club's second annual show. Mr. English spoke on oddities, errors and type coins. There were 50 competitive entries at the show. The best-of-show winner was Percy Elgie, Thamesford, Ontario. Winners by categories (first, second, third consecutively where they apply) were: Canadian Decimal: Mrs. Wm. English, Waterloo; Percy Elgie and Peter Schoss, Woodstock. Paper money: Alan McNabb, Ingersoll. Foreign: George Timm, Kitchener; Albert Fuller, Kitchener (second and third). Commonwealth: Percy Elgie. Tokens and Medals: John Regitko, Toronto (first and second), and Donald Flick, Oakville. Gold: Louis Dandeno, London; Ont., and Peter Schoss. Junior: Theodore Turanski (Victor Montag Trophy), Kitchener; Anne Querin, Kitchener, and Sherry English, Waterloo. Novice: Mrs. Jean Simms (President's Trophy), Kitchener, and Anthony Dinspel, Kitchener.

#### LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 14th ANNUAL BANQUET

William N. Clarke, General Chairman of the L. N. S. 14th Annual Banquet, chaired another successful numismatic event. Sam Smith, Display Chairman gathered 54 displays. Awards of trophies in the competitive display categories went to: Canadian Decimal - Mrs. Shirley English, Waterloo; British Commonwealth - Percy Elgie, Thamesford; World Coins - Louis Dandeno, London; World Tokens - Percy Elgie; World Currency - Alan McNab, Ingersoll; Miscellaneous - Charles Mitchener, St. Thomas; and BEST IN SHOW - Percy

Elgie. Mr. William English, numismatic columnist for Canada Coin News and First Vice-president of the Ontario Numismatic Association, was Guest Speaker at the Banquet and presented an interesting and exhaustive survey of the subject, "Coin Varieties". The 1965 William N. Clarke Award of Merit was presented to Sam Smith for his outstanding contributions to the London Numismatic Society.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS (Continued)

ARTICLE VIII - Meetings

- Section 1 - The ultimate authority in Association matters shall be a properly convened General Meeting. This will usually be the Annual General Meeting held at the time of the annual Convention. In cases of extreme importance a Special General Meeting may be called by the President. Notice of such meeting shall be published in the Official Publication of the Association at least one month prior to such meeting.
- Section 2 - In the period between General Meetings, the executive shall have full power to act for the Association in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.
- Section 3 - A quorum at any General Meeting shall be at least half of the Executive and ten other regular or life members, all present in person.
- Section 4 - The executive shall meet prior to all General Meetings and at such other times called for by the President.
- Section 5 - A quorum at any Executive meeting shall be five members of the Executive present in person.

ARTICLE IX - Conventions

- Section 1 - The Association may meet in convention once every year, at such time and place as may be decided upon by the Executive. The time and place thereof shall be announced by the President in at least three issues of the Official Publication prior to said convention.
- Section 2 - Applications for the privilege of sponsoring a convention may be made by any Corporate Member or group of Regular Members. Such application shall be sent to the President at least one year in advance and should clearly state what facilities are available in that locality, the number of persons available to work out and handle the details of the convention, and the assurance that proper financial backing can be provided to run such a convention. A tentative programme should accompany the application and preference should be given to the applicant that incorporates in the convention programme the useful exchange of numismatic information through lectures or discussion groups.
- Section 3 - In the event that no applications are received for the privilege of sponsoring a convention in any particular year, or if the circumstances should warrant it, the convention may be held under the sponsorship of a committee appointed by the President for that purpose.
- Section 4 - The privilege of sponsoring a convention will be assigned by the Executive. The sponsoring organization shall assume all responsibility for the successful operation of the convention subject to guidance from the O. N. A. Convention Committee. Any financial arrangements shall be at the discretion of the Executive and the sponsors.

Section 5 - The selection of an auctioneer to conduct the auction at the annual convention shall be the prerogative of the Executive.

ARTICLE X - Amendments to the Constitution

Section 1 - The Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at any General Meeting. Proposed changes shall be submitted to the Executive in writing at least 120 days before such meeting and shall be circulated to all members at least thirty days before the date of such meeting.

ARTICLE XI - By-Laws

Section 1 - The Executive is empowered to enact or amend, within the terms of this Constitution, such By-laws as it may deem advisable. Such By-laws should be subject to the approval of a majority vote of the members at the next general meeting.

POT-POURRI

R. W. Irwin

The editor has sent a cry for help and always being one to help a fair lady in distress I have responded with my fighting pen. It is a bit dull as many readers will testify.

Lewis Carroll of Alice in Wonderland fame wrote "The time has come," the Walrus said, "To talk of many things: .... This is all that comes to mind but seems appropriate for this particular article. Now as one Walrus to another we gather a great many interesting facts or sidelights on the hobby of collecting coins from various sources. The bulk of these are of small value by themselves and probably lend themselves to filler material in newspapers. I have decided to unload my pile here if the editor agrees.

Now the fact that there were 41 different banks in Canada in 1886 is not an earth shattering piece of news and I don't know why I have hearded it this long. But then, there are not that many today. In this Province the legislature of 1796 passed an "Act for the Better Regulation of certain Coins current in the Province". This gem stated the punishment for tendering "a counterfeit, knowingly", of any of the gold or silver coins of Great Britain, Portugal, the United States, Spain or France was to suffer one year's imprisonment, and be set in and upon the pillory for the space of one hour, in some conspicuous place, and upon a second conviction, he should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy." I think this should be brought to the attention of some dealers so they may be thankful we live in an enlightened age.

You have heard the expression "I don't care a rap." Did you know a rap was a small coin of little value in England? I didn't either but that is what the book says. I wonder what coin it could be, the expression dates from the 12th century.

A few facts I couldn't squeeze into my article on gold a few issues ago are rather political in nature but of interest to numismatists. The gold standard was adopted in Canada in 1853 and you will remember we issued gold coins for three years, 1912-14. They were not acceptable to the public and the Lindsay Post of September 26, 1913 under the heading Canadian Coin Drug on Market with byline Ottawa states "The demand for Canadian gold coins has almost reached the vanishing point. When the first issue was made considerable sums were placed in circulation. It gradually fell off,

however, and at present time there is scarcely any in circulation." The gold for these coins came from the Dr. Reddick Larder Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

In August, 1914 the war broke out and there were runs on the banks for gold for hoarding, these were the forefathers of our present brand of coin collectors. On August 3, 1914 an Order-in-Council suspended the gold convertibility of the Dominion notes. Now you see why gold coins weren't minted in 1915 and on. This unfortunate state of affairs for coin collectors remained until July 1, 1926 when you could get gold bullion again, however, by 1929 there was a de facto suspension of the gold standard which was formalized in October 1931.

I also noted on a scrap of paper the rather useless but intriguing state of the Toronto Market on June 6, 1867. I wonder why I selected that day? Anyway, on the money market gold was at 137; silver was buying at a  $4\frac{3}{4}$  and selling at a 4 per cent discount. Greenbacks were being bought at  $72\frac{1}{4}$  and were being sold at  $73\frac{1}{2}$  cents per dollar. The American economy was not as strong in those days, as a matter of fact we had five to seven million in U. S. Coins which was three to four million more than we wanted. The defunct Bank of Upper Canada bills were being bought at 50 cents per dollar. What would you pay today?

Most people remember Henry the Eighth for his wives, he is still remembered on some present day coins. He was a political rebel, not theological, against the Roman Church. In his youth he was a champion of orthodoxy and wrote a book in defense of the seven sacraments against Luther. In recognition for this service Pope Leo X granted him in 1521 the title of "Defender of the Faith", thus putting him on an equal footing with the "Catholic" king of Spain, and the "Most Christian" king of France. After his break with Pope Paul III the Pope revoked the title but in 1544 Henry obtained an Act of his own Parliament conferring the title on him. It appears as FID.DEF or F. D. on our coins of today. At least it's on the British pennies.

Hint for persons with more time than myself. The British House of Commons Paper 601 of 1848 contains an Account of all Gold, Silver and Copper Monies of the Realm, Coined at the Royal Mint, from the 1st. day of January 1816 to the 31 day of December 1847 specifying, the weight, number, value, etc. A continuation of this listing is to be found in Papers 2 of 1854, 516 of 1864 and 262 of 1870. The Annual Report of the Mint takes over from here. Start digging and writing. This first Paper states that the object of "marking" a coin is to raise an edge to protect the impression from wear. The milling was to prevent counterfeiting.

I am sure I could find a few more goodies on the shelf but my fingers (two) are tired. How about someone else housecleaning for Claudia.

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!!! MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME AGAIN !!!

- 0 -

A diademed head on a coin is one surmounted by a headband, fillet or crown, as an emblem of royalty or supreme authority.

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Charles I of England, the Earl of Pembroke, Queen Christine of Sweden, and Louis XIV of France were ardent collectors of their day.

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!!! MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME AGAIN !!!



# THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Vol. 4--No. 12

December, 1965

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## ONA OFFICERS

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President --

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J. Edward Stahley

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Waterloo, Ont.

Ontario Numismatist

Editor & Librarian:

Mrs. Claudia Pelkey

440 Pineland Ave.

Oakville, Ont.

See Next Page for  
other Service Directors

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Editor's note: Club Secretaries please read this message at your next regular meeting.

As we approach the final days of this year 1965, I would like to say a few words of thanks and appreciation to each of our member clubs and to the many members within those clubs who have contributed so much during the past year to the growth and pleasure of coin collecting in our province. Banquets, Coin Shows, the C. N. E. Coin Exhibit, interesting club programmes and particularly the many beautiful coin displays prepared by private collectors have all added to the enjoyment of numismatics and serve to bring greater unity and friendship in our ranks. We also extend a special thanks to the London Numismatic Society, Host Club for the successful 3rd. Annual Convention of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

Our O. N. A. Directors of Services have informed me that most services were used much more during 1965 than at any other time. This is particularly true of the Audio-Visual and Display Case Services, both of which have been taxed almost to the limit. Other services such as the Speakers' Circuit, Library and judging and Display Supplies services, though not overly active, have been and are available at all times.

I make this report on the success and progress of our services as they are an integral part of our strong Association, functioning for the enjoyment and education of our whole membership. Less obvious to many members, yet equally important, is the administration of our Association. Monthly executive meetings require the time and many miles of travel of officers and directors, all given freely by a dedicated staff whose objective is service for the good of numismatics. Between executive meetings the administration of all services must continue, our hard working editor must produce a bulletin, it must be mailed out by our treasurer, preparations must be made for next convention and the general business carried on.

To maintain the growth and strength of our Association, to improve and add to the valued services requires the support through membership of every serious collector and every club in Ontario. Because the O. N. A. member clubs and all the collectors in these clubs have enjoyed and benefited from Audio-Visual sets and speakers from the circuit in meeting and convention programmes, I am asking

for your continued support by renewal of your membership for 1966.

At this time, I would also call upon every present member club and private members to invite all other clubs and collectors to join the O. N. A. Please discuss membership with your fellow collectors at this very meeting and forward all application and renewal fees to our treasurer so that everyone will receive the bulletin from the first of the new year.

On behalf of the officers and directors of our Association and for myself, I wish each of you good health and a most successful numismatic year for 1966.

Very sincerely,

Lloyd T. Smith, President.

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!!! IMPORTANT NOTICE !!!

All clubs wishing to use the Display Case Service please take note .... there will be a \$2.00 service charge deducted from the refunded deposit of 25 cents per case. This applies to any number of cases.

Display Chairmen are urgently requested to locate and read O. N. A. Display Cases Brochures before ordering cases. By knowing the rules and regulations governing this service many errors and disappointments will be avoided.

Frank G. Uttley, Chairman,  
Display Case Service

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF MERIT

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, 1966. Please use extreme caution in your selections, and adhere to the rules governing this distinctive and highest of O. N. A. awards.

- 0 -

The amateur collector is often puzzled by certain small thick pieces of brass, marked with values as though they were coins, and yet appearing more like tokens or counters. Actually they are weights for weighing coins.

OTHER SERVICE DIRECTORS

Speaker's Circuit

Kenneth Frophet  
Camp Borden Station Hospital  
Camp Borden, Ontario.

Display Case Service

Frank G. Uttley  
136 Joseph Street  
Kitchener, Ont.

Audio-Visual Services

David Ashe  
1069 Lakeshore Rd. E.  
Oakville, Ont.

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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.

Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

### RULES OF THE AWARD OF MERIT

The Committee shall consist of the chairman, appointed by the president of the O. N. A., as well as two other members chosen by the chairman.

The Award of Merit shall be limited to residents of the Province of Ontario, of either sex.

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.

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. 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.

The request for submissions of eligible names for this award, shall be published in the last issue each year of The Ontario Numismatist.

The final date on which names will be accepted for consideration shall be March 1. 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. The decision by secret ballot of the executive and chairman shall then be final and remain confidential.

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.

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. The medal, when possible, shall be presented at the annual general meeting of the Ontario Numismatic Assoc.

We are proud to announce the Chairman for the 1966 Award of Merit Committee, Mr. Rod R. Rekofski, immediate past president of the O. N. A. and Medallist of the Year 1965 for being awarded the distinction of the highest award of the Ontario Numismatic Association ... the Award of Merit.

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### BROCHURES

Club secretaries please turn over all O. N. A. brochures and information to the incoming new secretaries in order that the 1966 executive may be fully aware of the various services which the O. N. A. makes available to member clubs.

### O. N. A. MEMBERS

Your executive has worked throughout the year to make the Ontario Numismatic Association important to our hobby; to provide efficient service to the monthly meetings and annual events of its member clubs; and to provide a place of meeting at the O. N. A. Annual Convention so that everyone may share this wonderful world of numismatics. Now, it is up to you as members to renew your memberships so that we can continue to be at your service. If you have any suggestions for the betterment of any of our services, please let us hear from you. But do take a few minutes TODAY to renew YOUR MEMBERSHIP!!! On the inside page of your bulletin, you will find the rates and mailing instructions. And TELL A FRIEND!

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Canadian coins produced at the Royal Canadian Mint in 1964 consisted of 536 tons of silver, 1,830 tons of copper, 390 tons of nickel and 35 tons of tin and zinc.

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

--- A U C T I O N T E N D E R ---

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

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

Address Bids to:

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

Closing date for written Tenders -- December 31, 1965.

NEW MEMBERS

Applications published in the November issue of the Ontario Numismatist have now been accepted. There are no new members for December. Do get your renewals in early and take advantage of the reduced rate for the new lapel pins. Right NOW the pins will be yours for \$2.50. Beginning January 1, 1966, the pins will be \$2.75. Be sure to state whether you wish the button back or safety catch. Make your renewals and "Laple Pin" orders payable to: Ontario Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

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April 29, 30, May 1, 1966 - ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 4th Annual Convention  
Cleary Auditorium, Windsor, Ontario.

General Chairman: Paul Landry, 14200 St. Marys Street, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.  
Bourse Chairman: Gordon Pomeroy, 264 Kennedy Pl., Windsor, Ontario.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS (Continued)

BY-LAWS

1. Financial Liability

No officer, committee or member of the Association shall incur any expense in the name of the Association except with the authorization or approval of the Executive.

2. Association Seal

Reproductions of the Association's seal shall be used for no purpose other than official stationery and official publications of the Association, except with the authorization or approval of the Executive.

3. Official Publication

The official periodical publication shall be "The Ontario Numismatist" which shall be published monthly, in so far as it is possible to do so. It shall be the Association's official means of communication with its members.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

### 4. (a) The President

The President shall have general supervision over all the affairs of the Association. His duties shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) To preside at all General Meetings of the Association.
- (ii) To call meetings of the Executive and preside thereat.
- (iii) To appoint whatever committees that may be necessary and to remove them at will; and to be a member ex officio of any committee so appointed.
- (iv) To countersign all proper warrants drawn on the Treasurer. He may delegate the First Vice-president to perform all or a designated portion of this function.
- (v) To require any officer to submit a statement and such other interim reports as he may deem necessary.
- (vi) To appoint at the Annual General Meeting three auditors to audit the financial books of the Association.

### (b) First Vice-president

The duties of the First Vice-President shall be:

- (i) To assist the President, upon his request, in the discharge of his duties;
- (ii) To act in the place of the President, in case of his absence or disability;
- (iii) To succeed to the office of President for the remainder of his term, in the event that office becomes vacant.

### (c) Second Vice-president

The duties of the Second Vice-president shall be:

- (i) To assist the President, upon his request, in the discharge of his duties.

Continued next month.

## COIN CLUBS

BUY OF QUINTE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION held a very successful show, October 16. Competitive displays were judged by David Ashe, John Regitko and John Hodgson. Winners of first place trophies were: Canadian - Cecil Paul, Trenton; Foreign - Frank Sorensen, Toronto; Paper money - Ken Hart, Oakville; Miscellaneous - Andy Anderson, Trenton. The Best of Show award was presented to Cecil Paul for his display of Canadian commemorative coins.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB held their Annual Display and Open House on October 12. The guest speaker, Lloyd T. Smith, president of the Ontario Numismatic Association, spoke on "Tokens and Merchants Cards" using 15 cases to illustrate his topic. Trophies were awarded to Gordon Gray for Canadian; Roger Farr for Gold; Alan Macnab for Paper Money; Joe Mustos for Medals and Alan Macnab for Tokens. The Best of Show award, a silver tray donated by the Bank of Montreal was won by Percy Elgie for his British Commonwealth display.

OAKVILLE COIN CLUB members and guests at the October meeting enjoyed a film and talk by Mr. Bruce Gilbert of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. This was the first showing of the film and judging from the questions asked afterward, everyone enjoyed it very much. Past president, Don Flick, took the Best of Show at Torex for the second year in a row.

TORONTO COIN CLUB had as their guest speaker in October, Mrs. Claudia Pelkey, editor of The Ontario Numismatist. The topic was "African Numismatics", outlining many ways an African collection could be put together, e.g. by geographical region, by race, by metal or simply by collecting a type set of each country. Claudia displayed "Odd and Curious Money" of the Kenya Region. Included were Cowrie Shells, Circumcision Beads, wooden combs, an elephant's tail, spear heads and many others. The oddest being a piece of quartz, hand rubbed until smooth and known as "ball money" or "the death stone", used for causing the death of an enemy ... very rare as they are carefully hidden after the ceremony.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY had thirty members and guests out to their October meeting to view the O. N. A. Audio Visual, "Odd and Curious". A short article, "What Are Coins?" appeared in the October bulletin of W. C. S.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB was well attended in October and all present enjoyed a talk on "Crowns of the World", by Howard Johnston.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY viewed the O. N. A. Audio-Visual set, "Lundy Island" and "Orders of the World", by David Ashe, at their October meeting. Congratulations to Ken Philpott, a junior member who displayed for the first time at the recent Sarnia Show and too "FIRST" in the junior category.

ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION has announced that all further meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of each month. October featured "Coins from the United States". Members displayed, bought and traded U. S. coins. Guest speaker for the evening was Mr. Clarence Miedema.

HAMILTON COIN CLUB members were privileged to hear a fellow member speak on "Dairy Tokens". Mr. Ken Palmer highlighted his topic with specimens from his own collection. These were a wide variety of shapes: "milk cans", heart, hexagonal, square, scalloped, etc. Aluminum and plastic are the most common. There are three main types according to use ... Drop type; plug cap type; and hanging type.

HURON COUNTY COIN CLUB have available a club medal. For information write to Post Office Box 28, Clinton, Ontario.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY had sixty-four members and guests present at their October meeting. Mackie Smith, Wm. Clarke and Howard Whitfield displayed ships on coins at this meeting to augment the O. N. A. Audio-Visual set, "Seafaring -- Development of the Ship on Coins", produced and illustrated with slides by Alex Munro of Scarborough.

#### 1966 MEMBERSHIP DUES

YOUR 1966 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.

#### DONATION

We are very grateful to the Kitchener Coin Club for their interest in the O. N. A. Audio-Visual Service and their sustaining donation toward it. The Kitchener Coin Club has requested slides and recording on "Canadian Large Cents". As soon as arrangements are made and the photography and recording completed, we shall announce its availability.

This is the type of generosity and interest that makes us proud of our members and encourages your executive to try even harder to bring more and better services to you.

#### LIBRARY DONATIONS

"Facts About the New U. S. Coins", a question and answer booklet explaining the historic coinage change. Donated by Coin World, Sidney, Ohio.

"Banquet Procedure" by David Ashe. Here is a complete and extensive coverage of proper banquet procedure: Seating; Line ups; Guest Speakers; Assembly; Grace; Toasts; Introductions; Presentations; etc.

"Coin Auction", November 18, 19, and 20, 1965. By Hans M. F. Schulman. With separate volume of photos, plates and illustrations.

The library is constantly looking for good numismatic material for its shelves. All donations will be gratefully acknowledged.

Get those renewals in the mail before the holiday rush and get your "Lapel Pin" at the special reduced rate of \$2.50. December 31, 1965 is the deadline and will be here almost before you know it. So ... act now!!!

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### DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF CANADIAN COINS

by Cecil Paul

Coin designing is a highly competitive art. Hundreds of drawings and models are submitted by world famous artists until the most suitable one is selected.

At one time the Government would commission an artist or an engraver to design a coin but now it is done in open competition. All of Canada's commemorative coins have been designed by people competing in open competition. The first prize is \$1,000.00, and four consolation prizes are of \$250.00 each.

Canadians can be proud of their coinage. It is second to none in fine quality of designing and minting. The coins minted in Canada for general circulation are as beautiful as some Proof coins issued in other countries.

It may be of interest to some collectors to know who designed and engraved our coinage.

#### LEONARD CHARLES WYON:

Mr. Wyon was born in 1826 and died in 1891. He was senior engraver at the Royal Mint in London for over 40 years.

Among the dies for Canadian and Newfoundland coinage executed by Leonard C. Wyon are the following:

He designed and engraved both obverse and reverse of the Province of Canada coinage of 1858, also the 5-cent and 10-cent pieces of the Dominion of Canada from 1870 to 1901.

He engraved the obverse from a model by W. Theed and the reverse from his own design of the one-cent piece, 25-cent and 50-cent piece of the Dominion of Canada from 1870 to 1901.

He designed and engraved the obverse and reverse of the Mayflower Penny and Half-penny of Nova Scotia for 1856.

Designed and engraved the obverse and reverse of the New Brunswick silver coinage of 1862 and 1864.

Designed and engraved the obverse of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cents and half-cents of 1861 and 1964.

Engraved the obverse of the Prince Edward Island cent of 1871 and the reverse from a drawing of the Arms of the Island.

Designed and engraved the obverse and reverse of the gold and silver coinage and the obverse of the bronze coins of Newfoundland from 1865 to 1901.

His initials, when they occur, usually take the form "L.C.W." and appear at the truncation of the neck of Queen Victoria.

#### T. J. MINTON:

Mr. Minton was resident engraver at the Royal Mint from 1851 to 1860, working as assistant to Leonard Wyon. Mr. Minton died in 1879.

He designed the reverse of the Newfoundland 1-cent piece of Queen Victoria, showing the wreath of pitcher plant and oak. His initials did not appear on the coins.

ALBERT KUNER:

He designed the obverse and reverse of the 10-dollar and 20-dollar gold coins of British Columbia of 1862. His signature appears on the coins as "KUNER F". This is the only coin struck in Canada where the designers full name appears on the coin rather than his initials.

HORACE MOREHAN:

Designed the reverse of the bronze 1-cent piece for Newfoundland of Queen Victoria.

J. C. HILL:

Mr. Hill was an engraver at the Royal Mint in London and he designed and modelled the reverse of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cents and half-cents of 1861 and 1864.

WILLIAM THEED:

Modelled the obverse of the Dominion of Canada 1 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent pieces of Queen Victoria from 1870 to 1901 and also the reverse of the P. E. I. cent of 1871.

GEORGE WILLIAM DE SAULLES:

Mr. DeSaulles was born in 1862 and died in 1903. He designed the obverse and reverse on the Canada coinage for King Edward VII from 1902 to 1910.

His initials appear as "DES", in very small letters, below the bust of His Majesty.

SIR EDGAR BERTRAM MACKENNAL:

Mr. Mackennal was born in 1863 and died in 1931. He designed the obverse of King George V coinage and his initials appear as "B. M." on the truncation of the King.

GEORGE KRUGER GRAY:

Mr. Gray was born in 1880 and died in 1943. He designed the reverse of the 1-cent, 5-cent, and 50-cent coins of 1937, for King George VI coinage. His initials appear on the coins as "K. G."

T. HENRY PAGET:

Mr. Paget was born in 1893. Henry Paget designed the obverse of the coins for King Edward VIII, which were never issued, as King Edward VIII abdicated the throne less than a year after becoming King.

Mr. Paget also designed the obverse of King George VI coinage for Canada.

His initials on the coins appear as "H. P." in very small letters immediately below the head of His Majesty.

PERCY METCALF:

Percy Metcalf was born in 1895. He designed the obverse of the Newfoundland coinage of King George VI. He also designed the obverse of the 1935 Canadian silver dollar.

Mr. Metcalf's initials usually appear on the coins as "P. M.", immediately below the head or bust, but they do not appear on the 1935 silver dollar.

EMMANUAL HAHN:

Mr. Hahn was born in 1881 and died in 1957. Mr. Hahn designed the schooner on the reverse of the Canadian 10-cent piece of 1937 and the caribou on the reverse of the 25-cent piece of the same year. He also designed the reverse of the 1939 Commemorative silver dollar. Perhaps the most well-known design that was done by this man is the "Voyageur" or "Canoe" reverse of the Canadian silver dollar. His initials appear in the coins as "EH" or "H".

THOMAS SHINGLES:

Mr. Shingles was born in 1904. He was appointed Chief Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint in 1939, a post which he held for many years.

He designed the reverse of the "Tombac" nickel of 1943, the 1949 Commemorative silver dollar reverse, which he cut directly on to the steel die by hand, and the reverse of the 1959 half dollar.

His initials appear on the coins as "T.S."

MRS. MARY GILLICK:

Mrs. Gillick was born in 1881. At the age of 72 she designed the obverse of the Queen Elizabeth II coins for Canada. Her initials appear on the truncation of Her Majesty.

STEPHEN TRENKA:

Mr. Trenka designed the reverse of the 1958 "Totum Pole" commemorative silver dollar and also the reverse of the 1951 commemorative nickel.

His initials appear on these coins as "S. T."

To give some idea of the keen interest and stiff competition encountered when a new design is planned for a particular coin, it may be of interest to know that over 10,000 different designs were submitted for the 1951 commemorative nickel reverse.

DINKO VODANAVIC:

Mr. Vodanavic was the designer of the 1964 commemorative silver dollar reverse. His initials appear "D. V." along with those of Thomas Shingles, who did the engraving on this coin.

ARNOLD MACHIN:

Mr. Machin is the designer of the new effigy of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II that appears on all British and Commonwealth coinage for 1965. To the writer's knowledge, his initials do not appear on the design.

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Following is an article taken from the Hamilton Coin Club monthly bulletin that could be used by all of our clubs. Find out what your members need and want. Let the members take an active part in your programming for the coming year.

Programme Questionnaire

1. Are you interested in educational, informative talks on numismatic subjects not related to your own sphere of interest?
2. (a) Do you wish the club to continue inviting out-of-town members of other clubs to speak before our members?  
(b) Are you in favour of having such out-of-town speakers appear ... at every meeting? \_\_\_\_\_: every third meeting? \_\_\_\_\_: twice per year? \_\_\_\_\_: not at all? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Would you be willing to give a talk of any kind before the club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
4. (a) Do you favour having panel discussions? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Would you be willing to participate in any such panel discussion? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are you in favour of having auction sales held at club meetings? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
At every meeting? \_\_\_\_\_; at every second meeting? \_\_\_\_\_; At every third meeting \_\_\_\_\_?

6. (a) Would you wish to see the club put on an annual show? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Would you be willing to assist with the duties involved in a show? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (a) Do you wish to see as many dealers as possible set up bourse tables at club meetings? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_. At  
(b) Do you favour restricting the number of dealers setting up tables at meetings? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Are you in favour of having coin dealers take an active role in directing the affairs of the club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Do you think that a coin dealer should be allowed to stand for election to the club executive? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Are you satisfied with the present programme activities of the club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Do you have any other suggestions?

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A diademed head on a coin is one surmounted by a headband, fillet or crown, as an emblem of royalty or supreme authority.

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Charles I of England, the Earl of Pembroke, Queen Christine of Sweden, and Louis XIV of France were ardent collectors of their day.

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The Germans struck coins of zinc during the First World War for use in occupied zones. These coins bore inscriptions in French and Flemish. Coins were also struck in zinc by the Germans for the Netherlands in 1940-44. Zinc coins have of late been issued in Yugoslavia and Austria, but in both these countries they have been superseded by aluminum coins. Coins of zinc for low values are still in use in Denmark.

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VERY\*

\*MERRY\*

CHRISTMAS

\* AND \* A \*

\*\*\* HAPPY \*\*\*

\*\*\* NEW YEAR \*\*

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FROM YOUR EXECUTIVE