



ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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President's Message

I trust that all who receive the Numismatist had a good Christmas and are all ready to charge into the New Year. Renewals for membership are coming in nicely but there are still some members who have not sent in their dues. I urge you to "DO IT NOW" Thank You.

Accompanying the last issue of the Numismatist you received a book of Dream Vacation tickets. We ask our members to support this draw which enables the ONA to provide services to the clubs and all the members. Rebates generated through the sales also benefit all clubs. The more you sell the more your club receives. A great deal for all.

With the 2007 ONA Convention not too far away, I urge members to submit nominations for the "AWARD of MERIT" and the "FELLOW of the ONA". These people should have made a great contribution to the advancement of numismatics, been involved in local clubs, published articles or exhibited. The Convention is the only time we seem to recognize and give appreciation to deserving people who have contributed and been involved in promoting numismatics in their community, please help us honour these deserving people.

The registrations are coming in so don't be disappointed "REGISTER NOW" (limited number). ONA elections are coming in April! We are always looking for interested people who can donate a little time on the executive. Old blood may be an absolute necessity in assuring the success of a club, but the infusion of new blood will assure that it will continue as a successful club.

"LET'S" hear from you.

Tom Rogers

I have purchased another book for the Library while at the Michigan State Show. It is on USA Coins, this adds to the number of books the library has on the USA.

The MoneyBucks Handbook
For Minting Errors and Die Varieties
Third Edition by Ray Balsbaugh

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

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Robb McPherson

robb4359@hotmail.com

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MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
Husband & wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year
Club Membership - \$20.00 year
Life Membership - \$450.00
(life memberships are accepted only after
one year of regular membership)

Send money order or cheque (payable to the
ONA) for membership to:

Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

MEMBERSHIP

The applications for membership which appeared in the November/December issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome the new members.

J1906 Edward Ford, Loretto
J1907 Felicia Massey, Whitby
J1908 Daniel Palacio, London

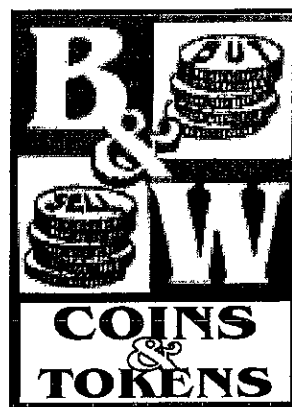
APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If there are no objections, they will be accepted into O.N.A. membership and their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

J1909 Nathan Faulkner, Guelph
J1910 Nicholas Raftis, Arthur
1911 John Burrell, Brampton
1912 Pierre Cyr, Riviere-du-Loup, P.Q.
1913 D. E. Leitch, London
J1914 Jordan Weadick, Gadshill
J1915 Devon Wilkins, Woodstock
J1916 Nathen Webster, Niagara Falls
J1917 Gabrienne Webster, Niagara Falls
J1918 Mark Raymond, Woodstock
1919 Tom Bilinsky, New Hamburg
1920 Bill O'Brien, Toronto

Yours truly, Bruce H. Raszmann

O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman



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Member Clubs in Ontario

First Tuesday	London Numismatic Society Midland Coin Club
First Wednesday	Mississauga - Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Club South Wellington Coin Society Scarborough Coin Club Sarnia Coin Club
First Thursday	Champlain Coin Club (Orillia)
Second Sunday	Oshawa & District Coin Club
Second Monday	St Thomas Numismatic Society Windsor Coin Club
Second Tuesday	Waterloo Coin Society Pembroke Coin Club
Second Wednesday	Wasaga Beach Coin Club Peterborough Numismatic Society Leamington & District Coin Club
Second Thursday	Woodstock Coin Club Lake Superior Coin Club
Second Sunday	Timmins Coin Club
Third Sunday	Watford Coin Club Brantford Numismatic Society St Catharines Coin Club Nickel Belt Coin Club (Sudbury)
Third Monday	Ingersoll Coin Club Toronto Coin Club
Third Tuesday	Tillsonburg Coin Club Alliston Coin Club
Third Wednesday	Stratford Coin Club Kent Coin Club (Chatham) Niagara Falls Coin Club
Fourth Monday	Cambridge Coin Club City Of Ottawa Coin Club
Fourth Tuesday	Collingwood - Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club North York Coin Club

Clubs Not Listed: Nipissing Coin Club, Polish-Canadian Coin & Stamp Club, Mississauga, Troyak, Polish Canadian - Markham.



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Upcoming Shows

HAMILTON - January 26 - 28, 2007

9th Annual CAND Show, Ramada Plaza Hotel, 150 King St. East. Public admittance Sat. and Sun. at 10 a.m. Adults \$4, seniors \$2, young collectors free. Dealer set-up Friday from 2 p.m. Show pass \$20. Young collectors table run by the CNA. Auctions by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions, Inc. Sat. and Sun. Sponsor/Affiliate: CAND: For more information, contact Rick Simpson, 905-643-4988, fax 905-643-6329, cand@cogeco.ca.

PARIS - February 4, 2007

SWON, Paris Fairgrounds, 139 Silver St., Special Events Building. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$2, includes a ticket for gold coin draw. 55 tables of coins, paper money, militaria, jewelry and more. Food and refreshments available. Bring out your coins for a free appraisal. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectibles Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646, tedscollectibles@bellnet.ca.

OSHAWA - February 17, 2007

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. East. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer, public and membership Draws. Free Admission. Celebrating 45 years in numismatics. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon Maclean at 905-728-1352 or papman@indirect.com

TORONTO - February 24-25, 2007

TOREX, Radisson Admiral Hotel, 249 Queens Quay West, Admiral's Ballroom. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. For more information, contact Brian Smith, 416-861-9523. Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

MISSISSAUGA - March 4, 2007

IV Polish-Canadian Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show 2007, John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Many tables for coins, medals, paper money, stamps, militaria & antique papers. Polonica & historical souvenirs. Exhibit of Upper Silesia's coins, stamps, paper money, sports pins, medals & collectibles. Exhibit of Polish Mint info tables. Troyak special medal and show souvenirs. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club "Troyak". For more information, contact Janusz (Peter) Machulec 647-400-7857 or 416-724-4410 or info@tryoakclub.com. Web site: www.troyakclub.com.

CAMBRIDGE - March 17, 2007

16th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm - 51 tables - Free Admission. Door Prizes & Displays. Buy - Sell - Trade Coins. Evaluate your coins. Directions: From 401, take Hwy 24 (Hespler Rd.) South to Dunbar Rd. (3 km - 8 traffic lights) & turn left, 2nd Building RH. For more information, contact: Vince Nevidon (519) 622-6625 or Wolfe Derle at wolfe1937@hotmail.com

ESSEX COUNTY - March 25, 2007

The Essex County Coin Club will hold its Annual Spring Show at the Real Canadian Superstore, Community Room, 201 Talbot St. E., Leamington. Hours are 10 a.m.

to 4 p.m. Free Admission, lots of free parking. For more information contact Margaret Clarke at (519) 735-0727. Email: mclarke@wincom.net

KINGSTON - March 30 - April 1, 2007

EONS, Days Inn & Convention Centre, 33 Benson St. Hours: Fri. 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sat. 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sun. opens 9:30 a.m. Auction Viewing: Fri. 1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Auction commences Sat. at 7 p.m. Admission \$4. per day. Early admittance on Friday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. \$20. good for the weekend. 50 tables of coins, paper money, militaria, jewelry and much more. Local coin club in attendance. Sponsor/Affiliate: SWON. For more information, contact: Ted Bailey. 1-866-747-2646, Fax 519-442-2969, tescollectibles@bellnet.ca

GUELPH - April 14, 2007

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 919 York Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of SW Ont's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables. Buy, sell, trade, appraisals. Coins, paper money, tokens, CTC coupons. Free parking, completely accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2. Adults includes draw ticket for a gold coin, under 16 free. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information, contact Lowell Weirstra, 8 Smart Street, Guelph, ON N1G 4K9, 519-824-6534

CHATHAM - April 15, 2007

Kent Coin Club 2007 Annual Spring Coin Show, Wheels Inn, 615 Richmond St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. 25 dealer tables (coins and paper money for all interests), hourly draws and raffle, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information, contact Lou Wagenaar (president), 27 Peters St., Chatham ON N7M 5B2, 519-352-5477, lous@netrover.com

WINDSOR - May 6, 2007

The Windsor Coin Club will hold its 56th Annual Spring Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. For more information contact Margaret Clarke at (519) 735-0727. Email mclarke@wincom.net

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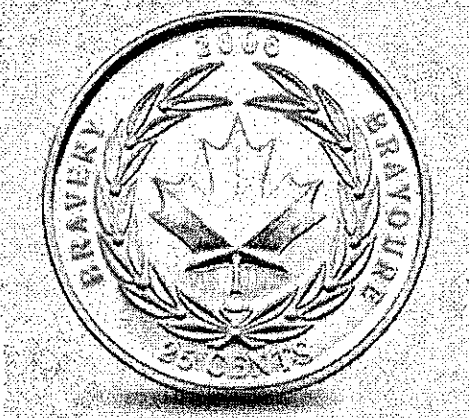
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96 C.N.A. LM CAND

Editor's Message

SELFLESS COURAGE

Every day, in every corner of the globe, ordinary people perform extraordinary acts of heroism. Imagine running into a burning building to rescue people or diving into frigid waters to help someone who's

clinging to an ice floe—and more often than not, the individuals involved have never met each other before. What transpires between them becomes a defining moment for the hero, for the victim and for the community in which they live. Louder than any words, it is a declaration that life is valuable, that goodness reigns within the human heart—how else could one person choose to face such hazardous circumstances and risk his or her life to save or protect another? By rushing to the aid of one individual, an entire society is elevated to a higher ideal. The Medal of Bravery was established in 1972 as part of the Canadian Honours System. It is awarded by the Governor General of Canada to recognize "acts of bravery in hazardous circumstances"; a lasting expression of gratitude to Canada's everyday heroes—a tribute to their selfless courage that defines this nation.



COINS FOR SALE

Dear Sirs,

My name is Natalie Kroshko. I've found your address in Internet. I'm a coin collector from Ukraine. I would like to sell some coins that can interest you. The coins are commemorative and are from cupronickel and Silver. All certificates are available. If you are interested to purchase something from my collection or have any questions you may call: +38097662899 or +38052255914

Sincerely Yours
Natalie Kroshko

victoria241085@mail.ru

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REPORT ON CANADIAN COINS 101

INCOME

Initial funds from the Canadian Numismatic Association	\$1000.00
Initial funds from the Ontario Numismatic Association	1000.00
Income from 78 paid enrollments(total of 82, with 4 for evaluations)	
78 X \$29.90	2332.20
Sundry income from U.S. students and \$30.00-\$29.90 cash=.10	22.00

	\$2354.20

EXPENSES

Mailing costs via Canada Post (Min. of \$7.27 & max. of \$17.35-US)	\$528.59
P.O. Box 20128- \$111.28 + \$116.60=	227.88
Magnets for course- \$7.36+ \$16.01+ \$14.84=	38.21
Colonial Acres for supplies	72.05
Woodstock Print- \$434.26(extended period) \$75.50+ \$73.73=	583.49
Todd Hume for coins	50.00
Canada Post for stamps	54.57
Collectors Supply House- \$153.90+\$34.78+\$22.68=	92.24
Large and small envelopes	25.11
Canadian Coin News for Announcement ad- \$56.71+ \$56.71=	113.42
George V1 and George V1 nickels, 24 rolls @ \$3.00=	72.00
Misc- CTC coupons- \$12.50, return address labels-\$13.75+\$14.32=	
\$28.07, Coin Kids notebooks-\$4.60, refill ink for printer-\$11.48=	56.65

	\$1914.21

Also to be considered are the following materials kindly supplied to the coin course by the C.N.A. of which I have no information as to these expenses-

- Printing of the 100 pages for Canadian Coins 101. (100 X 100= 10,000 pages)
- Coin textbooks- Charlton now and Haxby initially.
- Three ring binders in the 2" deep size.
- 2X2s in several configurations.
- KD boxes for shipping.
- Vinyl holders for the 2X2s

Items supplied by the author of this coin course-

- 25 out of circulation coins for each course delivered (25 X 82= 2050 coins)
- Numerous miscellaneous items for the coin course and the Treasure Hunt at the CNA Convention.

Fred Freeman

Fred Freeman

Woodstock, ON
October 27th, 2006

Nomination Committee Report

As required by the ONA's Constitution and By-Laws, the President has made a call for nominations of elected officers and has appointed me, Len Trakalo, Chairman, with Paul Petch and Tom Rogers as members of the Election Committee.

- Nominations must be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to us. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected.
- Nominations shall close on March 31, 2007.
- The elected officers of the Association shall be the President, the First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President and the Regional Directors, and there shall be at least one director from each area. The areas/clubs served by the Directors are published on the following page.
- The duties of the elected officers shall be to conduct the affairs of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. The duties are more specifically detailed in the By-Laws of the Association.
- The governing body of the Association shall be elected and appointed officers as well as the immediate Past-President and shall be known as the Executive. Each member of the Executive shall have full voting rights.
- The duties of the elected officers shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to appoint officers, bi-annually or at such other times as the offices may be vacant, to fill the following offices: Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Editor, Librarian, Archivist, and such offices as the Executive may deem advisable.
- Duties of the Executive shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to decide on the time and place for holding the General Meeting; to rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections have been raised; to rule on the disposition of formal charges brought against a member of the Association; to fix advertising rates for space in the official publication and set rules and regulations in connection therewith; to fix the compensation paid to any officers to whom such compensation is paid; to prescribe which elected and appointed officers shall be bonded and to fix the amounts thereof; to remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of the office; to carry on and direct the affairs of the Association generally.
- Any Life Member or Regular Member who has been in good standing for two years or longer shall be eligible to hold office in the Association. In the event that no eligible member is nominated to any position, the Executive shall have the authority to appoint any member in good standing by a majority vote of the Executive.
- No member shall be elected for or appointed to the office of President until he has served a full two-year term as an elected or appointed officer of the Executive.
- The names of the nominees will be published in the March/April issue of the ONA Numismatist.

Election Procedures if more than one person is nominated for any elected position:

- If more than one person is nominated for any position, the names of all nominees will be printed on official ballots and one ballot mailed to each member in good standing around the end of March, together with an envelope marked "Official Ballot" and an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Election Committee.
- The unopened envelopes, containing the marked ballots, shall be taken by us 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 meeting.
- Any office for which no nominations have been received shall be filled by the following procedure: nominations from the floor at the Annual General Meeting, then voted on at the meeting. If no nominations are received from the floor, they will be filled by the elected officers at a regular executive meeting.
- All elected officers shall assume their duties at the end of the General Meeting and shall hold office for two years.
- No member shall stand for election for more than one office.

The Area Directors for which nominations are being accepted would represent the following counties.

- Area 1a - Essex County including Windsor and Leamington
- Area 1b - Lambton & Kent Counties incl. Watford, Chatham, Sarnia & St. Thomas
- Area 2 - London, Woodstock, Ingersoll & Tillsonburg
- Area 3 - Niagara Region incl. St. Catharines
- Area 4 - Brantford, Cambridge, Waterloo & South Wellington
- Area 5 - Stratford to Collingwood
- Area 6 - Midland, Orillia, Collingwood, Wasaga Beach
- Area 7 - Toronto incl. Mississauga, Scarborough, North York & Oshawa
- Area 8 - Kingston Area
- Area 9 - Ottawa & Pembroke
- Area 10 - North Bay & Sudbury
- Area 11 - Thunder Bay

In addition to any duties spelled out in the ONA Constitution and By-Laws for Area Directors, anyone that is approached to run as an Area Director should agree to the following objectives and conditions:

- Is available to attend ONA Executive meetings when they are held; that there is no

ongoing commitment on Saturdays or Sundays that would preclude them from attending approximately 7 meetings a year.

- Attend meetings of clubs in his/her area, on a regular basis; attend local coin shows to promote the ONA.
- Agrees to submit reports to the President if they are unable to attend an Executive meeting.
- Is willing and able to dialogue with individuals and at club meetings about the benefits of belonging to the ONA; attempt to sign up new members, follow-up with delinquent members.
- Believes that membership in the ONA represents good "value" (psychological, fun & fellowship).
- Is able and willing to attend the ONA's annual convention and agrees to attend the annual general membership meeting, the club delegate's meeting, the executive meeting and the banquet.
- Should also be willing to contribute, from time-to-time, "worthwhile" write-ups and original articles for publication on the ONA Numismatist.

A number of these points also apply to the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, who should also express a willingness to move up the ranks in future elections.

We are also accepting nominations via e-mail at ltrakalo@sympatico.ca with the stipulation that anyone that you propose must have give you verbal confirmation that they are willing to accept the nomination

In addition to receiving nominations from members, we will be in touch with a number of people encouraging them to let their names stand.

Len Trakalo - Chairman

Paul Petch & Tom Rogers - Members ONA Nominations Committee

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2007

O.N.A. Award of Merit and Fellow of the O.N.A.

The Ontario Numismatic Association bestows two distinct awards annually to recognize numismatists who have made contributions towards the advancement of numismatics, either throughout Ontario or at the local club level. These awards are the O.N.A. "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." The announcement of recipients occurs at the annual O.N.A. banquet. The awards are in the form of a silver medal, a suitably inscribed certificate, an engraved metallic name badge and a complimentary seat at the O.N.A. banquet.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee is now calling for nominations for the "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." Award. You are invited to submit the name(s) of residents of Ontario you consider worthy of being recognized with the "Award of Merit" who have significantly contributed to the success of the O.N.A. and numismatics in the Province of Ontario. You may also nominate any O.N.A. member as a "Fellow of the O.N.A."

Please be sure to include a full summary of the nominees' numismatic achievements and contributions to ensure that the O.N.A. Awards Committee is fully apprised of your nominees' activities. The simple suggestion of a name does not represent a nomination.

Nominees should be well-rounded in all phases of numismatics. The judging committee will review the following areas:

- local coin club work: involvement with special events; executive positions held at the local club level & length of service; contributions to overall club success; give specific example of each.
- local community work: organizing a numismatic displays in libraries, malls or other public locations; other examples relating to the promotion of numismatics.
- numismatic education: writing, research; published articles and/or books; exhibiting at coin shows, mall promotions or other events; list achievements.
- regional involvement: involvement with the hobby on a regional/national level; involvement with organizing coin conventions (list positions held); involvement with exhibiting and educational seminars at conventions.
- any other achievements or contributions to numismatics in Ontario, as well as listing achievements nationally and internationally.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee, charged with the responsibility of selecting recipients from the nominations, consists of four well-known numismatists who have previously received the Award of Merit and the President of the O.N.A.. It is the responsibility of this Committee to select from the nominees the individual who should receive the Award of Merit, and a maximum of 3 "Fellow of the O.N.A." recipients.

Written submissions should be mailed to: Paul R. Petch, Chairman, O.N.A. Awards Committee, 128 Silverstone Drive, Toronto, ON M9V 3G7, or by e-mail to p.petch@rogers.com. Nominations must be in the committee's hands by March 16, 2007.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee

POLYMER CASH QUALITY UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

05/10/2006

VietNamNet Bridge – Technology, material, and printing quality are the major attributes that government inspectors are checking at the National Money Printing Factory.

The inspection began in mid-September and will last until the end of November, revealed Dang Duc Lam, a manager of the factory.

Mr Lam has visited the government inspection agency twice to provide information related to money printing, under the request of the Chief Government Inspector.

The manager previously asked relevant bodys to consider the issues related to polymer banknote printing.

Vietnam issued polymer banknotes for the first time on December 17, 2003, with banknotes of both VND500,000 and VND50,000. The VND100,000 polymer banknotes were put into circulation on September 1, 2004. This year, three more kinds of polymer banknotes, with values of VND20,000, VND10,000 and VND200,000 were issued on May 17 and August 30.

According to the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), polymer is an advanced material, which allows the application of many anti-counterfeit money technologies. Moreover, polymer banknotes are more durable than cotton-paper banknotes, which helps Vietnam save issuance costs.

However, just several months after the first polymer banknotes appeared in the market, some problems emerged, for example difficulty of counting by machine, the ink on the face of the banknotes being lost when two banknotes rub each other, and particularly, all the new VND50,000, VND100,000 and VND500,000 have been successfully counterfeited using sophisticated methods. The newly issued VND10,000 polymer banknote also incurred a publishing error.

The Tuoi Tre (Youth) and Sai Gon Giai Phong (Liberated Saigon) newspapers reported that the printing quality of polymer banknotes is only one of the six concerns of the Government Inspectorate at the State Bank of Vietnam at this time.

More news — Howard Daniel writes in the e-Sylum:

"There has been a recent rash of news items in the Vietnamese press about their counterfeit and error polymer notes.

The production errors are creating quite a stir because quality control was supposed to be much higher for polymer notes than for the old paper notes because the printing process is much more precise.

Numismatists have been collecting the polymer production errors, and I have seen several of them, but we have not been reporting them to the national bank branches. When the national bank recently had an error reported to it by a non-numismatist, they got quite excited and started an investigation.

>From the articles about investigating production errors, it now appears they are actually being printed in Viet Nam and that the polymer "paper" is coming from Australia. The printing facility is being reported using various different words, but the official name in English is the National Banknote Printing Plant (NBPP). I had thought the notes were only being numbered at the NBPP, but now, I am pretty sure they are printing them too.

A design error has also created a lot of noise in the press. It is on the new 10,000 Dong polymer note, which is missing a dot on



VND20,000 polymer banknotes.

the upper right face side which should be "10.000" but has only "10000" in a vertical line. The poor designer and/or engraver who did it might have been demoted, but it is likely he was fired.

The counterfeits coming out of the South China operation are getting better and better. I recently was sent two 100,000 Dong counterfeits made with a plastic "paper" that is very close to polymer and can be passed once or twice before it starts to look "funny." The passers only need to pass it once so it is working very well.

Of course, this has re-energized law enforcement in every branch of the government. Polymer was supposed to be MUCH more difficult to counterfeit and this was one of the factors in Viet Nam converting from paper to the higher cost polymer. I doubt if there will be a change out of polymer, but I do expect much stronger law enforcement actions, and stronger diplomatic and INTER-POL actions to stop the South China counterfeiting."

Q: How Crazy Was Caligula?

Written by Mental Floss
Published November 09, 2006

A: When you hear the name "Caligula" you may immediately think of the infamous 1977 sexploitation flick, and not really the model for the movie himself. You may wonder then, was the real Caligula really as crazy as all that?

Well, yes. The Roman emperor Caligula had more loose screws than a hardware store in an earthquake. According to the ancient historians Suetonius and Flavius Josephus, although Caligula was only emperor for four years — from 37-41 CE — he certainly made quite an impression.

The adopted son of the previous

emperor, Tiberius, he was initially very popular with Roman commoners. Partially, because he would spontaneously distribute **gold coins** to them and partially because he'd engage them with his wild, unpredictable sense of humor. But the public's opinion of him quickly turned sour when (according to Suetonius) Caligula started cross-dressing in public, impregnated his own sister, declared war on the Greek god Poseidon (bringing back chests full of worthless seashells as booty), and topped it all off by declaring himself a god. (And if you think that's bad, wait till you hear the crazy stuff!)

Evidently, all of his deranged behavior didn't exactly sit so well with his bodyguards because they got together and decided to assassinate him not long after.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION RELEASES NEW TOKENS

New TTC token designed to thwart counterfeiters

*Updated Mon. Nov. 20 2006 6:31 PM ET
CTV.ca News Staff*

Toronto's transit system is putting new subway tokens into circulation that are designed to thwart counterfeiters who have been targeting the TTC in recent years.

Unveiled at city hall Monday afternoon, the new gold and silver-coloured token with ridged edges is the first major redesign in decades.

The TTC claims the new token is "next to impossible to reproduce." A total of 20 million new tokens, which resemble smaller versions of the \$2 coin, have been ordered at a cost of \$1.7 million.

Transit security official Mark Russell said the coin "a unique electronic signature" that only TTC turnstiles can recognize.

New tokens were ordered by the transit system after high-quality counterfeits were found in the system, siphoning an estimated \$10 million dollars from the cash-strapped transit commission.

The counterfeit token scam involved three brothers who had allegedly contracted a U.S.-based mint to make the fakes.

They were arrested and charged in February after a two-year investigation that included Toronto police and FBI agents.

The transit commission is counting on the new design to protect them from losses due to counterfeiting.

"It's something we have to do," TTC chairman Howard Moscoe told reporters.

"If there are huge quantities of phoney tokens out there, it's in our interest to get them out of the system."

Officials are not releasing the exact metals used to craft the token.

The new token goes on sale Sunday. Commuters can still use the old coins until Jan. 31.

Starting Jan. 2, riders can exchange the old tokens at the following subway stations:



Bloor-Yonge;
Finch;
Kipling; and
Warden.

Commuters who wish to exchange more than 100 tokens, it must be done at the Davisville station.

The TTC has been victimized by counterfeiters in recent years. In 2004 an undercover operation by transit authorities resulted in more than 450 charges and the arrest of 307 people for allegedly making and selling fake tickets.

The TTC says it loses about \$7 million every year, or just less than 1 per cent of revenue, through various forms of transit fraud.

With a report from CTV's John Musselman



2010 OLYMPICS

Vancouver Olympic special edition coins to be unveiled

*Carly Weeks
CanWest News Service
Friday, December 01, 2006*

OTTAWA — The Royal Canadian Mint will start unveiling in January a larger-than-usual collection of special edition coins that will be released at intervals in the lead-up to the 2010 Winter Olympics and Paralympics in Vancouver.

"They will be put into circulation at different times over the next few years," said mint spokeswoman Pam Aung Thin.

Although the mint is trying to keep some details about the new coins under wraps until the project is officially announced next year, descriptions of the special edition dollar and quarter coins were included in an order in council released by the government in November.

The mint will issue two special-edition loonies and 10 quarters that feature both Olympic and Paralympic-themed images.

The collection will be larger than others done in honour of past Olympic games, said Aung Thin.

One of the dollar coins will feature the image of a loon about to fly out of the water, with the year 2008 on one side and a Maple Leaf and Olympic torch and rings — Canada's Olympic committee symbol — on the other.

The other special edition loonie will feature Vancouver's official Olympic emblem, which consists of a contemporary design of an inukshuk and the trademark Olympic rings underneath.

While the dollar coins will feature more traditional images to pay tribute to the 2010 winter games, the special edition 25 cent coins rely on action shots of Canada's powerhouse sports, such as hockey, snowboarding and curling.

The Olympic winter games will be held in Vancouver Feb. 12 to 28, 2010.

The Paralympic games will be held in Vancouver March 12 to 21, 2010.

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Too Good to be True!

by Kim Zbitnew



Pictured above is a beautiful example of the coiner's art. Only 114 of the Vittorio Emanuele III 5-Lira silver coin from Italy were minted. According to Krause, my coin is valued at \$25,000 in uncirculated condition. Or at least it would be so valued had it been a genuine piece. Sadly, despite its heartbreakingly close resemblance to the original, its weight falls short. It weighs only about 22.5 grams; the weight of a genuine example being 25 grams.

In case anyone is wondering, I did not buy this as a bargain for only \$12,500. It cost me under \$10. I have long been aware of these deceptively accurate imitations of the 5-Lira silver coins from Italy and the Italian States and colonies (18th century to WWI). Although I have been unable to discover their maker(s), the coins are readily available. While a reputable dealer would never sell them as originals, they are often found for sale on eBay. The sellers in many cases appear to be unaware of what they have, or at least they often do not inform the prospective buyer.

How can you avoid being taken in by such a deception? Here are some hints: 1. Be

suspicious. A genuine uncirculated example of any of the large 5-Lira coins would be worth hundreds and thousands of dollars. A knowledgeable dealer would be well aware of this and would not be selling it at bargain basement prices. A truly uninformed seller might sell the original article for a pittance, but what are the odds that they are selling the real thing considering the thousands of imitations out there?

2. The appearance can be helpful but it is not always the best guide. These coins may have been made from or copied from original dies. In better pictures, it may be possible to detect flaws not likely to be in the real coin. Often these coins are silver plated, and I have examples where the plating is thin and the yellow of the original metal, likely brass, shows through. Some are made of white metal, which can be distinguished visually from silver.

3. Determine the weight. Every example I have seen is under weight, from 22.5 grams to 24.7 grams. The best way is the oldest: if it looks too good to be true, it probably is. Caveat Emptor!

A Recent Acquisition

by Ross Blakey



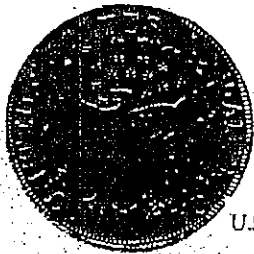
With my recent visit to the Michigan State Numismatic Show I acquired this interesting bronze medal completely unrelated to my area of collecting interests. As I also am a member of the London Camera Club it piqued my interest with this very nicely designed motif. I did get to see some hammered silver coins but they were not in the condition that I would have liked or were basically what I already have. There were also a couple of hammered gold coins but the prices were well into the stratosphere and so I politely declined them.

The medal had the following description: England, Portsmouth. AE 45 Medal (25.24 gm) 1926 by J. J. Fray. Obverse: Woman taking a photograph, temple in background. Reverse: wreath with recipient engraved.

Engraving reads PORTSMOUTH CAMERA CLUB - 1926 - AWARD TO J. HAWKINS.

You will note the woman is holding what appears to be a mirror that is reflecting light probably onto her subject. The camera is of a box type and was probably current at that time what was being used.

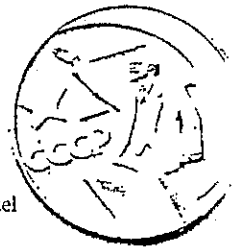
I was able to find out some information through the website via the suggestion of another camera buff in England after having posted a picture of the medal on a photography website. I will continue to research it more deeply, such as trying to find out the name of the company that manufactured these medals. This camera club was formed in 1888 and is still functioning today, but is now known as the "Portsmouth Imaging Club", to reflect the current digital trend. During both World Wars I and II they were official closed but had informal meetings from time to time. There were many famous photographers in the service stationed in Portsmouth who were only glad of somewhere to go and have a natter.



U.S. gold "eagle," 1797

The power of money

Written by
JOE CRIBB



USSR cupro-nickel
ruble, 1967

It has been said that the love of money is the root of all evil, and it certainly seems to be for some people; misers love their own money and thieves love other people's! Money has tempted many people into crime, but curiously, money also has the reputation of bringing luck. There are many curious beliefs about the power of money. Since ancient times, coins have been used to drive off demons, to ensure a safe journey after death, to cure the plague, to protect in battle, and to guarantee everlasting love.

Perhaps the most famous story of greed is the legend of King Midas, who asked the gods to give him the ability to turn all he touched into gold. It was not a kind gift, as he soon discovered. His pleasure soon turned to pain as food, drink, and finally his favourite daughter also turned to gold!

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MEMBER - ONA

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MEMBER - ANA



MEMBER - CAND

Antifraud group applauds new eBay feedback policy

A forthcoming eBay ban on concealed feedback by sellers on the online marketplace "will greatly enhance the ability" of the CoinForgeryBay group "to suppress numismatic fraud on eBay," the founder of CFE says.

It will enable CFE "moderators" to use eBay identifications to alert persons who are potential victims of fraudulent offers or sales, Art Van Arsdale indicated. The author of the book *Roman Coin Forgery*, he is himself a regular eBay coin seller.

The expected date for the new rule to take effect is Oct. 26, affecting all eBay sites, Brian Burke has announced. He is eBay's senior marketplace policy manager for feedback.

After the change, only members who have public feedback will be permitted to list items for sale. (Potential buyers should be aware that this rule applies to new listings, and sellers who have only private feedback will be permitted to continue listings that were posted before the change.)

The option of private feedback is available to sellers, and will continue to be available, "when they have significant concerns about a comment," Burke said. "They can hide their comments in this way until they are able to resolve the issue."

But the decision to prohibit sellers with "So what volunteers need to do is first, to post about any suspicious or, in their opinion, fraudulent numismatic activity to the CFE. Then as a moderator to invite those winning the bids on such auctions to join the CFE. This will be one of the most effective tools available to us, as representatives of the eBay numismatic community, to suppress numismatic fraud and fraud enablement on eBay."

Persons interested in becoming a moderator are invited to go to Web site <http://groups.ebay.com/forum.jspa?forumID=100037391>, post an introduction of

private feedback "profiles" from listing new items "will ensure we help maintain a safe and well-lit marketplace," he said.

"Buyers should have all the information available about their prospective sellers' past trading histories," he said. "This helps them make knowledgeable choices about doing business with that seller."

CFE was formed, according to a charter statement, "to suppress fraud, knowing and unknowing, in coin markets (especially eBay), by exposure of fake and altered coins, or ones suspected to be misrepresented in some way or shilled."

The group now has more than 1,000 members, and numismatic groups associated with it have more than 5,000 members, Van Arsdale said.

He added:

"This change if implemented as I understand it, will greatly enhance the ability of the CFE to suppress numismatic fraud on eBay. It will mean that any CFE moderator can invite anyone to the CFE, using their eBay ID, who has won or bought a suspicious or known fraudulent coin or offer.

"Any CFE member who wishes to invite even a few potential victims per month to the CFE is welcome to be made a CFE moderator, so as to have the ability to invite to the CFE by eBay user ID," he said.

themselves and state their desire.

"Many people complain about numismatic fraud on eBay and the lack of opportunity to do anything about it," Van Arsdale said.

"Here is an opportunity to do something useful and help eBay coin buyers from being defrauded or to warn them about suspect auctions or dealers. Even if 50 members of the CFE each invited 25 potential victims of numismatic fraud or more per year to the CFE, this would reduce numismatic fraud on eBay substantially," he concluded. **CW**

THE "DOGS OF ALASKA" WOODS:

by David Phillips

Recently, when working on my Alaska woods collection, I realized there were many Alaska woods on which there were dogs depicted. Dogs were either in the name of the establishment on the wood, or pictures of dogs on the wood, or in some cases, incorporating both features on one wood.

I thought that separating the three categories and listing them, with pictures of each wood, might be of interest to others, hence this article.

The woods are listed in alphabetical order by location, with only the name of the issuing establishment noted with a picture of the wood. I have not attempted to give any details about the woods, e.g. when issued, how many made, colours etc. This would be too lengthy an article, and quite frankly a lot of that information is not known to me.

1. **DOG IN NAME with a DOG ON THE WOOD:**

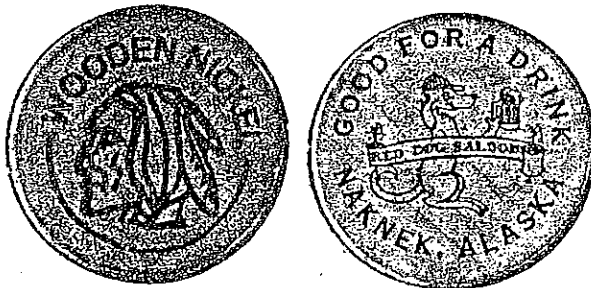
a) **FOX** – Howling Dog Saloon



b) **JUNEAU** – Red Dog Saloon



c) **NAKNEK** – Red Dog Saloon



d) **TOK** – Young's Husky Lounge

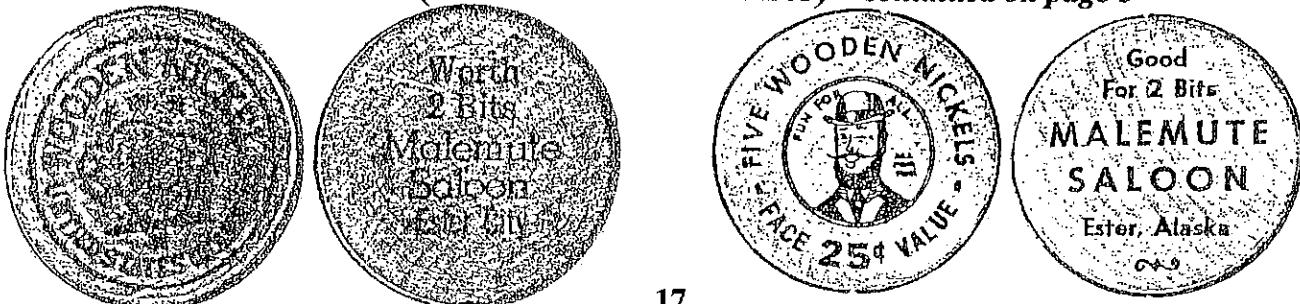


e) **MILE 49, PARKS HWY.** – Dead Dog Saloon



2) **DOG IN NAME with NO DOG ON THE WOOD:**

a) **ESTER** - Malemute Saloon (FOUR different obverses) – *continued on page 5*



DOGS IN NAME with NO DOG ON THE WOOD: ESTER – Malemute Saloon -continued from page 4



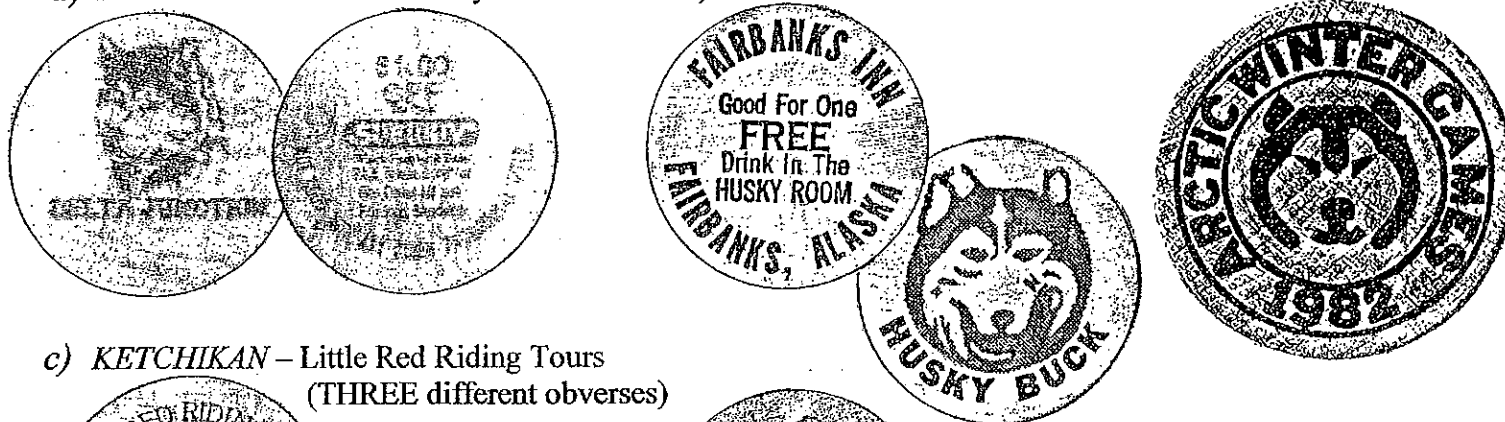
b) HOMER SPIT – Salty Dog Saloon



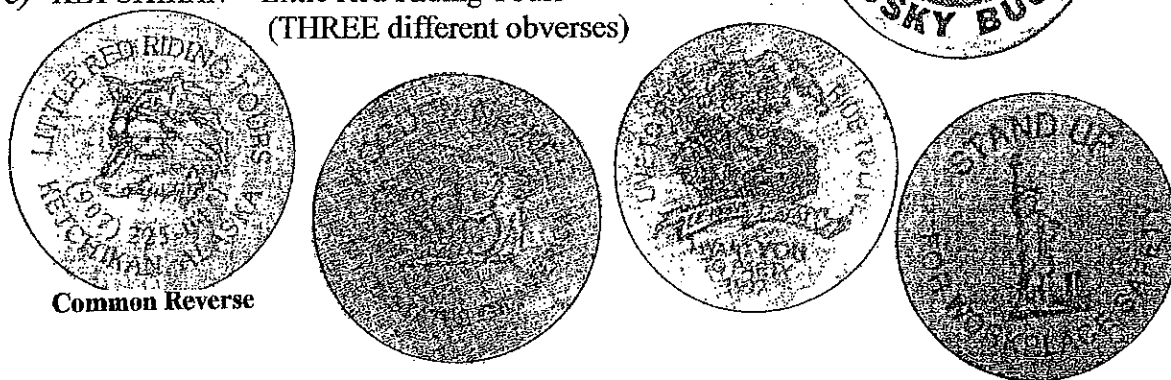
3) DOG ON WOOD but NO CONNECTION TO NAME

a) DELTA JUNCTION – Subway

b) FAIRBANKS – Fairbanks Inn & The Coin Shop



c) KETCHIKAN – Little Red Riding Tours (THREE different obverses)



d) NENANA – Tripod Gift Shop (TWO different obverses)





DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that architectural medal engraver Jacques Wiener was almost completely blind by the age of fifty seven?

Jacques Wiener (pronounced vee ner) was born in 1815 of parents of Hungarian origin. They settled in Venlo, which at the time was situated in Belgium, in 1817 when Jacques was just two years old. He was the oldest of three brothers who were to become famous as medalists.

Wiener apprenticed at the age of 13 to his Uncle L. Baruch Wiener, a fine engraver in his own right, and went to live in AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Aachen) about forty miles southwest of Cologne, Germany. Here he studied drawing, modeling and engraving for seven years. It was common in this day to be apprenticed with a friend or relative at the age of 12 or 13 and then at the age of 20 to carry on in his own work. This, however, was not enough for Wiener and at the age of 20 he left his Uncle for Paris to engage in four more years of study. In 1839 Jacques would return to Belgium to settle there as an engraver. At the age of thirty Wiener had the idea of making a medal showing the outside of a church on one side and the interior on the other side. He engraved 10 medals of famous Belgian Churches. This was followed with a series of 41 medals, issued between 1850-1865, illustrating the most famous of European buildings. It is for these fantastic Architectural engravings that Jacques is best remembered today.

For Jacques Wiener the strain of producing more than 300 dies of such minute detail as is in his engravings had a drastic effect on his eyesight. By 1872, at the age of 57, Wiener was almost completely blind. With the help of his two brothers Charles and Leopold, who were talented in their own right, Wiener continued to work until about 1877. He would live in retirement for another 22 years until he died November 3, 1899 at the age of 84.

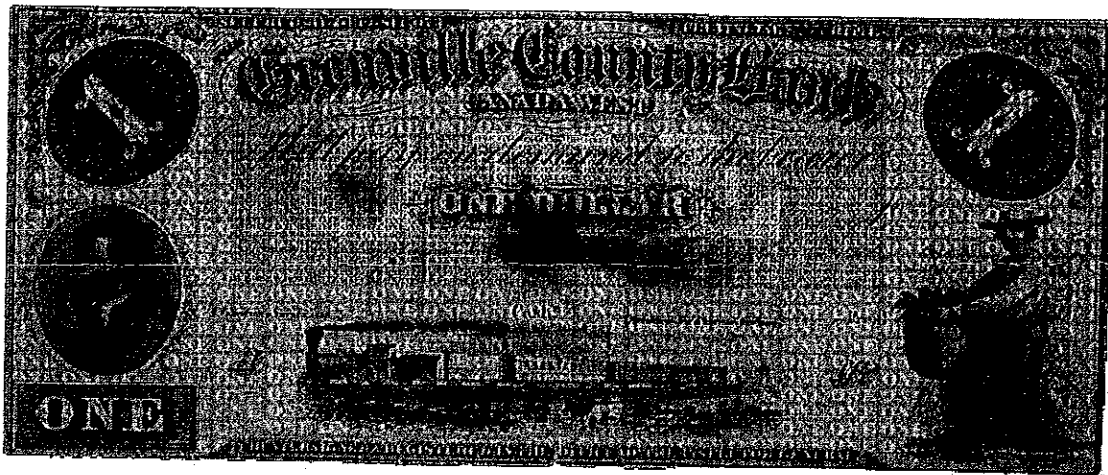


This medal was issued to commemorate the building of St. Michel's Cathedral in Guldale, Belgium. This building of French Gothic design was completed between 1450 and 1490. Medal: 50 mm bronze 1851.

FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

The Grenville County Bank – Prescott, Canada West (1856)

by David Bergeron, curator



The existence of the Grenville County Bank was unknown until the discovery in the 1970s of a stock certificate dating back to 1856. The bank appears to have been established according to the provisions of the Free Banking Act of 1850. An intaglio printing plate containing patterns of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes discovered in the vaults of the American Bank Note Company confirms the bank's intentions to issue currency. The bank, however, wound up its business before any notes were put into circulation.

The notes for the Grenville County Bank were engraved and printed by Wellstood, Hay & Whiting of New York, which later merged with seven other companies to form the American Bank Note Company in 1858. The statement "SEROPYAN'S PATENT, 1856" on the face of the notes makes reference to the yellow background tint, which was patented

in 1856 by C.D. Seropyan of Connecticut and leased to the Wellstood firm. The Grenville notes are the only Canadian example of the Seropyan process.

A sheet of notes from the Grenville County Bank was discovered in 2001 by a coin dealer in Ottawa. The 4/on sheet was a face proof, and contained all four denominations. Somewhere between the sighting of the sheet and the Currency Museum's acquisition of the note pictured above, the sheet had been cut and the notes sold individually at auction. All four notes from the sheet, which is believed to be unique, are now held in the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada.

Photograph courtesy of the National Currency Collection, Currency Museum – Bank of Canada, Ottawa.

J. Graham Esler

Some Comments on the 1967 Centennial Notes

In July 1966, the Bank ordered 23 million \$1 Centennial notes from CBN. The numbering of the notes was a continuation of the regular 1954 issue. The notes would have engraved signatures.

At the same time, the Bank ordered 27 million \$1 Centennial notes from BABN. It requested that 2 million of these notes be set aside without numbering, pending a decision as to the quantity of notes to be issued with "1867-1967" in place of the usual serial numbers. The numbering of the notes was a continuation of the regular 1954 issue. No mention was made of engraved signatures since BABN had been printing \$1 notes with engraved signatures since the 1965 order.

BABN acknowledged the order and included a proposed numbering of the Centennial notes.

F/P7160000 - 9999999	2,840,000 notes
G/P0000000 - 9999999	10,000,000 notes
H/P0000000 - 9999999	10,000,000 notes
I/P0000000 - 2159999	2,160,000 notes

Total 25,000,000 notes

CBN informed the Bank that, as it had already printed note tints for 44,120,000 regular notes, it would reduce the printing of Centennial notes from 23,000,000 to 21,880,000 to keep within the over-all \$1 note order for 1966.

In December 1966, the Bank instructed BABN to number 40,000 of the 2,000,000 notes set aside with "1867-1967" and number the balance in the usual manner.

On December 30 1966, the Bank of Canada informed the chartered banks that, as of January 3 1967, all requisitions for \$1 notes would be filled by notes of the Centennial series.

In February 1967, the Bank requested delivery of an additional 1,000,000 special Centennial notes from BABN, numbered "1867-1967".

The bank also revised the order of \$1 Centennial notes for both bank note companies from 25 million to 40 million notes. This meant that each company would print 1.5 million regular 1954 \$1 notes fewer.

Later in February, the Bank requested delivery of another 2,000,000 special Centennial "1867-1967" notes from BABN.

In March, the Bank requested CBN to deliver 2,000,000 special ("1867-1967") Centennial notes from the 40 million order.

In April, the Bank requested the delivery of another 2,000,000 special Centennial notes from CBN.

At the end of the month, the Bank requested BABN to deliver another 5,000,000 special Centennial notes.

In June, the Bank increased the CBN order of Centennial notes from 40 million to 43 million.

In July, BABN informed the Bank that, because of a misunderstanding, it had completed 5,000,000 more numbered Centennial notes than ordered. In addition, because of a lower

spoilage rate in production there was an over-run of 1,200,000 numbered Centennial notes. The

Bank agreed to accept the 6,200,000 Centennial notes but reduced the order for regular 1954 series \$1 notes accordingly. A few days later, BABN informed the Bank that it had 600,000 fewer notes than had been indicated. The order for regular 1954 series \$1 notes was then increased by this amount.

When the Bank agreed to accept the over-run it took the opportunity to adjust the numbers of the Centennial notes. The quantity of numbered notes was increased from 30,760,000 to 38,960,000 while the number of special notes dropped from 9,240,000 to 7,240,000. After the numbers were re-adjusted for the 600,000 notes there were 38,600,000 numbered and 7,000,000 special notes ordered in 1967.

As of December 1967, the Bank had ordered the following quantities of Centennial notes from the bank note companies:

numbered	126,440,000
"1867-1967"	11,040,000

All the numbered notes, with the exception of 48,000 which remained at the Bank, were distributed to the Agencies. The Bank anticipated that the supply at the Agencies would run out before the end of the year. The Agents were instructed to requisition 1954 notes when their supply of numbered Centennial notes was exhausted.

Initially, there was a great demand for the special notes. However, it dropped off in the summer and fall, and only picked up again in December. Approximately 2,290,000 of the special notes remained and it was proposed to make them available, on request, into 1968.

In addition to the numbered and special Centennial notes, the Bank also ordered replacement notes from both bank note companies.

The Bank ordered 80,000 replacement notes from BABN numbered *F/P8000000 - 8079999 and 40,000 notes from CBN numbered *L/O7000000 - 7039999.

BABN continued to print make-up notes with the *B/M prefix. From the range of numbers reported (1161540 - 1756581), it would appear that the *B/M Centennial series contained 600,000 notes. Notes with the *F/P prefix were inserted at the Bank and those with the *B/M prefix at BABN.

CBN also produced a make-up series of notes with the prefix *N/O. From the range of numbers reported (0000001 - 0195034) it would appear that this series contained 200,000 notes. Notes from the *L/O series were inserted at the Bank and those from the *N/O series at CBN.

LUCITE NOTES

by Jerome Fourre #120



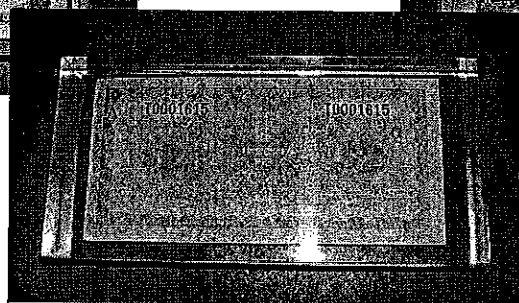
Known serial numbers

CTC S3-E
V 0103160
V 0103513
V 0103634



Known serial numbers

CTC S2-E
V 0000218
V 0000273
V 0000312
V 0000316
V 0000465
V 0049092
V 0049099
V 0049161



Known serial numbers

CTC S11-G
T 0001615

Back in 1972, as part of the 50th Anniversary celebrations, the Corporation encased the first 600 CTC S2-E 50¢ notes in lucite and distributed them to Associate Store owners and other deserving persons. They were used as a paper weight.

They seem to have been very popular or in great demand. From serial numbers known there seems to have been 2 other issues of these notes encased in Lucite. The first occurred towards the end of the CTC S2-E series and the second was done using notes from the CTC S3-E series.

The lowest known CTC S2-E 50¢ note that is not in Lucite is V0000605 and knowing that the 50¢ notes are packaged in bundles of 200, the assumption of the first 600 being put into Lucite should be correct since the highest known in that first range is V0000465. The second range seems to be small, probably only 200 with the low being V0049092 and the high being V0049161. The third range seems to be close to 800 with the low being V0103160 and the high being V0103634 from the CTC S3-E series.

I have also become aware of a CTC S11-G \$2.00 note encased in Lucite. I do not know if this was a one-of-a-kind or if several of them were made up. The serial number of the one I have seen is T0001615. I do know that Express Auto Parts handed out some of the first notes from this CTC S11-G series to Store Owners and some of their employees that had responded correctly to a questionnaire that Express Auto Parts had circulated at the time. I do not have any numbers other than the note I was given by a Store owner that he had received in a plastic currency holder along with a paper money clip with the Express Auto Parts logo on it. This note, T0002336, had been given to him in August of 1995.

In 1997 some CTC S18-G - \$2.00 notes were also put in lucite, but I have no information on these except that I have personally seen one at Corporate headquarters.

If you can contribute to this research, please get in touch with me, Jerome Fourre, 1120 Place Charron, Blainville, Quebec, J7C 2T2 by phone 450-419-7914 or by email: jayfourre@videotron.ca



2007 O.N.A. CONVENTION

**Four Points Sheraton London Hotel & Suites
London, Ontario April 20-22-2007**

EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. In order to qualify as an O.N.A. competitive exhibitor, you must be a fully accepted current member of the O.N.A. and abide by the following rules and regulations.
2. Exhibits will be accepted only from persons that are members of the O.N.A. during the calendar year 2007.
3. Exhibits will be divided into the following categories:
 - (a) Canadian Coins & Tokens.
 - (b) Canadian Paper Money, scrip and related paper items.
 - (c) Non-Canadian coins and tokens.
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items.
 - (e) Junior exhibits by persons under 18 years of age.
4. Topical exhibits will be allocated to the categories above depending on what the dominant subject matter is within the display.
5. Exhibits will be judged as per the judges' Guideline Sheet.
6. All exhibits shall be grouped together according to category.
7. The Exhibits Chairman can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairman will keep a full and complete record of all exhibits showing the exhibitor's name, the exhibitors' number and the number of cases in each entry.
9. The names of competitive exhibitors will not be disclosed to anyone until the judges have completed judging and made their reports to the Head Judge, who will then be given the names of the exhibitors to whom the awards are to be made.
10. Small exhibit identification card showing the exhibitor's number, number of cases and the category in which the exhibit is entered will be affixed to each case in the lower left corner of the exhibit.
11. Applications for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibits Chairman before March 30th 2007. All applicants will be given space and cases (if requested) in order of receipt so long as they are available. No single exhibit may be entered in more than one category. However, any exhibitor may enter one exhibit in each of several categories. Each exhibitor must designate the group or category which she/he wishes to enter.
12. No material exhibited will be offered for sale, nor will advertising, in any form, be permitted with any exhibit. The name or identity of any competitive exhibitor will not be allowed to be shown within the exhibit.

- 13 Any numismatic material, known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labeled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labeled as an educational exhibit of forgeries.
- 14 All cases must lie flat on the exhibit table, and no material of any kind will be allowed outside the display cases except signs not exceeding the length of one of the cases, and not higher than twelve (12) inches above the exhibit table.
- 15 Exhibit cases will be loaned to exhibitors for use at the convention providing the exhibitor has made known her/his requirements to the Exhibits Chairman prior to the convention. No competitive exhibit will be allowed more than three cases except for paper money where the maximum will be four cases. If the exhibitor uses his own cases, she/he will be limited to approximately the space of three (or four) cases. If the exhibitor wishes to enter more than one exhibit requiring the loan of more than the allotted number of cases, provision of the additional cases will depend on their availability.
- 16 Each exhibit case will be closed and locked by the Exhibit Chairman or her/his assistant in the owner's presence. The keys will be kept by the Exhibitor until the removal of the exhibit, where cases are supplied by the convention.
- 17 No exhibit will be removed from the exhibit area prior to the close of the exhibit period which will be set by the Exhibit Chairman. (**Note the O.N.A. 2007 continues until Sunday at 3.30 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chair to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no mis-communication or misunderstanding.
- 18 The judges will have the right to take any material from an exhibit for the purpose of close examination. This will only be done with the consent, and in the presence, of the exhibitor.
- 19 Three Judges will be appointed by the Head Judge to judge each category. They will have full and final authority to select all first, second and third awards. They will also have the authority to withhold any such award, in any category, where they feel the exhibits are deemed unworthy of an award.
- 20 After judging is completed, the judges will meet and briefly discuss their results. If their findings are not unanimous as to the order then the judges should discuss or re-evaluate the points awarded, if possible.
- 21 Judging sheet results may be made available by the Head Judge during the convention if requested by a displayer. The Judges' decision shall be final and binding in all cases.
- 22 Adequate security protection will be provided for the exhibit room during the period of the convention commencing at the time the room is opened to the exhibitors to place their exhibits and continuing until the time that the Exhibits Chairman has set by which the exhibits must be removed.
- 23 Subject to paragraph 13 (above) awards, in the form of an engraved O.N.A. Convention Medal will be presented to the first, second and third place winners in all categories.
- 24 Times for placing and removing of all displays in the exhibits area will be laid down in the "Exhibitors" letter which will accompany these Rules and Regulations.

TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT

Please complete the Exhibit Application form and mail it to the 2007 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2007 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points Sheraton London Hotel & Suites
London, Ontario April 20-22-2007

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

IF MORE THAN ONE ENTRY, PLEASE CREATE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH ENTRY

Complete either A or B

- ☐ A. Please reserve _____ standard cases measuring approximately 18" x 30" x 2" inside
- ☐ B. I will supply my own cases. I will be bringing the following with me for set-up:
Number of cases in this entry: _____ Dimension of cases: _____

In consideration of providing exhibit space for me, I agree that the liability, if any, of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Host Club, the elected and appointed officers, Committee Chairman, and other organizations associated in any way with the convention, their heirs, executors and assigns shall be limited to the aggregate sum of Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for any loss, however caused by reason of theft, disappearance, damage, destruction, whether occurring through negligence or otherwise, of all numismatic material and items displayed by me.

I hereby agree to exhibit in accordance with all the official O.N.A. Exhibit Rules and Regulations, Judging Procedures and guidelines, and I acknowledge receipt of a copy of same which I have read and understand.

Title of exhibit: _____

Category – specify (a) through (e) as per Exhibit Rules and Regulations: _____

Name (print): _____ O.N.A. # _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province/State: _____ Postal/Zip Code: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(by parent or guardian if junior O.N.A. member)

Please mail this completed application form to the Exhibits Chairman:

Ted Leitch – Exhibits Chairman
543 Kininvie Drive
London, Ontario
N6G 1P1

2007 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite	\$20.00	_____
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered).... Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal	\$10.00	_____
_____	Young Numismatist Registration..... Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal	\$5.00	_____
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner)..... Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$35.00	_____
_____	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$2.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals Brass (only 40 struck).	\$10.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (Only 40 struck)..... (Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale they are only included with the Main Registrations.)	\$40.00	_____

TOTAL (please make cheques payable to the 2007 ONA Convention). \$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

If you have been appointed as a Delegate by a club, name club: _____

Please complete this form and return it to the

2007 ONA Convention
C/o Tom Rogers
41 Masfield Cr.
London, Ont. N5V 1M9



2007 O.N.A.



45th Annual Coin Convention **Four Points Sheraton**

1150 Wellington Rd. S.

London, Ontario.

Phone 1-519-681-0680 ext 8203

COIN Auction 5:00pm April 20

MILITARY Auction 11.30am April 22

Set-up

3:00 p.m. April 20th

Bourse Floor

Opens at 10:00 a.m. each day

April 21st 22nd

Public Welcome

Buy-Sell-Trade

53 Bourse tables

Admission: \$3.00

**Hosted by the London
Numismatic Society**

Contact Tom Rogers (519) 451-2316





ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 46
March/April 2007
Pages 29- 60

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSN 0048-1815

ELECTED EXECUTIVE **PRESIDENT**

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41 Masfield Cres. London, Ont. N5V 1M9
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Mike Hollingshead

Box 1000, Arkell, Ont. N0B 1C0
(519) 822-5856* cholling@uoguelph.ca

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Ray Desjardins

Box 11447, Stn. 'H' Nepean, Ont. K2H 7V1
(613) 825-2318 rayd.641@sympatico.ca

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

Paul Petch

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(613) 761-6929 Barry.McIntyre@rogers.com

Area 10 William Waychison

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(705) 267-7514 farnorth@onlink.net

Area 11 Craig Wilde

1820 Hamilton Ave. Thunder Bay, On. P7E 4Y1
(807) 622-7815 craigwilde@shaw.ca

President's Message

This being the convention issue, I always take part in the planning of this event with excitement. The committee has worked hard and diligently to make sure this convention will have programs to better educate you in numismatics and an educational forum to get new ideas on how to better our hobby. With a good selection of coins, tokens, medals, paper and various other items from the Bourse Dealers, you should be able to find what you need to fill the hole or complete some part of your collection.

General Meetings to be held

- Canadian Tire Collectors
- Canadian Paper Money Collectors
- Canadian Token Collectors
- Canadian Wooden Money Collectors
- Attend the open ONA meeting just to see the inner workings of the organization.
- Auction of Coins & Paper
- Military Auction
- Banquet featuring guest speaker Bob Usher from the Covent Garden Market plus door prizes and Awards.
- Exhibits in the main hall
- Winners of the Dream Vacation

These are just a few points of interest the committee has put together for all to attend and take part in.

Hope to see you on April 22 to23 2007

This being an election year of our Association, we will be looking for nominations for Directors in some areas and want to hear your views and suggestions for improving our Association.

In closing I wish to emphasize the importance of your attendance at this convention. Without your support the Association loses its mandate to exist.

Your President
Tom Rogers

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY

Len Trakalo

11 Joysey St., Brantford, Ont. N3R 2R7
(519) 756* ltrakalo@sympatico.ca

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Box 11447, Stn "H" Nepean, Ont. K2H 7V1
(613) 825-2318 rayd.641@sympatico.ca

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Bruce Raszmann

P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1
(519) 745-3104

WEB MANAGER

Robb McPherson

robb4359@hotmail.com

* Available only evenings & on week-ends

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
Husband & wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year
Club Membership - \$20.00 year
Life Membership - \$450.00
(life memberships are accepted only after
one year of regular membership)
Send money order or cheque (payable to the
ONA) for membership to:

Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

I want to take this opportunity to wish our fine sponsor of the
Kid's First Year Free Fund, Albert Kasman on his **70th**
birthday on February 11th 2007. Do have many more Albert.

"Quotes"

Jumping to conclusions is the
wrong kind of exercise.

You can't climb the ladder to success
with your hands in your pockets.

Minds are like parachutes
they won't function unless they are open.

"Remembering a Fellow Collector"

Our deepest sympathy goes out to the family of our
good friend and coin Dealer

Dumitru Motorca who passed away

Feb 16th 2007

his presence will be sadly missed by all.

MEMBERSHIP

The applications for membership which appeared in the
January/February issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been
accepted. We welcome the new members.

J1909	Nathan Faulkner, Guelph
J1910	Nicholas Raftis, Arthur
1911	John Burrell, Brampton
1912	Pierre Cyr, Riviere-du-Loup, P.Q.
1913	D. E. Leitch, London
J1914	Jordan Weadick, Gadshill
J1915	Devon Wilkins, Woodstock
J1916	Nathen Webster, Niagara Falls
J1917	Gabrianne Webster, Niagara Falls
J1918	Mark Raymond, Woodstock
1919	Tom Bilinsky, New Hamburg
1920	Bill O'Brien, Toronto

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If there
are no objections, they will be accepted into O.N.A. membership and
their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

1921	Gerald Kominek, Woodstock
J1922	Steven Saltzberry, La Salette
J1923	Ryan Woods, Waterloo
1924	Ken Cameron, London
1925	Gary Fedora, Georgetown
J1926	Johnathan Alter, Toronto
1927	Wayne M. Irwin, Windsor
J1928	Alicia Gurr, Brantford
1929	Patrick Burns, Stratford

Yours truly, Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

Upcoming Shows

CAMBRIDGE - March 17, 2007

16th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm - 51 tables - Free Admission. Door Prizes & Displays. Buy - Sell - Trade Coins. Evaluate your coins. Directions: From 401, take Hwy 24 (Hespler Rd.) South to Dunbar Rd. (3 km - 8 traffic lights) & turn left, 2nd Building RH. For more information, contact: Vince Nevidon (519) 622-6625 or Wolfe Derle at wolfe1937@hotmail.com

ESSEX COUNTY - March 25, 2007

The Essex County Coin Club will hold its Annual Spring Show at the Real Canadian Superstore, Community Room, 201 Talbot St. E., Leamington. Hours are 10 a.m.

to 4 p.m. Free Admission, lots of free parking. For more information contact Margaret Clarke at (519) 735-0727.

Email: mclarke@wincom.net

KINGSTON - March 30 - April 1, 2007

EONS, Days Inn & Convention Centre, 33 Benson St. Hours: Fri. 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sat. 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sun. opens 9:30 a.m. Auction Viewing: Fri. 1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Auction commences Sat. at 7 p.m. Admission \$4. per day. Early admittance on Friday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. \$20. good for the weekend. 50 tables of coins, paper money, militaria, jewelry and much more. Local coin club in attendance. Sponsor/Affiliate: SWON. For more information, contact: Ted Bailey. 1-866-747-2646, Fax 519-442-2969, Email: tescollectibles@bellnet.ca

GUELPH - April 14, 2007

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 919 York Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of SW Ont's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables. Buy, sell, trade, appraisals. Coins, paper money, tokens, CTC coupons. Free parking, completely accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2. Adults includes draw ticket for a gold coin, under 16 free. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information, contact Lowell Weirstra, 8 Smart Street, Guelph, ON N1G 4K9, 519-824-6534

CHATHAM - April 15, 2007

Kent Coin Club 2007 Annual Spring Coin Show, Wheels Inn, 615 Richmond St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. 25 dealer

tables (coins and paper money for all interests), hourly draws and raffle, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information, contact Lou Wagenaar (president), 27 Peters St., Chatham ON N7M 5B2, 519-352-5477, Email: lous@netrover.com

LONDON - April 21, 2007

45th Annual ONA Coin Convention. Four Points Sheraton, 1150 Wellington Rd. S. Opens at 10 a.m. each day. Admission \$3. Fifty-three bourse tables. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association, London Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, 519-451-2316

WINDSOR - May 6, 2007

The Windsor Coin Club will hold its 56th Annual Spring Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. For more information contact Margaret Clarke at (519) 735-0727. Email mclarke@wincom.net

Courtesy of Nickel Belt Coin Club

Look at your change: Starting in 2000, the mint began switching to nickel plated steel blanks from nickel. Some coins dated 2000 have the "P" mint mark on the obverse, while most do not. So far, about 100 such items have been found, and they sell at healthy premiums. The "P" means plated steel. The 2000P - 25 cents trends from \$4500 and up. Another item to look for is the 1969 - 10 cents with the large date. This item was taken from the Canadian Coin News issue of December 26th. I also noted that some silver dollars have gone up in price in the lower grades, and also some of the gold coins.

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Member Clubs in Ontario

First Tuesday	London Numismatic Society Midland Coin Club
First Wednesday	Mississauga - Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Club South Wellington Coin Society Scarborough Coin Club Sarnia Coin Club
First Thursday	Champlain Coin Club (Orillia)
Second Sunday	Oshawa & District Coin Club
Second Monday	St Thomas Numismatic Society Windsor Coin Club
Second Tuesday	Waterloo Coin Society Pembroke Coin Club Wasaga Beach Coin Club
Second Wednesday	Peterborough Numismatic Society Leamington & District Coin Club
Second Thursday	Woodstock Coin Club Lake Superior Coin Club
Second Sunday	Timmins Coin Club
Third Sunday	Watford Coin Club Brantford Numismatic Society St Catharines Coin Club Nickel Belt Coin Club (Sudbury)
Third Monday	Ingersoll Coin Club Toronto Coin Club
Third Tuesday	Tillsonburg Coin Club
Third Wednesday	Stratford Coin Club Kent Coin Club (Chatham) Niagara Falls Coin Club
Fourth Monday	Cambridge Coin Club City Of Ottawa Coin Club
Fourth Tuesday	Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club North York Coin Club

Clubs Not Listed: Nipissing Coin Club, Polish-Canadian Coin & Stamp Club, Mississauga, Troyak, Polish Canadian - Markham.



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Nomination Committee Report

As required by the ONA's Constitution and By-Laws, the President has made a call for nominations of elected officers and has appointed me, Len Trakalo, Chairman, with Paul Petch and Tom Rogers as members of the Election Committee.

- Nominations must be made in writing, signed by a member in good standing or by an officer of a member club that is in good standing, and sent to us. All nominations must be accompanied by a written acceptance from the nominee or a declaration signed by the nominators stating that the nominee shall stand for office if elected.
- Nominations shall close on March 31, 2007.
- The elected officers of the Association shall be the President, the First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President and the Regional Directors, and there shall be at least one director from each area. The areas/clubs served by the Directors are published on the following page.
- The duties of the elected officers shall be to conduct the affairs of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. The duties are more specifically detailed in the By-Laws of the Association.
- The governing body of the Association shall be elected and appointed officers as well as the immediate Past-President and shall be known as the Executive. Each member of the Executive shall have full voting rights.
- The duties of the elected officers shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to appoint officers, bi-annually or at such other times as the offices may be vacant, to fill the following offices: Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Editor, Librarian, Archivist, and such offices as the Executive may deem advisable.
- Duties of the Executive shall include, but are not limited to, the following: to decide on the time and place for holding the General Meeting; to rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections have been raised; to rule on the disposition of formal charges brought against a member of the Association; to fix advertising rates for space in the official publication and set rules and regulations in connection therewith; to fix the compensation paid to any officers to whom such compensation is paid; to prescribe which elected and appointed officers shall be bonded and to fix the amounts thereof; to remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of the office; to carry on and direct the affairs of the Association generally.
- Any Life Member or Regular Member who has been in good standing for two years or longer shall be eligible to hold office in the Association. In the event that no eligible member is nominated to any position, the Executive shall have the authority to appoint any member in good standing by a majority vote of the Executive.
- No member shall be elected for or appointed to the office of President until he has served a full two-year term as an elected or appointed officer of the Executive.
- The names of the nominees will be published in the March/April issue of the ONA Numismatist.

Election Procedures if more than one person is nominated for any elected position:

- If more than one person is nominated for any position, the names of all nominees will be printed on official ballots and one ballot mailed to each member in good standing around the end of March, together with an envelope marked "Official Ballot" and an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Election Committee.
- The unopened envelopes, containing the marked ballots, shall be taken by us 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 meeting.
- Any office for which no nominations have been received shall be filled by the following procedure: nominations from the floor at the Annual General Meeting, then voted on at the meeting. If no nominations are received from the floor, they will be filled by the elected officers at a regular executive meeting.
- All elected officers shall assume their duties at the end of the General Meeting and shall hold office for two years.
- No member shall stand for election for more than one office.

The Area Directors for which nominations are being accepted would represent the following counties.

- Area 1a - Essex County including Windsor and Leamington
- Area 1b - Lambton & Kent Counties incl. Watford, Chatham, Sarnia & St. Thomas
- Area 2 - London, Woodstock, Ingersoll & Tillsonburg
- Area 3 - Niagara Region incl. St. Catharines
- Area 4 - Brantford, Cambridge, Waterloo & South Wellington
- Area 5 - Stratford to Collingwood
- Area 6 - Midland, Orillia, Collingwood, Wasaga Beach
- Area 7 - Toronto incl. Mississauga, Scarborough, North York & Oshawa
- Area 8 - Kingston Area
- Area 9 - Ottawa & Pembroke
- Area 10 - North Bay & Sudbury
- Area 11 - Thunder Bay

In addition to any duties spelled out in the ONA Constitution and By-Laws for Area Directors, anyone that is approached to run as an Area Director should agree to the following objectives and conditions:

- Is available to attend ONA Executive meetings when they are held; that there is no

ongoing commitment on Saturdays or Sundays that would preclude them from attending approximately 7 meetings a year.

- Attend meetings of clubs in his/her area, on a regular basis; attend local coin shows to promote the ONA.
- Agrees to submit reports to the President if they are unable to attend an Executive meeting.
- Is willing and able to dialogue with individuals and at club meetings about the benefits of belonging to the ONA; attempt to sign up new members, follow-up with delinquent members.
- Believes that membership in the ONA represents good "value" (psychological, fun & fellowship).
- Is able and willing to attend the ONA's annual convention and agrees to attend the annual general membership meeting, the club delegate's meeting, the executive meeting and the banquet.
- Should also be willing to contribute, from time-to-time, "worthwhile" write-ups and original articles for publication on the ONA Numismatist.

A number of these points also apply to the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, who should also express a willingness to move up the ranks in future elections.

We are also accepting nominations via e-mail at ltrakalo@sympatico.ca with the stipulation that anyone that you propose must have give you verbal confirmation that they are willing to accept the nomination

In addition to receiving nominations from members, we will be in touch with a number of people encouraging them to let their names stand.

Len Trakalo - Chairman

Paul Petch & Tom Rogers - Members ONA Nominations Committee

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2007

O.N.A. Award of Merit and Fellow of the O.N.A.

The Ontario Numismatic Association bestows two distinct awards annually to recognize numismatists who have made contributions towards the advancement of numismatics, either throughout Ontario or at the local club level. These awards are the O.N.A. "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." The announcement of recipients occurs at the annual O.N.A. banquet. The awards are in the form of a silver medal, a suitably inscribed certificate, an engraved metallic name badge and a complimentary seat at the O.N.A. banquet.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee is now calling for nominations for the "Award of Merit" and the "Fellow of the O.N.A." Award. You are invited to submit the name(s) of residents of Ontario you consider worthy of being recognized with the "Award of Merit" who have significantly contributed to the success of the O.N.A. and numismatics in the Province of Ontario. You may also nominate any O.N.A. member as a "Fellow of the O.N.A."

Please be sure to include a full summary of the nominees' numismatic achievements and contributions to ensure that the O.N.A. Awards Committee is fully apprised of your nominees' activities. The simple suggestion of a name does not represent a nomination.

Nominees should be well-rounded in all phases of numismatics. The judging committee will review the following areas:

- local coin club work: involvement with special events; executive positions held at the local club level & length of service; contributions to overall club success; give specific example of each.
- local community work: organizing a numismatic displays in libraries, malls or other public locations; other examples relating to the promotion of numismatics.
- numismatic education: writing, research; published articles and/or books; exhibiting at coin shows, mall promotions or other events; list achievements.
- regional involvement: involvement with the hobby on a regional/national level; involvement with organizing coin conventions (list positions held); involvement with exhibiting and educational seminars at conventions.
- any other achievements or contributions to numismatics in Ontario, as well as listing achievements nationally and internationally.

The O.N.A. Awards Committee, charged with the responsibility of selecting recipients from the nominations, consists of four well-known numismatists who have previously received the Award of Merit and the President of the O.N.A.. It is the responsibility of this Committee to select from the nominees the individual who should receive the Award of Merit, and a maximum of 3 "Fellow of the O.N.A." recipients.

Written submissions should be mailed to: Paul R. Petch, Chairman, O.N.A. Awards Committee, 128 Silverstone Drive, Toronto, ON M9V 3G7, or by e-mail to p.petch@rogers.com. Nominations must be in the committee's hands by March 16, 2007.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee

THE CATHEDRAL
A short story by James J. Antonio

Someone was banging on the door. It sounded desperate and form where and from where Edgar Williamson was sitting, there behind the bookcase, he couldn't get a look at who it might be. Dash it, he thought, can't they see we're closed? Can they not read the sign? He thought if he hesitated and just sat there a little longer the arrogant character, whoever they were, would leave, especially the way it was raining so hard. But he was wrong. The banging took up again, this time coincidental with a clap of thunder that made the old window sashes chatter like teeth.

Grudgingly, Edgar got to his feet and hobbled his way between the oak bookcases to the front of the store. He was shocked when he saw the pale face of a man staring in at him. It was the face of a madman, or so it reminded him, with wild bulging eyes and a gaping mouth, the hair on the fellow's head longish and wet, disheveled and sticking out every which way. There had been some trouble in the neighbourhood lately because of the clubs that stayed open until the wee hours of the morning spilling out into the streets drunken and, in some cases, drugged roisterers. There'd been some fights and some break-ins and Edgar was a bit reluctant to open the door to this stranger who certainly seemed to be in dire straits. He was, however, in a good mood because of the brisk book sales that day. Maybe this fellow is ill, he told himself, and is merely seeking medical attention: it would be sinful to ignore him and have something untoward befall him.

Edgar unlocked the old wood door and the man practically fell in on him. It was over in almost no time, Edgar completely bewildered by the sudden turn of events. He was instantly handed a black leather briefcase, of the old style, something you might see a doctor toting about.

"You gotta help me!" the fellow insisted. "You gotta help me! Keep this for me! They're after it!" The man turned abruptly and, in his soaking wet clothes, scrambled away through the darkness and driving rain like a hunted animal.

Edgar closed and bolted the door and stood there gaping down at the heavy black briefcase the stranger had passed off to him, wondering what in heaven it was all about. What should he do now? Should he call the police? Or should he just wait and see, wait for the return of the madman and give him back the mysterious briefcase, mind his own business and forget anything had ever happened? He hauled the briefcase the stranger had passed off to him, wondering what in heaven it was all about. What should he do now? Should he call the police? Or should he just wait and see, wait for the return of the madman and give him back the mysterious briefcase, mind his own business and forget anything had ever happened? He hauled the briefcase through the store, forcing his arthritic old legs along, and set it down on the glossy hardwood floor beside the antique roll-top desk he'd been working at. He sat down in the chair and set his blue-veined hands on his legs. With his foggy blue eyes he stared out vacantly at a red dust jacket in the bookcase just across the way. What oh what should I do now? he wondered. He heard the patter of steps, there, just outside his consciousness. He turned and, when he saw his wife standing beside him, shuddered for an instant as if a cold damp wind were swirling round him.

"What in heaven's name is going on?" Elspeth wanted to know, her pink wrinkled face all pushed together in a series of concentric folds. "I thought the building was falling down into he awful storm." She set her hand on her husband's shoulder and saw at once that he was beside himself with fear. "Edgar, what is it? Speak up! This briefcase, where did it come from? Whose is it?"

Edgar rarely appeared disturbed even in the worst of circumstances but tonight was different. "It all came about so fast, Elspeth," he said, looking up into her sharp amber eyes. "It was the unexpectedness that toppled me more than the event. Dash it, my heart is still pounding!"

Edgar told her about it in a feeble, unhurried way and she reprimanded him afterwards for opening the door.

"And the next time he comes round we're to let him in and offer him tea, I suppose," grumbled Elspeth. "It would not surprise me to find him here at your desk drinking tea with you and chatting over a plate of shortbread." She shook her head, her beehive of silver hair barely budging. "I think you ought to call the police, I do, before you get involved anymore in this man's mess." She turned around in a jiffy and bustled away between the stacks of books. She stopped at the entrance to their living quarters and turned his way again. Oh, she loved him so! But he sometimes did the silliest things! "I do not suppose you've opened it to see what's inside either!"

The next day came round and with it some much better, warmer weather. The sun was bright and glorious and early enough it shone in nicely, lighting up the small greenhouse at the back of the building with the promise of heaven and all things good. It did wonders for the orchids that Elspeth cultivated in what she called the "conservatory" and she was busy watering all her "darlings" as she so fondly called them. She loved them and they were her hobby and really they seemed to keep her going. She was never happier than when she was with them, tending to them, talking to them, and singing her old favourite merry English tunes such as All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor or Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree.

She managed to keep all the colours of orchids too, some of them tracing their ancestry back to Venezuela. There were pinks and wild mauves and yellows, for example, and really the only problem she ever had with the lovely flowers was dealing with the *Mycorhiza* fungus, a parasite that ironically the orchids usually ended up eating. Well, there was none of that today, she could see, and all was well with her darlings which left her smiling as she set down the old tin watering can with the goose-neck spout. Elspeth was very healthy and active for someone in her late seventies, and she liked to attribute her well-being to keeping busy and, of course, to the cultivation of her orchid family, which always seemed to be waiting for her with colourful smiles in the "conservatory". In her pretty navy blue dress with its floral pattern of petite white daisies, she lingered for a moment in the doorway, gazing lovingly over her glass house of orchids and then turned and left the sunshine to get the most out of another day.

The bookstore that Elspeth and Edgar ran together was called Tissot's Library, though neither of them ever referred to the place as a store but rather a shop. So, if anyone phoned and wanted to know about it, where it was and so on, they always reverently called it "our shop". The name Tissot had come from Edgar's love of impressionism and Elspeth's love of the pretty, puffy, pastel dresses in artist James Tissot's paintings.

The store was actually an older house in brownstone, a two-story centenarian that had been converted into a "shop" that sold books. The place was warm and cosy and, though a bit cramped, still well enough stocked with the latest titles as well as with older books in next-to-new condition, particularly large reference books that fetched back of the store were a couple of dozen rare books, kept always under lock and key. There was something for everyone. The Williamsons lived above the store in a bright, lovely apartment appointed tastefully with fine antique furniture. It was "just the nicest place on earth" Edgar liked to remark, whenever the sun poured in on the old polished furniture with its brassy spangles and on the always gleaming hardwood floor. That was when the paintings that adorned the walls, like windows to the past, all seemed to come to life.

This was one of the most remarkable things both in the store and above in the apartment: the plethora of fine paintings, all from the age of impressionism. Elspeth and Edgar could never understand how anyone could say that impressionist paintings had an unfinished appearance. Why, it was absurd! Elspeth had once even gone so far as to politely ask a young woman to leave the shop because of her unfavourable comments regarding a lovely work by Berthe Morisot,

The Artist's Sister at a Window. Extra-ordinarily, the paintings were just that: done by hand with real paint to almost precisely replicate the originals.

Elspeth had made a pot of tea and served it in the little yellow pot with the white top. She set the pot on the roll-top desk along with a fine china cup and saucer in rose and two freshly cut pieces of her shortbread. She called out, "Come along now, Edgar, before it cools. I have to go back upstairs for a moment."

Edgar was at the front of the store, in among the stacks of books, standing precariously on a footstool and screwing a lightbulb into the brass-bezelled socket, which was just a little too far above his head. Dash it, he fumed, why are things so contrary? When he heard his wife calling to him to come for tea, he nearly fell. He clumsily clambered down off of the shaky stool, leaving the lightbulb only partially screwed in, dusted off his arms and legs, and hobbled back to the desk.

He sat down there and began to ponder uneasily as he peered at the little yellow teapot, the sight of which just yesterday had been so comforting for him. His wife had wanted to call the police immediately but he'd stood his ground, whether it turned out good or bad.

Having looked through some of the things in the briefcase, he was convinced he'd made the right decision. He poured some tea into the cup and watched the clear amber liquid settle, the tiny bubbles at the top disappear. Why would anyone leave such a small fortune and not return for it? That was the reasoning he'd used on Elspeth and in the end she'd conceded. He took a little nip of tea and sighed.

"I'll tell you this, Edgar," he could still hear her grumbling: "If whoever owns those coins does not return tomorrow I am going to call the police."

He took a little bite of the shortbread and the sweet creaminess of the butter melted in his mouth. Edgar had a full head of wavy gray hair and a plumpish rosy face that might call to mind a dinner of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. He'd given the poor fellow his word after all and he was going to follow through on it certainly. There were and awful lot of coins in that

briefcase, he mused, quite valuable no doubt, and they couldn't be kept around, so to speak, day after day. There was gold galore, eight long boxes of French twenty-coins from the mid-1800's. No wonder the briefcase was so heavy! And there were three other similar boxes stuffed right full of gold sovereigns. All the coins in clear packets. There was even a box full of crown-sized silver coins, he remembered, pretty much from around the world. Dash it, he thought, sipping the tea, what in heavens is this all about?

Elspeth came up to him. The first thing she said was, "We ought to have called the police at once. I can see that I am going to have you moping about all the day long. I'll not have you sullen at all round customers."

Edgar managed to smile above his preoccupation. "You need not worry yourself, Elspeth. The briefcase will be gone soon and all will be forgotten...The shortbread is delicious by the way."

"Hurry then and finish," Elspeth admonished. "I will go and open and when you're done fetch the footstool and put it back in its place."

After unlocking the front door of the 'shop', Elspeth stood at the picture window looking out at the street. She saw a puddle of water from last night's storm cupped in the asphalt and, in the sunlight, looking very much like the lost glass eye of a cyclope. A car hurried by and then another, not far behind, slicing the eye in two like the rotary blade of a pizza cutter; jewelled beads of water took a sparkling leap upwards and then a final bow before falling back into the street. How she wished that the quiet man had not opened the door! It was bothersome now, a needless burden to carry through the day.

Midway through morning, Elspeth was at a bookcase searching for an older title when she a cardinal calling out to everyone to drop what they were doing and join him there in the bare branches of the cherry tree. She went right to the little window and spotted the crested, red bird. She knew it would be one of the last she would see around until spring. Perhaps, she thought with a smile, this sighting was the harbinger of a good day.

Edgar took his lunch upstairs in the peace and quiet of the apartment. It wasn't that the 'shop' was noisy at all, but there were usually disruptions in the form of inquiries. He was sitting by the window at a perfectly square table with chrome legs eating a toasted ham and cheese sandwich cut neatly into triangles. He sat back, gazing out the window into the autumnal yard where the red maple tree was all but bare so that he could see clear across the dark, solemn roofs of the buildings to downtown. It was mostly bright and sunny but from time to time a cloud would roll by and block out the light, casting a darkish pall over the world and calling to his mind the evening before and the uncertainty of the one yet to come. He could hear the tinkling of the shop's door chimes and the floorboards creaking as people moved about down below. He turned his eyes to the paintings that hung on the walls, this day especially to Claude Monet's pictures of the Rouen Cathedral. He delighted in the fact that he owned a genuine one, worth a fortune.

He sat back in the squeaky chair and, with his hand outstretched and curled round the half-full glass of milk, and with his foggy blue eyes still on the cathedral collection, reflected on how it had all come about.

Leonard Williamson, his father, and his mother Molly had lived in England all their life, in London, in a large white Victorian mansion on Queen Victoria Street. It was pretentious, no question about it, but a real darling to look at, the paint always a perfect white, the windows so clean as to be nearly invisible at times. They'd had a maid, he remembered, and a gardener who had to look after more than just the expansive grounds, acting as a maintenance man too. Springtime had been by far the loveliest season around there in terms of aesthetics. The front gardens that skirted the home were alive with colour. There was forsythia for one thing, plenty of it, in billowing fiery yellow at both corners, which were far enough away from each other to leave plenty of room for lush, sweet-smelling beds of lily-of-the-valley and innocent-looking, baby-blue forget-me-nots. The latter seemed to be the favourite; though, Edgar recalled, there were hundreds of daffodils and narcissus behind the house that seemed to be pets for the taller lilac bushes that loomed like lavender and white clouds here and there on the great sweep of the greenest grass he'd ever seen.

The ownership of Monet's original painting of the Rouen Cathedral had come about as a result of his father's success in business. In all of England, Leonard Williamson had been the sole importer of bananas from the Central American countries of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Many times his father had taken him down to the docks and he could still see the stevedores unloading the already ripening stocks one by one and setting them carefully in the backs of the trucks to be taken down to the warehouse in central London for distribution.

The incessant bugling of a car horn somewhere nearby brought Edgar back to the present. He glanced at the clock and finished up in a hurry, clearing away the little dish and the glass, before heading back down into the store. Why, he thought, I could've easily sat there most of the afternoon looking at all those lovely pictures! For a time, too, he'd completely forgotten about the unusual and unsettling circumstances that were hovering over both his and Elspeth's head. It felt almost like walking under a thunderous sky and not knowing whether or not one was going to arrive at one's destination without being struck by a bolt of lightning.

That evening, supper was mostly a solemn affair, with neither of them saying much to the other. There was left-over pork roast with apple sauce, and yellow rice with parsley flakes, and Edgar made a favorable comment as to the taste and tenderness of the meat and wanted to know more about the fiddleheads, which were an uncommon treat.

"I got the last of them," Elspeth said. "And what I paid for the few you don't want to know."

Afterwards, Edgar sat at the desk in the store with the chair turned to the front door and it wasn't long before darkness lay all around like dirty oil trying in the ceiling, like the eye of a spy, kept the invasive blackness at bay there in the dusk Edgar began to wonder if the fellow was going to come back or not, knowing fully well thinking that way was just foolishness. Why, who would leave a sack of money with a stranger, never to return? He was tired enough, although his nerves wouldn't let him doze and he started at the slightest of sounds. For one thing, Elspeth was upstairs and the floorboards told him she wasn't staying in any one place very long.

Suddenly, at something past 9⁰⁰, there was a barrage of hard

knocking on the door and Edgar jumped to his feet like a man in his prime. He started away smartly, barely hobbling at all and, after a glance through the glass, opened the door with a sense of relief. The fellow who'd left the briefcase hardly looked the same tonight; he was dry of course, his hair neat and parted, and he was dressed in a respectable windbreaker and dark blue trousers. What happened next took Edgar completely by surprise.

Before he knew it, the fellow had a gun stuck in his ribs and a hand clasped hard over the mouth. Two other men, also with handguns, came rushing into the store at almost the same time. Edgar figured they'd been standing just off to the side. Dash it! he thought. He was frightened and trembling uncontrollably.

"Where is that painting that's worth all the money?" the fellow with the gun in his ribs snarled. "Show us where it is right now or I'll blow a hole in you!"

Edgar's poor old eyes bulged like small balloons as he felt the barrel of the handgun dig painfully further into the spongy flesh between his ribs. They all looked the same to him, the scoundrels did, similarly dressed as they were, mean looking and fearsome, and he knew he didn't want to trip them up. There was Elspeth to think about and he could hear her up there, her steps, and now water trickling through a drain, and, as he began to lead the robbers through a drain, and, as he began to lead the robbers through the store, he was beside himself with fear, finding it hard to breathe. He had to inhale through his nose consciously to avoid, as he believed, fainting then and there. He had the sickening feeling that Elspeth and he were prisoners in their own home. The night light blinked out and he stumbled along in the dark beside the sleepy stacks of books.

"I'm gonna take my hand off your mouth," said the fellow with the gun in his ribs, "and if you make a peep you're a corpse."

Edgar nodded without hesitation. As soon as the hand came away he took a big gulp of air and gained back a small measure of composure. A curious thing about the man, he thought, was his slight French accent.

Upstairs, Edgar walked right into the apartment and the ghostly look on his face caught Elspeth by surprise, sending a shiver of fear down her spine. Her first thought was that he was ill but immediately thereafter a couple of men charged in and pounced on her like tigers, pistols at the ready. Another, she saw, had a gun pointed at her husband. Elspeth was afraid but not to the point of helplessness and she kept her wits about her. So this was what the briefcase was all about, she told herself. It was nothing more than a prop to see if they could gain entry, the lot of them. She was fuming with anger.

"What do you want with us?" she snapped defiantly, fidgeting only a little in the arms of her captor. "We do not have anything. We make a living selling our books."

Just take your briefcase at once and leave us be!"

Edgar was shaking his head vehemently, fearing the worst because of Elspeth's brash words. He wanted her to be docile. The fellow with the gun in his ribs wore a vulpine smile and had a silver tooth. He shoved Edgar away and ordered him to stand beside his wife. While one robber stood there gazing victoriously up at Monet's paintings of the Rouen Cathedral, the other two kept their small black handguns on Elspeth and Edgar, warning them to sternly to neither move nor utter a sound.

The one who seemed to be the leader of the gang looked a bit perplexed. He rubbed his pointed chin reflectively. "I'm not sure which of these is the real painting," he said. "The darkness one looks the most real but this yellowish shot here looks pretty good too." He glowered at Elspeth and Edgar. "I think I know which one it is but I want to see if you'll tell me the truth."

"It is the view at dawn," Edgar volunteered, pointing at it. Elspeth scowled. She was not going to tell them anything. She resented their presumption that she and her husband were idiots.

The man in charge quickly took down all of Monet's paintings. "Just to be sure," he said. And he gestured at the old couple. "Tie them to the chairs and let's get out of here."

Though it was late fall in France, Marseilles was still delightfully mild enough that people were going around in lighter apparel such as short-sleeve shirts and blouses, or T-shirts, with maybe a very light jacket or sweater over top, and cotton pants or pretty summer dresses, and even shorts. This afternoon the sun kept peaking lazily out of the pale blue Mediterranean sky from between the drifting misty white clouds, and the boats coming and going in the harbour, especially the lovely white yachts, seemed to be moving in slow motion as a chorus to the clouds. In a large warehouse, old but well-kept, not far from the View Port, two men were talking business, not however in the bright front office where these things usually took place, but in a far-removed corner at the back where light had trouble finding its way. The warehouse was full of phosphates and fertilizers from Morocco that would soon be shipped around the world and sort of salty chemical smell permeated the air. One of the men negotiating there in the shady dusk was the owner of the warehouse and the phosphate company, which was based in Morocco. His name was Abdukrahman Al-Fulani. He was a big man, somewhat tall, but more broad and not very fat at all. He was strong and muscular, with short black hair that should have been longer to go well with his eyes were almost as black as anthracite and intimidating. He was standing there in his nice white suit with his big hands hanging lazily by his side talking to the other man in French. His interlocutor was clearly not Arabic at all, but rather quite opposite looking, as white almost as Mr. Al-Fulani's suit and he did not have a very genuine smile, rather the look of a sly wolf. The negotiations had not yet really begun and the conversation was still confined to more trivial matters such as food.

Another man, just off to the side and with a nickel-plated handgun stuck in the waistband of his jeans, was clearly Arabic with the same features, aside from his slight build, as those of his boss Abdukrahman Al-Fulani. There was an attaché case at his feet and he generally kept a sullen, forbidding face throughout the proceedings except when their visitor smiled and revealed his silver tooth and then his mouth would just bend into an almost imperceptible little smirk. He would have never said anything to his boss, Mr. Al-Fulani, but he couldn't figure out for the life of himself why anyone would pay so much for an old picture of a church like the one rolled up in the tube and standing on the dusty floor against the stack of wood crates. It was 'une folie' to be sure.

"Proche au Quai des Bleges," Mr. Al-Fulani was saying in his gravelly voice. "La, il ya beaucoup de bons restaurants. Toujours, prenez le plat du jour avec du vin, de préférence le vin du Cassis."

"Merci bien," said the man with the silver tooth.

"La nourriture, c'est toujours un problème d'en trouver de bonne qualité dans un ville étrange."

"C'est vrai," agreed Mr. Al-Fulani. He pointed casually at the tube off in the shadows. "Maintenant aux affaires! J'ai l'argent and viola le tableau. Bien enten-du, j'ai des soucis en ce qui concerne l'authenticité..."

Des papiers, des documents -- vous en avez apportés, oui?"

After about twenty minutes and some good-natured bantering, Monet's painting of the Rouen Cathedral changed hands and Abdukrahman Al-Fulani became the new owner for the neat sum of a half-million dollars. Being an avid art collector, he was thrilled to take possession of his first Monet and, he thought a beauty it was a bargain too. He knew he could get ten or maybe twenty times that easily. The man with the silver tooth was grateful and showed it numerous times before he even reached the door where the sudden sunlight seemed to put its glaring hand over their eyes and blind them all. He had shaken the hands of both men, patted Mr. Al-Fulani on the back and shoulder more than thrice for sure and even embraced him there at the door, placing his head on each side of Mr. Al-Fulani's. There were five cars in the cracked asphalt parking lot, two of them French makes and two of them German, the other one a compact Japanese rental. As the man with the silver tooth jauntily set off towards the little white Honda with the attaché case tightly in his hand, there was a flash from the doorway of the warehouse and a smart crack. He crumbled to the ground face first, the attaché flying out of his hand, a small deep red spot already glistening on his back. He was conscious as someone came hurrying over and placed the barrel of a gun on the back of his head. There was another crack and only a moment's silence before a boat's horn bellowed grumpily off in the distance.

Conclusion

Business picked up with the approach of Christmas and Elspeth and Edgar found themselves with little time during the day to loll about Trissot's Library and chat or sip tea or even to have lunch. They still did these things but not in the casual, laid-back way they were so used to the rest of the year. During tea-time, for example, it was always the sense of anticipation that put a sharper edge on the break: how long will it be before the door chimes ring again? However, they promised themselves a reward after New Year's with a trip perhaps to the south of France or to Florence even and a visit to the Galleria degli Uffizi, and maybe too the acquisition of a new painting for their collection.

"They were clever in the way they gained their access," Elspeth said more than once with regard to the robbers, "but dumb to think we'd leave such a treasure hanging on the wall!"

They'd already sought replacements for the stolen copies of Monet's Rouen Cathedral paintings and at last check the artists were already working on them, promising a mid-March to early April delivery. Several times a year Elspeth and Edgar would walk over to the bank downtown and go into their safety deposit box, a large one and expensive to keep, but well worth it given the value of the paintings it kept safely inside, and they'd take out Monet's original painting of the Rouen Cathedral and even several others. They'd sit side by side in the private little enclave next to the vault and look upon them with loving eyes. Not having children, it was all they had now in their old age, but it was enough to put a little icing on their quiet but still satisfying existence.

End.

NEW TRADE TOKEN BOOK NOW AVAILABLE

The fourth edition of "A Compendium of Municipal Trade Tokens" by Serge Pelletier, is now available from the publisher.

"For the most part, prices are strong with some rather spectacular increases in the collector pieces with low mintage. There is also a renewed interest in varieties and silver pieces" said Ray Desjardins, the editor, whose work concentrates mainly on determining the market values.

"We have also noticed an increase in popularity of Canadian municipal trade tokens with overseas collectors. Initially attracted by the bimetallic pieces, more and more of them now collect all circulating issues. All this bodes well for the hobby" concluded Desjardins.

The 160-page publication is half-letter size, spiral bound, with a card cover and a transparent plastic protector. It lists the more than 1,700 Canadian municipal trade tokens know to date, in all metal (except pure gold and platinum) and provides reference number, denomination, year, succinct description of obverse and reverse, metal, mintage and value for each.

The tokens are presented by province and territory, the municipalities in alphabetical order within, and the tokens are listed chronologically. It's built-in checklist makes it a must for any Canadian municipal trade token collector.

It is available for \$14.95 from the publisher, Eligi Consultants Inc., which can be reached at Box 11447, Station H, Nepean, ON K2H 7V1 CANADA, tel: +1-613-823-3844, fax: +1-613-825-3092, Email: info@eligi.ca. S&H is extra. Canadian resident must add the applicable taxes. Formerly known as "Canadian Trade Dollars", Canadian municipal trade tokens are community "coins" sponsored by a local non-profit organization and given legal monetary value in a specific area, for a limited time, by the appropriate local authority. They are used as money in normal commercial transaction during the period of validity. These tokens have been issued, however, for commemorative and fund raising purposes since 1958.



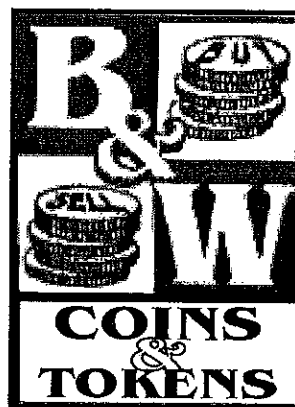
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THE ABDICATION INCIDENT

by Paul R. Petch

As father time moves the calendar from December to January and a new year settles upon us, I find myself recalling events of the past and anniversaries worthy of note. For this year, 2007, I am thinking about the 70th anniversary of the 'new' coinage of 1937—and also those difficult times for the staff at the Royal Canadian Mint as they tried to follow through with plans to begin striking the 1937 coinage, at the same time being confounded by events that brought another new monarch to the throne in less than a year.

It is a well-documented fact that John Honeyford Campbell, who served first as the Deputy Master and then as the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint between 1925 and 1938, was an advocate of the modernization of Canada's coin designs, which had primarily featured the maple leaf as their main device. His years of promotion finally gained results at the start of 1936 with the passing of King George V and plans for the new coinage of King Edward VIII. In addition to the new obverse, there would be new reverse designs developed as well. The task of commissioning artists, selecting designs and preparing dies in time for the striking of the new coinage in 1937 was, in the main, highly successful. But that process is not the focus of this account.



Plaster model of Edward VIII intended for use on Canadian coinage, but never utilized due to his abdication late in 1936

In the final weeks of 1936 King Edward VIII abdicated the throne in favour of his brother King George VI. All the work on the new reverse designs with dies showing a date of 1937 were still going to be of use, but the work expended on the obverse dies with the effigy of Edward VIII was all in vain. Mint Master Campbell recognized that it was going to take some time to prepare the new George VI dies and so, as happened in 1910 following the death of Edward VII, there was some stockpiling of 1936 coinage against new coinage orders that may come to the Mint during the transitional period. The 1936 Mint report states that the striking of 1936 coinage continued into 1937, without specifically indicating this was for the one-cent, ten-cent and twenty-five cent denominations. Nor was it reported that a small punch mark was added to the reverse dies. It was centred either below the date or the bow of the wreath for these denominations, so as to create a raised dot to indicate that the 1936-dated coins were actually struck in 1937.

Campbell states in the 1937 Mint Report that striking of the new George VI coinage with its revised designs was underway by May. Curiously, no mention is made of the provisional dot coinage in that report either; the main attention in the commentary going to the change in design. There is similarly no mention as to whether all the stockpiled coinage was released into circulation or if it was melted and re-formed into coinage of George VI, the latter being embraced by many modern-day collectors. In fact, we would know very little about the coinage created as a result of the abdication incident, except for the fine work of some Ottawa numismatists.

James A. Hector, a resident of Ottawa, relates that he had "specialized in the coins and tokens of Canada for a number of years. In 1938, while examining some loose change, he noticed a peculiar feature in a quarter dated 1936. It consisted of a minute dot just below



The famous radio broadcast in which King Edward VIII abdicated the throne of Great Britain

the bow of the wreath . . . Such a variety did not appear to have been reported previously, so all 1936 quarters received from then on were carefully scrutinized. One or two more were found with the dot, but it was evident that the variety was by no means common." At the time there was no local numismatic organization in Ottawa, and Mr. Hector was not able to locate any other local collector with whom he could compare experiences.

Guy R. L. Potter, Corresponding Secretary, Bulletin Editor and an early President of the Canadian Numismatic Association, relates that about 1942, through the efforts of Major L. J. Pierre Brunet of the Public Archives, meetings including James Hector and Maurice LaFortune, then employed at the Royal Canadian Mint, did get underway. The dot twenty-five cents was an early topic of discussion at the meetings.

Mr. LaFortune, having access to Mint files, undertook considerable research into the matter. In addition to reaching the conclusion that the dot coins were produced in 1937 while waiting for George VI dies, he found the following record of quantities struck:

1¢	678,823
10¢	191,237
25¢	151,322

It is not known if the files contained any specific information on specimen strikes, but it subsequently occurred to Mr. LaFortune that the Mint vault might contain a few specimen sets available for sale. By luck, he found one complete set and a partial set missing the ten-cent denomination. He acquired both, retaining one and

selling the incomplete set to another member of the Ottawa Coin Club. Upon that member's death, Guy Potter purchased the incomplete set from the estate.

With the information from the Mint files on hand, and at the prompting of his fellow Ottawa coin friends, James A. Hector prepared a one-page article for the August 1947 issue of *The Numismatist*, the official journal of the American Numismatic Association. What is today one of the most celebrated rarities of the Canadian coin series was finally documented a little more than 10 years after its creation. Sadly, Mr. Hector passed away shortly thereafter, his death being noted by Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson in a piece on the Ottawa Coin Club appearing in the *Coin Collectors Journal* for July/August 1948.

In 1952 two important coin catalogues were published: these were James E. Charlton's first edition of his very successful *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency* and a new third edition of Wayte Raymond's *Coins and Tokens of Canada*. While Mr. Charlton did record the 1936 dot coins, Mr. Raymond did not. Guy Potter, upon learning that Mr. Raymond did not consider including them because of their failure to be listed in Mint reports, took it upon himself to write to the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, Mr. Walter C. Ronson. In his letter, Mr. Potter outlined what had been learned of the dot coinage, including quantities struck, and requested that Mr. Ronson "go on record" with an official statement.

In a letter dated Tuesday July 22, 1952 and printed in the August / September / October issue of the *C.N.A. Bulletin*, Mr. Ronson replied:

"With reference to your letter of June 24, 1952, the figures you quote for the one cent, ten cent and twenty-five cent pieces dated 1936 with 'dot' are correct and all were put into circulation. The 'dot' on coins dated 1936 was put there to denote they were struck in 1937 due to a delay in receiving the 1937 dies.

Yours truly,
W.C. Ronson,
Master"

So, he not only confirmed as accurate the details set out by Mr. Potter in his letter, but also took it upon himself to confirm, "all were put into circulation." This last statement was far from useful, in the light that only the twenty-five cent denomination has certainly been found in circulation and that there is great dispute over the authenticity of one-cent and ten-cent denominations not found in specimen sets. He then goes on to refer to "a delay in receiving the 1937 dies," which is such a generalization of the facts it borders on being inaccurate.

These statements, written 15 years after the event, do not reference any authoritative source and leave us wondering who was responsible for researching the information conveyed in the letter. Owners of one-cent and ten-cent circulated dots would have us believe Mr. Ronson. This writer tends to side with Dr. James A. Haxby in *Striking Impressions* who, writing that text after having access to Royal Canadian Mint files himself, concludes they were apparently melted down. One final observation is the subtle fact that those who write of the dot coinage as emergency currency frame a scenario in which the coins are

struck in haste and shipped as quickly as possible, whereas those who speak of them as a stockpile—on hand for a need that never occurred—are more open to them being melted down.

Returning once again to the question of specimen strikes, Mr. J. A. Elliot of Toronto, commenting through the pages of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* for May 1957, believed that 12 cased specimen sets including the dot coins were created for presentation to high public officials. He arrived at this number based on a census he conducted. Guy Potter quickly refuted his comments in the same magazine with an update and reprint of the article appearing in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* for April 1962.

Turning our attention to tales of acquisition, theft and sale of 1936 dot coins, the Guy Potter 1936-dot cent, broken out of his incomplete specimen set, was the first to be sold at auction. This was a mail auction listed in the May 1955 issue of the *C.N.A. Bulletin*, which fetched \$900.

John Jay Pittman was noted for owning two complete specimen sets. The first set was purchased from Maurice LaFortune in November 1951. The second set was obtained in 1954 from Mrs. T. Roberts, the widow of a Royal Canadian Mint employee who regularly purchased early specimen material. I recall that one of these sets was put on display at a 1963 North York Coin Club spring show and that, at the time, Mr. Pittman spoke about visiting Mrs. Roberts in her living room and completing the purchase.

The LaFortune set was stolen from the Pittman home in 1964 and the dot cent and 10-cent we later



returned in an unmarked envelope, but the other four coins were never recovered. The Roberts set was put on display at the 1966 C.N.A. convention at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg where it was only through the attention of alert security guards that thieves were apprehended in the act of opening the display case. Clearly shaken by the incident, Pittman said, "Never again will I display these items. This is the second attempt made against me and common sense dictates I retire before further serious damage is done to ruin any portion of my numerous accumulations."

On a personal note and by coincidence, both Roger Fox and myself were on the same flight after the convention from Winnipeg back to Toronto as John Pittman. He pretty much kept the display material in a single bag clutched to his chest throughout the flight. As we were leaving the plane he asked that Roger and I stay close at his left and right side as we moved through Toronto International until he met up with his wife, Gehring. Folks that had come to meet us were waving, but Roger and I simply shouted a promise to come back as our eyes darted from side to side as we moved quickly through the horde of travelers. John saw his wife and with thanks and assurances that he was alright now, quick-

ly deposited the material inside yet another container and then they were gone—and I felt a great responsibility lifted from me.

It made me rather glad that I never had the financial wherewithal to become involved in any aspect of the abdication incident myself. The Roberts set passed from the Pittman estate to Sid and Alicia Belzberg in August, 1999. In turn, that collection sold in January 2003, with the cent hammering down at \$230,000US, and the 10-cent for \$74,750US.

Coin dealer David Ackers, commenting in Pittman sales I and III, provided a census of known specimens as of 1999, which seems to be a good place to conclude this short reminiscence of this enigmatic series:

Known examples of the 1936 Dot Cent:

- The Pittman I sale example. Gem Specimen. Purchased from Maurice LaFortune in 1951 as part of a complete, cased Specimen set of 1936 that contained the three Dot denominations, later stolen from Pittman in 1964.
- The coin in the complete, cased Specimen set of 1936 that was sold in Part III of the Pittman Collection sale in 1999, originally purchased from the widow of T. Roberts of Ottawa, Ontario, in 1954.
- The coin from the partial set acquired by

M. LaFortune from the Mint while he was employed there. Later obtained by G.R.L. Potter and sold at auction in 1955 for \$900. Subsequently, purchased by Pittman from Jim Charlton's 1961 CNA auction in Hamilton, Ontario.

Known examples of the 1936 Dot 10-Cent:

- The Pittman I sale example. Gem Specimen, matte surface. Purchased from Maurice LaFortune in 1951.
- The coin in the complete cased set of 1936 Specimen coins containing all three Dot coins sold in the Pittman III sale in 1999, originally purchased from the widow of T. Roberts of Ottawa, Ontario, in 1954.
- The example in the Numismatic Currency Collection, Bank of Canada.
- A duplicate in the Numismatic Currency Collection, Bank of Canada.

More recently, as part of the Heritage Auction Galleries Dominion Collection sale of September 2006, a fifth 10-cent dot sold, this time for \$115,000US. It is rumoured to be from the holdings of an employee of the Royal Canadian Mint from those early days of 1937, which saw the genesis of the 1936 dot series. Even after 70 years, it seems this story is not over yet.

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FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

Depression Scrip by David Bergeron, Curator



The Great Depression (1929-1933) was a dark period in Canadian economic history. While theories on the cause of the depression vary, historians largely agree that the stock market crash of October 1929 (known as Black Tuesday) was the trigger that sent most of the world economies into a tailspin. North America bore the brunt of the depression. Canada, in particular, was hit hard with deflation, depreciated markets, and rising unemployment. The American economy quickly recovered, but the effect of the depression was prolonged in Canada. It took the outbreak of the Second World War for the Canadian economy to make a full recovery.

During the depression, deflation as a result of the decline in commodity prices caused a fall in consumer prices and a reciprocal rise in unemployment. By 1933, more than one-third of the labour force in Canada was out of work, and one-fifth of the population became dependent on government assistance. Income fell by almost half, and prices followed suit. Prices fell so significantly that production of currency was affected. The mintage of high-denomination coins at the Royal Canadian Mint was significantly reduced, as was the printing of government and chartered bank notes.

While many private and charitable agencies came to the assistance of the unemployed, much of the financial help was supplied by local municipal governments. The issuance of depression scrip was a sincere effort at minimizing the fallout of economic

crisis. Several municipalities throughout Canada issued scrip in denominations ranging from a few cents to a couple of dollars to aid the unemployed in covering the cost of a variety of goods and services, including food, fuel, clothing, housing and taxes. Many notes were redeemable in specific goods, or as a credit toward the purchase of goods.

Municipalities set up programs where the unemployed received scrip on the basis that they would work on municipal projects to pay for this relief. The issue of scrip gave a degree of pride and self-respect to the recipient who could then use the paper bills to cover his/her own basic needs, such as food and shelter. Although the system was beneficial for the unemployed, it nevertheless posed a problem for the municipalities who still had to cover their own expenses. Some municipalities issued scrip specifically intended to pay municipal taxes and other government services, such as water.

Scrip was used for only a short time during the Great Depression. Because of the stigma behind the use of an object that was a stark reminder of the suffering that many Canadians faced in the 1930s, much of the depression scrip was destroyed after its use. Today many pieces are quite rare and exist in institutional collections only.

Image courtesy of the National Currency Collection, Currency Museum – Bank of Canada.

"DAIRY QUEEN" WOODS:

At this past summer's (2006) C.A.W.M.C. annual meeting, this editor appealed to the members to send to me, material to publish in Timber Talk. One of our more active CAWMC members, **Bob Brown Jr.** of Highspire Pennsylvania, has done just that and I am in somewhat of a dilemma as to how much of this material to publish.

I believe it was back in about mid 1999 that Bob published a very comprehensive book listing all the Dairy Queen woods (mostly U.S.A.) that were known to him at that time. The book was titled *"A Picture Guide Book of The Dairy Queen Wooden Tokens"*. Since then, many, then unknown, and new Dairy Queen woods have appeared and so Bob has, from time to time, written updates to that book as these new discoveries have surfaced. There are many, many updates written by Bob and all of these updates have been published in "Bunyan's Chips" which is the official newsletter for the International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors (I.O.W.M.C.), our American counterpart in wooden money collecting. I am also a member of I.O.W.M.C. and have seen them. These updates may also have been published in other wooden money publications in the U.S.A.

At our last year's annual meeting, Bob offered to forward these updates to me, to publish in Timber Talk even though most of our membership is Canadian and this book is *mostly* a Dairy Queen, *American* listing. I encouraged him to do so, as we have many American members in C.A.W.M.C. Bob has sent to me all of the updates since his above book was published in 1999.

I have decided not to publish all of the many updates since 1999, but I will publish the last two or three and all of any future updates that Bob might put out.

Bob is one of several of our American members who can always be counted on to attend our CAWMC annual meeting and C.N.A. conventions wherever they are held in Canada. He frequently also attends our Ontario Numismatic Association convention's wood meetings.

In Bob's updates he always appeals to members to send along to him any additional information about the woods in his updates and about any new Dairy Queen discoveries not listed in his catalogue. He, as well, is always pleased to receive actual copies of the new woods themselves. He is willing to buy or trade for woods that he does not have listed in the catalogue and thus not in his own collection. I can only imagine and bet that Bob has a very impressive Dairy Queen wood collection.

So, in the future, look for some of Bob's more recent updates and any new updates that he will publish if more new Dairy Queen issues surface. In the meantime, Bob wants good clear pictures of new and previously unknown Dairy Queen woods sent to him so he can include them in any future 'Dairy Queen Update' and then eventually in a second edition of the book should he ever get around to putting it together. Bob's address is *P.O. Box 124, Highspire, PA 17034*. Bob does not have an e-mail address.

Bob has also recently forwarded to me an article entitled 'Sambos Corner - Revisited'. I happen to know that Bob has a very comprehensive collection of Sambos restaurant woods, as well, and he will be issuing occasional updates, when appropriate, in regards to that chain of restaurants that went out of business in the late 1970's. This article and any further updates will appear in Timber Talk. Thanks for sending along all this material, Bob.

The Western Fair Medals

The presentation outlined how the Western Fair was founded with the amalgamation of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society and the London District Horticultural and Agricultural Society on April 22, 1868. The first Western Fair it was noted was held on September 29 and 30, 1868, and was held at the military grounds on Richmond Street. The crystal palace on Wellington Street although still occupied by the military had been used in the past for the provincial exhibitions and would be used in the future for the Western Fair. These 26 acre grounds were used for the next eighteen years until 1886.

In 1885 part of the fair grounds was sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway for their tracks and station thus the search for a new home for the Western Fair began. In 1886 the fair was held on the remaining property using the building and fencing in Central Ave. next to the old grounds. Salters Grove, later named Queens Park was purchased from John Salters and on September 19, 1887 the new Western Fair Grounds in East London was opened.

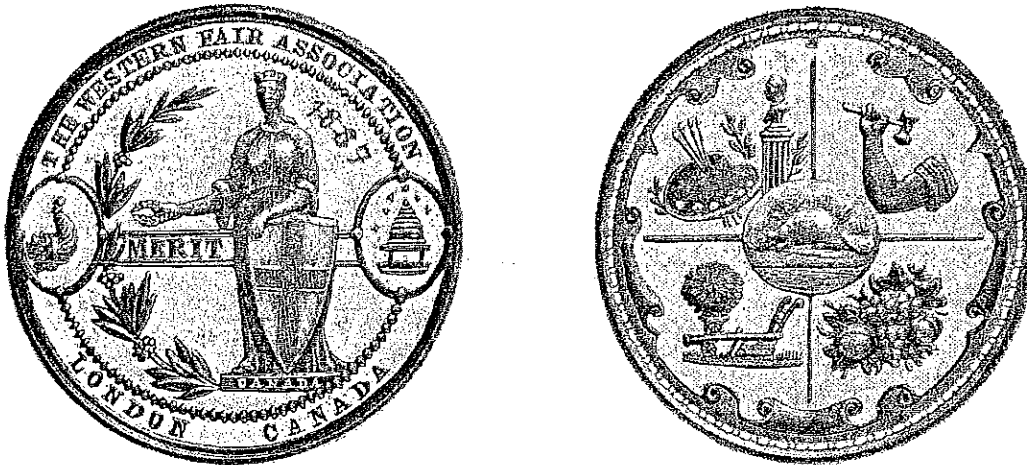
During the time that the fair was held at the Richmond Street fairgrounds, three different types of award medals are known. The first two medals are dated 1879 but are completely different in size and style. The first medal (Leroux 1461) is made of silver with a 42mm diameter with an obverse legend inscribed around the city of London crest, with a reverse inscription. The second style also dated 1879, is also made of silver with a 50mm diameter, with the entire design including the city crest being engraved.

The third medal is a gold one, with an outer wreath measuring 55mm in diameter. This medal was awarded to John H. Griffiths for a collection of hand painted porcelain and has the obverse inscription "The Western Fair Association 1884" surrounding a city crest which appears to have been made separately and affixed to the central gold medal, with an inscribed reverse.

The presentation outlined a wide variety of medals including those issued in 1885 and 1889 when the fair was ran jointly with the provincial government which include medals designed by Earnest Paulin Tasset, which was struck in gold, silver, bronze, and gilt bronze as well as by J. S. and A. B. Wyon.

Around 1886 the Western Fair Association issued a 38mm medal which appears to be their first fully designed award medal, which was designed to need a minimal amount of personal engraving. The obverse has a woman standing on a pedestal with the inscription "Canada" holding a shield in her left hand and a wreath in her right. It has the inscription "Merit" in the

center and "The Western Fair Association London Canada" around the outside. The reverse of the medal is divided into quarters with a beaver in a circle in the center. The four quadrants appear to represent art, agriculture, horticulture, and labour, and this medal as well as a similar one was issued by Peter L. Krider and Company of Philadelphia.



Ted indicated that in order to determine the number of medals issued one had to look at the award system, noting that in the 1880's diplomas and medals were awarded in lieu of money with the following prizes being awarded:

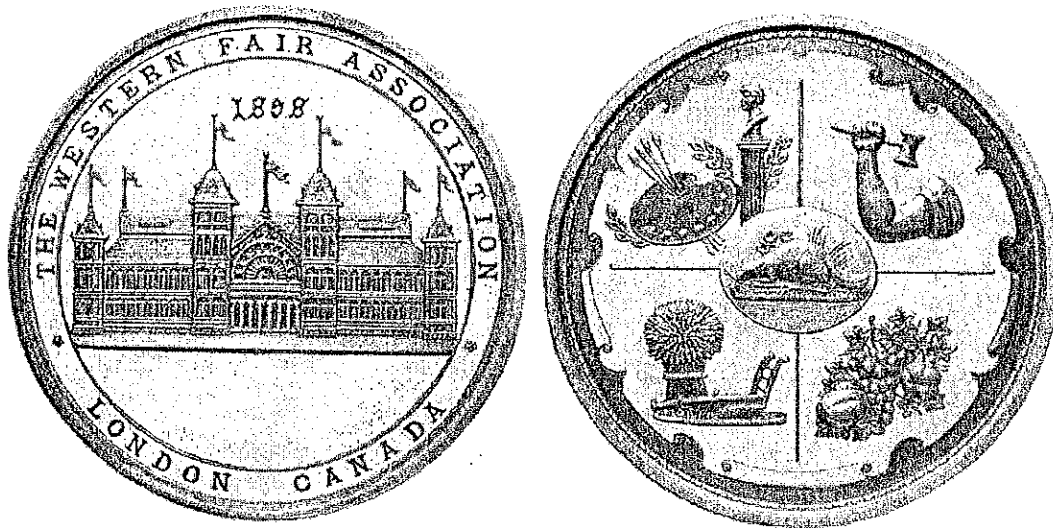
- for first prize of \$25.00 and upwards - gold medal
- for first prize of \$10.00 and upwards - silver medal
- for first prize of \$5.00 and upwards - bronze medal

All of the medals at that time were awarded for first prize, and when you look at the prize list and realize the number of categories that paid a first prize of between 10 and 20 dollars it confirms that the silver medal is the most common.

Ted went on to discuss a wide variety of medals issued by the Western Fair after it moved to its present location in East London, including a souvenir medal issued in 1898 when the fair celebrated its silver jubilee, which depicted the old agricultural hall on the obverse, with the provincial coat of arms on a shield on the reverse.

A medal was also issued by the Western Fair in 1967 for Canada's Centennial which had a 37mm diameter and was struck in 4 different metals including gold, silver, bronze and nickel. The introduction of medals in the 1870's continued on until the 1920's and Ted noted that

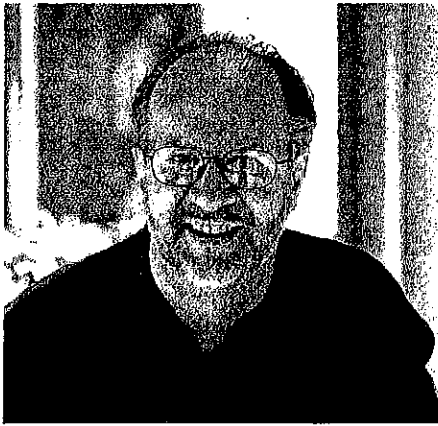
through these award medals one can trace the history of the Western Fair and the people involved.



One of the more interesting Western Fair medals is this bronze medal. Struck by Peter L. Krider of Philadelphia. When the fair moved to its present location in East London a new exhibition building was built. The new Crystal Palace was 200 feet by 80 feet and cost \$25,000 to build. These medals were used between 1887 and 1900.



This medal was struck by P. W. Ellis & Company of Toronto and it closely resembles the earlier medals struck by Peter L. Krider. Krider did not have his name on the earlier medals.



DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that between 1812 and 1856 Trade and Navigation and Thistle tokens were issued by the Nova Scotia government as a necessary way of alleviating the lightweight and scarce coppers of the time?

As in some of the other colonies in the early 19th century Nova Scotia found itself short of copper and in 1814 many merchants would import copper halfpennies from England to provide the much needed small change and to advertise their businesses. By 1817 Nova Scotia had outlawed the use of private tokens. The issue of 400,000 halfpennies in 1823 and 118,636 halfpennies and 217,776 pennies alleviated the shortage created in 1824. The obverse of these issues featured George IV and a thistle on the reverse. Neither issue had permission of the British authorities. In 1832 800,000 halfpennies and 200,000 pennies were issued retaining both the obverse of George IV and the reverse of the Thistle. Through a miscommunication the obverse of George IV had been kept even though he had died some 2 years previous. A new issue was prepared in 1840 and in 1843 this time featuring Queen Victoria on the obverse and the now quite familiar Thistle on the reverse. Many of these issues were counterfeited and as a result a large number of very interesting varieties exist.



1823 Half Penny Issue
George IV



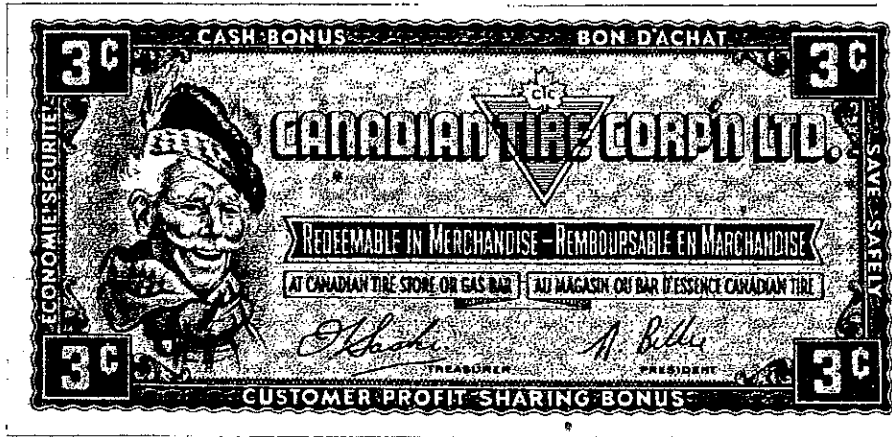
1832 One Penny Issue
George IV



1840 One Penny Issue
Victoria

IN THE NEWS...

Edmonton Liquor Store Asks: Cash, credit or Canadian Tire money?



There's a new place to spend that wad of Canadian Tire money you've been saving up — an Edmonton liquor store. But it may not last. A big sign outside of Liquor International says the store accepts Canadian Tire money at par, in addition to more traditional forms of payment.

"A lot of customers come in and they think we're joking when we say we take Canadian Tire money — and no, we're dead serious," manager Mike Reimer told CBC News.

Canadian Tire money was first introduced as a loyalty reward program in 1958 and the bonus coupons can be used for almost any purchase at the giant retailer. Reimer said Liquor International began accepting Canadian Tire money about a year ago, adding that the alternative payment method is proving to be very popular. He said on some days Liquor International takes in \$200 worth of the coupons that feature a grinning Sandy McTire. Customers use the coupons to buy beer, whiskey or anything else in the store.

When asked if Liquor International was allowed to accept Canadian Tire money as payment, Reimer said the store had the blessing of the province. However, the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission says such

alternative methods of payment are only allowed if the proceeds go to charity. "If it's something other than for charity, then it's not allowed," commission spokesperson Robyn Cochrane said.

Staff and management at Liquor International generally use the Canadian Tire money they collect to buy business supplies, although Reimer admits that sometimes the store's owners will buy something a little bigger. Reimer explained how one of the owners used the coupons to buy a replacement garage door opener and a new barbecue this summer.

Canadian Tire spokesperson Lisa Gibson said she's heard of Canadian Tire money being used for all kinds of things, but this is a first. "On the one hand [it's] flattering, but on the other hand it sort of wasn't the objective of our loyalty program," she said. Gibson says it's doubtful the company would try to stop Liquor International from accepting Canadian Tire money. But the liquor outlet could face a warning or fine if the province enforces its rules.

*CBC News: 21 December, 2006. (<http://www.cbc.ca>)
Image courtesy of the National Currency Collection,
Currency Museum – Bank of Canada.*

THE "DEVIL'S FACE" NOTES



1954 "Devil's Face" note



Modified 1954 note

A demonic face of the devil may be seen on the earliest bank notes of the Queen in 1954. A portrait was used and the result is shown here. On the actual banknote, in a smaller size than portrayed here, it sometimes is difficult for the viewer to discern the devil's face, unless one is familiar with the actual location. To assist the first time viewer, the Queen's head has been purposely enlarged for clarity. Notice the arrow pointing to the so called "Devil's Face." The author of this information also had this same problem until the head was enlarged. The portrait was soon modified and this unusual image became history. However, the "Devil's Face" notes command a sizeable premium over the later notes without this image.

A Historical Coin

Shortly after the Spanish conquered the new world they discovered huge silver deposits in central Mexico. Much of the new silver was returned to Spain in the form of silver bars, but in 1632 the Mexico City Mint -- the oldest mint in the new world -- was established and began striking coins with the new silver. In 1772 the mint began to produce a new, machine made silver coin -- the Spanish dollar. These silver dollar sized coins were not only destined to be immortalized as the "Pieces of Eight" of pirate legend, they would also solve the coinage problems of the new Americans.

In order to obtain the silver coins they so desperately needed, the colonists turned their ships south and began trading with the Spanish. The result? Vast quantities of the Spanish Dollar -- America's First Silver Dollar -- were imported into North America.

A coin so popular it was adopted as the American standard.

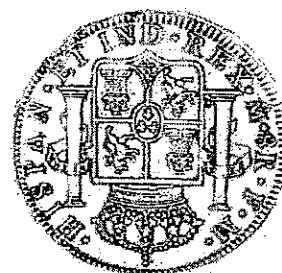
After the American revolution a great debate ensued among men like Franklin and Jefferson. Should the United States of America adopt the coins of their former

masters -- the shillings, pounds and pennies of the English monetary system -- or should they adopt some other standard? The solution to the dilemma was already in their pockets -- America's First Silver Dollar.

In 1792 Congress decreed that the new US Silver Dollar must be modeled after the Spanish Piece of Eight.

But in the early days of the country very few of the new US Silver Dollars were struck at the nation's only mint in Philadelphia -- not only were there still so many of America's First Silver Dollars in circulation from the pre-revolutionary days that new coins were not needed, but many Americans actually preferred the Piece of Eight.

America's First Silver Dollar continued to fuel commerce well into the nineteenth century. In fact, these popular coins remained legal tender all the way to 1857!



WANTED TO BUY!!!

I AM BUYING MOST COINS, BANKNOTES AND OLD POSTCARDS



MEMBER - ONA

Especially wanted are Canadian decimal, pre-confederation tokens, Great Britain (preferably pre-1800 and hammered), Foreign (especially crowns and thalers), vintage postcards (preferably pre-1914 real photo cards, signed artists, better greeting cards), anything unusual, all gold and silver.



MEMBER

Estate appraisals for liquidation, insurance, probate or litigation.
For an appointment, please call, fax, write or e-mail.

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Member of ONA, CNA, ANA, CAND



MEMBER - ANA



MEMBER - CAND

Scouting - 100 Years old in 2007*

by François Rufiange



Scouting began with 20 boys and an experimental camp in 1907. It was held during the first nine days of August in 1907 at Brownsea Island, near Poole in Dorset, England. The camp was a great success and proved to its organizer, Robert Baden-Powell, that his training and methods appealed to young people and really worked.

In January 1908, he published the first "Scouting for Boys", a book issued in fortnightly parts at four pence each. It was an immediate success. Baden-Powell had only intended to provide a method of training boys, something that existing youth organizations such as the Boys' Brigade and Y.M.C.A. could adopt. To his surprise, youngsters started to organize themselves into what was destined to become - and is today - the world's largest voluntary youth movement.

Today, there are more than 28 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. Some 300 million people have been Scouts, including prominent figures in every field.

For my part, I have been involved in Scouts for seven years already. I obtained my Wood Badge (an advanced training course for leaders in Scouting) in 2002 and have been a leader in every age group.

To date, I am aware of only two numismatic items that I have been struck to commemorate this event: a 50-pence coin from the Royal Mint in Britain and a silver medal from the Canadian organizing committee of the *Jamboree Envolée*. (The Royal Canadian Mint has confirmed that it will not be promoting this event).

From the Royal Mint



The new commemorative 50-pence coin marks the 100th anniversary of the Scout Movement. It depicts the traditional Scouting *fleur-de-lys* and appropriately features the words 'Be Prepared', endorsed by the Scout Association. The initials of

words 'Be Prepared' also stand for the initials of Lord Baden-Powell. The coin is struck to Brilliant Uncirculated quality and is presented in a full-colour presentation folder. This presentation folder is available from Royal Mint distributors in Canada.

From the Canadian organizing committee of the *Jamboree Envolée*

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of world scouting, a Canadian Jamboree has been organized from July 28 to August 4, 2007 at the Ottawa District Scout camp, Awacamenj Mino. The organizing committee is very proud to announce the striking of a fine silver medal to commemorate this historic event. The *Apprenp'tits Numismates* (<http://www.apprenptits.org/>) designed the medal.



A traditional portrait of the founder of Scout movement, Lord Baden-Powell, is found on the obverse side of the medal. The reverse depicts a map of Canada with a small star where the Awacamenj Mino Scout camp is located. A *fleur-de-lys* represents not only world scouting (see below), but the francophone scouting movement in Canada and the fact that the camp is located in the province of Québec. This Canadian Jamboree is also symbolized by a maple leaf located on the west side of

the map. Flying over Canada is a dove with an olive branch in its beak symbolizing peace and also establishing an iconic link to the 2007 World Jamboree in England. The inscription "100^e anniversaire" is found between the years 1907 and 2007 at the top of the medal. Near the rim at the bottom, we find the inscription "JAMBOREE ENVOLÉE 2007".

The minting quantity of this superb medal is limited to 1,000 and sells for \$49.95 each. Taxes, shipping and handling charges are extra. The medal has a diameter of 38mm and is made of an ounce of 99.99% pure silver. The official distributor of the medal is Universal Coins of Ottawa. All profits from the sales of this medal will go to the organizing committee of the *Jamboree Envolée*.

To order, you can contact Universal Coins directly at (613) 737-3341 or toll free 1-800-668-2646, fax (613) 737-5532 or you can order on line by visiting <http://www.universalcoins.ca/>.

The World Scout Emblem

The Scout emblem is one of the world's best known symbols. But Scouts and members of the public often ask how the emblem originated. Lord Baden-Powell himself gave the answer, "Our badge we took from the 'North Point' used on maps for orienteering them with North". Lady Baden-Powell said later, "It shows the true way to go." So, the emblem helps to remind



Scouts to be as true and reliable as a compass in keeping to their Scouting ideals and showing others the way. In Scouting, we take the three tips of the emblem to represent the three main points of the Scout Promise. The two decorative five-pointed stars are taken in some countries to stand for truth and knowledge.

In the World Scout Emblem, the basic motif is encircled by a rope tied with a reef or square knot symbolizing the unity and brotherhood of the Movement throughout the world. Even as one cannot undo a reef knot no matter how hard one pulls on it so, as it expands, the Movement remains united. The colour of the World Scout Badge is a white on a royal purple background. These, too, are symbolic. In heraldry white represents purity and royal purple denotes leadership and helping other people.

In closing, I would like to mention that each participant at the Canadian Jamboree *Envolée 2007* will receive the same medal, but in copper. More than 4,000 participants are expected, many coming from Europe and from across Canada. The *Apprenp'tits Numismates* will also be participating by offering numismatic activities for all age groups.

**Much of the information contained in this article came from the Pinetree Web Site, an excellent site dedicated to world Scouting. <http://pinetreeweb.com>*



2007 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points Sheraton London Hotel & Suites
London, Ontario April 20-22-2007

EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. In order to qualify as an O.N.A. competitive exhibitor, you must be a fully accepted current member of the O.N.A. and abide by the following rules and regulations.
2. Exhibits will be accepted only from persons that are members of the O.N.A. during the calendar year 2007.
3. Exhibits will be divided into the following categories:
 - (a) Canadian Coins & Tokens.
 - (b) Canadian Paper Money, scrip and related paper items.
 - (c) Non-Canadian coins and tokens.
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items.
 - (e) Junior exhibits by persons under 18 years of age.
4. Topical exhibits will be allocated to the categories above depending on what the dominant subject matter is within the display.
5. Exhibits will be judged as per the judges' Guideline Sheet.
6. All exhibits shall be grouped together according to category.
7. The Exhibits Chairman can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairman will keep a full and complete record of all exhibits showing the exhibitor's name, the exhibitors' number and the number of cases in each entry.
9. The names of competitive exhibitors will not be disclosed to anyone until the judges have completed judging and made their reports to the Head Judge, who will then be given the names of the exhibitors to whom the awards are to be made.
10. Small exhibit identification card showing the exhibitor's number, number of cases and the category in which the exhibit is entered will be affixed to each case in the lower left corner of the exhibit.
11. Applications for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibits Chairman before March 30th 2007. All applicants will be given space and cases (if requested) in order of receipt so long as they are available. No single exhibit may be entered in more than one category. However, any exhibitor may enter one exhibit in each of several categories. Each exhibitor must designate the group or category which she/he wishes to enter.
12. No material exhibited will be offered for sale, nor will advertising, in any form, be permitted with any exhibit. The name or identity of any competitive exhibitor will not be allowed to be shown within the exhibit.

- 13 Any numismatic material, known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labeled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labeled as an educational exhibit of forgeries.
- 14 All cases must lie flat on the exhibit table, and no material of any kind will be allowed outside the display cases except signs not exceeding the length of one of the cases, and not higher than twelve (12) inches above the exhibit table.
- 15 Exhibit cases will be loaned to exhibitors for use at the convention providing the exhibitor has made known her/his requirements to the Exhibits Chairman prior to the convention. No competitive exhibit will be allowed more than three cases except for paper money where the maximum will be four cases. If the exhibitor uses his own cases, she/he will be limited to approximately the space of three (or four) cases. If the exhibitor wishes to enter more than one exhibit requiring the loan of more than the allotted number of cases, provision of the additional cases will depend on their availability.
- 16 Each exhibit case will be closed and locked by the Exhibit Chairman or her/his assistant in the owner's presence. The keys will be kept by the Exhibitor until the removal of the exhibit, where cases are supplied by the convention.
- 17 No exhibit will be removed from the exhibit area prior to the close of the exhibit period which will be set by the Exhibit Chairman. (Note the O.N.A. 2007 continues until Sunday at 3.30 p.m.). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chair to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no mis-communication or misunderstanding.
- 18 The judges will have the right to take any material from an exhibit for the purpose of close examination. This will only be done with the consent, and in the presence, of the exhibitor.
- 19 Three Judges will be appointed by the Head Judge to judge each category. They will have full and final authority to select all first, second and third awards. They will also have the authority to withhold any such award, in any category, where they feel the exhibits are deemed unworthy of an award.
- 20 After judging is completed, the judges will meet and briefly discuss their results. If their findings are not unanimous as to the order then the judges should discuss or re-evaluate the points awarded, if possible.
- 21 Judging sheet results may be made available by the Head Judge during the convention if requested by a displayer. The Judges' decision shall be final and binding in all cases.
- 22 Adequate security protection will be provided for the exhibit room during the period of the convention commencing at the time the room is opened to the exhibitors to place their exhibits and continuing until the time that the Exhibits Chairman has set by which the exhibits must be removed.
- 23 Subject to paragraph 13 (above) awards, in the form of an engraved O.N.A. Convention Medal will be presented to the first, second and third place winners in all categories.
- 24 Times for placing and removing of all displays in the exhibits area will be laid down in the "Exhibitors" letter which will accompany these Rules and Regulations.

TO ENTER A COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT

Please complete the Exhibit Application form and mail it to the 2007 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2007 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points Sheraton London Hotel & Suites
London, Ontario April 20-22-2007

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

IF MORE THAN ONE ENTRY, PLEASE CREATE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH ENTRY

Complete either A or B

- ☐ A. Please reserve _____ standard cases measuring approximately 18" x 30" x 2" inside
- ☐ B. I will supply my own cases. I will be bringing the following with me for set-up:
Number of cases in this entry: _____ Dimension of cases: _____

In consideration of providing exhibit space for me, I agree that the liability, if any, of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Host Club, the elected and appointed officers, Committee Chairman, and other organizations associated in any way with the convention, their heirs, executors and assigns shall be limited to the aggregate sum of Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for any loss, however caused by reason of theft, disappearance, damage, destruction, whether occurring through negligence or otherwise, of all numismatic material and items displayed by me.

I hereby agree to exhibit in accordance with all the official O.N.A. Exhibit Rules and Regulations, Judging Procedures and guidelines, and I acknowledge receipt of a copy of same which I have read and understand.

Title of exhibit: _____

Category – specify (a) through (e) as per Exhibit Rules and Regulations: _____

Name (print): _____ O.N.A. # _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province/State: _____ Postal/Zip Code: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(by parent or guardian if junior O.N.A. member)

Please mail this completed application form to the Exhibits Chairman:

Ted Leitch – Exhibits Chairman
543 Kininvie Drive
London, Ontario
N6G 1P1

2007 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration Includes Copper souvenir convention medal, admission to bourse, Program of events, Dream Vacation draw ticket, admission to Friday night reception, unlimited visits to the Hospitality Suite	\$20.00	_____
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered).... Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal	\$10.00	_____
_____	Young Numismatist Registration..... Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal	\$5.00	_____
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner)..... Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later	\$35.00	_____
_____	Dream Vacation Draw tickets (buy 5, get 1 free).....	\$2.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals Brass (only 40 struck).	\$10.00	_____
_____	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (Only 40 struck)..... (Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale they are only included with the Main Registrations.)	\$40.00	_____

TOTAL (please make cheques payable to the 2007 ONA Convention). **\$** _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

If you have been appointed as a Delegate by a club, name club: _____

Please complete this form and return it to the

2007 ONA Convention
C/o Tom Rogers
41 Masfield Cr.
London, Ont. N5V 1M9



2007 O.N.A.



45th Annual Coin Convention

Four Points Sheraton

1150 Wellington Rd. S.

London, Ontario.

Phone 1-519-681-0680 ext 8203

COIN Auction 5:00pm April 20

MILITARY Auction 11.30am April 22

Set-up

3:00 p.m. April 20th

Bourse Floor

Opens at 10:00 a.m. each day

April 21st 22nd

Public Welcome

Buy-Sell-Trade

53 Bourse tables

Admission: \$3.00

**Hosted by the London
Numismatic Society**

Contact Tom Rogers (519) 451-2316





ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 46
May/June 2007
Pages 61-80

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSN 0048-1815

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Area 11 Craig Wilde

1820 Hamilton Ave. Thunder Bay, On. P7E 4Y1
(807) 622-7815 craigwilde@shaw.ca

President's Message

Another Convention has come and gone. It was a pleasure to be amongst such enthusiasm. The London Numismatic Society sure put everything into this year's show; even the weather was top notch.

A convention cannot be successful without good support and lots of helping hands. The executive and I have so many people to "THANK" for making this another great convention.

The LNS is indeed an organization of dedicated members and among some of the best exhibitors our convention has seen in a long time. This is what joining a coin club and supporting your hobby is all about, (team work and knowledge). We couldn't have done this without all of you.

A "SPECIAL THANKS" to the Four Points Sheraton and its great staff, all Advertisers, Dealers, Delegates, Security, club members, Hoare's Auction and staff, Dream Vacation ticket sellers and buyers.

The Awards Banquet drew 67 guests, Bob Usher being the guest speaker kept our interest up with the colourful history of the Covent Garden Market and the city of London.

CONGRATULATIONS: to our award winners for 2007 Hubert Grimminck (Toby), Rick Craig & Larry Walker. All of these men are dedicated and give freely in all endeavors of numismatics.

I was surprised & honoured to receive the Fellow Award.

ELECTIONS: Area Directors old and new I wish to thank all for assisting us in making all 33 clubs flourish in Ontario and help to keep this great hobby thriving.

President: The membership has afforded me the opportunity to sit for another two years I'll do my best.

Dream Vacation Winners listed on page 70.

Most important to our convention are the ladies who work the hospitality suite and the front desk. "THANKS" hardly seems enough, but if not for you we would only have half a show. "JOB WELL DONE!"

President Tom

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

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Len Trakalo

11 Joysey St., Brantford, Ont. N3R 2R7
(519) 756-1111 ltrakalo@sympatico.ca

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Bruce Raszmann

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(519) 745-3104

WEB MANAGER

Robb McPherson

robb4359@hotmail.com

* Available only evenings & on week-ends

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
Husband & wife (1 Journal) - \$17.00 year
Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year
Club Membership - \$20.00 year
Life Membership - \$450.00
(life memberships are accepted only after
one year of regular membership)
Send money order or cheque (payable to the
ONA) for membership to:

Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

In Memoriam:

Bruce Brace 1932-2007 a noted Canadian Numismatist and Collector.

Bruce was one of the founders of the Hamilton Coin Club later co/founder of the Chedoke Numismatic Society. He & his wife Dorte lived in Ancaster, Ont.

He was a Governor of the J.D. Ferguson Historical Research Society for many years.

Bruce also was founder of the Classical Medieval Numismatic Society.

Memberships included: C.N.A since 1950

- A.N.A. over 50 years
- Life member of the O.N.A.
- Royal Numismatic Society
- Canadian Numismatic Research Society

He Published numerous articles of a numismatic nature.

Bruce and Dorte shared the love of numismatics and competed at many a show across Canada. He will be greatly missed.

MEMBERSHIP

The applications for membership which appeared in the March/April issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome the new members.

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1930 | Dorothy Hoskins, Port Dover Ontario |
| 1931 | Fred Simmons, Minden, Ontario |
| 1932 | Carol Simmons, Minden, Ontario |
| 1933 | Lorne Barnes, London, Ontario |
| 1934 | Randy Ash, Wainwright, Alta |

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If there are no objections, they will be accepted into O.N.A. membership and their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1921 | Gerald Kominek, Woodstock |
| J1922 | Steven Saltzberry, La Salette |
| J1923 | Ryan Woods, Waterloo |
| 1924 | Ken Cameron, London |
| 1925 | Gary Fedora, Georgetown |
| J1926 | Johnathan Alter, Toronto |
| 1927 | Wayne M. Irwin, Windsor |
| J1928 | Alicia Gurr, Brantford |
| 1929 | Patrick Burns, Stratford |

Yours truly, Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

F.Y.I.

What you do is more impressive
than anything you might say!

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
TREASURER'S REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2006 TO DECEMBER 31, 2006

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Petty Cash @ Jan. 1, 2006	\$ 30.43	
Bank Balance @ Jan. 1, 2006	\$2881.65	

	\$2912.08	\$2912.08

RECEIPTS

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$4343.00	
O.N.A. Convention Draw	\$1753.34	
Club Ticket Rebate	\$ 56.00	
Premium U.S.A. Money	\$ 6.43	
2006 O.N.A. Convention	\$2388.90	
Interest on Certificates	\$ 157.43	
Matured Wait & See Certificate	\$7000.00	
Matured Premium Rate Certificate	\$4000.00	
Transfer From Contingency Acct	\$ 890.00	

	\$20595.10	\$20595.10

EXPENSES

O.N.A. Publication "ONTARIO NUMISMATIST"	\$5384.10	
Postage	\$ 42.63	
Office Supplies	\$ 30.81	
P.O. Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 117.70	
Safety Deposit Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 131.08	
Telephone	\$ 16.56	
Photocopying	\$ 31.26	
Expenses For Projects Within The O.N.A.	\$2122.76	
2006 Convention Table Covers	\$ 371.50	
O.N.A. Archives (2006 & 2007)	\$ 135.00	
Library Books	\$ 160.00	
C.N.A. Dues (2006 & 2007)	\$ 70.00	
Allstate Cases	\$ 200.00	
Trailer	\$1532.28	
Transfer To Life Membership	\$ 500.00	
Transfer To Inspec Acct (2006) Subsidy	\$ 580.20	
Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$4000.00	
Money Market G.I.C.	\$3000.00	
Premium Rate Certificate	\$4000.00	

Excess Receipts Over Expenses	\$22425.88	\$22425.88
		\$-1830.78

Petty Cash @ December 31, 2006	\$ 46.33	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 2006	\$ 1034.97	

	\$ 1081.30	\$1081.30

GENERAL ACCOUNT - BANK RECONCILIATION

Bank Ledger Sheet Balance @ December 31, 2006	\$ 1034.97
Outstanding Cheques	\$ NIL
Bank Statement Balance @ December 31, 2006	\$ 1034.97

GENERAL ACCOUNT ASSETS

Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$4000.00
Money Market G.I.C.	\$3000.00
Premium Rate Certificate	\$4000.00

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
TREASURER'S REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2006 TO DECEMBER 31, 2006

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2006 \$1262.72

RECEIPTS

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$1135.75	
Matured Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$5000.00	

	\$6135.75	\$6135.75

EXPENSES

Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$6500.00	
Transferred General Account	\$ 890.00	

	\$7390.00	\$7390.00

Excess Receipts Over Expenses \$-1254.25

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2006 \$ 8.47

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT ASSETS

Guaranteed Investment Certificates \$34000.00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2006 \$ 79.01

RECEIPTS

1 (2006) Club Premium @ \$110.00	\$ 110.00	
1 (2006) Additional Named Insured	\$ 10.00	
Interest on Certificate	\$ 74.70	
Matured Wait & See Certificate	\$4375.00	
(2006) Subsidy from General Account	\$ 580.20	
27 (2007) Club Premiums @ \$90.00	\$2430.00	
1 (2007) Additional Named Insured	\$ 10.00	

	\$7589.90	\$7589.90

EXPENSES

Insurance Premium (Nov 1/2006 - Nov 1/2007)	\$3040.20	
Postage, Photocopies	\$ 38.42	
Money Market G.I.C.'S	\$3700.00	

	\$6778.62	\$6778.62

Excess Receipts Over Expenses \$ 811.28

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2006 \$ 890.29

INSURANCE ACCOUNT ASSETS

Money Market G.I.C.	\$1850.00
Money Market G.I.C.	\$1850.00

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
TREASURER'S REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2006 TO DECEMBER 31, 2006

CASH ASSET SUMMARY @ DECEMBER 31, 2006

Cash & Bank Balance - General Account	\$ 1081.30	
Guaranteed & Money Market G.I.C's - General Acct	\$ 7000.00	
Premium Rate Certificate - General Account	\$ 4000.00	
Bank Balance - Contingency Account	\$ 8.47	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - Contingency	\$34000.00	
Bank Balance - Insurance Account	\$ 890.29	
Money Market G.I.C's - Insurance Account	\$ 3700.00	

	\$50680.06	\$50680.06
Cash Assets (2005)		\$52128.81
Decrease In Cash Assets		\$-1448.75

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2006 \$328.31

RECEIPTS

Membership	\$ 450.00	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 580.47	
Matured Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$6000.00	
Transfer From General Account	\$ 500.00	

	\$7530.47	\$7530.47

EXPENSES

Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$6000.00	
58 Membership Dues (2006) @ \$15.00	\$ 870.00	

	\$6870.00	\$6870.00

Excess Receipts Over Expenses \$660.47

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2006 \$988.78

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ASSETS

Guaranteed Investment Certificates \$9700.00

The Bank Accounts are maintained at
the T.D. Canada Trust, Belmont Branch
Kitchener, Ontario

Treasurer Bruce H. Raszmann

Upcoming Shows

BRANTFORD - June 10

46TH Annual Coin Show, Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission, free parking. 35 dealers at 65 tables. Displays of Canadian coins, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Brantford Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Brantford Numismatic Society, PO Box 28071 North Park Plaza, Brantford, ON N3R 7K5 or Ed Anstett, 519-759-3688, edanstett@rogers.com

TORONTO - June 16-17

UKRAINPEX 2007, Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 2118-A Bloor Street West. Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. both days. There will be no admission fee, but donations to support the exhibition are always appreciated. Competitive and non-competitive exhibits in all areas of Ukraine collectibles, bourse, free appraisals. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ukrainian Collectibles Society (Toronto) in conjunction with the international Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS). For more information, contact W. Sokoluk, ucs.to@hotmail.com. Web site: <http://www.upns.org/ukrainpex.htm>

OSHAWA - October 13

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Road East. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer, public and membership draws. Free admission. Celebrating 45 years in numismatics. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon Maclean at 905-725-1352 or papman@idirect.com.

GUELPH - October 20

South Wellington and Waterloo Coin Societies, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 919 York Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays, free parking, accessible, buy-sell-trade, over 50 tables. For more information, contact Lowell Weirstra 519-824-6534.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANK FESCO (1919 - 2007)



On January 8, 2007 The City of Ottawa Coin Club lost its honorary member, Frank Sorensen (Fesco) who passed away at the age of 87. Frank was a veteran, a poet and a numismatist. He was wholeheartedly dedicated to the Ottawa Club. A fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society he was known in Canada as an expert in identifying Asian coins. According to a friend and dealer Frank "amassed one of the largest, most diverse, most beautifully organized collections of world coinage." The City of Ottawa Coin Club and our hobby has lost a true numismatist.

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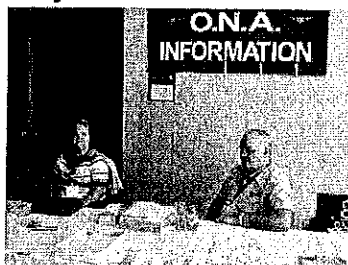
(2646)

Ted Bailey: C.N.A. LM.#346, O.N.A. LM. #57, C.P.M.S. #1072

45th Annual O.N.A. Convention 2007

By Rick Johnson, Editor

Congratulations to Tom Rogers and the London Numismatic Society for organizing and implementing another successful convention. The event was held at the Four Points Sheraton on Wellington Rd. South in the Forest City (London, Ont). In addition to the traditional reception on Friday night there was an auction conducted by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc. featuring coins from the Lloyd T. Smith collection.



Lillian Esler and
Bouce Baseman at the
registration and
information table.

I arrived at Hotel just before 10:00 am, Saturday morning and was greeted at the registration desk by the smiling faces of Lillian Esler and Bruce Raszmann. I picked up my registration kit and proceeded to the hospitality suite to inspect the goodies in my kit. There I was greeted by more smiling faces of the volunteers pictured in this article. After going through the many treasures in my kit I headed for the bourse floor.

Hospitality Suite
Volunteers
L-R Sandy Craig,
Doris Buth,
Betsy Grimminck and
Bettylou Hume



On the way I encountered president Tom and Area 7 Director David Bawcutt who paused long enough to have their picture taken. The Bourse floor was busy when I arrived but I still managed to find a couple of junk boxes to rummage through. I also spent quite a bit of time examining the many exhibits at the back of the room. This was unquestionably the best set of exhibits I had encountered in 10 years of convention attendance.



David Bawcutt
(Area 7 Director)
and O.N.A.
President Tom Rogers
Pause For A Photo

At noon the O.N.A. annual meeting began. This was election year and Tom Rogers once again agreed to be president.



Busy Bourse Floor On
Saturday Morning

At 2:00 pm. the London Numismatic Society held an educational seminar on Western Fair Medals. This was a well prepared and informative session. The society used the proceeds from hosting this convention to purchase a power point presentation system. A great investment that I recommend other clubs take a look at.



Some of the many
exhibits on display

Graham Esler, V.P. of the L.N.S. was the master of ceremonies for the annual banquet that featured keynote speaker, Bob Usher, manager of the Covent Garden Market which is featured on the reverse of this year's convention medals. The award of merit went to Hubert Grimminck while Rick Craig, Larry Walker and Tom Rogers received fellow of the O.N.A. awards.



Many of the Delegates
at the annual meeting



Hubert Grimminck,
Award Of Merit Winner,
Tom Roger, Rick Craig
and Larry Walker,
Fellow of the ONA Winners



Banquet Head Table
with Keynote Speaker,
Bob Usher, Manager Of
London's Historic
Covent Market Garden

This was an extremely enjoyable convention for me and I look forward to next year in Sudbury.

April 21, 2007

O.N.A. 2007 General Meeting

I have completed my 2nd year as the O.N.A. area 7 director. There are 5 coin clubs in the Toronto area.

There has been some interest in our area about hosting an upcoming O.N.A. Convention. Oshawa voted against it but they are still talking about it at North York. It comes down to getting enough volunteers to run the convention. Most clubs lack involvement and input from their members.

An important thing the O.N.A. did this year was to bring the O.N.A. website up to date. I received 3 inquires this year by e mail. One wanted information on the Toronto Coin Club, one wanted information on selling British coins and the last person wanted to know if there was any coin stores in Oshawa. I replied to all and I got a chance to attend the Toronto Coin Club meeting this month at Metro Hall. I showed them our library list, our VCR list and told them about our new trailer.

Most clubs are trying to increase their junior membership by starting their meetings earlier but it is a slow process. The Albert Kasman Fund also helps.

Thanks

David Bawcutt

Scarborough Coin Club

- Founded in December 1976
- Meets 1st Wednesday of each month at Cedarbrook Community Centre at 7:30 p.m. (No meetings during July and August)
- We have just over 50 members
- We produce a wood for our Coin Show and an anniversary wood each year
- We have one Coin Show each year in early November
- We issue a newsletter for each meeting
- We try to encourage junior member, each meeting they can take a few coins from a bag of coins to add to their collection.

Submitted by

David Bawcutt

Scarborough Coin Club Delegate to the general O.N.A. meeting

DREAM VACATION

2007

Lottery Results

Ticket Sales by Clubs

Clubs	Books Sold
Brantford Numismatic Society.....	10
Cambridge Coin Club.....	12
Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors.....	1
City of Ottawa Coin Club.....	6
Champlain Coin Club.....	4
Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club.....	6
Essex County Coin Club.....	--
Ingersoll Coin Club.....	54
Kent Coin Club.....	1
Kingston Coin & Currency Club.....	2
Lakeshore Coin Club.....	--
Lake Superior Coin Club.....	2
London Numismatic Society.....	28
Mississauga-Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles.....	1
Niagara Falls Coin Club.....	22
Nickel Belt Coin Club.....	35
North York Coin Club.....	6
Ontario Numismatic Association.....	32
Oshawa & District Coin Club.....	16
Peterborough Numismatic Society.....	4
Sarnia Coin Club.....	2
Scarborough Coin Club.....	8
South Wellington Coin Society.....	13
St. Thomas Numismatic Association.....	11
Stratford Coin Club.....	35
Tillsonburg Coin Club.....	18
Timmins Coin Club.....	1
Waterloo Coin Society.....	73
Watford Coin Club.....	5
Windsor Coin Club.....	64
Woodstock Coin Club.....	16

Total Book Sales.....	488

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
DREAM VACATION
2007
DRAW WINNERS

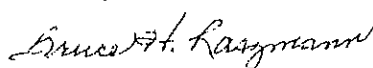
FIRST PRIZE – DREAM VACATION DRAW WINNER
TOM BILINSKY – NEW HAMBURG, ONTARIO
SELLERS PRIZE – (\$100.00 Cash) – TOM BILINSKY

SECOND PRIZE – \$100 GOLD COIN
THOMAS MASTERS – LONDON, ONTARIO

FIVE CONSOLATION PRIZES – 2007 O'CANADA SETS
BETTY FREEMAN – WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
JIM HALL – CORUNNA, ONTARIO
RUTHANN COBER – GORRIE, ONTARIO
RUTH ELLIS – WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
LUCILLE COLSON – THORNHILL, ONTARIO

The ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION would like to thank all those who sold tickets or purchased them. Your support enables us to carry out our many programmes.

Thank you



Bruce H. Raszmann.
Draw Chairman

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MEMBER - ANA



MEMBER - CAND

Member Clubs in Ontario

First Tuesday	London Numismatic Society
	Midland Coin Club
First Wednesday	Mississauga - Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Club
	South Wellington Coin Society
	Scarborough Coin Club
	Sarnia Coin Club
First Thursday	Champlain Coin Club (Orillia)
Second Sunday	Oshawa & District Coin Club
Second Monday	St Thomas Numismatic Society
	Windsor Coin Club
Second Tuesday	Waterloo Coin Society
	Pembroke Coin Club
	Wasaga Beach Coin Club
Second Wednesday	Peterborough Numismatic Society
	Leamington & District Coin Club
Second Thursday	Woodstock Coin Club
	Lake Superior Coin Club
Second Sunday	Timmins Coin Club
Third Sunday	Watford Coin Club
	Brantford Numismatic Society
	St Catharines Coin Club
	Nickel Belt Coin Club (Sudbury)
Third Monday	Ingersoll Coin Club
	Toronto Coin Club
Third Tuesday	Tillsonburg Coin Club
Third Wednesday	Stratford Coin Club
	Kent Coin Club (Chatham)
	Niagara Falls Coin Club
Fourth Monday	Cambridge Coin Club
	City Of Ottawa Coin Club
Fourth Tuesday	Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club
	North York Coin Club
Last Sunday	Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club "Troyak" (Mississauga)
Clubs Not Listed:	Nipissing Coin Club, Polish Canadian - Markham.



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ARTIST NEVER MADE A MINT ON HIS BANKNOTE DESIGNS

by Alan Hustak, The Montreal Gazette

British-born graphic artist retired to Canada, whose currency he illustrated in the 1970s

Sunday, April 29, 2007

Leslie Sawyer had designs on a lot of money. But he never became rich.

The British-born graphic artist responsible for the Scenes of Canada series of Canadian banknotes that were issued in the 1970s, died April 15 of congestive heart failure in the Lakeshore General Hospital.

He was 86.

He also designed postage stamps for the United Nations and for several countries, including New Zealand, Jamaica and Gibraltar.

"There wasn't anything he couldn't draw, but he was one of the least materialistic people," his daughter Barbara said.

"Money didn't mean anything to him. When he didn't have anything to do he would sit around and doodle a design or paint a miniature. But selling his artwork commercially didn't really interest him."

Leslie Clarence Sawyer, a gardener's son, was born Jan. 6, 1921, in Epsom, England, and grew up in Sutton, Surrey.

As a child, he displayed a natural talent for drawing and at 14 dropped out of school to apprentice as a commercial artist.

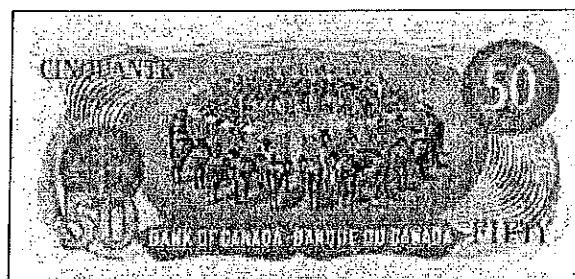
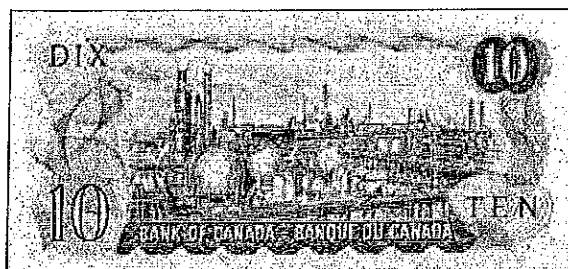
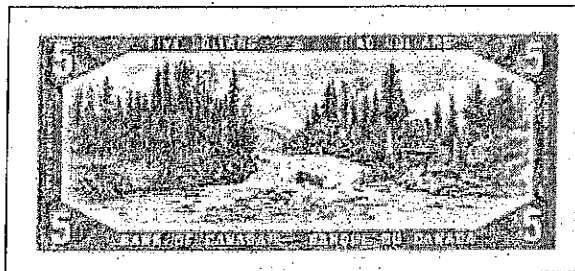
At 19, he joined the Royal Air Force and during the Second World War served with 112 Squadron as ground crew in the North African Campaign painting the shark's faces on Tomahawk aircraft.

When the war ended, he went to work in London as a designer for the De La Rue Company Ltd., described as the world's largest security printer, which began printing currency for the British Treasury in 1914.

As a house artist, he was responsible for the design on the back of the \$5 bill in the 1954 series of Canadian currency that

introduced the queen's portrait on Canadian money for the first time.

In the 1970s, he designed the series of Canadian banknotes that featured multi-coloured security tints to the basic hues of the bank notes.



They featured oil refineries in Sarnia, Ont., on the back of the \$10 bill, a view of Moraine Lake in Alberta on the \$20 and the RCMP musical ride on the \$50.

Because he was employed as a staff artist, he wasn't given credit for any of the money or stamps he designed. His name doesn't appear on any of the bills.

Sawyer also excelled at painting miniature portraits on ivory.

In 1976, a portrait of Prince Charles done on a piano key was accepted by the queen for her collection. In 1981, he became a member of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters Sculptors & Gravers.

After he retired, Sawyer and his wife emigrated to Canada in 1984 to be with their eldest daughter.

Here, he did one of his few commercial works, a sketch of the Baie d'Urfe city hall that was sold as a print in 1988.

"He didn't often sell his art or his miniatures," his other daughter, Valerie, observed.

"He figured that he was getting paid a salary for doing his hobby, and that was it.

"He didn't recognize that he was especially gifted. Once he finished a design, he took no further interest in it. He was such an unassuming man. He'd finish one thing, then go on to the next project."

Sawyer returned to England in 1996, but came back to Canada for good four years ago.

He enjoyed woodworking and snooker.

The funeral was April 20 in the Lakeside Heights Baptist Church in Pointe Claire.

He is survived by his wife of 62 years, Rose Mary Bye, whom he met before the war when they worked together at an advertising agency, and their two daughters, Valerie and Barbara.

More News and Views



We all know about the recent release of the new Presidential \$1 coins south of the border and some of the problems they've had minting them. There were reports of a number of coins being found missing the edge lettering which were being sold on E-Bay for a hefty sum of \$600 until it was realized that they were more plentiful than first believed. Legitimate errors are now selling in the \$50- \$60 range but that hasn't stopped some individuals from creating their own errors. Before you shell out for an error coin reportedly with out the edge lettering, be sure that the weight and diameter are correct. Reports have gone out of Washington coins being intentionally filled down to remove the lettering. Official measurements are: 8.1 grams with a diameter of 26.5 mm. For the remainder of the year we can look forward to 3 more 'Dead President Dollars'. I've included a picture of the John Adams \$ which will be released on May 18th. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison will enter circulation August 17th and November 16th. It remains to be seen whether our American friends will actually make use of the new coins or just hoard them. They're still attached to their paper \$. A search on the internet will quickly bring up some pages on the Presidential Dollars with actual pictures of coins detailing some of the common methods used to remove the lettering. Amazing what one will do to make a few bucks off unsuspecting collectors!

Last month some of us had the pleasure of joining in on South Wellington Coin Society's 10th Anniversary celebrations. Each of the past presidents, Paul Johnson, Tom Rogers, myself and a few others got to say a few words. We are very fortunate to have 2 great clubs in this area and WCS has done a good job of modelling what works best for some of the younger ones. Speaking of SWCS, I understand that their recent show was a success and we will have more info for you at the May meeting. Stay tuned.

Hopefully many of our members took the time out to support the O.N.A. show in London a few weeks back. Bruce was kept busy selling draw tickets and looking after the registration. You will find a summary of the ticket sales by club, including the prize winners in this bulletin. Waterloo Coin Society lead the way in ticket sales this year and our own **Tom Bilinsky** sold himself the grand prize ticket! We're not sure if he's packed his bags yet or if he took the cash option, but it took a little convincing from Bruce that he had actually won. Our Treasurer is not known for having a snappy sense of humour, so it's nice to know he can have a little fun on the job once in awhile! I know a few that had the opportunity to take part in a few educational seminars and I'm looking forward to hearing back from them and we will give them some time to share with the rest of us on what they learned

Recently I took part in a 'brick hunt' and was fortunate to find about 6 insert notes and 1 radar. The inserts in question had already been confirmed according to set procedures, so there wasn't much else to do but set them aside. Basically a shrink wrapped brick is opened and the individual bundles of 100 are very carefully checked one by one. In the case of my 1st bundle of AON \$5s, 00 & 01 were missing with it starting at 02. The next 2 banknotes were AOK inserts and the following one was numbered 03. All of this information and the front and back plate numbers are recorded. The note before and after, including the inserts are set aside. Once the entire bundle has been carefully checked for inserts, then it is quickly looked over again for any printing errors & out of sequence #s. The remaining bills are re-banded with other banknotes taking the place of the ones which were removed from the bundle. Although time consuming and profitable, there's no guarantee that one would find even 1 insert or radar in a brick. With enough luck you might be able to make enough from the sale of a few inserts to cover ordering and returning the brick of 1000.

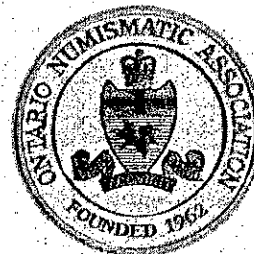
2007 O.N.A. CONVENTION MEDAL

Struck by the Great Canadian Mint in Edmonton, Alberta the reverse features the historic Convent Garden Market in London, Ontario. The reverse also reads "45th

Annual O.N.A. Convention April 20-22 2007 London Numismatic Society."

The Obverse contains the words "Ontario Numismatic Association founded in 1962" and contains the Association's Coat-of-Arms."

The medal is 38 mm with 100 struck in copper for the registration kits, 40 struck in brass and 45 struck in .999 silver.



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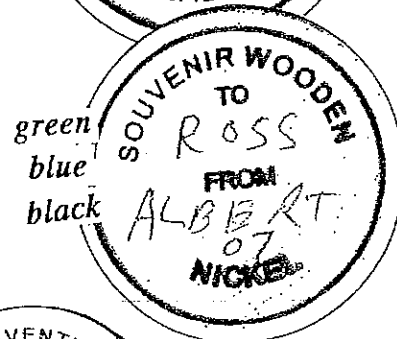
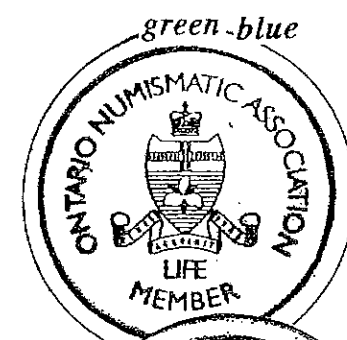
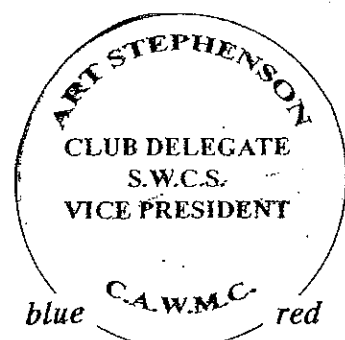
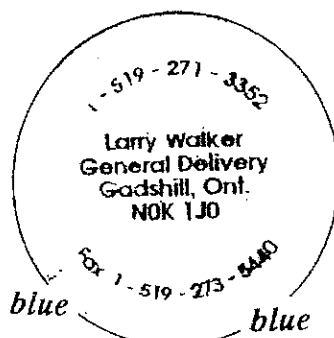
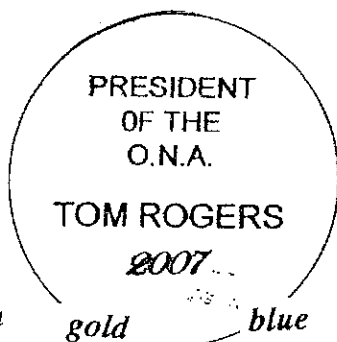
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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 'WOODS' ISSUED:

Shown here are the *eleven* personal souvenir woods that were issued at the recent O.N.A. convention in London, Ontario. Colours are indicated with the obverse on the left and reverse on the right. Half of Dave Gillespie's woods are multi/blue and half are black/blue. Larry White's wood can be obtained for a SASE with \$.63 in U.S. postage. I'm assuming that all others can be obtained for a similar SASE (self-addressed stamped envelope).

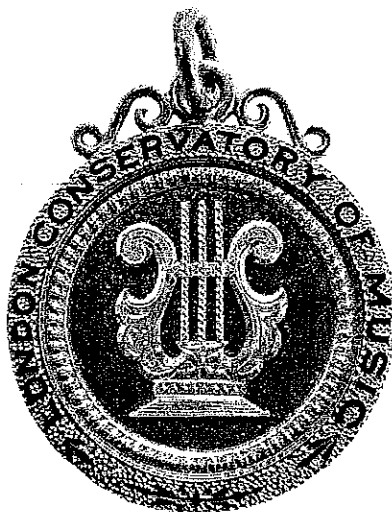


The London Conservatory of Music

Ted Leitch

The London Conservatory of Music was established in 1891 by William Caven Barron at 374 Dundas Street. Prior to 1891 the Dundas Street address was the home of Dr. Charles Greenwood and when he died in 1886 his wife Frances Josephine Moore returned to music for her livelihood. Her Dundas Street residence became her studio.

William Caven Barron, principal of London Conservatory of Music and Elocution, was born in 1864, in St. Mary's, Ontario. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute in London, and at the age of seventeen he went to Boston, Massachusetts to study music for two years. When he returned to London he was appointed professor of music at Hellmuth College. In 1888 he went to Leipzig, Germany for two years to further his music education. He returned to London and married Miss Ella A. Leonard, the daughter of Senator Elijah Leonard. In 1891 he established the London Conservatory of Music where he was principal until 1910. The Conservatory offered instruction in piano, organ, voice, orchestral and band instruments. In 1911 F. L. Willgoose became principal and under his leadership the Conservatory became affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. In 1921 the Conservatory moved to 354-356 Dundas Street where it remained for two years before moving to 476 Richmond Street. The London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution closed in 1927.



RCM expands Coinstar program

Canada is melting coins recovered through machines

By Jeff Starck

COIN WORLD Staff

Royal Canadian Mint officials announced Dec. 18 that the RCM is expanding its initiative with Coinstar to recycle Canadian coins.

Those coins are feeding an "alloy recovery program" that is pulling most of the pre-2001 coins from circulation to be melted and replaced with new coins.

The RCM is replacing older coinage made of copper-nickel and pure nickel (denominations of 5 cents to 50 cents) and copper-plated zinc (cents) with new coinage composed of steel plated with multiple, alternating layers of copper and nickel. The new composition was tested beginning in 1999, and then introduced into regular production from 2000 to 2002, with the dates of testing and introduction of regular production differing by the denomination.

The RCM has placed 15 partner kiosks in the Ottawa region since November, bringing the total number of machines in the initia-

tive to more than 200. Most of those, about 150, are in the Toronto area, with the remainder scattered throughout Ontario.

The RCM is using, at least partially, the coin-recycling program through Coinstar to bring older coins out from their hiding places in coffee cans, mugs, piggy banks and other containers and into the recovery program pipeline. Coinstar places coin counting/redemption machines in various retail outlets like grocery stores. Individuals can bring their coinage, feed it into the Coinstar machines and be reimbursed for the face value of the coins less a 9.8 percent service fee (in Canada).

The RCM initially notified collectors of the recovery program, which was introduced in 2003, in its 2004 annual report, released in late April 2005. But new details about how the program is operating emerged in the 2005 annual report. "Under this program all coins minted prior [to] 2001 are melted and the alloy recovered sent for sale to a metal dealer," the 2004 report reads. "The coins are

replaced with newly minted multi-ply coins."

The program generated \$8 million in revenue in 2004, earning \$5.4 million profit. In 2005, the program generated \$11.2 million in revenue; Royal Canadian Mint officials have not released figures detailing the amount of profit on that revenue. The 2006 report will likely be released in April 2007.

In the 2004 annual report, RCM officials note the recycling program is tied to the alloy recovery program. That RCM report cites a project with a third party that seeks to encourage Canadians to recycle coins that have been taken out of circulation. (The 2005 annual report reveals that third party to be Coinstar.)

The 2004 annual report says: "Under the project, the Mint will reclaim older coins and re-release newer coins into the distribution cycle. The program gives the Mint better control over the inventory of coins in the Canadian market while reducing the need to produce new coins."

In the 2005 annual report, RCM

officials further detailed the recycling program, which to that point was limited to 150 coin-counting machines in Toronto and southern Ontario. It was expected to expand to Montreal this year, according to the report, but RCM officials said Dec. 22, "They are still exploring other regions (so nothing to confirm yet in Montreal in 2006) and have nothing new to announce at this time."

The scope of the recycling program is large: In 2005, the machines collected 150 million coins, an average of 1 million coins per machine, the RCM said; 68 percent (102 million) of those were 1-cent coins (RCM officials

did not provide a further breakdown by denomination for the recycling program).

The recycling program is just one part of the alloy recovery program, but RCM officials have never explained to *Coin World* how the alloy recovery program operated before the agreement with Coinstar. Nor has the RCM provided details about exactly what date the alloy recovery program was started, how many coins have been recovered (total and by denomination) or how the logistics work.

For more information, visit www.coinstarinc.ca or the RCM Web site, www.mint.ca. **CW**



ALL CANADIAN COINS prior to 2001, like this 1992 25-cent coin honoring Ontario, are being melted. The Royal Canadian Mint is replacing them in circulation with coins in new compositions, like the 2006 25-cent piece spotlighting breast cancer awareness.

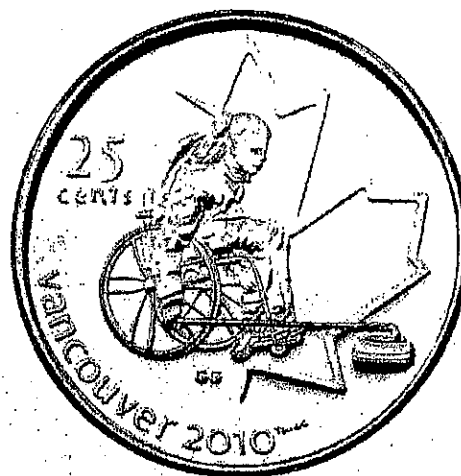
2010 OLYMPIC CIRCULATING COINS FOR 2007



Curling, February 23, 2007



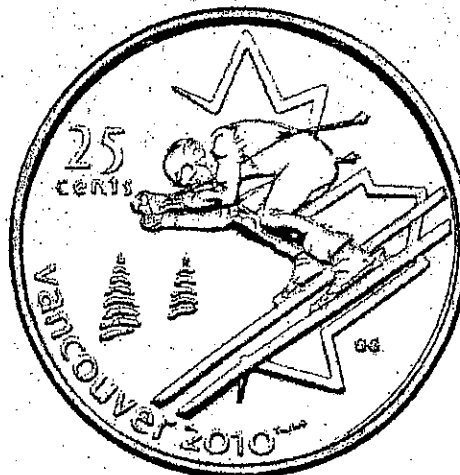
Ice Hockey, April 4, 2007



Paralympic Winter Games - Wheelchair Curling, July 11, 2007



Biathlon, September 12, 2007

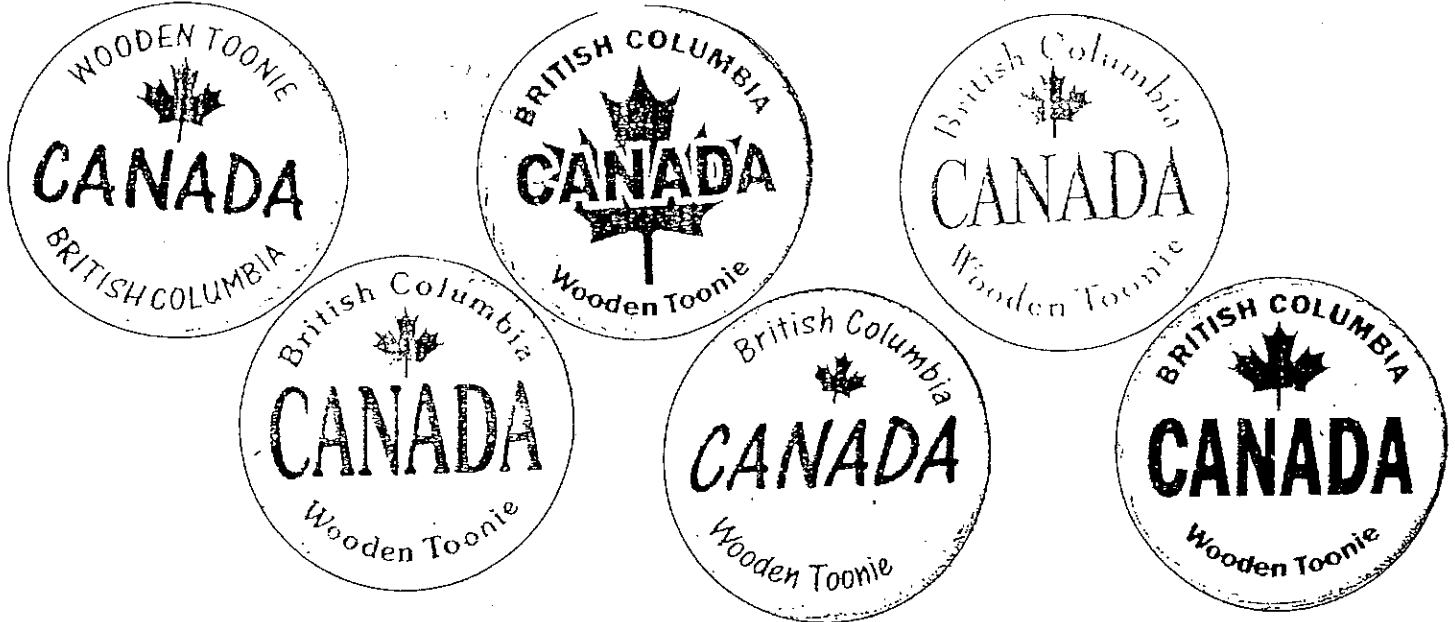


Alpine Skiing, October 24, 2007

SUMMERLAND, B.C., ANNIVERSARY WOOD -by David Phillips

This new wood was made last fall (2006), by CAWMC member, **Jim Smith**. The wood was commissioned by Buzz Smith (brother of Jim) for two reasons: -to promote Summerland's 100th Anniversary of its founding and -to assist his brother's wood-making business.

The wood has the "100 YEARS SUMMERLAND 2006" reverse shown here at the right. The obverse, however, has **six different varieties** (all six shown below) on the first 300 of these woods made. It is not known how many of each variety was made. Each wood is 45mm in diameter and 5mm thick. Ink is black both sides. They were a very popular item and the 300 were soon given away, by the Smith family.



A second 300 were made, with the *same reverse*, but *all with a new obverse* 'The Ideal Souvenir for BC'. It was felt that this new obverse should give some credit to 'Jim's Wooden Coin Co.', and to note the source of the wood or type of wood used to make this token. B.C. has experienced many problems with its forests.

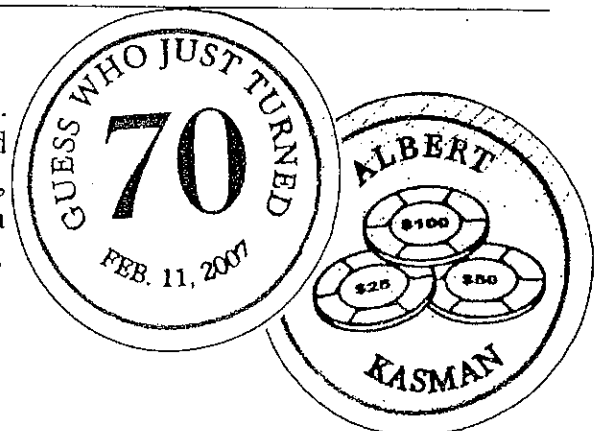
At the urging of friends, and reflecting their own views, the Smiths decided to 'sell' this second issue for \$2.00 each with all proceeds being donated to help cover the training costs of a local Summerland Olympic athlete, Kristi Richards (see www.kristiski.com for details of Kristi's field of expertise).

Again, this wood was a great success, with most all now gone. For those interested in trying to obtain one of these woods you might try e-mailing Buzz Smith (buzzsmith@shaw.ca), to ask if they are still available. Minimum cost would be \$2.00 plus some postage and handling.



ALBERT KASMAN BIRTHDAY WOOD:

Albert recently issued this 'wood' to recognize his 70th birthday. The wood was made by Norm Belsten. Albert convinced Carolyn and Dave Gillespie to put some colour on both sides of the wood. Colour, then, is multi both sides. I'm sure it can be obtained from Albert for a SASE. Albert's address is Box 58022 RPO 3089 Dufferin St. Toronto, ON Can., M6B 3C8.



How to Dispose of Numismatic Estate Property

by Alexander W. Driega

Even though I no longer actively collect and display, I still get email enquiries from Olympic collectors who are disposing of their collections or from executors who are in the process of disposing an estate that includes this kind of material. I thought it would be helpful to review some general points in disposing of numismatic estate property.

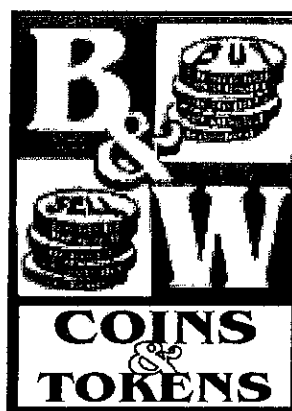
Normally these items are found among the personal effects of the deceased — but not always. If the property consists of a small collection of old coins in a can or small container, chances are these were kept for sentimental reasons and there is little likelihood there will be others. If, however, the pieces are choice specimens, there may be other items tucked away in a safe-deposit box or other storage areas. The executor of an estate should check banking institutions where accounts were maintained to determine if there is safe-deposit in the name of the deceased. If not specified in the will, it's a good idea to check all financial institutions where banking was done. Simply send a written enquiry and a copy of the death certificate to the banks concerned. Sometimes checking bank statements for payment of safe-deposit charges will provide a clue and shorten the tracking process.

Apart from income tax reasons, it's important to make an inventory and detailed descriptions of any numismatic items found. This will help when the decision is made as to how to distribute or liquidate this kind of property. Depending on the extent of the collection, and if a will does not bequeath it to a specified individual(s), an heir or heirs may wish to receive a part of, or all numismatic items as part of a general distribution. In this instance it would be prudent to have items evaluated so there is fairness in the division of the estate. Often it is advisable to wait before obtaining an evaluation as it can be expensive. Sometimes an appraisal may not even be necessary.

In liquidating assets, care should be taken in the selecting the method of sale. Generally the auction method seems to be the preferred route as it provides a competitive forum and offers assurance that the knock-down price will be fair. For a small collection that does not justify the auction method, there are always coin dealers who may be prepared to quote an offer. It is wise to get several quotes

before deciding. One can always check numismatic papers and publications that will give you a pretty good idea about coin values. Take a moment to understand why there is sometimes a significant difference between trend or catalogue value and the offer you might get from a dealer. Solicit offers from several sources to ensure you are getting a fair quote for the estate goods.

Executors should give careful consideration to any sentimental value attached to numismatic items. Ask yourself why the coins or medals were kept. Did they belong to the family? Who owned them originally? Where did they come from? Make a record of your findings so it can be passed on to heirs or relatives. Knowing the sentimental value helps make the decision process on the ultimate disposition, a bit easier.



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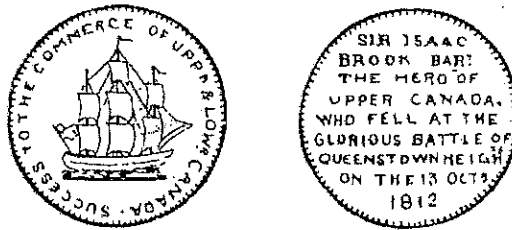
1813

Ken Cameron

Three colonial tokens were struck in memory of General Sir Isaac Brock who fell at the Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812, in the defense of Upper Canada from an invading American force.

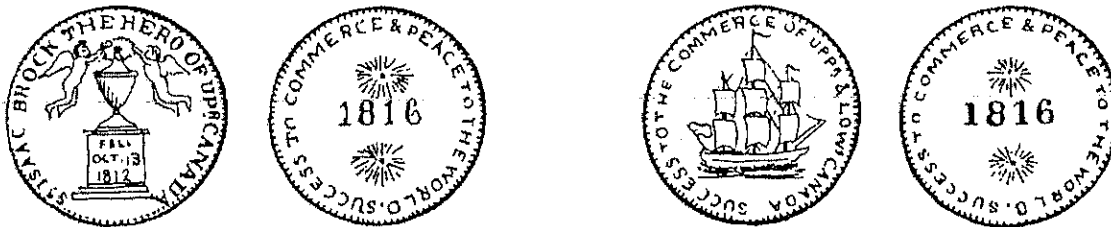
The extreme light weight of these tokens, 4.5 to 5.5 grams, would seem to indicate that the issue of these tokens had a more devious underlying reason than patriotic fervor. The tokens are identified by Breton numbers 723 - 725.

Isaac Brock was born in 1769 and purchased his commission as an ensign in the British Army in 1785. He was quickly promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel before being sent to Canada in 1802. Once in Canada he assumed command of the British forces in Upper Canada and was again promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1811. Early in the War, Brock, with a combined British and Indian force took Detroit, however, a short time later, on October 13, 1812 Brock was killed by an Ohio sharpshooter while defending Queenston against an unsuccessful American invasion.



Breton 723

The first token of this series while dated 1812, is believed to have first appeared in 1813. The obverse legend bears a lengthy tribute to Brock outlining his death, however, his name is spelled incorrectly as "Brook".

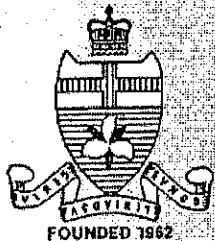


Breton 724

Breton 725

The second token (B.724) issued dated 1816, also in tribute to Brock, is found with numerous obverse die varities which would seem to indicate a rather large striking.

The third token of the series is actually a combination of the reverse of Br. 723 with the worn obverse die of Br. 724. This token is considerably scarcer than the previous two indicating that the dies probably did not last long.



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President's Message

We are very fortunate to-day for the amount of literature available in every field of collecting. We have the choice of reading about coins we do collect or reading first and then collecting. We can also find help through coin clubs, dealers, libraries and major associations, along with the internet. A program for adding to one's knowledge and becoming a numismatist might include the following.

1. Decide on a field of collecting that really interests you.
2. Don't get into a field you can't afford
3. Try to learn the history of the coins you collect
4. Join a coin club, exhibit, write or talk about your particular field of collecting.
5. Take an active part in club meetings and the executive leadership.
6. Have fun making new friends, sharing knowledge and enjoying the hobby to the fullest. That is what being a numismatist is all about.

The Hobby, the Coin Club and You

Coin Clubs that are doing well in Ontario offer a steady stream of worthwhile programs. These programs are on a variety of subjects that cover many phases of the numismatic hobby; they also tend to get members involved. I'm sure most clubs have many members who can provide some segment of the program.

Where is the hobby heading in the next few years?

Not far if the members don't put forward various ideas to retain members and junior collectors. We need to all get involved, have workshops, speakers, videos, exhibits, auctions, and slides along with attending coin shows and conventions. This will promote your coin club, to be more informative to everyone.

Having some involvement in all aspects of your organization is important. To simply collect, to take from the hobby, is not as satisfying as giving back to the hobby. You can't do everything, but if everyone does something, the results can be dramatic.

President Tom

F.Y.I

There is a fine line between "Hobby" & "Mental Illness"

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75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

Please note the Membership Report that appeared on Page 62 of the May - June 2007 issue of the Ontario Numismatist was not correct. Members #1921 -1929 should have been accepted. Members #1930 - 1934 were the New Members for the May - June issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

We welcome the new members

1930 Dorthy Hoskins, Port Dover, Ontario

1931 Fred Simmons, Minden, Ontario

1932 Carol Simmons, Minden, Ontario

1933 Lorne Barnes, London, Ontario

1934 Randy Ash, Wainwright, Alta

The following applications for membership have been received. If there are no objections, they will be accepted into ONA membership and their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

J1935 Joshua DeSouza, Brampton, Ontario

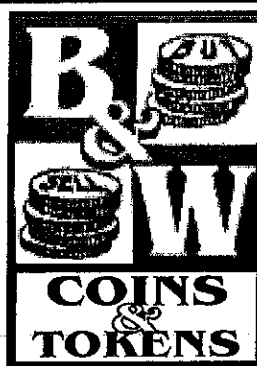
J1936 Andre Bertram, Toronto, Ontario

1937 J.P. Gadoury, Unionville, Ontario

J1938 Luke Mc Fadden, Denfield, Ontario

Bruce H. Raszmann

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From the Editor

I have a couple of milestones to report:

The Kent Coin Club held their 440th meeting in April and the Nickel Belt Coin Club held their 600th meeting in June. The Woodstock Coin Club is celebrating their 50th anniversary. Congratulations to all.

I have a letter from the Kent Coin Club advising that next year will be their 45th anniversary and the 40th Annual Coin Show. They are contemplating issuing a medal to mark the occasions which will be available to collectors. Advance orders might help the planning process. Also the club has a number of pieces available from previous events: 1983 20th anniversary bronze (Mintage 200) \$2.00 each plus \$1.00 Postage, 2003 40th anniversary antique silver (Mintage 40) \$20.00 each plus \$1.00 Postage (only 10 left). They also have a number of wooden dollars & toonies of various years at \$1.00 plus \$1.00 Postage. If you have any interest in any of these items please contact Lucien Wagenaar at 27 Peter St., Chatham, ON N7M 5B2.

I have also been asked to mention that the Albert Kaszman fund was established to enable young people to enjoy their first year of membership in the O.N.A. at no charge. Simply forward your request for membership to the O.N.A., P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Sq. P.O., 75 King St. S. Waterloo, ON N2J 4V1. Include your name, address, phone number and age and you will be added to the membership which includes a subscription to this bulletin.

Coin kids 101 is an educational activity sponsored by the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Ontario Numismatic Association. It is designed to provide young people with a preliminary knowledge of the numismatic hobby. Please contact Mr. Fred Freeman, 88 Northland Cres., Woodstock, ON N4S 6T5 (519-539-2665) bfreeman@oxford.net for more information.

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SHOW & Bourse

July 11 - 15 Niagara Falls, ON - Canadian Numismatic Association Annual Convention, Sheraton Fallsview Hotel. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Educational symposium, CNA general meeting, hospitality suite, awards banquet, Royal Canadian Mint reception, tours, bourse, auction by C & P Numismatic Auctions, junior collectors' forum and auction, meetings of Coin Error Enthusiasts, Newfoundland Enthusiasts, Canadian Association of Token Collectors, Medallist Art Society of Canada, Canadian Tire Corporation Coupon Collectors Club, Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors, Canadian Paper Money Society of Canada and more. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Numismatic Association Website: <http://www.canadian-numismatic.org>.

Aug. 26 Woodstock, ON - Woodstock Coin Club Annual Show, South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington St. S. Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. free parking. \$1 admission includes draws for hourly door prizes, kids are free. Buy, sell, evaluate coins and paper money. Celebrating our 50th anniversary. Sponsor/Affiliate: Woodstock Coin Club. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, 41 Masfield Cres., London, ON N5V 1M9, or 519-451-2316.

Sept. 16, London, ON - 15th Annual Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. hours 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$1; children free. Door prizes, displays. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353, lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Oct. 13, Oshawa, ON - Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Road East. Hours 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Free dealer, public and membership draws. Free admission. Celebrating 45 years in numismatics. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon Maclean at 905-728-1352 or papman@idirect.com

Oct. 20, Guelph, ON - South Wellington and Waterloo Coin Societies Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 919 York Rd. Hours 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Displays, free parking, accessible, buy-sell-trade, over 50 tables. For more information, contact Lowell Weirstra 519-824-6534.

Oct. 21, Stratford, ON - Stratford Coin Club Annual Show, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario Street. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Adults \$2, admission includes draw on gold coin, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker, 519-271-3352, walker@wightman.ca

Nov. 11, Windsor, ON - Annual Fall Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Lots of free parking. \$1 admission includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Marg Clarke, 519-735-0727 or e-mail mclarke@wincom.net.

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First Wednesday	Mississauga - Etobicoke Coin Stamp & Collectibles Club South Wellington Coin Society Scarborough Coin Club Sarnia Coin Club
First Thursday	Champlain Coin Club (Orillia) Nipissing Coin Club (North Bay)
Second Sunday	Oshawa & District Coin Club Timmins Coin Club
Second Monday	St Thomas Numismatic Society Windsor Coin Club
Second Tuesday	Waterloo Coin Society Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club (Wasaga Beach)
Second Wednesday	Peterborough Numismatic Society Leamington & District Coin Club
Second Thursday	Woodstock Coin Club Lake Superior Coin Club (Thunder Bay)
Third Sunday	Watford Coin Club Brantford Numismatic Society Nickel Belt Coin Club (Sudbury)
Third Monday	Ingersoll Coin Club Toronto Coin Club
Third Tuesday	Tillsonburg Coin Club
Third Wednesday	Stratford Coin Club Kent Coin Club (Chatham) Niagara Falls Coin Club
Fourth Monday	Cambridge Coin Club City Of Ottawa Coin Club
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MRS. GENTRY

A short story by James J. Antonio

Patricia Gentry had called and she was going to bring them in for him to look at. It has all sounded so exciting, unbelievable almost, which was why he loved the business. He never knew what lay around the corner, so to speak. Raphael strolled over to the front window and lit his pipe. Soon, little clouds of fragrant smoke were hovering over his curly hair. He gazed across the street at the lovely chestnut tree that had come out for its May show. The blossoms reminded him of white pompoms. He liked springtime. He could feel the promise of something inside him, a new hope for the future -- a renaissance. Though in his early sixties, on good days he felt like twenty or thirty. He eased one hand into the pocket of his chinos, holding his pipe with the other. Sprouting only a few gray hairs, he hardly looked his age and, save for a few furrows across his forehead, his rosy face was smooth and blemish-free. There always seemed to be a smile waiting in the wings. It was in his large blue eyes and the turn of his mouth.

He was startled when Ernie Wilson came barging in.

"Gonna be a depression, Ralphie!" he announced. "Just you wait 'n see!"

Ernie Wilson, better known as Whiz, loitered about all the time. Raphael didn't mind him in the least. He was a wiry little fellow with a crooked nose and a ruddy complexion.

"Oui? Do you think so, Whiz? There will be a depression?"

Whiz came right up and stared Raphael in the face, his jewel blue eyes glinting. "Why sure! Lookit how the stocks've crashed. It's all in the papers. A big one's comin'! And what then, eh? What then?"

Raphael turned away and gazed back out the window. It was just such a beautiful tree he couldn't keep his eyes off it. The sun was bright, the sky blue, and it was warm too. There was nothing like May. He puffed on his pipe and then he spoke up.

"We are going to have to wait and see, Whiz. About this depression. You never know. Perhaps it will not turn out how you think. What will happen will happen. I would not worry so much."

It was just Whiz's way and Raphael wasn't surprised at all. The tight little spring of a fellow pivoted on his heels and skedaddled on out the door, uttering not another word.

Raphael glanced at the grandfather clock and saw that it was getting on to ten. He'd go outside and sweep up a bit and then work on the next ad until the lady showed up.

As it turned out, Patricia Gentry didn't get to Fleur de Lis Coins until after two that afternoon. Sliding her long legs out of the green Jaguar, she ignored the clock in the dash. So what if I'm late? She thought. She flipped the car door closed and strode leisurely to the trunk. She was a statuesque blond with stark red lips, high cheekbones, and brown eyes plump as plums. She checked her fingernails to make sure all were perfectly painted, hitched the spaghetti strap of her little red purse over her shoulder, and opened the trunk. She lifted out an attaché case, closed the trunk and, in her high heels and red miniskirt, swaggered across the asphalt to the curb, where she waited ostentatiously for the traffic to pass. Then she crossed the street and went into the coin store.

She was amused by the little fellow inside who was holding a newspaper up over his head like a wayward kite and chirping like a frustrated sparrow. She could tell the man behind the counter was getting a kick out of it.

"There's gonna be a depression, Ralphie! It's in here! See? Right here! On the front page! Just like I tole you. Yes, sir!"

"Okay, Whiz, I agree, and you are right," said Raphael. "Now I must look after the young lady.... Excusez-moi, s'il vous

plait."

Ernie Wilson took his cue, pivoted on his heels and, still hoisting the paper over his head, slipped out of the store in a big hurry.

"Is he a friend of yours, Mr. Amical?" Patricia laughed. "He seems pretty sure of himself."

"I am used to it," Raphael said. "He comes in all the time to tell me things. He tells everyone things. They are what he reads in the newspapers. He is harmless... May I say that you have a very nice car?"

"It was my husband's," Patricia declared with a hint of grief. She heaved the attaché case on top of the counter and folded her arms beneath the low cut neckline of her sweater. "He died not long ago. The car's sharp alright. I get plenty of looks driving it, let me tell you."

"Oui, I can imagine." Raphael set his eyes on the attaché, thinking how attractive she was. "So you brought here what we discussed over the phone, oui?"

"Oh, oui!" she giggled. "You must speak French, I'd love to learn French. I could never pick up languages."

"Le français, it is very romantic," Raphael said. "Of course, I was born in Québec and to speak it, it is second nature to me."

Patricia slid her hand across the attaché. "Everything's inside. I want to sell them. If you give me the right price, and pay me in cash--no checks or anything like that--they're all yours, right now, today."

Raphael sensed the woman was anxious to sell. He clicked that attaché case open and, with his heart thumping like a drum took out the first box of coins.

"My husband was very organized," Patricia said. "Everything had to be in order." She began plopping it on like whipped cream. "That's one reason I miss him so much. I'm just the opposite myself. I'm so disorganized. He used to pick up after me and all and I just don't know what I'm going to do without him. Everything is in such a mess. Oh, I wish he were back!"

As if to blot a tear, she touched the corner of her eye. Raphael was ill at ease. He never knew what to say in awkward situations. He offered a Kleenex but she shook her head.

"I'll be fine," she told him. "I'm sorry. It's just very difficult for me. We were very much in love."

"So, let us see what you have here," Raphael said. He opened the first box of coins and set the lid on the counter. "Gold! Ah, oui. I love gold! Gold coins are so beautiful, particularly when they are as this!"

"Everything in that attaché is new," Patricia declared. "Lauren never bought anything but uncirculated or proof coins. He had to have the best or nothing at all."

Raphael brought the ashtray closer. He took out his pipe and a package of tobacco. "Would you mind if I smoked, Madame?"

"Not at all"

He indicated the heavy oak banker's chairs set along the wall. "If you do not wish to stand, you may sit in one of those."

"You can call me Patricia."

"As you wish."

Patricia Gentry turned her back on the counter, delighted she hadn't seen a wedding ring on his finger. She sat down in the big chair and crossed her legs and watched him light his pipe. She could see he was taking notice, stealing glances at her. They all did. She gazed outside, wondering what kind of man he was. It was never very difficult sizing them up. If naiveté and innocence were what turned the curly haired Frenchman's crank, so be it! Or if he liked to be led around like a dog on a leash, that was okay too. After all,

money was money.

The smoke from the pipe soon floated in the air like a pale blue scarf. Raphael was finding it hard to concentrate on the coins in front of him. He was in a quandary. He had not had a date in quite some time but he wanted to keep this thing strictly business. Nothing else, he told himself. Look at the coins and forget about her!

Patricia had noticed the safe in the back corner and it was a large one. And just because it was closed, it did not mean it was locked. She knew from experience that during the day coin dealers often kept their safes closed but accessible.

"What do you think?" she wanted to know after a while.

Raphael was so absorbed in the business at hand that he didn't answer right away. He was flicking through what he presumed would be a complete set of United States three-dollar gold pieces, all of them sealed in plastic slabs and certified by a third-party grading company. The coins, at least the ones he'd glanced at so far, were in mintstate 63 or higher.

"It's est incroyable!" he exclaimed, without raising his head. "You have here a lot of money."

"Sweetie, you're just beginning," Patricia told him. "The only thing that concerns me is whether or not you're going to offer me enough."

If the rest of the coins in the attaché were anything like the ones he'd already seen, Raphael knew he would never be able to afford them all. Why, even if he mortgaged the building he wouldn't have enough. Perhaps, he thought, he could just buy part of the collection.

Early in the evening, Raphael found himself out in the country, rolling slowly along a quiet ribbon of road that meandered across a brown and tan patchwork quilt of newly plowed fields. The sun was low but still bright and he found he had to squint to see where he was going. He was looking forward to the evening, his mind caught up in the beautiful young woman with the valuable coin collection. For once, in such a long time, he wasn't going to be eating by himself like a lone pea in a pod.

Her house was just a cozy white bungalow off the main road at the end of a lane lined with spruce trees. The cosmetic red shutter alongside the windows and the bright red door were à-propos, and tall trees, mostly oak and maple, loomed over the grounds like giants. Raphael parked in the driveway and got out of the car. He was jittery as a goaltender and conscious of his heartbeat. He spent a moment taking in the idyllic backyard. The lawn was green and healthy, cut just right, and rolled like a fluffy carpet down to the stream between vast oval beds of colorful tulips. There, at the water's edge, beside a ballooning, bright yellow forsythia, he watched a small flock of ducks quacking over something along the shore. He was actually thinking that his wife might be looking down from heaven, watching him, and feeling terrible about the whole thing.

They dined on New Orleans Shrimp, chilled jumbo shrimp on a bed of crispy lettuce. There was plenty of jambalaya rice and slices of fried green and yellow zucchini too. Raphael ate with real gusto, enjoying the meal immensely. He loved the spicy tang that lingered in his mouth and the cool red wine that took it away. This was quite a treat compared to his own bland menu of basics.

"I am sure," he said in praise, "that you have worked hard to prepare this for us."

"Patricia waved it off. "Oh heavens, no. I got the shrimp at a deli. The rest was nothing at all."

"I love shrimp and this is all so good. For me to eat this I would have to go to a fancy place."

As the minutes passed, Raphael found himself wondering

more and more why the little house seemed so bare. He'd been through the living-room on the way in; there were two armchairs but no sofa, with only one picture on the wall. There were no curtains on the dining-room window either and just two chairs at the table, and now that he thought about it, he hadn't seen a clock anywhere.

After dinner, over coffee, they pretty well talked about everything. He sat back, relaxed, and smoked his pipe and she told him how Lauren, her husband, had put together such a fabulous collection of coins.

"He made a lot of money," she said. "He was one of the best thoroughbred trainers around. He led in he standing at Belmont that year before her died. I didn't like New York much. But his profession took us there. I was always glad to get back to Kentucky when the Saratoga meet was over. There's nothing like the Kentucky countryside in autumn. One of Lauren's biggest thrills was winning the Bluegrass Stakes and then taking the horse through the Triple Crown races. We actually got a fourth in the Kentucky Derby. I can still see the jubilation on his face.... I wish it could have gone on forever, it was such a wonderful life."

Raphael sensed deep down that Patricia really loved her husband. He felt bad for her, and he began to feel bad for himself, having lost his own wife too at such a young age. There really was more to Patricia Gentry than her sensational looks. He told her about his wife Margerie and she listened with lowered eyes, shaking her head now and again at the tragedy of it all.

"Awful," she said dolefully, "just awful."

And he told her about how he'd been a teacher in Québec and retired at 56 to become a full-time coin dealer. Buying and selling coins wasn't work, he explained, because he loved every minute of it.

There was more coffee and then a cocktail in the living-room, where he sat in one chair and she in the other. He stayed with the cool red wine, asked for an ashtray, and set both on the glossy hardwood floor. He smoked his pipe and watched her sip her Coffee Grasshopper and when she set the drink down on the floor the third time, he just had to ask the question that had been taunting him like a schoolyard bully.

"I do not like to be so personal," he began, "but your house seems empty."

Patricia jumped on it. "I've only been here a little while," she parried. "Everything's in storage. I'll get it arranged the way I want sooner or later.... Lauren got a job with a Canadian stable--a big outfit--and he was going to work out of Woodbine. That's why we moved to Canada."

Raphael took note of how quiet it was when neither of them was talking. The contrast between this setting and where he lived, behind a store on a busy street, was striking. He appreciated the tranquility after all the hustle and bustle. Even the tinkling of the ice cubes in Patricia's glass seemed loud in the relative emptiness of so large a room.

Raphael mentioned the coins now and by this time there was full darkness outside. He wanted to bring the subject up before he left to find out just where he stood. "I cannot buy them all," he explained apologetically. "I would like to but I can only buy some--if this would help."

Patricia said that'd be fine and they could do it tomorrow or the day after. She could see his glass was empty and she wanted him to stay. Her goal was to make him feel comfortable around her. She got up, strutted over and picked up his glass, and was about to dippydoodle off into the kitchen, when the doorbell rang.

It startled Raphael. He felt a rush, as if from a bolt of electricity, and he sat up straight, temporarily jolted out of his mild, wine-induced stupor. Patricia went directly to the door with no hesitation, and he was a bit surprised at her eagerness to respond

given the darkness and remoteness of the place.

Raphael listened in but the brief exchange of words at the door was hushed and over with in no time. And very soon Patricia was on her way to the kitchen, offering no insight as to what the call had been about. When she returned with his glass of wine, he wanted to ask her, but he thought better of it, not wanting to seem too inquisitive. After all, he was a guest, and not feeling too bad at all, and he didn't want to spoil things.

Patricia showed up for lunch the following day and the one after that, and soon there was a romantic connection between the two--or at least Raphael thought there was. She's so kind to me and treats me so well, he told himself; she really seems to care.

One day, a couple of weeks later, Patricia showed up at the coin store just before lunch and asked Raphael if he wouldn't mind getting a little something to take out from the small café just up the way. She knew she had to get things moving, they'd been around this neck of the woods too long.

Raphael agreed it was a good idea and they could eat in the store and use the glass counter display case as a table. He kissed her exuberantly on the cheek and dashed out the door like a kid on the way to an ice-cream shop.

The café was just starting to get busy and Raphael waited at the cash while they made up his order. He was especially friendly and wore a smile and spoke to everyone who came by. An older woman, whom he'd seen around before, remarked, as she paid for her late breakfast, that she loved his cologne. Lately, he'd become quite finicky about his clothes and his appearance. Everything had to be right, not a spot or stain anywhere, with hardly a wrinkle, the crease in his pants conspicuous and straight. As for the cologne, why, he'd sampled no less than seven before picking out the one he thought would most appeal to her.

When Raphael got back to the store, he was surprised to see that Patricia was nowhere to be found. He figured she had just gone into the apartment to use the washroom. But when he noticed the display cases were empty, it quickly registered. His heart fluttered. A horrible feeling came over him. He sat the lunch box on the counter and glanced at the safe; one good thing he hadn't unlocked it. A misty sweat broke out on his face and his breath came and went in gasps. He went and plopped into one of the chairs, berating himself for being such a fool. No wonder it had all seemed too good to be true.

Late in the afternoon, the young detective came back with the bad news:

"Well, the fancy car's still there, Mr. Amical. It's a stolen vehicle. There's not much in the house either. No trace of anything. These two are real pros. It's too bad.... Do you have any insurance?"

"Not really," Raphael said, trying to soothe himself by

smoking his pipe. He gestured indifferently at the display cases. "There was not much of any value in those, just a few dollars worth or so. I keep my good coins in the safe and I was lucky that I had not unlocked it. She took some prints off the walls in my house too; they cost about fifteen-hundred dollars."

"I hate to tell you this, Mr. Amical, but you're going to have to give me those gold pieces you bought from her. They're stolen property and I have to confiscate them."

"The thing that is most difficult for me," Raphael lamented, "is to get over her. She was very beautiful. I think that I was falling in love with her. I live alone and it was quite a change for me to have a companion--one that looked like her. I suppose that I was losing my mind over her.... but I have my business and my coins again."

"It could happen to anyone, Mr. Amical," the detective said. "You're not the first and you won't be the last."

The green sign above the highway said 'Miami via Golden Glades'. It was a windy day and the branches of the areca and cherry palms off across the gullies and the little canals alongside the busy road seemed to be waving at the traffic going by.

"This is our cutoff," said Alec with a smirk. He was young and blond, and had a sharp face with narrow, delinquent eyes. "This guy'll buy the rest of the 3's. He's got the dough, I've checked 'im out.... I don't know what we're gonna do with that cheap bit o' Canadian and foreign you got from that... what was his name?"

"Raphael," said the young woman in the passenger seat of the small white rental car.

She had raven black hair and the moist, hot wind blowing in the windows kept lashing it into her eyes. She seemed a bit ruffled by the mention of Raphael's name. She'd liked him a lot, more than any of the others and she supposed, if it hadn't been for his age, she might have pursued the relationship. And who could tell where it would have gone? As the little car leaned hard into the bend, she stole a glance at her boyfriend who had suddenly become just a business partner. How long would it be, she wondered, before they got caught? And what then? Jail? And for who knew how long? And what would happen to her plans of settling down eventually and having a family? It would all come to naught. She realized now how fast time passed. It seemed that just yesterday she'd been twenty-five and there'd been lots of time. And now she was thirty-four, and where had the years gone? She was just a common criminal, with nothing to show except a few unearned dollars. She was good-looking enough, sure, she had that and knew it. But she knew too that her beauty would fade. This would be it, she decided. This was going to be the last time.

End

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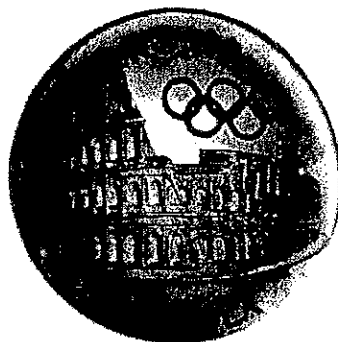
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How to Sell or Trade your Canadian or Newfoundland Coins

by Alexander W. Driega



As an Olympic coin collector this is my favorite - a beautifully toned proof silver commemorative of the MCMLX Rome Olympic Games.

Most people who have old Canadian coins are naturally interested in knowing how much they can get for them, or how they can trade them for coins that may interest them for completing a collection. What are they worth to a coin dealer? How do you know what he/she will offer? To whom should they be sold or traded? There are many factors that determine the price of a good coin. The first, of course, is demand, lower denomination coins are in greater demand than higher denomination because of the cost. The second is rarity. The third is the condition or appearance of the coin.

The demand for a coin is vitally important, even though a coin may be a beautiful example, may be old, and possibly even rare. Yet, if coin collectors, dealers, traders, are not interested in buying it, it will not command a high price. Whereas, certain types of vintage coins, like Canadian large and small pennies, Canadian silver dollars, U.S. Indian head pennies, and Canadian silver five cent pieces are very popular and increasing in demand all the time and naturally command higher prices.

Condition is very important, every collector and dealer likes to get coins in the best possible condition: proof or uncirculated. You will very often find there is a large increase in price from coins in very good condition to coins in uncirculated or brilliant uncirculated condition. Rarity plays a great part in effect on prices once a coin is part of a series that is in strong demand.

The most famous hoards and finds have become outstanding precisely because they were discovered amongst coins of unusual rarity.

When selling coins the following are the points to bear in mind. Firstly, you should deal with reputable coin dealers, or individual. Most coin dealers have been in business for a lengthy period of time, and have developed a reputation, because it is only by having a good reputation can dealers maintain reliable sources of supply and also keep business on the part of collectors. It is interesting to note that there is an increasing trend for department stores and malls to get into the coin business and is a good indicator of the popularity of the hobby. You can easily send coins to any reputable dealer in Canada, merely by enclosing them in a strong envelope and sending them by first class registered mail. Another method of shipping coins to dealers is by insured parcel post or courier. Be sure to enclose return postage with your letter and coins, in this way the dealer is not put to the expense of paying for the postage on coins that might be returned to you as the result of you not accepting his offer, or the dealer not being interested at that particular time in the coins you sent in. Coins can safely be sent to most dealers for appraisal with full confidence that they will judge your coins fairly, give you courteous treatment, and prompt attention.

In most cases dealers and coin departments will pay prices reasonably close to

those listed in reputable catalogues, provided the coin is in the condition as listed. It is understood, if your coin is in better than the condition listed that the dealer will pay more. If, the condition is poorer than that listed, then, of course, he/she must pay less.

Do not clean or polish coins. That is a field for an expert. Coins that have been cleaned or polished can be readily noted by a dealer or an

experienced coin collector, and under normal circumstances a dealer and collector, will not purchase a polished coin. It is also worth noting that many collectors prefer their silver coins with a slight tarnish or bluish tinge. This is an indication of the tremendous variety of tastes in coin collecting. What is attractive to one coin collector may appear to be a blemish to another.

A History of Wooden Coins in Canada*

Wood You Believe Canada Once Used Wooden Coins? The world often makes fun of Canadian money, and why not, the colourful currency is reminiscent of the silly paper tender associated with a popular board game. But Canada's funny money wasn't always such. Interestingly enough, before Canada established a negotiable printed tender, they used wooden money to assist trade in their fledgling Northern nation.

Early Canadian traders, burdened with cumbersome animal pelts, horns, and ivories, were unable to trade efficiently because their sleds, canoes, and portage carts were always weighed down with their heavy trade items. They needed a monetary solution that would make their trekking slightly less harsh.

The first wooden coins were bulky and awkward, up to 12-inches thick and seven feet in diameter, made from the sawed cross-sections of maple trees, and etched with rough caricatures of the King of England on one side and a beaver on the other. These crude national symbols of money were bulky, but still much lighter than a rack of damp bearskins.

Unfortunately, the first generation of wooden coins was easy to counterfeit. Bandits, thieves, and crooked lumberjacks could reproduce the money using common saws, crude wood burning irons, and simple chiseling tools. In fact, several counterfeit rings were broken up when several illicit moneymaking sawmills were discovered outside Fort Langley in 1849. The term "counterfeit ring" referred to the altering of rings in the layers of the wood.

Next came the hand-carved tokens, which were used until the mid 1800's. These were often

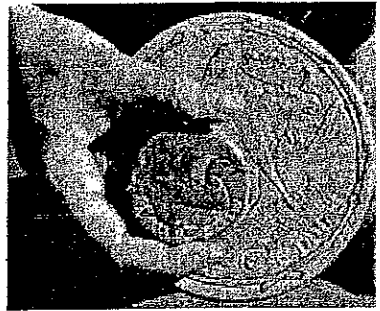
made of cedar, lighter than the maple slabs, and more manageable for busy fur traders on the go. Denominations were made in five and ten cent

amounts, which In early Canada, wooden coins like was, like now, a these were quite common, and much lot of money lighter for heavily-burdened fur traders .

coins were discontinued as they had a tendency to wear out, or they would be used inappropriately in salmon smoking processes. For two years, Members of The First Nations Bank refused to accept the cedar money, and tried to persuade government that strands of beads would be a more efficient form of legal tender.

Later on came the "hard" currency, wooden coins made of ash, oak, and petrified fir. These were the first coins to be embossed, using iron presses and coated with a basic lacquer, the same finish French Canadians often used as a maple syrup substitute. When traders purchased items at dry goods stores, the clerk would always ask "ash or check?" (The word "cash" actually comes from the Algonquin term "ka'ash" meaning chips of wood.)

Canada didn't introduce metal coins until 1867, after the Canadian Coin Treasury burned down to the ground. The story goes that a Canadian treasury employee accidentally started the blaze by rubbing two nickels together, destroying the entire wooden reserve. The



treasury was later nicknamed "The Mint" because of the sweet menthol smoke that permeated the air during the fire. After that incident, government officials decided it would be more prudent to develop metal coins, and chose copper, nickel, and silver, because they feared if the coins were made of aluminum, they could

still melt in catastrophic Mint fires. Nowadays, the Canadian Mint will still produce commemorative wooden coins, but more often than not, they are mistaken for drink coasters and carpet protectors.

Source: *The Toque* magazine <<www.thetoque.com>>.

IN THE NEWS...

Construction workers find \$17K, mostly in coins, under old Atlantic City, N.J. slot machines

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - It's the casino equivalent of reaching under your couch cushions and finding a buck or so in loose change. Only the take at the former Sands Casino Hotel topped \$17,000 worth of coins that fell under or around slot machines over the past three decades. The casino was closed last November and will be torn down later this year to make way for a new gambling hall. The 2,350 machines had not been moved in the 26 years the Sands operated in Atlantic City, so workers removing them expected to find some stray cash. Just how much, however, was a surprise. It was \$17,193.34, to be exact. "We never expected this much," said Carmen Gonzalez, a spokeswoman for Pinnacle Atlantic City. "It was just shocking." The money belongs to Pinnacle Entertainment Inc., the Las Vegas company that purchased the Sands last year. New Jersey gets 8 percent of the money in

taxes - the same as it would had the money been won from gamblers.

The money was coins, casino tokens and even a \$100 bill. Some had rolled into small spaces between machines, but most of it was found underneath them. The older-style machines contained buckets inside to hold coins that were deposited, and when they overflowed, sometimes coins rolled underneath the machines. Workers even found money under the carpet. "Some of the coins we had to pry up," Gonzalez said. "They were stuck to the floor, they had been there so long. They were real gunky and dirty, and had become like part of the cement. We had to dig them out of the floor with a knife." The Sands is to be demolished, probably with a huge controlled implosion, in the fall.

Source: *Associated Press*, Wednesday, April 4, 2007.



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MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS

Marcus Junius Brutus (85-42 B.C.) was a person of dark actions, a conspirator and an assassin. He sided with Pompey against Caesar, then became Caesar's friend, ally and protegee'. He was made "pontifex" (high priest), and in 47 B.C. he was sent to govern Cisalpine Gaul (in North Italy), but when Caesar became "dictator perpetuo" (dictator for life) in February of 44 B.C., Brutus joined the group of conspirators against Caesar and participated in Caesar's assassination. Not finding a friendly acceptance in Rome, he left for the East and for Greece. Defeated in a battle with Octavian, he committed suicide in 42 B.C.

Brutus had changed his name from Marcus Junius Brutus to Q. Caepio Brutus when adopted by an uncle in his (Brutus') younger years.

Brutus issued coins in 54 B.C. and in 43/42 B.C.. His issues showed his aversion to any regal power. His coins depicted broken sceptres and the figure of Liberty. His ideal was the Consul L. Junius Brutus, who killed the last Roman King, Tarquinius Superbus, and became the first Consul of Rome in 509 B.C.



Reverse: The Consul L. Junius Brutus walking between two lictors (official attendants), carrying a fasces (bundle of rods; insignia of consulship), preceded by accensus. This coin refers to the opposition of Brutus, as leader of the republican party, to the first triumvirate formed by Caesar with Pompey and Crassus. L. Junius Brutus, who helped remove the last Roman king and then became the first Consul of the Roman Republic in 509 B.C., was Brutus' ancestor and ideal.

Obverse: Diademed head of goddess Libertas right.

Silver denarius struck by Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus, a name Marcus Junius Brutus had taken when adopted by an uncle in his (Marcus') younger years; coin struck in Rome, 54 B.C.

Syd. 906

Crawf. 433-1

Accensus. 'Added to the number', meaning a person who is brought in to make up a number. In the Roman army, the word was used to describe soldiers who waited to take the places and the weapons of those who had fallen. In civic life, it was applied to officials who accompanied senior magistrates in addition to the lictors. They normally walked behind, but we are told that Julius Caesar revived an earlier custom according to which the consuls, in the months of the year when it was not the custom for the lictors to walk in front of them, were preceded by an accensus while the lictors with their fasces walked behind them. This seems to be illustrated by the reverse type of a coin of Brutus, struck when he was a mint magistrate in 54 B.C.



Denarius of Brutus, 54 B.C. The reverse type shows his ancestor the first consul L. Junius Brutus, walking between lictors and preceded by an accensus. This, and the obverse type of Libertas, show that the younger Brutus opposed the ambitions of Pompey, as he later did those of Caesar.



397



398



- 397 Denarius. Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus (= M. Junius Brutus), 54 BC. Hd. of Libertas r., LIBERTAS behind. Rev. L. Junius Brutus (consul 509 BC) walking in procession l. between two victors, preceded by an accensus, BRVTVS in ex. RRC 433/1. CRR 906. RSC *Junia* 31. RRM 20.1-2. VF £100 (\$165) / EF £275 (\$440)

The most famous of Caesar's assassins in 44 BC M. Junius Brutus lost his father while still a young boy and was adopted by his uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio, thus changing his name to Q. Caepio Brutus. His coin types refer to his illustrious ancestry and his patriotic devotion to the freedom of the Republic. For his later coinage as proconsul and imperator, including several portrait types, see nos. 1428-41.

- 398 ——— Bare hd. of L. Junius Brutus (consul 509 BC), bearded, r., BRVTVS behind. Rev. Bare hd. of C. Servilius Ahala (master of horse 439 BC), bearded, r., AHALA behind. RRC 433/2. CRR 907. RSC *Junia* 30. RRM 20.3-4. VF £165 (\$264) / EF £450 (\$720)

Chapter 20

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO BRUTUS 54 BC

Quintus Servilius Caepio Brutus, better known to us as Marcus Junius Brutus, an assassin of Caesar, issued coinage honouring two of his most famous ancestors, Lucius Junius Brutus and Gaius Servilius Ahala. The portrait head identified as BRVTVS was familiar to most Romans who honoured him as the founder of the Republic, and his story was frequently retold. L. Junius Brutus was the son of Tarquinia, the sister of Tarquin the Proud, the seventh king of Rome, whose reign of terror began around 530, when he usurped the throne by force upon the death of Servius Tullius. Those he knew to have supported Servius were eliminated by execution, exile, and confiscation of property. Brutus, whose brother was among the victims, concluded that the only way to escape was to appear as a person of no account, so he pretended to be a half-wit and thus earned the name Brutus (dullard).

For another, soon to be the catalyst for momentous change, beauty and proven chastity brought unwanted royal attention. Sextus, a son of Tarquin, was inflamed with lust for Lucretia, the young wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, one of his kinsmen and fellow officer in the army then besieging Ardea. Leaving the army at Ardea, he rode to the house of Collatinus and was graciously received as befit a king's son. But once the house was asleep he forced himself on the helpless girl. Pleased with his success he returned to the army at Ardea. But Lucretia summoned her father and husband to come and for each to bring a trusted friend. Brutus accompanied Collatinus, Valerius came with her father. Lucretia, deeply distressed, tearfully revealed her violation, and beyond herself with shame, drew a knife from beneath her robe and plunged it into her heart. Her father and husband were overcome with horror and grief, but Brutus was transformed. Snatching up the knife, he swore an oath to pursue Tarquin and his family and to end the reign of kings. Passing the bloody knife into the hands of Collatinus and Valerius, he made them also swear.

Lucretia's body was carried to the public square and crowds gathered. Angered by the deeds of the king's son they armed and followed Brutus to Rome. Lucretia's fate stirred similar sentiment at Rome and before a packed Forum Brutus, recounting all the crimes of the Tarquins, stirred the

people to revolt. The people demanded the exile of the king and his family. Tarquin returned to Rome to deal with the revolt and found the gates closed against him. Brutus, meanwhile, had gone to Ardea where he was welcomed by the army which expelled Tarquin's sons. Rome was now free of its king and under the new form of government; power was to be shared by two chief magistrates called consuls, elected for a term of one year. Under a system of checks and balances, no one man was to hold unlimited power. By popular vote Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus were elected the first two consuls of the new Republic. The traditional date is 509. Brutus, our moneyer, depicted his ancestor in his role of first consul. With an attendant leading the way, Brutus walks between two lictors carrying *fascies*, axeheads held by a bundle of reeds which symbolized the highest office. The head of Libertas on the obverse represents the liberty Brutus won for the Roman people.



20.1 BRUTUS, THE FIRST CONSUL,
ESCORTED BY LICTORS



20.2 HEAD OF LIBERTAS

Brutus' first act as consul was to make the people swear a solemn oath never to allow any man to be king in Rome. Not long afterwards a conspiracy arose to secretly admit the Tarquins and the two young sons of Brutus, on the verge of manhood, were persuaded by their maternal uncle to participate in the conspiracy. Unluckily, a slave overheard the plot and revealed it. The conspirators were arrested. It fell to Brutus as the consul to exact the supreme penalty. The conspirators were tied to the stake, stripped, flogged, and beheaded.

Tarquin, disappointed in his plans, won new Etruscan allies and crossed the frontier. The consuls marched to meet them. Brutus led the cavalry and went ahead. Arruns, a son of Tarquin, was in the van with the Etruscan troops and spotted Brutus. He charged immediately and Brutus met the assault. Riding hard for each other they drove their spears through the shields and into each other's body. Now, within the same year he had won liberty for Rome, her liberator lay dead. They honoured him with a fine funeral and Plutarch said that the ancient Romans set up a bronze statue of Brutus in the midst of their kings, representing him with a drawn sword, in memory of his courage and resolution in dethroning the Tarquins.

Such was the man from whom our moneyer claimed descent and whose portrait bust held the prominent position in his house.¹ Yet if we accept Livy's account we see that Brutus executed his sons for their part in the conspiracy to return Tarquin only a short time before he himself fell in battle and, therefore, left no progeny. This point was not lost on antiquity. Plutarch said that because of ill will on account of Caesar's murder some authors said that he could not be descended from Brutus, but rather from a plebeian family only recently risen to office.² In response Posidonius maintained that a third infant son survived. Whatever is true, it was not unique for members of the *gens* Junia to look to L. Junius Brutus, the first consul, the liberator of Rome, and the first of his line to bear the name Brutus, as their greatest ancestor. Indeed, Decimus Junius Brutus, a fellow conspirator in Caesar's murder had his own portrait bust of Brutus.

FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

Universala Ligo, 1959, 5 and 10 steloj (Esperanto coinage)

by David Bergeron, Curator



The coins pictured above are a recent addition to the National Currency Collection.

Do you speak Esperanto? Esperanto is an “international auxiliary language” developed by *Doktor Esperanto*, a pseudonym used by the language’s creator, Dr. Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof, an ophthalmologist from Poland (under Western Russia at the time). Dr. Zamenhof began developing the Esperanto language in the 1870s in an effort to create a universal language. He spent years writing and translating texts into the new language. The first congress of Esperanto speakers was held in France in 1905. Throughout the years, attempts were made to establish an Esperantist state, yet the ambitious endeavour never came to fruition. For a brief period in 1968, the micronation of Rose

Island adopted Esperanto as its official language. China considered adopting Esperanto as a way of bringing the country into the twentieth century and addressing the country’s expanding relations with foreign nations, but the project failed. Despite its moderate growth in popularity, no country ever really embraced Esperanto..

During the 1930s, Esperanto came under severe attack. Adolf Hitler, in *Mein Kampf*, attributed the language to the Jewish Diaspora. Apparently, individuals who spoke Esperanto were put to death because of their anti-nationalistic tendencies. Despite these setbacks, Andrew Cseh, a Dutch-born Esperantist, attempted to revive the

movement in 1942 by forming the *Universala Ligo* ("Universal League"), based in The Hague. The foundation was conceived in secrecy. The Ligo, whose mission statement was to unite mankind in harmony through the use of a common language, gained a substantial Dutch and international following in the years after World War 2, with more than 15,000 members in the early 1950s. During the first international assembly of the League on the 16th of March 1946 in The Hague, a decision was made to re-introduce a common world currency with an internationally stable value. Theirs would be an experiment in achieving peace via international economics; in proving to the world that the global conflicts caused by international economic pressures could be resolved by the use of this revolutionary currency. The noble task would fall upon the Stelo (star, one of the symbols of the Esperanto movement), and its value was to be fixed at 1 Stelo = 1 standard loaf of bread, which at the time cost 0.25 Dutch Guilders. That same year, the Ligo started printing coupons (*Premio-Kupono*) with the value in Steloj, for internal use (payment of activities, leaflets, prize-money, etc...). These were widely used within the movement up until the 1980s.

The minting of the League's first coinage, dated 1959, commenced on June 28, 1960. They were proudly minted in an optimistically large amount by the Royal Dutch Mint (*Rijksmunt*) in Utrecht. The slogan on the 1 Stelo is "One world, one language, one money"; the 5 Steloj had "The world is one nation, mankind one people"; the 10 Steloj featured the "kreinto" (creator) of Esperanto. Exceeding expectations, the sale of the coins rapidly covered the cost of production. A 25 Steloj was minted in 1965. These coins actually circulated, though not

under any governmental aegis. They were utilized as a unit of account for sales of books and other merchandise within the Netherlands Chapter of the League, and perhaps were even valid for purchasing items at other associated outlets anywhere in the world. These coins remained in use for quite a long time, certainly for more than 30 years, until the Ligo declined in popularity and importance. In 1974, the price of the Stelo was revalued at 0.50 Dutch Guilders and its previous connection to the price of bread was terminated. In 1977, the Stelo was fixed at a new constant, the consumer price-index, which is based on a percentage of the theoretical monthly purchases of an "average" family (the same system used nowadays to calculate minimum wages). The idea behind this was that this index would not be as heavily influenced by inflation as the European currencies were at the time. But because of theoretical differences regarding the key to calculating the value of the Stelo, fierce internal dispute arose between the members of the League's board of directors, finally leading to the departure of its Cashier and financial expert, Mr. Laurence Mee. From the 1980s onwards, the activities of the League stagnated due to lack of new members, until finally in 1993 the Ligo was disbanded and their assets, including the entire remaining stock of coins, were bequeathed to the U.E.A. (Universal Esperanto Association, which had been founded on April 28, 1908), in Rotterdam. The dream of a common world currency leading to international concord had sadly enough not materialized.

Sources: "History of Esperanto," Wikipedia website, << <http://en.wikipedia.org>>> [June 7, 2007]; Erik Victor McCrea, *Universala Ligo* in "Links to Micro-National and Fantasy Coins." << http://www.geocities.com/erik_mccrea/>> [June 7, 2007].

The Two Cent Piece

by Jack White



If at first you don't succeed, try for fifty-eight more years. That's how it was when a two-cent coin was first proposed in the U.S.

In 1806 a Mr. Tracey proposed a two-cent coin in a bill before the U.S. Senate. His proposal was allegedly defeated due to strong opposition from Robert Patterson, Director of the Mint. Mr. Tracy accepted defeat and the idea of a two-cent piece was abandoned for thirty years.

On December 12, 1836, the idea of a double cent coin was resurrected and presented before a congressional committee. Ironically, the bill was proposed by the newly appointed Mint Director, Robert M. Patterson, son of Robert Patterson, senior, who had opposed a two-cent coin thirty years prior. His bill was passed and became the Act of January 18, 1837. In accordance with this Act, the two-cent piece was to have an alloy composed of nine parts by weight of copper to one of silver, and weight sixty grains. It would be legal tender up to a dime.

The earliest known pattern was struck in the Fall of 1836. Franklin Peale and Christian Gobrecht united to design it. Being about dime size, it displayed a spread eagle above the date 1836 and the words, "United States of America," which bordered the obverse. The reverse bore its value, "TWO CENTS," inside a laurel wreath.

Despite legal sanction and a handsome pattern, this coin was still denied production for twenty-seven more years, reasons unknown.

When the Civil War unleashed itself, the demand for small change intensified. Merchants attempted to combat this hinderance to trade by privately issuing tokens to substitute for our inadequate one-cent coinage. Millions of these substitutes were struck and the different designs numbered into the thousands. It was under these conditions that the two-cent piece was now to debut and hopefully end a coin shortage and token fiasco.

On December 8, 1863, James Pollock, Director of the Mint, sent coinage recommendations to Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, under Lincoln. In addition to other suggestions, Pollock proposed coining a two-cent piece bronze which would weight 96 grains. Along with his letter, the Mint Director sent two-cent patterns he had prepared for Mr. Chase's inspection.

The patterns sent to him from Pollock were of two major types. One obverse displayed an ornate shield and arrows while the other possessed the bust of Washington on the obverse. Chase was able to choose from three mottos, "God and Our Country," "God Our Trust," and "In God We Trust." Pollock's proposal was later passed as the Mint Act of April 22, 1864.

Courtesy of Ingersoll Coin Club
The Two Cent Piece (Continued)

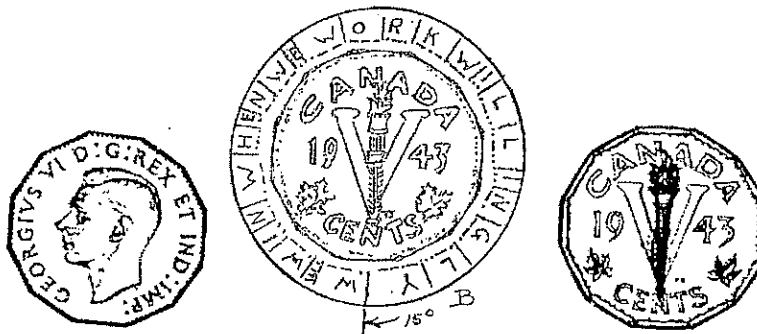
The religious mottos utilized on the two-cent piece are credited to Reverend M. R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, Pennsylvania. The Reverend wrote to Chase in 1861 urging him to construct a theme of "God, Liberty and Law." Chase liked the suggestion and advised the Mint to compose suitable mottos in 1861. Although mottos pertaining to God were struck on pattern coins since 1861, the two-cent piece was the first circulating coin to carry this motto.

The two-cent piece designed by James Longacre entered circulation in 1864. It introduced the motto, "In God We Trust," which was to become our national motto and helped end a coin shortage. Despite these favorable accomplishments, the two-cent piece was to last a mere ten years. Authorized in 1864, the coin was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873.

After fifty-eight years in the planning stage, the two-cent piece was a short-lived reality. With the interesting history of its origin, design and motto, ten years was not an adequate life to tell its story. In fact, it hardly got its "two-cents" in.

Courtesy of The London Numismatic Society
The Canadian Five Cent Piece - 1943

L. T. Smith



The "V" Victory reverse design on the reverse of the 1943 five cent piece was introduced with the aim of furthering the war effort. They were made of Tombac (88% copper, 12% zinc) and were twelve-sided as were the 1942 tombac five cent coins.

The obverse is the same as the 1942 issue except that the rim denticles were added. The torch and "V" on the reverse symbolize sacrifice and victory. Instead of rim denticles like the obverse, a dot-dash pattern forms the inner rim. The dot-dash pattern forms the International Code message "WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY", starting below the "N" in CENTS. The design was the Royal Canadian Mint's chief engraver, Thomas Shingles (TS at right of the torch) who cut the master matrix entirely by hand -- a feat few present-day engravers can accomplish.

This issue may be considered a tribute to Samuel B. Morse, the inventor of the Morse Code and the telegraph system (1843). The tombac five cent of 1943 was issued just 100 years after Mr. Samuel B. Morse was granted a patent on his invention. The message on the coins is the International or Continental Code though and not the Morse Code.

This is also the first die made entirely at the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. It is interesting that the twelve-sided position differs from the English 12-sided threepence coin by a 15 degree turn (see illustration B above).

The tombac alloy was replaced with chromium-plated steel in 1944-45 because the copper and zinc were needed for the war effort.

Shipwreck mystery

\$500M treasure 'hits a nerve'

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Deep-sea explorers who found what could be the richest-ever shipwreck treasure said yesterday that the reaction to their discovery has overwhelmed them. Meanwhile, claims on the loot flowed in even as they were exploring new waters — TV and movie deals.

Odyssey Marine Exploration on Friday announced the recovery of more than 500,000 Colonial-era silver and gold coins possibly worth \$500 million. The exploration company has withheld details about the wreck, where it was found or even what kind of coins were hauled back.

"We are overwhelmed by the worldwide interest in this project, and it reinforces our belief that shipwreck exploration hits a nerve with the public," Odyssey co-founder Greg Stemm said.

Movie project

Stemm was in Los Angeles, where he was meeting with Disney representatives about possible TV and movie projects. A Dis-

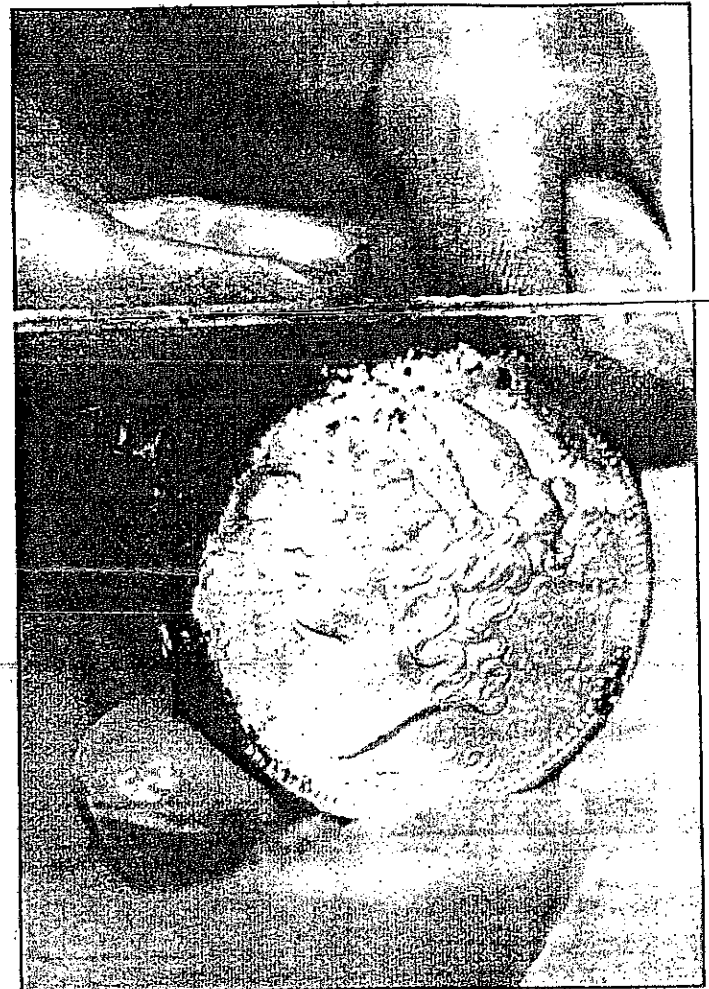
ney spokesman said the company began film discussions with about a year ago, long before the company knew about the treasure.

In England, the find generated press reports that Odyssey had salvaged the wreck of the long-sought British vessel *Merchant Royal*, which sank in bad weather off England in 1641.

'Black Swan' project

In Spain, the government said it was "suspicious" of Odyssey's find, given that it recently gave permission to the company to hunt for the wreck of the *HMS Sussex* in the Mediterranean Sea.

Odyssey said yesterday its "Black Swan" project was not the *Sussex* but did not confirm or deny anything about the *Merchant Royal*. "The 'Black Swan' bears characteristics of one shipwreck in particular, but some of the evidence gathered to date is inconsistent with our research, so we want to be sure of the identity before we announce it," a company statement said.



REUTERS FILE PHOTO

This gold coin was found by Odyssey Marine Exploration in 2003. Now the company says it has found the world's richest shipwreck.

Coins of the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1917: Confessions of a Numismatic Vulture

by Kim Zbitnew



This turbulent period of Mexican history was numismatically very interesting. That phrase bothers me a bit, as it makes me feel like a numismatic vulture, interested only in the numismatic result of civil chaos, and insensitive to its tremendous human cost. Therefore I apologize in advance for my numismatic interest, reminding myself that the coins did not cause the revolution, and also observing that following the revolution, long-term stability was finally gained by the Mexican Republic.

Prior to the revolution, Mexican coinage was of the same standard as that of the United States of America: a silver peso being the same weight and purity as the United States dollar, with silver and base metal minor coins. Coinage of the central government pre-revolution type did not cease to be minted during the revolution. However, the main numismatic result of the revolution was that many of the individual states or controlling armies issued coins under their own authority, either for general circulation or to pay the soldiers.

As can be imagined, control of a state or region does not automatically give one the ability to coin money; equipment and supplies are needed. Different regions had access to different mints or metals. Those that had access to the mints, and that had a supply of silver and gold could produce a relatively good, valuable product. Those that did not had to make do. Thus we see a great variety of coins, many of them

being crudely struck. Undoubtedly, quality control was not the best. There are machine struck, hand struck and cast coins. There are coins of gold, silver, copper, brass, aluminum, lead and even some of cardboard. Thus we have a reason for the "numismatically interesting" nature of the times. Where facilities existed, the coins tended to be of similar design to the Mexican central government issues: an eagle with a snake in its mouth on one side, and the denomination, wreath and liberty cap on the other. Virtually all the issues were made in 1914 and 1915.

The coin illustrated is a one peso from the state of Oaxaca, which had access to silver and gold, and issued a large number of coins. The portrait is that of Benito Juarez (1806-1872), past president and a national hero of Mexico. This coin is actually one of the better made issues, and almost uncirculated, although cleaned. Even so, the crudeness is evident. Although the coin is made of silver, it weighs only 7.3 grams, less than 25% of what a peso should have weighed. Still, I am sure that a soldier would have preferred even a low weight-silver peso over a copper one.

Mexican revolution coins, in general, are not common, although hordes of virtually uncirculated coins sometimes appear in the market. However, whether scarce or not, they are still good pickings for a numismatic vulture.

U.S. feared poppy quarter

May 07, 2007 08:56 AM TED BRIDIS Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An odd-looking Canadian coin with a bright red flower was the culprit behind the U.S. Defence Department's false espionage warning earlier this year, the Associated Press has learned. The odd-looking — but harmless — "poppy coin" was so unfamiliar to suspicious U.S. Army contractors traveling in Canada that they filed confidential espionage accounts about them. The worried contractors described the coins as "anomalous" and "filled with something man-made that looked like nano-technology," according to once-classified U.S. government reports and e-mails obtained by the AP.

The silver-coloured 25-cent piece features the red image of a poppy — Canada's flower of remembrance — inlaid over a maple leaf. The unorthodox quarter is identical to the coins pictured and described as suspicious in the contractors' accounts. The supposed nano-technology actually was a conventional protective coating the Royal Canadian Mint applied to prevent the poppy's red color from rubbing off. The mint produced nearly 30 million such quarters in 2004 commemorating Canada's 117,000 war dead. "It did not appear to be electronic (analog) in nature or have a power source," wrote one U.S. contractor, who discovered the coin in the cup holder of a rental car. "Under high power microscope, it appeared to be complex consisting of several layers of clear, but different material, with a wire like mesh suspended on top." The confidential accounts led to a sensational warning from the Defence Security Service, an agency of the Defence Department, that mysterious coins with radio frequency transmitters were found planted on U.S. contractors with classified security clearances on at least three separate occasions between October 2005 and January 2006 as the contractors traveled through Canada.

One contractor believed someone had placed two of the quarters in an outer coat pocket after the contractor had emptied the pocket hours earlier. "Coat pockets were empty that morning and I was keeping all of my coins in a plastic bag in my inner coat pocket," the contractor wrote. But the Defence Department subsequently acknowledged that it could never substantiate the espionage alarm that it had put out and launched the internal review that turned up the true nature of the mysterious coin. Meanwhile, in Canada, senior intelligence officials expressed annoyance with the American spy-coin warnings as they tried to learn more about the oddball claims. "That story about Canadians planting coins in the pockets of defence contractors will not go away," Luc Portelance, now deputy director for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, wrote in a January e-mail to a subordinate. "Could someone tell me more? Where do we stand and what's the story on this?" Others in Canada's spy service also were searching for answers. "We would be very interested in any more detail you may have on the validity of the comment related to the use of Canadian coins in this manner," another intelligence official wrote in an e-mail. "If it is accurate, are they talking industrial or state espionage? If the latter, who?" The identity of the e-mail's recipient was censored.

Intelligence and technology experts were flabbergasted over the warning when it was first publicized earlier this year. The warning suggested that such transmitters could be used surreptitiously to track the movements of people carrying the coins. "I thought the whole thing was preposterous, to think you could tag an individual with a coin and think they wouldn't give it away or spend it," said H. Keith Melton, a leading intelligence historian.

But Melton said the Army contractors properly reported their suspicions. "You want contractors or any government personnel to report anything suspicious," he said. "You can't have the potential target evaluating whether this was an organized attack or a fluke."

The Defence Security Service disavowed its warning about spy coins after an international furor, but until now it has never disclosed the details behind the embarrassing episode. The U.S. said it never substantiated the contractors' claims and performed an internal review to determine how the false information was included in a 29-page published report about espionage concerns.

The Defence Security Service never examined the suspicious coins, spokeswoman Cindy McGovern said. "We know where we made the mistake," she said. "The information wasn't properly vetted. While these coins aroused suspicion, there ultimately was nothing there." A numismatist consulted by the AP, Dennis Pike of Canadian Coin & Currency near Toronto, quickly matched a grainy image and physical descriptions of the suspect coins in the contractors' confidential accounts to the 25-cent poppy piece. "It's not uncommon at all," Pike said. He added that the coin's protective coating glows peculiarly under ultraviolet light. "That may have been a little bit suspicious," he said. Some of the U.S. documents the AP obtained were classified "Secret/NoFORN," meaning they were never supposed to be viewed by foreigners, even America's closest allies. The government censored parts of the files, citing national security reasons, before turning over copies under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act. Nothing in the documents – except the reference to nanotechnology – explained how the contractors' accounts evolved into a full-blown warning about spy coins with radio frequency transmitters. Many passages were censored, including the names of contractors and details about where they worked and their projects.

But there were indications the accounts should have been taken lightly. Next to one blacked-out sentence was this warning: "This has not been confirmed as of yet." The Canadian intelligence documents, which also were censored, were turned over to the AP for \$5 under that country's Access to Information Act. Canada cited rules for protecting against subversive or hostile activities to explain why it censored the papers.

Associated Press writer Beth Duff-Brown contributed to this story from Toronto.

STEVE WHITE/CANADIAN PRESS FILE PHOTO



The poppy quarter, billed as the world's first coloured coin, was introduced in 2004

The Churchill Commemorative Crown

Jeff Wenn



Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born on November 30, 1874 and died on January 24, 1965. Throughout his long life he demonstrated an amazing array of talents, and was seemingly indefatigable in putting them to use. Graduating from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England, he went on to become a cavalry officer with distinguished service in three colonial wars, a war correspondent, a front-line battalion commander during World War I, a prolific Nobel prize winning historian and author, a brilliant orator, an accomplished painter and a bricklayer.

For all that, he is best known, of course, for his legendary career as a British politician and statesman. He held a number of political offices during the first part of this century, only to fall out of favour and power following an Allied defeat in 1915, for which Churchill was blamed, mostly unfairly. This led to his resumption of military service. He made a successful return to politics, and, after more ups and downs, was nearing the peak of political power before once again falling out of favour. He spent much of the 1930's out of power in the back benches, a lonely voice warning against the rise of Nazi Germany. As is well known, this was all but a prelude to his two terms as British Prime Minister, most notably his crucial and justly celebrated role during the Second World War.

On March 16, 1965, it was announced that Britain would issue a Churchill commemorative crown. It was to be the first British coin with the head of a subject on the same coin as that of the monarch. The obverse design is Mary Gillick's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II first issue of 1953. The controversial low-relief reverse was designed by Oscar Nemon. Nemon was a friend of Churchill and his depiction is based on a portrait bust he prepared for The Queen.

The obverse legend reads, "ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA F.D.", "Elizabeth II by the Grace of God, Queen, Defender of the Faith", with the year 1965. The reverse inscription is simply "CHURCHILL".

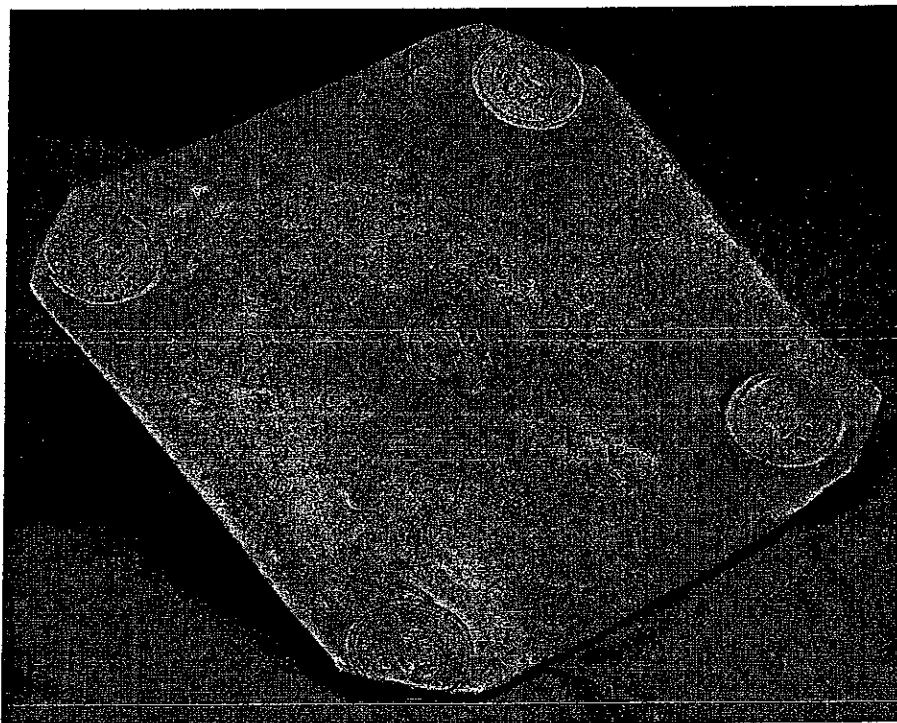
Lady Churchill started the coining press in September and received the first crown struck. Distribution to the public began on October 11, 1965. The particular piece in my collection comes in a pouch marked "Clydesdale Bank".

The Clydesdale Bank was founded in Glasgow in 1838. It expanded rapidly partly by absorbing a number of other banks. The twentieth century saw an ownership change, a merger and some name changes but by 1960, the company was operating under the name, "Clydesdale Bank Limited". In 1965, it was one of the distributors of the Churchill Crown. The coin proved popular and in order to meet demand production continued until the summer of 1966 by which time over 19 1/2 million coins had been struck.

FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

Swedish Plate Money from the Frank Fesco collection.

by David Bergeron, Curator



Between 1644 and 1776, Swedish kings issued coins known as *plate money* because of their unusual size. With silver in short supply, the country exploited its rich copper reserves to produce non-token coins for circulation. The advantage of using copper to mint coins was to retain the metal within the country, and thereby maintain its international value. The one notable shortcoming to producing copper coins of higher value was their sheer enormity. With copper being worth less than silver, to maintain the intrinsic value of the coin based on its denomination, larger amounts of the base metal was required. Plate money was struck in a variety of denominations from a half-daler, measuring about 12 * 8cm, to the enormous 10 daler coin, which measured 65 * 32cm and weighed 20kg. The plate was struck with a stamp in the middle indicating the denomination, and a stamp, bearing the royal seal and the date, at

each corner. The corner stamps ascertained the dimensions of the copper plate.

Because of its large size, Swedish plate money was cumbersome and not very popular. An early account of a bank robbery in Stockholm claims that the thieves took all money except that which was in plate money, because of the effort involved in hauling it away. The inconvenience of using plate money manifested into the proliferation of paper as currency. Plate money would be deposited at the Riksbank, and notes would be issued in its place. This was the first important use of paper money in Europe as a circulating medium.

The Swedish copper plate pictured here is from the Frank Fesco collection and was acquired by the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada. The coin is valued at 2 dalers and is dated 1712.

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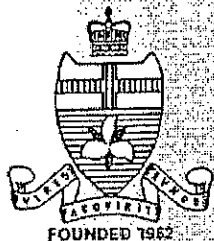
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President's Message

WELCOME BACK!

After a great summer we are all becoming active again in our hobbies, and for some it never slows down.

If one were to judge this year's C.N.A. convention, held in Niagara Falls, you would be hard-pressed to find one that appealed to C.N.A. members and the local public more. There were great displays and exhibits in both the competitive and non-competitive categories. A wide array of dealers from all across Canada & the United States made up the bourse floor.

The educational programs were top notch and well attended. The meetings for all the organizations along with special meetings for the delegates worked out with a little for everyone.

Let it be said that all who went to this convention, if only to attend the seminars or lectures went away with a much wider knowledge and understanding of numismatics. Juniors also benefited greatly from a treasure hunt, along with a special auction. I can't emphasize enough all the satisfaction members can receive while attending a convention. Next year will prove to be even better as the C.N.A. will be held in Ottawa, and it will be the 100th birthday of the Mint.

Congratulations to all award winners, new President Michael Walsh, the 2007 C.N.A. executive, and the volunteers who did an outstanding job.

At the ONA table we talked with a lot of people interested in the hobby and wanting direction in ways they can put a collection together and not cost them a fortune. The only solution to this is to attend the club in your area and find your interest by asking questions and observing other collectors. I found the knowledge and contacts one makes at a show to be as valuable as the items you go home with.

We are looking forward to the fall shows, and don't be afraid to ask the all important questions in order to make collecting fun and enjoyable.

Tom Rogers

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Upcoming Shows

SEPT. 7-9, Toronto, ON

TICF, Holiday Inn Select, 970 Dixon Rd. Hours: Fri. 2 to 6 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$4 includes ticket on a gold coin. Early admission \$20 good for the weekend. Approximately 60 tables of coins, paper money and more. Sponsor/Affiliate: SWON. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646, tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

SEPT. 16, London, ON

15th Annual Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$1; children free. Door prizes, displays. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353, lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 23, Maidstone, ON

4th Semi-Annual Essex County Coin Show & Sale, St. Mary's Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian and American coins, paper money, tokens, war medals, etc. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact Dan Jones, 519-733-6296, djones33@cogeco.ca.

OCT. 13, 2007, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Road East. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer, public and membership draws. Free admission. Celebrating 45 years in numismatics. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon Maclean at 905-728-1352 or papman@idirect.com.

OCT. 14, Mt. Elgin, ON

45th Annual Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Hwy. 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information, contact Wayne MacFarlane, 519-842-6666, waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca.

OCT. 20, Guelph, ON

South Wellington and Waterloo Coin Societies, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 919 York Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays, free parking, accessible, buy-sell-trade, over 50 tables. For more info, contact Lowell Weirstra 519-824-6534.

OCT. 21, 2007, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Club Annual Show, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario Street. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2, admission includes draw on gold coin, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker, 519-271-3352, walker@wrightman.ca.

OCT. 27-28, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Radisson Admiral Hotel, 249 Queen's Quay West, Admiral's Ballroom. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

NOV. 3, Scarborough, ON

Scarborough Coin Club 11th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and draws with refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more info, Dick Dunn at cpms@idirect.com or PO Box 562, Pickering ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 11, Windsor, ON

Annual Fall Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lots of free parking. \$1 admission includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Marg Clarke, 519-735-0727 or e-mail mclarke@wincom.net.

NOV. 18-19, Cambridge, ON

TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Road. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission adults \$4, seniors and children \$2. For more information, contact Linda Robinson, 289-235-9288, lindarobinson@cogeco.ca or Tom Kennedy, 519-271-8825.

NOV. 24, Niagara Falls, ON

Coin-a-Rama, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, \$2 admission, free gold draw. For more information, contact B. Kostyk, 905-356-5006.

MARCH 15, 2008, Cambridge, ON

17th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road. Free admission. Buy, sell, trade and evaluate at 51 tables. Tokens, trade dollars, coins, paper money, militaria, sports cards, CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Cambridge Coin Club. For more information, contact Wolfe, wolfe1937@hotmail.com or Vince Nevidon, 519-622-6625.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.,
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Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 4V1



August 3, 2007

Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist
#4 – 285 Lorne Ave. E.,
Box 23016,
Stratford, Ontario, N5A 7V8

Dear Richard.

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the July – August issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. We welcome :

J1935 Joshua DeSouza, Brampton, Ontario
J1936 Andre Bertram, Toronto, Ontario
1937 J.P. Gadoury, Unionville, Ontario
J1938 Luke McFadden, Denfield, Ontario

The following applications for membership have been received. If there are no objections, they will be accepted into ONA membership and their acceptance published in the next bulletin.

C127 Tecumseh Numismatic Society, 13300 Tecumseh Rd. E., Suite 206, Tecumseh, Ont.,
N8N 4R8

1939 Marvin Stamcoff, Windsor, Ontario
J1940 Annick Denommee, Garden Village, Ontario
1941 Bill Dimitropoulos, London, Ontario
1942 Thayer Bouck, Fonthill, Ontario
1943 Terry Ainsworth, Almonte, Ontario
1944 Yvon Marquis, Le Bic, Quebec
J1945 Tyler Rice, Milton, Ontario

Yours truly
Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

IN THE NEWS...

Viking Treasure Hoard Uncovered



The most important Viking treasure find in Britain for 150 years has been unearthed by a father and son while metal detecting in Yorkshire. David and Andrew Whelan uncovered the hoard, which dates back to the 10th Century, in Harrogate in January. The pair kept their find intact and it was transferred to the British Museum to be examined by experts, who said the discovery was "phenomenal". It was declared as a treasure at a court hearing in Harrogate on Thursday. North Yorkshire coroner Geoff Fell said: "Treasure cases are always interesting, but this is one of the most exciting cases that I have ever had to rule on. I'm delighted that such an important Viking hoard has been discovered in North Yorkshire. We are extremely proud of our Viking heritage in this area."

Metal detectorists David and Andrew Whelan, who uncovered the treasures, said the find was a "thing of dreams." The pair, from Leeds, said the hoard was worth about £750,000 as a conservative estimate. They told the BBC News website: "We've been metal detecting for about five years; we do it on Saturdays as a hobby. We ended up in this particular field, we got a really strong signal from the detector... Eventually we found this cup containing the

coins and told the antiquity authority. We were astonished when we finally discovered what it contained."

The ancient objects come from as far afield as Afghanistan in the East and Ireland in the West, as well as what is now Russia, Scandinavia and continental Europe. The hoard contains 617 silver coins and 65 other objects, including a gold arm-ring and a gilt silver vessel. Dr Jonathan Williams, keeper of prehistory in Europe at the British Museum, said: "[The cup] is beautifully decorated and was made in France or Germany at around AD900. It is fantastically rare - there are only a handful of others known around the world. It will be stunning when it is fully conserved." Most of the smaller objects were extremely well preserved as they had been hidden inside the vessel, which was protected by a lead container.

The British Museum said the coins included several new or rare types, which provide valuable new information about the history of England in the early 10th Century, as well as Yorkshire's wider cultural contacts in the period. It was probably buried for safety by a wealthy Viking leader during the unrest following the conquest of the Viking kingdom of Northumbria in AD927. A spokeswoman for the museum said: "The size and quality of the hoard is remarkable, making it the most important find of its type in Britain for over 150 years." The find will now be valued for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport by the Independent Treasure Valuation Committee. Dr Williams said that the British Museum and the York Museums Trust would be looking to raise the funds to purchase the collection so it could eventually go on public display. The proceeds would be split between the finders and landowners.

PERSONAL, SOUVENIR WOODS ISSUED FOR THE 2007 C.N.A. CONVENTION:

Some of the 'woods' issued, for this convention, are shown here. All others will be shown next month.



lt. blue



lt. blue



blue



blue



blue



red



blue



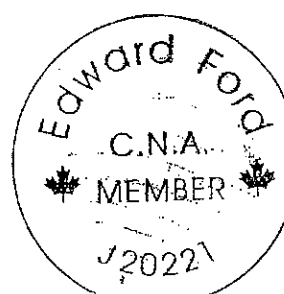
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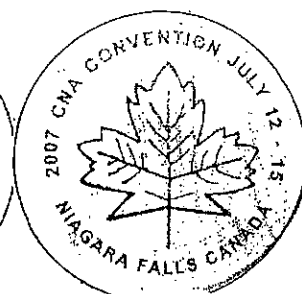
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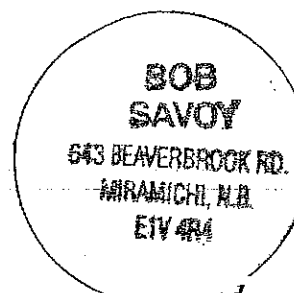


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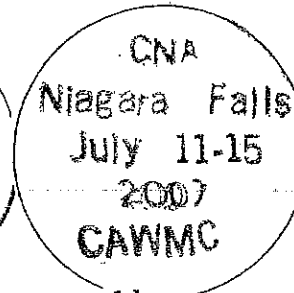


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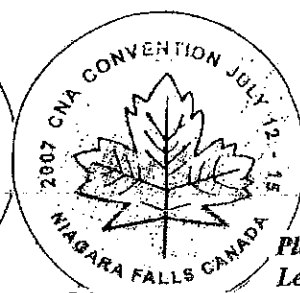
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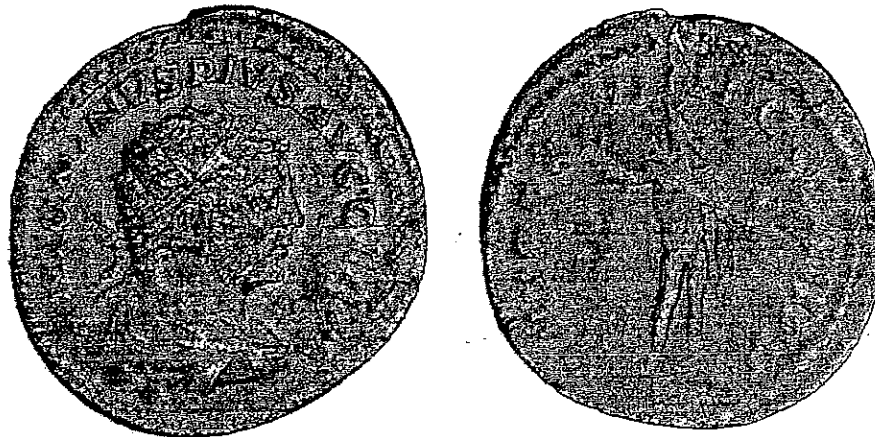
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Plain Leaf

FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

Antoninianus of Caracalla, 216A.D.

by David Bergeron, Curator



The introduction of a new coin into circulation is always a momentous event. While sometimes a new coin simply marks a transition in the form of money used for daily transactions (thinking of the move from a paper one dollar note to the loonie), other times it reflects major changes in the economy, to which the money must adapt. The so-called antoninianus introduced in Ancient Rome in 215A.D. during the reign of Caracalla is a classic example. Faced with a dwindling supply of silver to mint coins required to pay his troops, Caracalla ordered the reduction silver in all coins and authorized the minting of a new denomination. The distinctive portrait of the emperor wearing the radiate crown, an established convention as indicating a double denomination, would conclude that the value of the coin was 2 denarii. Ignoring the coin's actual name in antiquity, modern numismatists have called it the antoninianus based on a reference in a Roman document called the "Historia Augusta" which refers to silver coins named after an Antoninus. The authenticity of this source is questionable, though the name has stuck to identify the 2-denarii coins of Imperial Rome. Despite its elevated currency value, the intrinsic value of the antoninianus was equivalent to only 1.5 denarii.

The debasement of silver coins, including the antoninianus, immediately caused inflation as merchants adjusted their prices to reflect the depreciated value of the coins. Furthermore, old coins containing higher intrinsic values were hoarded thus further compounding the problem. Antoniniani continued to be struck, but only for a short period after Caracalla's reign. In 219, Elagabalus abandoned the use of antoniniani to arrest inflation, which was by then out of control. Interruption in the minting of antoniniani, however, was brief as Balbinus & Pupienus re-introduced the coin, containing even less silver, into circulation in 238. Progressively, as the roman economy continued its inevitable collapse, the antoninianus was issued with less and less silver. By the reign of Aurelian (270-275A.D), the antoninianus was made almost entirely of bronze. Aurelian undertook an important reform of the imperial currency to restore its appearance and reputation. Under his reign order was returned to operations at the mints, especially the main one in Rome, fixed rates of exchange were established thus stabilizing prices and, most important, the precious metal content in coins was restored. At the outset of the coinage reform, it is believed that the antoninianus was renamed the aurelianus, but many scholars refute this claim.

Over time, imperial coinage could not resist the effects of inflation and once again the antoninianus was heavily debased. Under Diocletian's monetary reform between 286 and 296 A.D., new coins were struck and the antoninianus became an insignificant bronze coin behind the new follis, which had a value of 5 denarii. After Constantius I (305-306 A.D.), antoniniani became known as post-reform radiates, reflecting their total absence of silver in the coin. Within a couple of years, the post-reform radiates ceased to be minted altogether.

Positively identifying the coinage of Caracalla can be tricky because nowhere in the obverse legend does his name appear. On the antoninianus pictured here, the legend reads ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM., which could

mistakenly attribute it to the emperor Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.) The inscription on the reverse of the coin P M TR P XVIII COS III P P allows the coin to be accurately dated, thus attributing it to Caracalla. Deduction from the reverse legend shows that this coin was struck in nineteenth year of the emperor's Tribunicia Potestas year (TR P XVIII) and the fourth year of his Consul (COS III). Only in the year 216 A.D. was this occurrence possible, thus it is confirmed that the coin was struck under Caracalla.

Sources: Kenneth W. Harl, Coinage in the Roman Economy: 300 B.C. to A.D.700 (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1996), ch.6; David A. Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values II and III (London: Spink, 2002-2005).

George Manz Coin Auctions presents Auction #3

by George Manz

City of Ottawa Coin Club member George Manz has announced that the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show will be the venue for the third in a series of auctions by George Manz Coin Auctions. The auction includes Part II of the famed Roy Miller Collection, a Regina-based coin collector and dealer for more than 50 years.

The first item for auction among the 184 lots is a Gordian III Antoninianus, the child who became Caesar and Augustus of the Roman Empire at the age of 13. Struck in 240-244 AD, the silver coin is in uncirculated condition. World coins include a French Crusader coin struck for Charles II of Anjou in the 13th century, a nicely toned 2-franc coin struck in Paris in 1810 for Napoleon Bonaparte, a British 1745 shilling marked "LIMA" below King George II's bust to indicate it was produced from captured Spanish treasure, an attractive Irish 1805 Bank of Ireland 5 pence token, uncirculated examples of the 1929 half piffin and one piffin from the island of Lundy, and a 1967 New Zealand 2 cents muled with a Bahamas 5 cents.

Many Canadian coins are included in the October 20th auction in Regina, including numerous ICCS certified and graded coins, as well as the most attractively toned 1982 Regina Centennial silver dollar the auctioneer has ever seen. The auction also features a large assortment of Newfoundland coinage, including a 1940 re-engraved cent. Several ICCS certified Breton tokens head the list of pre-

Confederation tokens at auction, while a large rectangular wooden nickel issued in Malden, Massachusetts in 1949 is expected to see spirited bidding.

Medals are one of the highlights at the auction, including six Edward VIII pattern crowns from Australia, India and New Zealand, a French medal commemorating the world's first hot air balloon tests by the Montgolfier Brothers, an unlisted Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee medal, and an enameled 1902 Coronation medal of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. Canadian paper money includes one of each of the three different 1870 25-cent shinplasters, and numerous replacement notes and radar notes. Military medals and badges, collectables from the RCMP, edged weapons, numismatic books, coin show displays, and a brass CNA Life Membership to Hans Zoell, round out the 184 lots in the auction.

The auction will take place at the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show on October 20 at the Western Christian College in Regina. Lots can be viewed in the bourse from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, while the auction begins at 7:00 pm. Those wishing to receive the auction catalogue by email can contact George Manz at george@georgemanzcoins.com. The catalogue can also be viewed www.georgemanzcoins.com. There is no buyer's fee in this auction.

Voice over Internet freed from web cost

Sun Media - No Internet, no problem.

Phone service operated over the Internet no longer needs the web connection in customers' homes, says one Waterloo-based business.

Worldline, which has a London office and offers its service locally through a partnership with The London Free Press, is using technology where a customer can get the low cost of VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) without an Internet connection.

"You just use a normal telephone, you do not change the way you call," said John Stix, Worldline executive vice-president.

When a client subscribes to Worldline's service and dials in to its access code, the customer is dialing into an Internet network offered by Worldline, said Stix. "The call goes over a bandwidth to where the server is located. You do not need a high-speed connection or computer, you just need a phone."

Customers have to listen to a 10-second promotional pitch from The Free Press, but there is no need to switch phone companies.

The service can also be used with a cellphone, Stix added.

For The Free Press, it is another service to offer readers, said Sherri O'Brien, the newspaper's director of sales and marketing.

"It is a revenue opportunity for us, a service we can provide through this partnership with Worldline," she said.

Free Press owner Sun Media is offering the service through all its newspapers across Canada, she added.

For service accessing all of Canada, the service costs \$3.95 a month, with The Free Press getting \$1 of that. There is also a one-time \$10 activation fee. For Canada, the U.S. and 24 countries, the service costs \$13.95 a month, with The Free Press getting \$2 a month.

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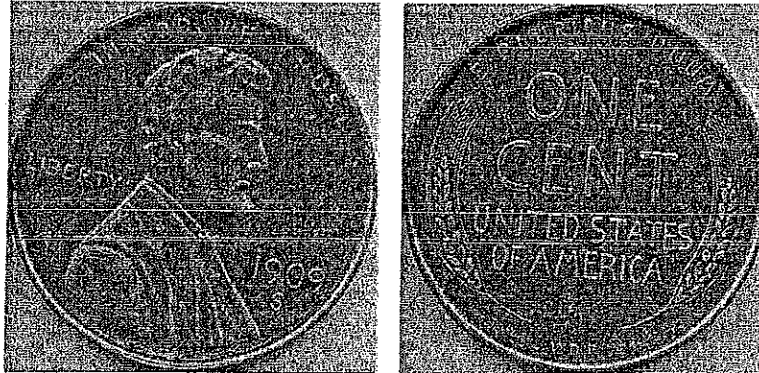
MEMBER - ANA



MEMBER - CAND

My Wife Loves Me!!

by Steve Woodland



The men of the numismatic hobby often joke about our wives, and how they smile sweetly and shake their heads at those of us who are fascinated by little pieces of wood, metal and paper (and I guess I better add polymer too). But my wife is different! While not a coin enthusiast like me, she does have a great collection of Uncirculated/PL sets – or should I say Numismatic BU sets, Mr. Cornwell? Nevertheless, she is great because she supports me in my hobby, encouraging me to get more involved, attending the CNA Annual Convention with me, and sometimes asking about what coins I am still looking for. Little did I know that she was plotting all along to surprise me on my 50th birthday. She went way beyond the typical “now you’re 50” bash with all the family and friends!

A few weeks ago, my sweetheart was on a business trip to Washington, D.C. for a few days. She also knew that I had been looking for some scarce US Lincoln cents, and had been corresponding with a fellow collector in the States to try and find some of them. I was completely unaware that she had been keeping track of what I was looking for, and set her sights on finding one for me while she was on her trip. Well, she was successful in finding one I

was missing, and she brought it home and gave it to me. To my astonishment, it was the “grand-daddy” of Lincoln cents, the equivalent of the 1948 for Canadian Silver Dollars - a 1909S VDB. In other words, (if you don't know your Lincoln cents) a 1909 cent struck at the (S)an Francisco mint, with the initials of the artist/designer (V)ictor (D)avid (B)renner on the reverse. The coin was produced in limited quantity in mid-1909 (the first year the Lincoln cent was struck and the last year the Indian head cent was struck) until the Treasury Secretary, Franklin MacVeagh, decided on August 5th that the artist's initials did not belong on the coin. Thus, the remainder of the cents that year were struck without them. Brenner's initials returned to the cent in 1918, but this time unobtrusively on the obverse under Lincoln's bust.

Anyway, to say the least, I was astounded (the British expression “gob-smacked” is more appropriate) that my darling had found and bought this “biggie” of the US Lincoln cent collection for me! I have included scans of the coin for you to see, and would like to know what grade you think the coin is. Let me know what you think and I'll bring the coin with me to our next meeting. Any other stories of supportive spouses out there?

WILLIAM MORRIS

RODNEY, ONTARIO

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MERCHANT TOKEN

- LEN BUTH - FCNRS



Actual size - 19mm - aluminum

William Morris was born on June 26, 1849 at Portland, Ontario [Bastard Township, Leeds & Grenville United Counties]. His parents Henry and Elizabeth [nee Kidd] Morris were born in Ireland and immigrated to Canada.

William and his brother Samuel B. Morris moved to Rodney, Ontario [Elgin County] in 1874 and purchased a general store from Luther Carpenter. They operated this store until 1881, when they dissolved their partnership. Samuel went into private banking and other business ventures. Between 1882 and 1885 William conducted a variety of businesses including a butcher shop, and later operated a music store selling organs and other instruments. In 1885 William opened a general store on Furnival Street [the main street] between Queen and Harper Streets. The front of this establishment had a sign with a large sheaf of grain painted in gold colour with his motto on both sides reading "Trade at the Golden Sheaf. It will pay". The family living quarters was above the store, and the entire building was lost in a fire in 1911.

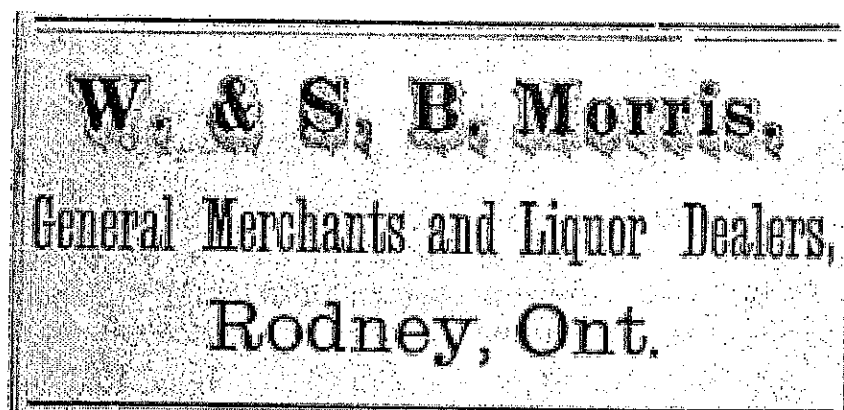
In 1912 William bought the Maple Leaf Grocery Store from James Hillman on Furnival Street just north of Clark Street, changing the name of the store to the "Morris Plain Price Store". William Morris stayed in the grocery business until 1927 when he retired at the age of 78. His son Vernon who had assisted his father for many years took over the business and continued to operate it until the early 1950s.

Also in the 1920s William Morris, and other partners, had an interest in a sash and door factory which was eventually sold to Beaver Lumber Co. in 1945.

William Morris married Sara Lawrence at Toronto in 1876, and they had six children. Sara died in 1919. William was an active and well respected citizen of the town, and was a charter member of the I.O.O.F. which was instituted in Rodney in 1892. He died on May 10, 1929 at Rodney in his 80th year, and at the time of his death was the oldest living resident in the town.

Based on the above, this previously unrecorded token was no doubt in use sometime between 1885 and 1927. The "good for one cent" token is the only denomination known at this time but as was customary, other denominations were no doubt struck.

It is always a surprise to the writer that we can continue to find new unrecorded tokens from so many years back, and that they have not surfaced previously.



Advertisement for the Morris Brothers partnership - from the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Elgin, Ontario" - H.R. Page & Co., Toronto 1877

SOURCES:

- "A History of Rodney 1870 - 1950", by John Sinclair Dorland, Mercury-Sun Publications, Rodney, Ont.
- Directories - various; R.G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's
- St. Thomas Times-Journal May 11, 1929
- 1901 Census of Canada
- Province of Ontario Vital Statistics - Marriage; and Death Certificates

Unusual Commemorative Issues

by Alexander W. Driega

The reason for striking commemorative coins is usually to mark or celebrate a special event. Its secondary purpose is to market it to defray production costs and, hopefully, make a profit. Since 1952 the most successful commemorative coin program has been the striking of Olympic Coins by host countries. In 1972 this initiative expanded to include issues by non-host countries. The Republic of Guinea led the parade by striking a dual commemorative coin to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the republic's founding, as well as the Munich Summer Olympic Games. Since then the flood gates opened for striking non-host Olympic issues, which we now refer to as Companion Issues.

Topical collectors are always on the look-out to collect items that are unique, different or interesting, and if they are Olympic collectors there is certainly a wide range of items to choose from as there are three times more non-host issues than host issues. I find most collectors are story tellers and are enthusiastic to tell others about their hobby or the special items they have. I am no different. I would like to tell you about a few items that I found fascinating and that have an interesting story to tell.

For its first Olympic issues marking the '92 Barcelona games, Albania struck two coins having the same equestrian design with one being the mirror opposite of the other. One obverse was struck in high relief while the other was incused, so when the two pieces are brought together they fit perfectly inside one another. When a design is impressed on a coin so that the pattern sinks into the flan, the coin is said to be incuse. This, I believe is a first of its kind in numismatic circles and as far as I know, has not been picked up by other countries.



Albania marked the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona by producing this unique fit-together coin.

In 1988 Cyprus struck an interesting 'transitional' coin where the design changes from one form to another. The bottom portion of the image is that of an athlete while the top half has changed into the Olympic flame, a strong reflection of the Olympic spirit. The circular designs in the background suggest an Olympic track that appears to change into the Olympic rings. An interesting piece that is subject to other interpretations.



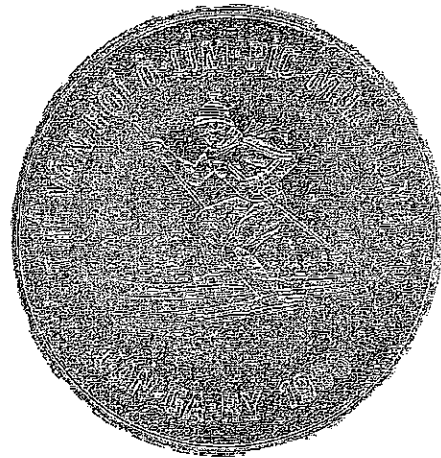
Cyprus, 1988, 1 pound, Olympic Games

Sometimes an engraver will take the liberty to incorporate subtle humor into the design. One example can be found on the Fiji 1993 \$10 coin featuring the sport of Judo. A quick glance at the image reveals nothing unusual, but on closer examination with an eye loupe, one can readily distinguish the wrestler in the superior position is a Fijian, whereas the opponent who is about to be thrown to the mat, is Asian. I am sure the engraver must have been chuckling when he put the final touches to the athlete's features. Judo was founded in Japan in 1882, and is a test of skill rather than endurance.



Fiji, 1996, 10 dollars, judo

In 1983, Vietnam struck a coin commemorating the Calgary Olympics. This coin exemplifies how other nations perceive and interpret different themes. For the Calgary issue the craftsman produced a delightful rendition of the sport of downhill skiing featuring a skier wearing a toque and flapping scarf, sporting old-fashioned skis and harness, and holding extra long ski poles. Those of us who are of senior vintage can look back and appreciate this kind depiction of a sport we grew up with. I am not sure what to make of the bottom inscription.



Vietnam, 1986, 100 Dong, skiing.



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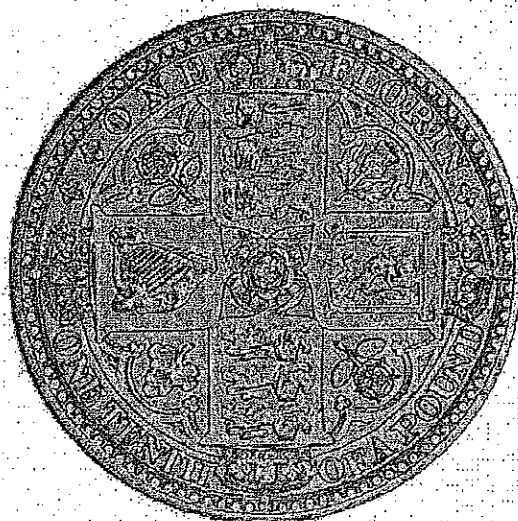
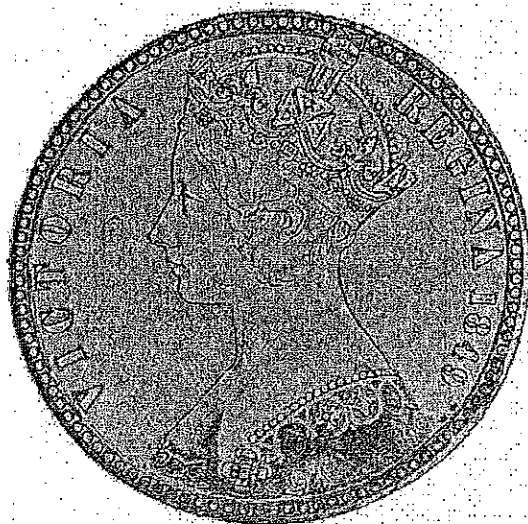
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FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

Great Britain, Victoria, 1849, Florin (Decimalization in Great Britain)

by David Bergeron, Curator



Today, all countries use the decimal system based of their unit of account, whether it is the dollar, the euro, or the peso, and its division into units of 10 and 100. Russia pioneered the decimal system in 1710, when Peter the Great set the rouble equal to 100 kopecks. The United States adopted the decimal system based on the dollar in 1792. In 1857, Canada moved to the decimal system when it abandoned the British pound as its unit of account in favour of the American dollar to facilitate trade with the United States. Great Britain was one of the last nations to move to the decimal system in 1971, having relied for centuries on the sterling system where one pound equaled 20 shillings, which equaled 240 pence. Adding sums was sometimes quite complicated and time consuming under this old system.

Proposals to adopt a decimal system in Great Britain began as far back as the mid-nineteenth century. In a push to simplify accounting procedures, especially when

dealing with foreign exchange, in 1847 a motion was introduced in British Parliament for the adoption of a decimal system maintaining the pound as the unit of account. Several proposals were put forth where decimalization could function with little disruption to the current coinage. These proposals involved the minting of florins, cents and mils, which would all become fractions of the pound, and whose values could still be measured in the old sterling system. The proposed system was quite complex, especially when dealing with the copper coinage. Many feared that such a complex system would pose problems for the people who made most use of copper coins, namely the labouring poor.[1]

Input from several stakeholders led to the creation of a system that involved the reduction in size of the copper coins, and the creation of only one new denomination made of silver, the florin. With a value of 2 shillings (one-tenth of a pound), the florin fell more in

line with the weight and value of foreign decimal coins, such as the American half-dollar and Spanish 4 reales coin than the half-crown, whose value was 2 shilling, 6 pence. The first silver florin was minted in 1849, and was familiarly known as the Godless Florin because the designation DEI GRATIA (D.G.) was missing in the legend on the obverse. It was very much an experimental piece to test the general acceptance of decimalization. To give the coin a chance, minting of the half-crown was discontinued. Mixed opinions forced the delay of the switch to decimalization, however, as well as the reinstatement of the half-crown in 1874.[2]

Even though the move to a decimal system did not materialize until late into the twentieth century, florins continued to be minted in the reigns of Edward VII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II. In 1969, when plans were finalized to officially move to the

decimal system, the florin was replaced with the 10-pence piece. By this time the coin had long since ceased to be made of silver. In 1971, Great Britain moved to the decimal system with 100 pence equaling one pound. The florin remains to this day a highly desired coin by collectors, not only because of its aesthetic appeal, but also because of some of its unique features, such as the use of gothic lettering for the legend on Victorian florins, and the date rendered in roman numerals.

Notes: [1] n.a., "Remarks On and Suggestions for a Decimal Currency," in Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society 58, 2 (June 1895), 367-369; Frederic James Minasi, "On a Decimal Coinage for the United Kingdom," in Journal of the Statistical Society of London 17,3 (Sep. 1854), 243-258.

[2] John Craig, The Mint (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1953), 312-313.

Photography: Gord Carter, Bank of Canada, Ottawa.



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ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 46
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President's Message

Coin collecting is a hobby that should be savored and enjoyed. Don't worry what others may think about what it is you collect. Is it worth a lot? Is it a good investment? How rare is it? These are all considerations which should be secondary to your enjoyment of collecting. Don't think making money on your collection is the only thing that's important. Collect what you want, what you like and what you can afford. Even if it be just the history of the material within the hobby.

2008 should be an interesting year for the coin collector. The Royal Canadian Mint will be celebrating "100 years of coinage" and I am sure new and old collectors alike will be watching what commemorative dollar or coins of interest they will be producing. Here is an opportunity to assemble an interesting collection of coins at a nominal cost. "Watch and See" it's the name of the game.

ONA Dream Vacation Draw tickets have been sent out with your renewal dues for 2008. We hope you will support both the ONA and your local club with the sale of these tickets. Last year over \$1000.00 was turned back to participating clubs from the sale of these tickets; your participation is greatly needed.

At this time I would like to send my condolences out to the families of members of the ONA who have left us this past year. There has been far too many hard working and excellent collectors who have been lost in body but not in spirit.

On behalf of the ONA executive we wish you Season's Greetings and all the best in 2008.

Tom

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Upcoming Shows

NOV. 11, Windsor, ON

Annual Fall Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lots of free parking. \$1 admission includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Marg Clarke, 519-735-0727 or e-mail mclarke@wincom.net.

NOV. 18 - 19, Cambridge, ON

TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Road. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission adults \$4, seniors and children \$2. For more information, contact Linda Robinson, 289-235-9288, lindarobinson@cogeco.ca or Tom Kennedy, 519-271-8825.

NOV. 24, Niagara Falls, ON

Coin-a-Rama, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, \$2 admission, free gold draw. For more information, contact B. Kostyk, 905-356-5006.

FEB. 3, 2008, Paris, ON.

SWON, Special events Building, Paris Fairgrounds on Silver Street. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$2 includes ticket on gold coin. More than 50 tables of coins Papermoney, Military and more. Hot and cold food and drinks available at show. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

FEB. 16, 2008, Oshawa, ON

Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. Free public, dealer and membership draws. Featuring coins, tokens, paper, medals and more. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon, 905-728-1352 or e-mail papman@direct.com.

APRIL 4 - 6, 2008, Niagara Falls, NY

Gold & Silver over Niagara 2008, The Conference Center, 101 Old Falls St. Hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Over 200 tables, exhibits, free appraisals, door prize drawings. Sponsor/Affiliate: Buffalo Numismatic Association, Niagara Frontier Coin Club. For more information, contact 716-694-2724 or 716-628-9440.

Web site: <http://www.goldandsilveroverniagara.com>.

APRIL 12, 2008, Guelph, Ontario

South Wellington Coin Society Spring Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion 919 York Rd. Guelph or Hwy 7. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, completely accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2 for age 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. For more information, contact Lowell Wierstra 8 Smart St. Guelph Ontario N1G 4K9 Phone (519) 824 6534.

APRIL 25 - 27, 2008, Sudbury, ON

ONA 45th Annual Coin Convention, Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre, 85 Ste. Anne Rd. Hours: Bourse floor opens at 10 a.m. each day. Admission \$3. Buy, trade, sell. 56 bourse tables. Auction 6 p.m. Friday. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association, Nickel Belt Coin Club. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, 519-451-2316 or Gerry Albert, 705-523-1778.

JULY 17 - 20, 2008, Ottawa, ON

Canadian Numismatic Association 2008 Convention, Crown Plaza Hotel. More details to follow. For information contact Serge Pelletier serge_pelletier@sympatico.ca. Web site: <http://canadian-numismatic.org>.

OCT. 18, 2008, Oshawa, ON

Durham COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer public, and membership draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals & many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon at 905-728-1352 or e-mail papman@direct.com.

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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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October 20, 2007

Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist
#4 – 285 Lorne Ave. E.,
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Dear Richard,

Membership

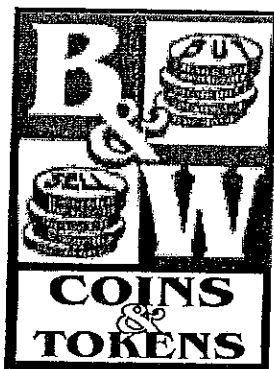
The applications for membership that appeared in the Sept-Oct issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome:

C127 Tecumseh Numismatic Society, 13300 Tecumseh Rd. E., Suite 206, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 4R8
1939 Marvin Stamcoff, Windsor, Ontario
J1940 Annick Denommee, Garden Village, Ontario
1941 Bill Dimitropoulos, London, Ontario
1942 Thayer Bouck, Fonthill, Ontario
1943 Terry Ainsworth, Almonte, Ontario
1944 Yvon Marquis, Le Bic, Quebec
J1945 Tyler Rice, Milton, Ontario

The following application for membership has been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will be published in the next bulletin.

1946 Gregory M. Guseff, Sterling Heights, MI USA

Yours truly
Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman



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MAKING THE GRADE!

Tom Rogers

The importance of properly grading and describing paper money cannot be overstated. I for years thought I knew something about grading and determining the value of Canada Paper Notes, but much to my surprise I find myself being re-educated on the topic.

One would look to find any distracting characteristic which would degrade the value of the note. Some things to look for were:

- Folds
- Corner folds
- Pin holes
- Paper quality - crisp
- Aging
- Full colour
- No stains

Grades once were:

- Uncirculated
- Au (About uncirculated)
- Extra fine
- Very fine
- Fine
- Very good
- Good

The new paper money catalogues I have been reading for 2008 has come forth with what I would call a currency grading tutorial that will make all paper money collectors and sellers re-evaluate their paper money collection over again.

Surperb Gem Uncirculated (a flawless note, visually perfect in every way.) Notes in this grade are rare

- Gem Uncirculated
- Choice Uncirculated
- Uncirculated
- Au
- Extra Fine
- Very Fine
- Fine
- Very Good
- Good

DEMERIT POINTS

Counting crease, no broken fibres	one point each
Edge bump	one point each
Paper toning	one point each
Counting flick, no longer than 2 cm.	one point each
Soft corner	one point each

DEMERIT POINTS FOR GRADE

Grade	Demerit Points
Gem Uncirculated	No demerit points
Choice Uncirculated	One demerit point
Uncirculated	Three demerit points

Some dealers are placing the note under blue light as this shows all wrinkles and band creases.

It appears very hard for collectors to find Gem's even right from the brand new bundles.

Storing your notes are of the utmost importance, along with the handling even more so. We now don't show our prized bills in case another crease appears and just lowered it down another notch.

The grading of paper money is a very important aspect of dealing with currency, whether you are buying a collection or just trying to determine a value. It just got harder in my estimation.

I have not mentioned prefixes-signatures-varieties-ladders-radars-replacements and single note inserts.

Add this to your conditions and we will need to take refresher courses every year.

It still comes down to how people store their collections and teach new hobbyist the financial gain that can come from having the knowledge and guidelines that other collectors, dealers, coin books and clubs pass on.

THE PAPER GIRL
A short story by James J. Antonio

Sometimes in the morning, when she looked out her window, Fay saw the children waiting for the school bus over on the corner. They came in all shapes and sizes and hardly ever seemed to be standing still. From her observations she found that the only time they did was when the weather was nasty. It seemed to take the life right out of them. Her paper girl was usually in amongst the milling little ragtag group but this particular morning she didn't see her. It was strange because her newspaper had been in the mailbox bright and early all the same. Must be a cold, she thought, not without some alarm, or an appointment perhaps hopefully at the dentist and not the doctor. It was that time of year, after all, when the weather was just so changeable, one day warm and dry and the next cold and wet. It may have been an old wives tale but Fay still believed bad weather caused sickness.

She waited until the school bus arrived and then watched the children clamber up inside the long orange tube. She hoped to see Dawn tomorrow and, though knowing it would be to no avail, she promised herself not to worry. No sooner, however, had she turned away from the window than she was thinking how it was Dawn's birthday Saturday and things had to be just right. She had a very special present for her all wrapped and ready.

Fay lived in a small house in Brantford. It was neat and well-kept with a lovely green lawn and a large English garden where white and yellow daisies peered up with dark native eyes. The only thing she didn't like about the daisies was that they were untidy, tending to do as they pleased, leaning over like lanky giants and trespassing on everything else, particularly the bright magenta Calandrinia, which were equally as pretty.

Fay was a neat little woman, just like her house, with the patient, indulgent look of a good coffee friend. She had short graying hair and a small, pinkish, somewhat waxen face, with obvious large blue eyes and a mouth that she kept part open when listening to anyone, as if drawing in each and every word for deliberation. She spoke softly and never too much, so as not to be annoying. Having been a shop owner in her day, the specialty being women's clothing, she always dressed well, in good quality skirts and blouses for the most part and sometimes dresses. They had to fit well or else. A trim, classy appearance counted for everything.

Fay opened the kitchen cupboards one by one and adjusted things so they were just right. There was no excuse for anything being out of place, especially since she had enough time on her hands. At half past nine she stepped smartly into the lavender and white living-room and turned on the TV. She sat on the sofa, always in her husband's spot, and waited for the weather report. She was going to go for her thrice weekly walk with her friends Ethel and Margery, just around the neighbourhood, a few blocks or so, and then finish up at the little coffee shop for a cup of tea or, as in their case, coffee. She sat there with her hands folded in her lap, like a modern sphinx, and let the babel go in one ear and out the other. She looked over at the pictures on the wall, especially at the big one of her husband Clive. The real grief was gone but the sadness of it all and the memories still tugged at her heart. He was so handsome, she thought. Clive had worked in the local tractor factory all his life but had the look of a sophisticated bank manager.

He'd died with all his hair still, only that it had turned silver, short and combed back, with a part on the side. He was a gentleman in every way, she told herself. Whenever she ran into anyone from the coin club, they still mentioned Clive. "It'll never be the same," was the message she usually got. "He could just make those there meetings so interesting."

And that was another thing: the coins. Clive had accumulated so

many. There was still a stash upstairs under the bed. And the safe deposit box at the bank -- one of the largest available -- was stuffed with them to overflowing, like a laundry hamper. She just didn't know what she was going to do with them. Sell them was probably the best thing. Bit it seemed so final, like getting rid of another piece of Clive's life. It was heartbreaking to think of.

The weather would be fine, they said on TV, pretty much the way she saw it out the window, so Fay met her friends at the tall oak tree on the corner, two blocks from where the kids got on the bus, and went for her walk. Ethel and Margery did most of the talking, a couple of real chatterboxes they were, and she listened to them prattling away, mostly about needlepoint and bowling and a vacation in Clearwater in February. But her mind was on Dawn, though she was trying her best not to think about her. She really adored the little girl, as if she were her pet, and always gave her sweet things to eat, candy or cupcakes if she made them, and cold fruit drinks in the summer. Dawn was twelve now, a cute little girl who reminded Fay of a strawberry. It was her hair mostly, a light, almost pink blond and her round jovial face with its even wash of almost imperceptible freckles. Dawn always seemed to be smiling too.

After the walk, with their faces red from the chilly November air, the three friends slipped into the coffee shop and took a table by the window, before long warming up with their hot drinks. They were like three peas in a pod, thought Fay, all of them widows, dealing with more or less the same things, but especially loneliness and solitude that had a tendency to work on almost anyone who was idle.

"What's wrong, Fay?" asked Margery, a stout woman wrapped up in a fleece jacket that fit too tight. "You seem quiet today."

"I'm fine," Fay said, which wasn't quite the truth. "You're not," said Ethel, a lively nervous sort who always had a pinched look on her gaunt, thin face. She was very friendly nonetheless. "I can see it. Something's bothering you. C'mon, tell us. We don't keep secrets here."

Fay told them the story briefly, not leaning too heavily on her concern, treating the matter in a light hearted way. "Dawn'll be around tomorrow, I'm sure."

On Thursday, though she got her newspaper early enough, Fay didn't see Dawn in the little crowd that go on the school bus. Nor did she see her on Friday, a nasty day with slanting rain that lashed against the house like a wild whip. On Saturday, Fay decided to set her alarm for six to find out what was going on.

It was dark as night as she waited just inside the door. There was no rain and the street out under the light looked dry. The furnace was thrumming away down in the basement so Fay knew it was cool for sure, if not cold outside. As long as it stayed dry, she could go for her walk with her friends. She always looked forward to it.

Dawn's mother, looking pale and bedraggled, and stooped over to carry along the heavy canvas bag stuffed with newspapers, shuffled up to the door and set the paper in the mailbox. She turned to leave when Fay opened the door and called her back.

The woman looked startled, as if she'd seen a ghost.

"Where's Dawn?" Fay asked. "Is anything wrong?" "She'll be okay. She's at home. She had a bad reaction to a flu shot. We didn't know what it was at first."

Fay felt an incredible sense of relief, as if a great weight had been taken off her. "I'm so glad. Say, I have a present for her. I know today is her birthday. Shall I give it to you? Or should I keep it here until she comes around?"

"We're having a party for her this afternoon at our house. Why don't you come? Dawn would be thrilled. About four, say?"

"Oh, that'd be wonderful! Thanks so much."

The day went along well. It was cool and there was only a bit of

breeze. The fallen leaves were clattering lazily through the streets. As Fay walked with her friends, her hands in the pockets of her navy wool coat, she thought ahead to the birthday party. It would be such fun! she mused. She needed a little noise every now and again and she was sure there'd be a plenty of that. After all, she spent most of her life alone, in silence, and it was going to be a nice change. There would be children there too, of course. She could play at being a mother or, at her age, a grandmother. That was different. She didn't have any children of her own.

In the coffee shop, Ethel and Margery remarked that she seemed happier today.

"Yes! I'm going to a birthday party," Fay told them with glee.

"I just love birthday cake," Margery said, glowing. "And ice cream too."

"That part's fine," said Ethel. "It's the noise and hubbub I can't stand. I'm glad my kids are all grown-up and out on their own."

"I will never be able to say that," Fay told them with a sad little smile.

The birthday party was wonderful and Fay enjoyed it to no end. Dawn lived in a lovely newer house with a bright rec-room, where the flames from the logs in the fireplace were leaping up and down like jagged yellow tongues. The big room was done up itself like a present because Dawn's mother, Fay presumed, probably saw this as a very special birthday indeed. Her daughter, after all, was now thirteen. There were crêpe ribbons in pink and white swooping down from the ceiling and silver stars too dangling from all the lights and signs on the walls that said Happy Birthday. Fay saw a table off in the corner piled up with presents and noted with amusement how the children had become polarized with regard to gender. As she sat on the fawn leather sofa all by herself, with Dawn's present in her lap, she saw the girls in a little giggling group by themselves, their wrists adorned with neon glowing bracelets. The boys were far enough away from them, off on their own, not giggling, but talking with nervous smiles as they glanced over from time to time at the girls they all knew.

It was a happy time for them, Fay thought, but for her it was tinged with sadness too. She saw their childhood fading away. They would mature quickly and forget all of this, concerning themselves with more or less serious matters.

The party went on for about an hour. Kids this age, Fay thought, weren't happy playing what they took to be silly little games

anymore. Those days were already gone. They seemed to just want to talk and laugh and stand around and not do a lot more.

They sang Happy Birthday to Dawn while Fay watched with joy from the sidelines. There was cheering after and clapping when Dawn blew out all the candles. She blushed through and through, almost like someone had pulled a switch. Fay felt a bit sorry for her loyal newspaper girl. Dawn's mother cut up the cake and dolloped out one scoop of ice cream for each piece, and they sat around eating on the floor and on the edges of the chairs and sofa or standing leaning against the wall.

"She's so happy. I didn't think we were going to have this," Dawn's mother said. She was right next to Fay on the sofa. "It all worked out. And look at the presents! She's just thrilled. She's forgotten she was ever sick!" "You're so lucky!"

"I know. I know I am. It's been difficult at times."

"For everyone," Fay said. "I regret not having children of my own." Dawn's mother touched her on the wrist, was about to say something, and then changed her mind.

In a while, when the dishes were cleared away, Fay watched Dawn open her presents. She was a picture today, certainly, with her long hair falling blond and shiny along the sides of her pink pretty face. The red blush in her cheeks would just not go away and Fay remarked how well it sat anyway with her white cotton blouse, making for a nice contrast. Her blue eyes brimmed with anticipation as she pulled off the ribbons and removed the paper wrappings.

At last, Fay proudly handed her the little box. It was done up in white paper with a big red bow on top. She watched intently as Dawn worked her way into it. It seemed to Fay that the room had become very silent and that hardly anyone was even breathing.

Dawn took it out and held it up like a trophy for all to see. "It's a silver coin," she declared. "Oh, it's beautiful! Thank-you so much!"

Dawn and Fay came together in a brief embrace.

"Clive got it at the mint in Ottawa in 1935 when he was ten," Fay explained, her eyes watery. "It's a silver dollar that marks the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign. It's new and just as nice as the day it was made. It was my husband's favourite coin..." She paused and smiled at all the young faces. "Oh, and it was his first coin too!"



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CANADA SENDS UNIQUE TOKEN INTO SPACE

When astronaut Dr. Dave Williams boarded the space shuttle Endeavour for its Aug. 6th; flight, he was carrying a little piece of Canadian history with him.

Williams, a Canadian Space Agency astronaut, carried with him a unique .925 fine silver token struck by the Royal Canadian Mint and bearing the RCM's Mint mark.

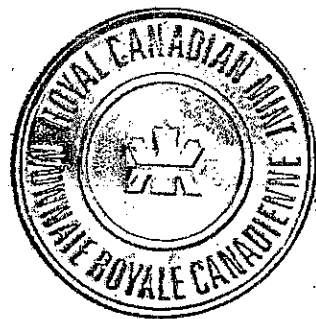
NASA launched the space shuttle the evening of Aug. 8th; from Cape Canaveral, Fla., to begin Mission STS-118 destined for the International Space Station. The token was returned to Earth aboard the shuttle after the mission was complete. It will go into a permanent exhibit at the RCM's facility in Ottawa.

RCM President and CEO, Ian E. Bennet said, "The Royal Canada Mint wants to acknowledge the support of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Canadian Space Agency (ASA), for allowing Dr. William to take our token on a trip which is completely out of this world. We were pleased of the safe return of the entire crew of Endeavour and to display this very special token for the future enjoyment of all Canadians and visitors to the Royal Canadian Mint."

The Canadian Space Agency approached the RCM for "something distinctively Canadian," according to Alexandre Reeves, the RCM's MANAGER of COMMUNICATIONS. The RCM created the token in response to the CSA request.

Officials plan a special presentation this fall of 2007 to welcome the token back to Canadian soil, before it is put on permanent display in Ottawa at the RCM.

The Mint Mark appears left blank to accommodate a special inscription once the token returns to Canada.



A UNIQUE TOKEN struck by the Royal Canadian Mint is traveling in space with astronaut Dave Williams. It will be placed on permanent exhibit at the RCM facility in Ottawa after it returns to earth.

Courtesy of The Collector
CTC S13 REPLACEMENTS COUPONS
 by Don Bradt #150

There are four different coupons for each denomination in the CTC S13 series and unless you have all 20 of them, you don't have a complete collection. The differences are in the serial numbers. For each denomination there are the following types:

1. Normally spaced serial numbers,
2. Stretched serial numbers,
3. Replacement coupons beginning with an asterisk (*),
4. Replacement coupons bearing the same serial number as the coupon they replaced.

The thing that probably confuses most collectors is the difference between 2 and 4 in the above list.

The Bilodeau Guide has good explanations for most of the CTC S13 coupons and when quoted it is the 6th edition that the page numbers refer to.

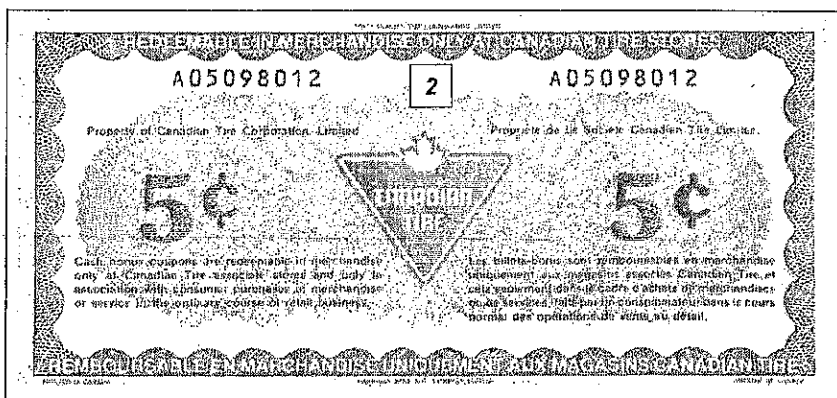
The following figures will have numbers inserted (1-4) that refer to the 4 types mentioned above.

Type 1. These are the normal coupons that make up most of the series and are described in the Bilodeau Guide, Volume I, Page B-37. The font used for the serial numbers is the same font used by the Canadian Banknote Company for the normal coupons in series CTC S7, S8, S9 and S13. They are catalogued as CTC S13-B, CTC S13-C, etc.

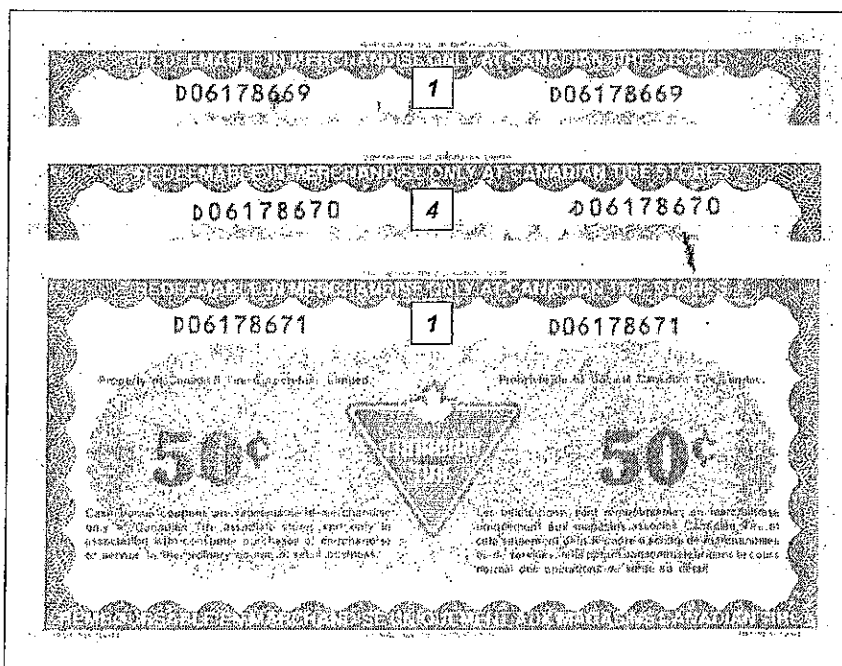
Type 2. The stretched serial numbers first appeared in the CTC S9 series. This is not just a different spacing between the digits of the serial number but is a different font and hence, different numbering heads for printing the serial numbers. If you doubt this, look at the 10¢ CTC S9 normal and stretched coupons and you will see that the "B" prefix is significantly different. In the CTC S13 series there was a printing of coupons, probably ordered by Canadian Tire in a panic, to tide them over until they were ready to release the newly designed CTC S15 coupons. These coupons were



Two CTC S13-D-ssn coupons with the best bracketing coupons I could find



CTC S13-B1



A CTC S13-E-ssn coupon bracketed between two normal CTC S13-E coupons

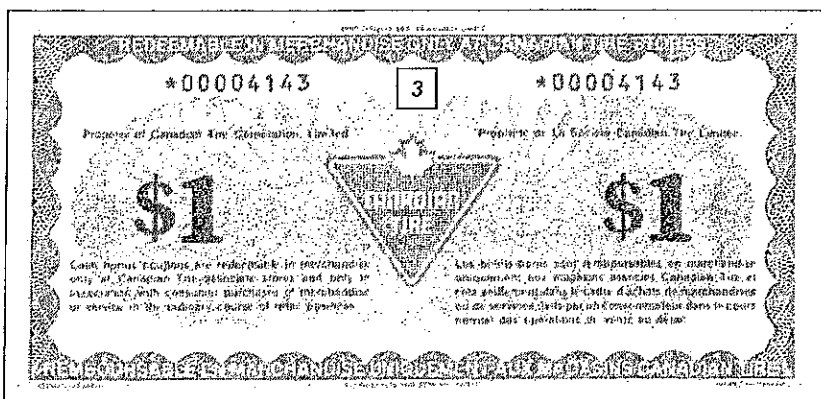
serial numbered using the "stretched" numbering heads and fall at the end of the S13 series. They are not replacement coupons but merely normal coupons with stretched serial numbers. See the following high/low list. They are catalogued CTC S13-B1, CTC S13-C1, etc.

The following table was produced using information from Lou Fontaine's combined low/high list and shows the serial number range for this type of coupon.

Cat. No.	Low	High	# of Coupons
CTC S13-B1			
A05240000	A05316999	76,000	
CTC S13 C1			
B12820000	B12889999	70,000	
CTC S13 D1			
C12700000	C12789999	90,000	
CTC S13-E1			
D08612000	D08687999	76,000	
CTC S13 F1			
E08891000	E08926999	36,000	

Type 3. The normal replacement coupons, as usual thus far with CBN (Canadian Banknote Company) have an asterisk "*" in the serial number. In the case of this series the serial number is preceded by an asterisk. It is interesting to note that CBN used the "stretched" numbering heads for these replacement coupons (and also for the CTC S9 replacements). These coupons are catalogued as CTC S13-Ba, CTC S13-Ca, etc. They are described in the Bilodeau Guide, Vol I, pages B-38-39.

Type 4. These are the tricky ones. For some reason, in addition to using the "*" replacement coupons, CBN decided to replace some damaged coupons with coupons bearing the Same Serial Number (ssn). See the Bilodeau Guide, Vol II, pages B35-38. If they hadn't used the "stretched" numbering heads they would have been undetectable. These coupons are hard to find and are catalogued as CTC S13 B-ssn, CTC S13 C-ssn, etc. You have to know the serial number range of Type 2 and eliminate them. The stretched serial number coupons outside that range are the same serial number replacements.



A normal CTC S13 Fa replacement

A portion of my personal Low/High list containing the S13 and S14 coupons

Catalogue No.	Low	High	Comment
CTC S13-B	A00745091	A04995341	H-G, CBN, 8digit Serial Nos.
	A04996167	A04999748	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	A05005240	A05097530	
	A05098012	A05098965	(STRETCHED-ssn) (4 only)
	A05100134	A05239913	
	A05241054	A05315982	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Ba	*00000018	*00025284	Replacement
CTC S13-C	B05784516	B09731209	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
CTC S14-C	0009733192	0010220403	H-G, CBN, 10 digit ser no.
CTC S13-C	B10225181	B10308738	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
	B10310488		(STRETCHED-ssn)
	B10311646	B12817125	
	B12821485	B12880325	(STRETCHED-ssn)
CTC S13-Ca	*00000402	*00028423	Replacement
CTC S13-D	C08540113	C09771821	H-G, CBN, 8 digit Serial Nos.
	C09772882		(STRETCHED-ssn) (one only)
	C09774832	C09802410	
	C09802514		(STRETCHED-ssn) (one only)
	C09804188	C09822442	
	C09822511	C09822876	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	C09823037	C09832414	
	C09832522	C09832851	(STRETCHED-ssn)
CTC S14-D	0010990057	0011601754	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
CTC S13-D	C11602013	C12701394	H-G, CBN, 10 digit ser no.
	C12702456	C12789866	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
			(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Da	*00000178	*00027530	Replacement
CTC S13-E	D06112093	D06129371	H-G, CBN, 8digit ser no.
	D06129576		(STRETCHED-ssn) also D06508935
	D06132632	D06521557	
	D06521936		(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D06522195	D06551829	
	D06551830		(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D06552532	D07958254	
	D07959338	D07959595	(STRETCHED-ssn)
	D07961199	D08611617	
	D08612491	D08687811	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Ea	*00009154	*00016747	Replacement
CTC S13-F	E06891042	E07868063	H-G, CBN, 8 digit ser no.
	E07868169		(STRETCHED-ssn) one only
	E07868624	E07948083	
	E07948337		(STRETCHED-ssn) one only
	E07956177	E08889130	also E08842907 (STRETCHED-ssn)
	E08891206	E08926840	(STRETCHED)
CTC S13-Fa	*00000015	*00008727	Replacement

NO LAUNDERING HERE

Central bank shredded \$6.4 million in mutilated, contaminated cash in 2006



SHUTTERSTOCK PHOTO ILLUSTRATION

The Bank of Canada says some returned notes were damaged by "body fluids such as urine, feces and vomit."

Bankers wipe out dirty money

RITA TRICHUR
BUSINESS REPORTER

Looks like criminals aren't the only ones dealing with dirty money.

The Bank of Canada destroyed more than \$6.4 million worth of mutilated bank notes in 2006 and estimates a small number of the 5,000 cases it handles each year involve "contaminants."

The central bank gauges that "less than 0.5 per cent" of the total volume of bills that are returned annually could have some contaminated notes, according to documents obtained under the Access to Information Act.

"Types of contaminants include: notes found on a corpse, stagnant water, contaminated by human or animal body fluids such as urine, feces, vomit, infectious blood, fine hazardous powders from detonated explosives, dye pack and/or drugs," says one report. "Currency Production's procedures and personal protective equipment provided protect employees from expo-

sure to the above."

That document entitled "Mutilated Note Activity in Ottawa" says the central bank took measures in 2005 to "reduce the risk associated with handling contaminated notes." It requires financial institutions and other senders to provide detailed information about the substance and how the notes became contaminated before agreeing to evaluate them.

"Some of the reasons given include flooding, fires and burial of notes," bank spokesperson Christian Vezeau said in an email. "We do receive, from time to time, contaminated notes that were seized by police forces."

However, the vast majority of mutilated notes are simply torn or ripped. Other, more complex cases include burned or decomposed notes that may involve ash, mould, dried organic matter or soot.

The Bank of Canada has also taken steps to ensure the "safe handling" of mutilated notes by its staff, in-

cluding sophisticated operating procedures at its main Ottawa-based facility.

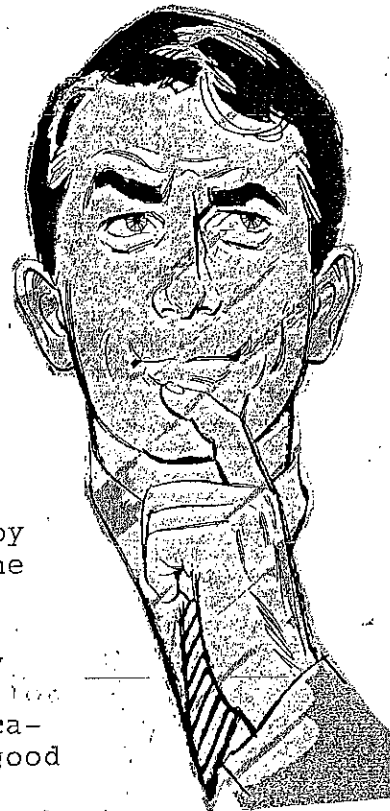
"If an unknown contaminant is received by bank employees, the room is vacated," the report says. "The package is left in the room and employees immediately contact the bank's wellness section to discuss next steps."

After the bank notes are analyzed and their value determined, they are kept for a minimum of eight weeks before being set aside for destruction, Vezeau said. Destruction certificates indicate that mutilated bills were shredded on nine occasions in 2006 and then once in July of this year.

Depending on its condition, a \$20 note may not actually be worth 20 bucks. For example, half a \$20 bill may only yield a settlement of \$10 from the bank, Vezeau said, provided the note is split exactly in half.



WHAT'S IT WORTH?



One of the questions asked of numismatists by non-collectors can be a source of amusement to the collector, or one of frustration to the beginner.

This is the familiar "What's it worth?" If you can give a fancy price, you evidently satisfy the questioner. But if you say "Not a heck of a lot?" you are likely to get a sneer or the implication that you are mentally deficient for paying good money for a "worthless" coin.

Part of this stems from the recent publicity about coins having fantastic values. The idea is, in the minds of many people, that the only coin worth collecting is worth a fortune or one guaranteed to yield a 10,000 percent profit by next month. The trouble is that it may discourage some collectors.

Actually, this is a lot of nonsense. Some of the better coins available have low or nominal premium values. While you can spend a considerable amount for coins, and many items are quite scarce, and thus high-priced, there is nothing wrong with some of the cheaper types.

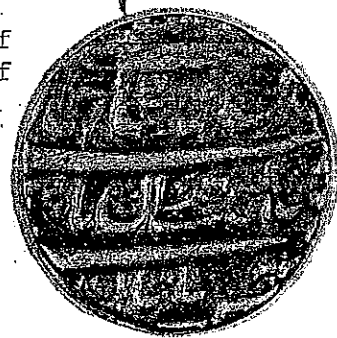
For example, I have a 1907 BU quarter eagle. Now, this is by no means a rare coin. The mintage was the highest for the Liberty head type in the 20th century, and was the sixth or seventh highest for the entire 60 years in which the type was minted. So it's common? So what? In design, it is typical of the entire series, and looks no better or worse than any other date, so far as the coin itself is concerned.

Liberty still has the same silly look on her face as her other sisters from 1838, and the eagle is still as proud and pompous as his fellow birds behind their shields.

If the collector can get over a feeling of foolishness when somebody who knows nothing of numismatics sneers at a coin which can't be sold for a fortune or high profit, he is on his way to becoming a real numismatist.

Some years ago, when Britain was in the process of pulling out of India, I began assembling a type set of the various rupee anna coins. In some cases, the postage on these pieces came to more than the coins were worth. Even today, certain coins in the Indian series are not particularly valuable or expensive. That is, from a money standpoint. (There are of course scarce and widely-sought items.) My little collection never amounted to much, financially, and I doubt if I could recover what it cost.

And yet, these coins have a value of their own. One thing about any type of collection is that beauty is largely in the



WHAT'S IT WORTH? (Cont'd)

eyes of the beholder (to use a well-worn proverb). If not the world's highest-priced, they still are an interesting and rather attractive little series, especially since the designer was limited largely to working with numbers and some statements of value. It is really remarkable how those coins stand out from many contemporary British and other foreign issues.

But, because they are not high-priced they would most likely not receive much respect from many of the general public. I could name other cases where the owner had accumulated coins priceless TO HIM because of the work required to accumulate them, but not particularly worth much.

The only alternative to the collector who has what to him is a valuable set, is to either not bother to show his cherished collection around, or to adopt a thick skin for the inevitable question. If he has a perverse enough sense of humor, when someone says, "What's it worth?" he can reply, "Nothing!" and enjoy the response.

Another fact worth passing on to the newer collector is that values in the general press are often highly exaggerated. Every so often, there are stories about people discovering fidos (minor mint error), or supposedly "off metal" pieces, which are valued at some absurd price such as \$25,000 and so on. This makes excellent copy for the paper--for after all, \$25,000 reads better than \$2.50--but it gives an utterly unrealistic picture.

The same thing applies to the individual who finds an unusual coin. The fact that he's quoted as "valuing it at \$10,000" does not necessarily mean that that is a realistic value.

This sort of thing carries over into the field of actual collecting. Many collectors who have entered the hobby since the early 1960's feel uneasy if they can't say that a particular coin has a valuation far above face. One way around this is to adopt a sufficiently independent spirit so that you aren't particularly interested in the opinion of others who know nothing of the field.

Many stamp collectors have mastered this; quite a few have stamps (particularly used) of little or no cash value, but they collect them simply because they like to. At one time, this was the universal numismatic attitude.

This might be something to think about in regard to the SMS coins and their prices. It seems to this writer that the chief advantage of the SMS issue is that it offers a chance for the collector to obtain coins superior to those issued for general circulation. (There have been some complaints. Those sets I have seen are quite nice.)

This has been a Treasury service for many years. At one time it was possible to obtain current coins from all mints for the year at

face value plus postage. Later the Government increased the price, until the present price was arrived at.

The natural result is, of course, "What? You paid four bucks for 91¢ worth of coins?" There is not much you can say to this, although if you are interested in the coins themselves it requires no answer.

Incidentally, the old question about face value of coins, and their



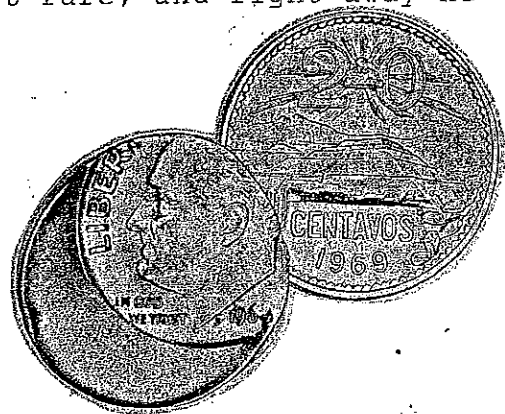
WHAT'S IT WORTH? (Cont'd)

price, is sometimes worked to death. Actually, face value has little to do with a coin's numismatic value in many cases. The Indian coins previously mentioned have a very low face value.. The half cent has a low face value, but certainly few people would suggest that a BU 1804 half cent should sell for less than a BU 1964 Philadelphia Kennedy half dollar. In the case of the SMS sets, the price established by the Mint is something which the collector should accept on the basis of whether or not he wants those particular coins--not on the face value.

Another thought in the non-collector's mind is that certain coins are rare. A good example is the person who sees a Kennedy half and is interested in a coin he "knows" is rare, or has been recalled from circulation, is an error, or bears Communist propaganda--you name the rumor, he probably knows it--or anyway worth fantastic sums now or in the future. Convince him that it isn't rare, and right away he wonders why you bother to collect it.

To summarise the situation:

You don't have to spend a fortune on coins to acquire good specimens. And neither should you apologize because your cherished collection doesn't meet someone's ideas of "value". The true value of any collection is how well the owner cherishes it.



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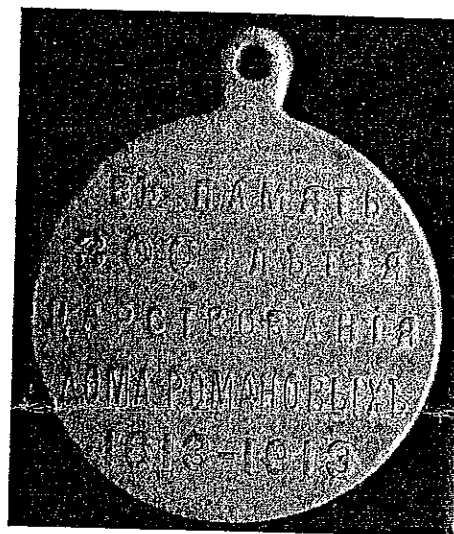
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A Romanov Dynasty Tercentenary Medallion

by Ron Cheek



Translation of legend (above):
"Commemorating the Tercentenary
of the Romanov Dynasty 1613-1913 "(1)

I bought this item from fellow COCC member Rod MacDonald on condition that I write an article about it. Rod suggested, and I agreed, that the medallion would make an interesting addition to my little collection of British royalty commemorative medals. The dual portraits on the obverse show the contemporary (1913) Romanov ruler, Tsar Nicholas II (ruled 1894-1917) and the first Romanov Tsar, Mikhail Feodorovich (ruled 1613-1645). Mikhail Feodorovich is wearing the Russian crown, the Cap of Monomakh, which is now preserved in the Kremlin in Moscow. Tsar Nicholas II looks very much like King George V. In fact, they were first cousins. As well, Nicolas married Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Alix of Hesse, who became Tsarina Alexandra.

The medallion is 29 mm in diameter and appears to be of gilded copper or gilded bronze. It was designed to be suspended by a ring, fitted to a ribbon and clasp - at least according to similar ones seen on the Internet.(2) Mine has no such attachments and it is unclear if there ever were any. The hole shows no signs of wear. Mr. Bob Reis, the dealer operating the website in reference no.2, who had recently sold three of these medallions and apparently has seen several others, offered the following opinion:

It seems evident to me that there were several 'official' versions, possibly struck at St. Pete mint. On the best ones the portraits appear to be the same as the commemorative ruble on the same subject. [KM # Y. 70, 1913 ruble, St. Petersburg mintmark BC] There are at least two reverses that seem to be official. Beyond that, there seem to be several private versions.

What is mine? My research ran into a dead end here. All I can say is that, while the obverse portraits are very good on my medallion, and very similar to the commemorative ruble, they are not identical. On the other hand, my medallion appears identical to that pictured on Reis's website. It is expected that, like all great occasions celebrated by the British monarchy, there were many medals and souvenirs produced for presentation and sale, both officially and privately. Perhaps some reader can shed further light on this matter. For now, I will leave these speculations and discuss the significance of the medallion, which is far more interesting and important.

The Romanovs are a fascinating and storied group. Many of them were major historical figures having great influence on the history of Europe. Much has been written about them, in particular the last Tsar and his family. The film "Nicholas and Alexandra" tells the story of the last Tsar's troubled reign and the ultimate demise of his entire family.

Celebration of the Tercentenary of rule by the House of Romanov opened on February 21, 1913 in St. Petersburg with a 21-gun salute marking the beginning of festive events all over Russia. On the first day, there was a lavish procession to the Cathedral of our Lady of Kazan. The streets were lined with people cheering, music filled the air and church bells pealed. At church services everywhere, a manifesto by the Tsar was read out, appealing to the Almighty to "strengthen and glorify the Russian Land and grant us strength to hold high and steady the banner of our Fatherland." Later, there was a great reception at the Winter Palace.

There were four days of celebrations in St. Petersburg. On May 15, the Imperial Family started on a tour of Russian towns following the route taken by the first Romanov Tsar three centuries before. The festivities continued until May 27 when the tour ended in Moscow. Everywhere, the royal family was met with wild enthusiasm. The country seemed to have recovered from the troubles of 1905-1907, and it appeared that the Romanovs would continue to reign for many years to come.(3) Who then could have predicted the Romanov Dynasty would come to a horrible end just five years later?

The 300-year-old Romanov Dynasty began with Mikhail Feodorovich, who was elected to be Tsar in 1613 by the Boyar Duma, a council of noblemen. He was 16 years old. At the time, his father, Fedor, was imprisoned in Poland and Mikhail and his mother had been forced into monasteries. Poland was occupying Russia. When pressed by the delegation sent to seek them out, Mikhail and his mother reluctantly agreed that Mikhail would become Tsar. Mikhail returned with the delegation to Moscow and was crowned Tsar of Russia on July 11, 1613.

The Russia inherited by Mikhail was a miserable ruin. Alexi Tolstoy described it thus: "Russia was ravaged and ruined. The Crimean

Tartars stopped their incursions across the wild steppes, for there was nothing left to steal. For the past ten years, pretenders, thieves and Polish horsemen had passed this way with sabre and fire, from one end of Russia to the other. There was famine and plague; people ate horse manure and human salt-meat. Those who survived made their way north, towards the White Sea, Urals and Siberia. On those difficult days, a boy was brought on a sledge across the dirty March roads to the charred walls of Moscow – a plundered and ravaged heap of ashes, only freed at great cost from the Polish occupants. A frightened boy elected Tsar of Muscovy, at the advice of the patriarch, by impoverished boyars, empty-handed merchants and hard men from north of the Volga. The boy prayed and wept, looking out of the window of his coach in fear and dejection at the ragged, frenzied crowds who had come to greet him at the gates of Moscow. The Russian people had little faith in the new Tsar, but life had to go on ..."(4) This dreadful start to the Mikhail's reign, contrasting so sharply with the last Tsar's triumphant entry to Moscow in 1913, began 300 years of Romanov rule. Nicholas II was, however, less fortunate in the end.

Mikhail was not a particularly strong, healthy or intelligent man. Yet he was guided through a reasonably successful reign of 32 years by relatives and later, his father. He married and fathered ten children.

Below is a list of rulers of the Romanov Dynasty:(5)

1. Mikhail Feodorovich, 1613-1645 (First Romanov Tsar)
2. Alexei Mikhailovich, 1645-1676 (Son of Mikhail)
3. Feodor Alexeevich, 1676-1682 (Son of Alexei)
4. Ivan Alexeevich (Ivan V), 1682-1689 (Son of Alexei)
5. Peter Alexeevich (Peter I), 1682-1725 (a.k.a. Peter the Great)

Ivan V and Peter I were co-tsars until Ivan died in 1689. The half brothers were 16 and 10 year olds and the only tsars ever crowned in a dual coronation. Their sister, Sofia, was their regent.

From the BBC News, September, 2007

Lucky Coin found in Medieval Ship

A French silver coin has been found embedded in the keel of a medieval ship uncovered on the banks of the river Usk in Newport three years ago.

The discovery of the 15th Century coin is being interpreted as a sign that the ship came originally from France.

Experts believe the coin was new and was intended to be a good luck charm.

Project leader Kate Hunter said: "there is a long tradition in ships of putting coins under the mast or in the keel as a good luck charm."

The coin, wrapped in tarred caulking, was in a hole cut above the ship's keel at the point where it connects to the stem-post, the timber which forms the bow.

The coin has been identified by expert Edward Besly from the National Museum of Wales as a petit blanc of the Dauphin Louis de France, who became Louis XI in 1461.

Minted in the town of Cremieu between 1440 to 1456, the coin comes from Dauphine, an area of south-eastern France traditionally held by the Dauphin, the eldest son of the king of France.

The outward face of the coin shows a cross and is inscribed in Latin "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

The discovery also means the restoration team, who already knew the ship was abandoned on wooden struts around 1468, can calculate the ship's working life.

Mr. Rod Jones, cabinet member for culture and recreation on Newport council, said: "We look forward to many more discoveries as the project continues its excellent progress."

Editor's note: The coin shown is a "large blanc" of the same era as the "petit blanc" that was discovered.



MY WOODEN NICKEL'S WORTH..... *by Lou Vesh*

Two new woods have emerged from Haliburton, Ont. and they were issued out of sequence, datewise, for a reason. Father John Lacey is the parish priest of St. Anthony of Padua Church in Haliburton. His mother, Edith Lacey, turned 90 in August, and a dinner celebration was held at the church in her honour at which time each attendee was given a wooden nickel in remembrance of the occasion. Not to take away from the impact of her souvenir token, which was heartily received, Fr. John, who turned 50 the previous month, delayed his nickel until later.

Both woods are depicted below. In order to stamp the "90 years young" in gold, which does not show up well on light coloured wood, a small area was first spray painted red through a mask to give a kind of vignette background. This method turned out to be quite successful, though tedious to say the least. It involved using a homemade fixture which I've used for other woods in the past. For example, the tail on the Hale-Bopp comet wood, (5944-085), was done in this fashion. The fixture has a small "door" and the wood blank is located behind it. So picture this: you open the door, place the wood blank behind it, close the door, spray with paint, open the door, remove the wood. Repeat 150 times. Lucky for me my low paid assistant, Yvonne, helps me out in this operation.

A few extras of each issue were made and will likely surface at future gatherings of woodies.



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Whose Nickel's Worth?

by Lois Ryker

Of all the American coins one design probably stands out more than others as truly indicative of a trend and of the people. The Buffalo-Indian Head nickel came at the close of a very active period in American history.

There was no indication at the time of its minting of controversy and subsequent arguments. Certainly the designer had not meant to stir up any.

About every twenty-five years it is permissible to mint a coin of new design. The sculptor chosen to originate the new nickel was not picked willy-nilly. Only one man could fill the bill.

James Earle Fraser knew the American Indian. He had lived among the Dakotas, the Sioux and the Kiowas. His father was a construction engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad when it crossed the northern plains, heading west into the new civilization. The elder Fraser took the youth along.

Fraser became close friends with the Indians, lived at times in their lodges and played their games. He understood and respected them. ~~A man of artistic nature, he was impressed by their splendid physiques and strong features.~~

When Fraser grew up he went to France to study with noted sculptors of the time and returned to this country to give this nation some of the most interesting pieces it has known.

He created the "End Of The Trail," a piece depicting the dejection of the tribes. The Indian sits his horse with spear down-pointed, his head hanging in new despair.

Fraser's design for the nickel was accepted in 1912 for the minting in 1913.

Only later came the question as to who modeled for the fine Indian head with his aquiline nose, strong brow and stern lips? Many Indians whom Fraser had known thought they were the model. And they were not displeased with the credit Fraser had done for the native.

Out in Montana a Piegan chief, Two-Gun White Calf, thought all his life he was the original model, though Fraser never remembered meeting him. Though there is no actual record of when this Piegan tribe became affiliated with the Blackfoot tribes, the descendants of Two-Gun live around Browning, Montana as the Blackfoots. And these descendants now deny any connection with the coin's design.

There were also Fraser's friends the Kiowas, Big Tree, Irontail and Two Moons who might have modeled. But when asked years later, Fraser denied that any one Indian was the inspiration. He had made a composite design of all the fine features as he remembered them.

The Buffalo on the nickel, however, did have a model. At the time, in the New York Zoological Gardens, there was a bison, Black Diamond, whose huge splendor gave Fraser the great beast depicted on the coin.

Black Diamond was then about twenty-two years old. He had been given to the zoo by the Barnum-Bailey circus. The beast was sold at auction, slaughtered and the head and hide preserved for trophies.

So, Fraser had his complete design. The original coin carried the words FIVE CENTS on a raised relief at the base of the buffalo. It soon became obvious these letters would rub off with handling. Worse, the coin





WHOSE NICKEL'S WORTH?

wouldn't fit into the automat slots and various new machines around the country. The coin had to be recast and the letters made even with the rest of the design.

This particular coin did not carry the words "In God We Trust," although when an 1864 law was passed, other coins carries the motto. The two-cent was the first minted with these words. However, 37,000 nickels were already in circulation before the necessary change, which makes this a very rare coin for any collector.

With the Buffalo-Indian Head nickel the natives are commemorated by the United States' money-system. And so is the beast which provided clothing and food for the Indian before white men ever crossed the Big Puddle to bring to the hemisphere a new idea in barter.

Fraser was right. The composite Indian head is the personification of a splendid race.

Whose nickel's worth did you say??

Courtesy of Ingersoll Coin Club

NETHERLAND'S WWII LIBERATION

A silver 10 gulden coin--the first such coin issue of the country, it is said to have been struck of silver salvaged from about 20 million one gulden pieces which were withdrawn from circulation--was issued in 1970 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the March 1945 liberation of the Netherlands from Germany's World War II occupation.

This two-headed coin bears on the obverse a portrait of Queen Juliana and on the reverse a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, who was in her 55th year as sovereign at the time of the liberation. The legend on the reverse, "Nederland Herrijst" or "Netherlands Uprises," is a tribute to the resistance movement in the Netherlands which played a key role in the ultimate defeat of the German forces. The issue was struck of .720 fine silver at the Utrecht Mint and bears a lettered edge. "God Zij Met Ons" or "God Be With Us".



FROM THE VAULTS OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTION

The original French sou marqué (circa 1640-1697)

by David Bergeron



"Sou marqué" [*var. sol marque, sols marques, sols marquez*] is a term commonly used to identify a variety of French copper and billon coins that circulated in New France between 1654 and 1760. While this statement, by and large, is broadly accepted as the most accurate definition of a sou marqué, it is flawed in that not only does it include coins, namely the double sol (24 deniers) struck at various mints in France between 1738 and 1760, that are mistakenly attributed as such, but it undermines the actual coin from which the name takes root. Despite efforts to correct this misnomer, no real attempt has been made to exactly define and precisely identify a sou marqué.

So what is a sou marqué? Albert Frey, in his Dictionary of Numismatic Names (1973), uses the term "Marqué" and defines it as "a name given to a class of billon coins struck by France for use in its colonies. Their dates range from about 1738 to 1744, and they received various values.... In Canada they represented a double sol of twenty-four deniers." (Frey, 145) This definition clearly identifies the French double sol as a sou marqué. Period documents, such as those compiled in Adam

Shortt's book entitled Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period (1925), reveal, however, that the term sou marqué, or *sol marquez*, was used much earlier than the period stated in Frey's definition. The sou marqué could be attributed to coinage circulating in New France as early as 1654. When orders for "sols marquez" were placed, the nature of these coins was never revealed. They would have included a variety of billon coins, as the broad definition states, that would assumingly have been countermarked to authorize their circulation in the colony.

The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins also identifies the sou marqué as a group of French billon pieces with "no less than six coinages of sols marques." (Cross, 3) Unlike Frey's definition, however, the Charlton catalogue covers a wider date range. The six coinages included in Charlton's listing of sols marques are the countermarked douzains of Louis XIII (1640), the 15 deniers piece of Louis XIV dated 1641, which is also countermarked, the douzain of Louis XIV dated 1658, the overstruck douzains of

Louis XIV (1692-1698), of which some contained countermarks, the mousquetaires (1709-1713) and the double sols (1738-1760). Regarding the last two coinages, the Charlton catalogue states that, although the coinages of 1709-1713 and 1738-1764 had double sol denominations, they should not be classified as a (or more precisely "the") sou marqué. This statement thus completely refutes Frey's definition. So where is the flaw in Frey's definition? It lies perhaps in the fact that orders for sols marques continued well into the eighteenth century when the double sol was introduced into circulation. Furthermore, Frey's definition broadly covers all the French colonies in which countermarked double sols were circulating, including the crowned "C" mark used for coins in circulation in the West Indies.

Another theory, this one from Adam Shortt, claims that the sol de 15 deniers of Louis XIV (c.1695) minted with new machinery at the Louvre became known as the sou marqué to distinguish it from other sol coins. (Shortt, 7n) Shortt's definition is speculative and highly unlikely. A more plausible and simple definition of a sou marqué lies in the name itself: countermarked coin. The original sols marques are those old French douzains (12 deniers or 1 sol) from as early as the reign of Francis I (1515-1547) and up to Henry IV (1589-1610) that were countermarked with a fleur-de-lis within a beaded oval frame. In 1640, King Louis XIII of France ordered the addition of a countermark onto old douzain coins to increase their value to 15 deniers. In

Canada, these coins would have circulated at an even higher premium, as much as 24 deniers (the value of a double sol) to keep them in the colony. The rating on the sou marqué was reduced to 20 deniers in 1667.

To meet the demand for low-value coinage, Louis XIV authorized the issue of sols de 15 deniers using old douzains coins. While Victor Gadoury, in his catalogue *Monnaies royales françaises: 1610-1792* (1978), claims that some of these coins would have been countermarked for use in New France, it is more likely that the overstrike was applied to the countermarked coins of Louis XIII. The countermark was actually beneath the overstrike. The coin pictured above is one of a few examples in the National Currency Collection that display this anomaly. Despite the numerous definitions, clearly there is no mistaking a sou marqué.

Sources:

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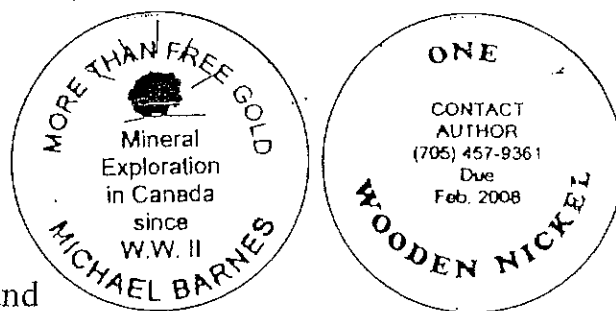
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MY WOODEN NICKEL'S WORTH..... by Lou Vesh

Michael Barnes was born in London, England, where he received much of his formal education. He emigrated to Canada in 1956, continued his education and became a school teacher and principal, retiring in 1989. He is the author of over 40 books, covering a wide range of subjects. The list of medals and awards he has received over the years would fill this page. Not the least of his awards is the Order of Canada in 1995. He has been listed in the Canadian Who's Who since 1996. He is currently engaged in gathering fodder for his next book, "Mineral Exploration in Canada since W.W.II". This leads us to the wooden nickel shown below.

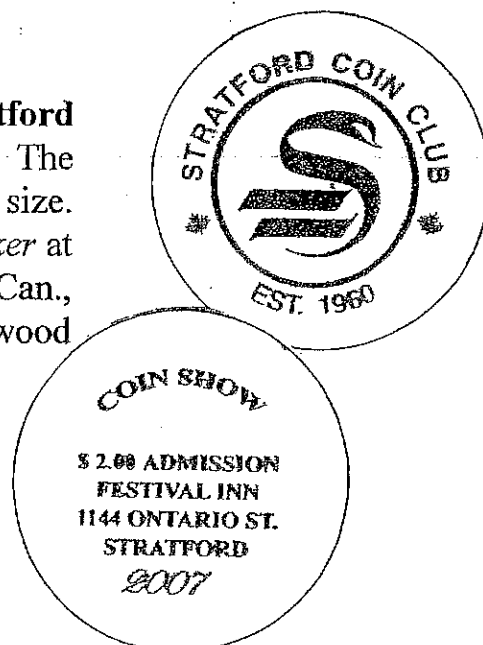
This wood is the standard 3mm x 38 mm in size, stained in dark walnut and tumble dried. Those of you who work with wood likely know that staining makes wood harder and, in the case of making wooden nickels, somewhat more difficult to stamp. On the upside, the end result is more durable, and it does make a great background for metallic foil stamping. Using that quality to advantage, this wood is stamped entirely with such foils. The different shades used are gold, silver, red, and a special silver foil with a sparkle to it.

These wooden nickels were used as a promotional vehicle and, in some cases, as a token of appreciation for information received as fodder for Mr. Barnes' book. I have been told that all woods have been given out and that the author's supply is exhausted. Still, you never know when an extra one might pop up. (*wink, wink.*) (file: Nworth76)



STRATFORD COIN CLUB SHOW WOOD ISSUED:

The wood shown here was just issued for the **Stratford Coin Club's** recent show held on October 21st, 2007. The wood is purple in colour, both sides and is shown actual size. The wood may still be available by contacting *Larry Walker* at Canada Wide Woods General Delivery Gadshill, ON Can., N0K 1J0 or by e-mail walker@wightman.ca. Cost of the wood would be \$2.00 plus shipping.



J.H.E. JONES GENERAL MERCHANT DUART, ONT.

Lorne Barnes



James H.E. Jones was born April 22 1859 in Clandeboyne, Scotland. I was not able to find when he immigrated to Canada. He first settled in Clearville, Ont. in Kent County close to Lake Erie. This area of Orford Township was known as Little Mac as a lot of Scotsmen settled the area around Clearville and included the Village of Duart.

Mr Jones was a businessman and in 1896 moved a few miles north to the busy community of about 200 people, known, as Duart, Ont. When Jones moved to Duart the town had three general stores, a grocery store, a hardware store, a harness shop, two tailor shops, a grit mill, a saw mill, a cabinet and undertaking establishment, a brewery, a carriage shop, three blacksmiths along with three churches, two hotels, a doctor and places of entertainment.

Jones had a good feeling and purchased one of the general stores from James C. McDonald in 1896. By 1898, his store was thriving as well as his family. Jones purchased the old school house and moved the frame structure a few hundred yards to its present day location, as his home attached to the store. By 1905, business was good he has three sons and two daughters.

Mr Jones was a successful businessman for twenty-four years at the same location. With the vast changes after WW1 he sold the store to the Johnsons' in 1920; Jones could see the decline in the small communities. The world had changed after WW1 people were moving from the rural areas to the larger centres. The automobile gave people in the rural

community's time and leisure to travel to larger stores in the city shops, ending an era for businessmen like Jones and others across Canada. The former store of J.H.E. Jones closed in 1993, ending over 100 years as a general store.

As of 2007, only the 1 cent and 1 dollar denominations are known.

The 1 cent was recently discovered in 2006, I find it amazing it has been over 85 years since the J.H.E. Jones due bill was used and discovering a denomination not seen by collectors in 85 years is great. I hope more pieces are found.



I would like to thank the present owners Alex and Joy Kerr for the pictures, information about their general store, and for the book, Duart "It's About Time".

Sources:

- Duart ... It's About Time by Rob Kerr and Randy Moore
- 1901 and 1911 Census of Canada

Courtesy of Oshawa and District Coin Club

Coins Are Back at The Franklin Mint

Private mint announces new products, personnel and a treasure of historical significance.

[ASTON PA] In late January, The Franklin Mint announced it was getting back into numismatics after almost five years and that it had appointed Jay Johnson, former director of the U.S. Mint, to the new position of chief numismatist. Now the private mint has acquired virtually all the recovered contents from *El Cazador* ("the hunter"), a Spanish brig of war sunk in 1784 and discovered in 1993.

"This is one of the most profound discov-

eries of our time and the greatest offering in the history of The Franklin Mint," says company chairman M. Moshe Malamud. Artifacts include silver coins, ammunition and "dead man's gold." The coins have been evaluated and graded by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC).

The equivalent of an armored car, *El Cazador* was loaded with 450,000 pesos' worth of silver *reales* minted to provide financial support to the failing economy



◀ The Franklin Mint is marketing coins and artifacts recovered from the *El Cazador*.

of Spanish-held Louisiana. The loss of the ship led Spain to forfeit control of its New World territories to Napoleon, who later sold them to President Thomas Jefferson in the Louisiana Purchase. Learn more about The Franklin Mint and its products at www.franklinmint.com.





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