

ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

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President's Message

Another year has come and gone, and looking back and evaluating the ONA and the clubs there is still a major factor that I would like to build on, this being the "SPEAKERS CIRCUIT". A number of years ago our organization used to have a number of numismatic speakers which gave their knowledge and time to enrich our clubs and conventions "VOLUNTEERS are greatly needed". Setting up a program and implementing it should be our top priority. Club members wishing to assist in such a program could please contact me or an executive member as I do think all the coin clubs would greatly benefit.

While attending a number of coin clubs each month the question I still get asked the most is "how can we improve our club?" I have addressed this question a few times before and have seen a couple of clubs improve. I am convinced that if members learn they will want to continue going to the coin club.

Improving the knowledge that the club has to offer may be by inviting club members to speak.

The President of the coin clubs may need to bring more interest to the meeting; there are numismatic videos and slides available to all clubs. (Ideas might be)

Discuss Coin News articles.

This Numismatist has a large selection of articles from all our coin clubs in Ontario that can be discussed and printed off for all to read.

Asking knowledgeable people from all areas of collecting to speak.

Coin clubs are an important part of the numismatic scene. Their main objective should be educational, although they serve other functions as well, these include the opportunity to make numismatic purchases, interact with other collectors and enjoyment of the hobby in general.

The members have their part to do if they want this hobby to build and survive. Encouraging our juniors and new comers is of the utmost importance.

Broadening out and joining regional groups, not only the ONA, but the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, Canadian Paper Money Society, The Canadian Association of Token Collectors and the Medieval Society.

(CONTINUED)

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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

Getting involved in operations of the clubs will open up a whole new aspect of the hobby.

The ONA Convention is fast approaching; the Nickel Belt Coin Club is hard at work putting together another great show. Exhibits are an important part of our show so I encourage club members to please enter, forms are attached and cases supplied.

Selling your Dream Vacation tickets is a great money maker for your club. Let's do our part.
"NOTE" Club members please think about nominating someone you might think worthy of the Fellow of the ONA and the Award of Merit. These forms are available in this newsletter.

Tom

"QUOTE"

You have to be wide awake to make your dreams come true!

Upcoming Shows

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@idirect.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@idirect.com.

OCT. 18 2008, Guelph, Ontario

South Wellington Coin Society Fall 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 ON N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824 6534.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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December 10, 2007

Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist
#4 – 285 Lorne Ave. E.,
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Dear Richard,

Membership

The application for membership that appeared in the Nov-Dec issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. We welcome:

1946 Gregory M. Guseff, Sterling Heights, MI USA

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received, acceptance will be published in the next bulletin.

C128 Montreal Haninneville Collectors, Montreal, Que.

1947 Connie Hagen, Waterloo, Ont.

1948 Mel Brown. Campbellville, Ont.

J1949 Luke Strikwerda, Cambridge, Ont.

J1950 Jeffrey Jones, Fergus, Ont.

J1951 Joshua Hildred, Guelph, Ont.

J1952 Eli Hildred, Guelph, Ont.

J1953 Keenan Carragher, Rockwood, Ont.

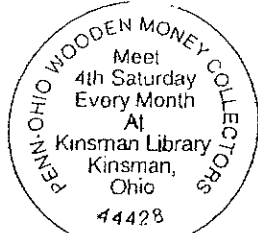
J1954 Logan Carragher, Rockwood, Ont.

1955 Jean Oldershaw, Innisfil, Ont.

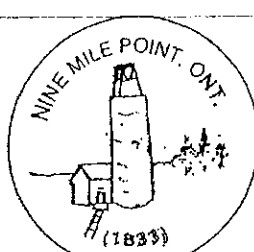
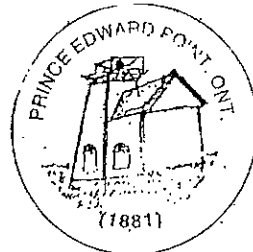
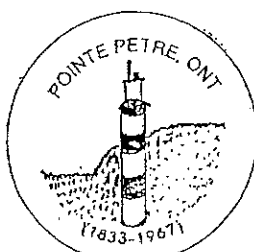
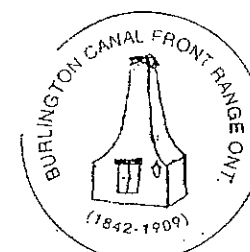
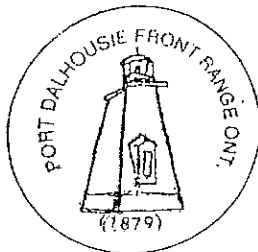
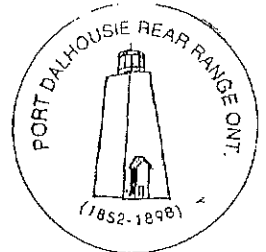
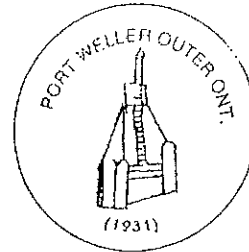
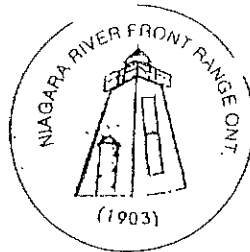
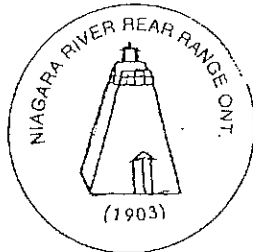
Yours truly,
Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A Treas. & Membership Chairman

LAKE ONTARIO LIGHTHOUSE SETS AVAILABLE:

The *Penn/Ohio Wooden Money Collectors* issued a set of **41 Lake Ontario** Lighthouse 'woods' this past September. The set of 41 'woods' has 21 woods on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario and 20 woods on the U.S.A. side. The entire set of 41 'woods' sells for \$25.00 U.S. postpaid and is available from CAWMC member *Rich Boyles 734 Greenfield Rd. Mercer, PA, 16137*. Shown here are the 21 Canadian side 'woods'. The 20 U.S.A. side 'woods' will be shown in a future issue of 'Timber Talk'.

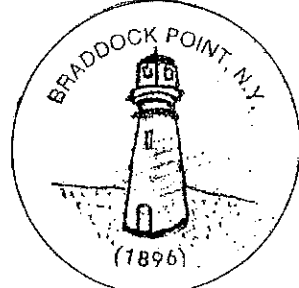
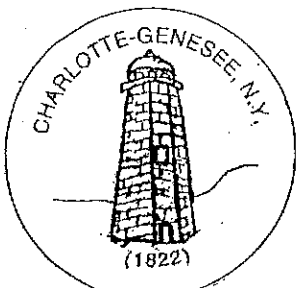
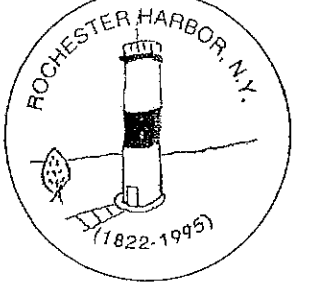
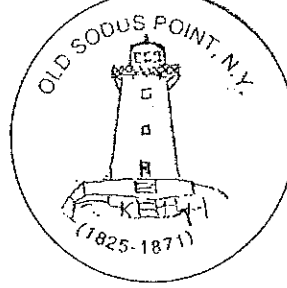
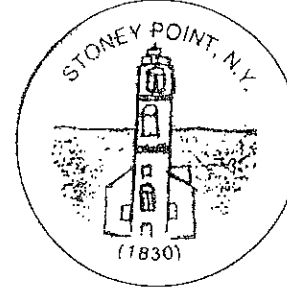
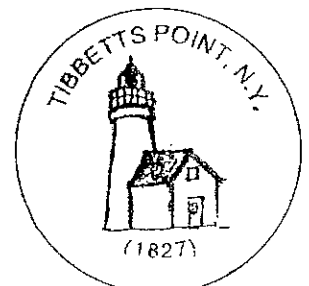


Common Reverse



LAKE ONTARIO LIGHTHOUSE WOODS:

Shown here are the 20 Lake Ontario lighthouse woods located on the U.S.A. side. Last month, I showed the 21 Lake Ontario lighthouse woods from the *Canadian* side. *The Penn/Ohio Wooden Money Collectors* is selling the entire set of 41 woods for \$25.00 U.S. You can, however buy only the *Canadian -side woods (21 woods) separately, for \$15.00 U.S.*, or purchase only the *U.S.A.-side woods (20 woods shown here) separately, for \$15.00 U.S.* The club also has the Lake Erie sets (Set #1 and Set #2) still available for \$15.00 U.S. per set. Orders should be sent to Rich Boyles 734 Greenfield Road Mercer, PA 16137. Make cheques payable to POWMC. Costs include the shipping.



THE PIANO PLAYERS

A short story by James J. Antonio

He had three-hundred shiny new ones but he hadn't figured out how to do it. The plan had become an obsession for Geoffrey Grey. This pleasant September afternoon he was standing in a vast field of potato plants that undulated away in every direction for almost as far as he could see. The workers were harvesting attentively with their spades, trying not to score the potatoes. It was finicky and back-breaking and Geoffrey's face was glistening with sweat in the glare of the bright sun. He'd managed to nudge the obsession into a corner of his mind and, with dreamy blue eyes, he gazed across the long, straight rows of tawny plants to the sparkling waters of New London Bay. He loved Prince Edward Island. Sometimes he'd stroll along the beach and watch the broken waves skittering up onto the sand in lacy froths. Or he'd marvel at the sandstone cliffs which, in the late evening, often glowed a fiery red like giant live coals. During quieter moments he thought mostly about his daughter. Georgina loved music and she wanted to play the piano. Her love for it had all come about after a visit to the Wedding Cake House on a cold, snowy night.

Pauline McGeown, sixty years old and very good for her age, was tapping out song after song on the grand piano, a great gleaming place of work in black ebony. Right beside her, on a footstool in lavender and silver brocade, sat Georgina Grey, who was eight. The girl's big brown eyes seemed about to pop out of her head as she listened to the compositions of Liszt, Donizetti, Mozart, Verdi, and others. She usually had a habit of flicking back her long, wavy red hair but she was so absorbed in watching Mrs. McGeown play that not once did she so much as flinch. She was like a statue in the brightly lit ballroom. Oh, she told herself, how I want to play the piano! "Daddy, daddy," she'd say in her wheedling way, "I do so want to play like Mrs. McGeown! We must get a piano, we must!"

While the impromptu recital was going on, Geoffrey Grey had been with Lachlan McGeown, the proprietor of the potato plantation that took up so much of the reddish violet land near Cavendish. At the far end of the room Lachlan was showing him his coin collection. It was where Geoffrey had gotten the idea. He still couldn't believe what he'd seen that night, so many coins from years gone by and the most unbelievable thing of all was that, except for a few, they'd all been brand new. There'd been some from the United States in copper and silver, and even gold ones from dollars to twenty-dollar pieces.

There'd been foreign coins too, from across the ocean, but he'd seen mostly Canadian. They were Lachlan McGeown's specialty. Why, his employer had new sets of 1858 coins from the large one-cent to the twenty-cent piece, in special black cases; sets of Canada's 1870 coins too; and great numbers of pre-Confederation tokens, bright and red as a new kettle. Geoffrey remembered commenting on the beauty of New Brunswick's silver coins-- the five-, ten-, and twenty-cent pieces -- while Mr. McGeown was placing them carefully back in the velvet trays that slid into the lovely mahogany cabinet. He also remembered the man's words: "One day, young man, these coins will be worth a lot of money."

"The wagon's broke, Mr. Grey! The wagon's broke! Come please!"

The urgent call brought Geoffrey back to the present, to the busy potato field. They always called him when any of the equipment broke down. He was a carpenter and to fix things was his job. He looked yonder, placing his large bony hand under the brim of his hat to shield his eyes from the sun. He was tall and thin, twenty-seven, with a gaunt, analytical face, his leanness hardly indicative of a surprising physical strength.

He dropped his spade and set off across the rows of plants, dodging the clusters of potatoes lying about like strange eggs on the ruffled

ground. He told himself coolly, "The wagon's bin overloaded with those that've been dug this mornin' and've dried already in the sun." He wasn't upset, having come to expect these things. He liked solving problems and, on his way to the crippled wagon, whistled a tune he'd heard his daughter playing on the grand piano. It was called the Canadian Boat Song and he smiled with a glint of satisfaction at the thought that his dear little Georgina had come so far. A whole song and with no sheet of music to look upon either! Mrs. McGeown was a very good teacher.

One night late, Mr. McGeown was standing in front of a window in an upper bedroom of the Wedding Cake House gazing out at the darkness and wondering about the future, particularly whether or not the great potato farm would flourish. At sixty-two, he'd been around for a while and he knew only too well that failure could happen; goodness, he'd seen it before more than once. Prosperity was sometimes so short-lived; it depended on many things, especially weather in the business of agriculture. His sons Denzil and Derek would be here sure enough, he mused and they'd just have to look out for themselves. He'd done his part, setting them up as he had.

Lachlan McGeown was a big man, quite a contrast to his right-hand troubleshooter and master of all trades, Geoffrey Grey. He was now thinking about him as he turned away from the window and walked heavily across the shiny hardwood floor to the armchair on the other side of the fireplace. He let himself fall into it with a grunt and then sat there a while watching the burning and glowing red logs in the grate as they hissed and crackled like mad little devils. It had been chilly at night for a few weeks and a good fire was certainly in order. A small oil lamp on a table at the opposite end of the room trembled erratically, pitching nervous dancing shadows on the walls. Lachlan felt a sudden hankering for a good cigar. He got to his feet and lumbered over to the drop leaf desk. He took a cigar out of the humidor and lit it with a wooden match.

Slouched like a sack of potatoes in the chair and with smoke clouding over his balding head, Lachlan found himself awestruck by the great orange cone of light that the fireplace was sending forth into the room, much reminding him of the presence of God. He stretched out his legs and saw how his black boots were shining in the almost supernatural light. Being given lately to pondering his own mortality, he was a trifle uneasy in the eery setting. He went to church each and every Sunday (unless he was down with the gout) and he believed in God and wanted to do all he could while he was here to please the Almighty. He certainly did want a place 'Up There' and, as he sat in the great chair reflecting on his life, he told himself he was going to do more for others, be kinder, smile more and scowl less, and be as generous as he could. Georgina Grey came to mind and, as soon as possible (which for Lachlan meant instantly) he was going to put an addendum on his will so that the pretty little girl would inherit the Chickering grand piano.

After lunch a couple of days later Geoffrey Grey jumped up on his horse, Oliver, and galloped down through the meadow to his little house beside the pond. He tied the horse off at the post and went over and stood for a moment at the front door. He watched the dairy cows grazing in the meadow against the backdrop of the lovely blue sky, where three perfectly white clouds were floating along like cotton in the soft breeze. He had a good life and he knew it. Smiling contentedly, he turned his back on the idyllic setting and went inside. He slipped into the storage room off the kitchen and pulled open one of the drawers in the commode, laying his hands right on the wrench. He took it out and closed the drawer and, with a skeleton key, unlocked another. He drew it open eagerly and saw the sack sitting there like a big teardrop. That's where the coins were, the ones he was going to...

As his horse Oliver trudged back up through the quiet meadow by

the grazing, reddish-brown Jerseys, Geoffrey wondered how on earth he was ever going to carry out what he had in mind.

It was his wife Pauline who found him. When the small woman with the ruddy face and the turned-up button nose busted into the room in her pink Petersham dress, she thought he was asleep in the chair. She called his name once, twice, and then a third time, and finally scurried across the floor clasping her dress and nudged him by the shoulder.

"Lachlan! Lachlan! Please, do wake up. Your dinner is out."

He didn't respond and, as the flames in the fireplace flared up bright with a gust of downdraft, she suddenly noticed that his face was deathly gray. She gasped in horror. Lowering her ear to listen at his chest, she found that all was still. On a snowy afternoon ten days before Christmas in 1875, Lachlan McGeown, proprietor of one of the largest potato farms in all of Prince Edward Island, was buried with just the right measure of pomp in a small churchyard beneath tall, sighing evergreens. Pauline, his wife, affected deeply, cried and trembled to no end, her eyes like fading wet stars. She kept saying she didn't know how she was going to go on, more to herself than anyone else. There were arms to console her and whispered sympathies and, as the pine box was lowered into the ground, a violin whined pitifully.

The sons, Denzil and Derek, became the managers of the potatoe plantation. In their forties, married with children, they lived not far away from the Wedding Cake House, in nice big houses of their own. They were almost never out of the earshot of their mother, who, depressed and withdrawn, seemed unable to do much on her own, summoning them even to take care of simple things. Denzil was the oldest and took after his mother. Though considerably taller, he had her ruddy complexion and her turned-up nose. He was kind and caring and always willing to lend a hand. One evening, in the middle of a splendid dinner of lamb chops and creamy scalloped potatoes, he got right up and went with his mother over to the Wedding Cake House to put one of her anxieties to rest. She'd been complaining about hearing noises in the basement and thought there might be someone down there.

Derek was younger than Denzil by about three years and neither resembled the other. Derek was pretty well the image of his father, a big, stocky young man with a plump face and a grizzly reddish beard. He was impetuous and quick-tempered and didn't mince words in his gruff, boisterous way of letting everyone know that he didn't approve of Geoffrey Grey inheriting the wonderful, black ebony grand piano. He argued that his daughter Jenny liked to play the piano, she was going to be a somebody in the music world, and needed that Chickering, that was all there was to it.

"By God," he'd bark, "she's Lachlan's granddaughter! Don't ya'll think she deserves it?"

One afternoon about 4:00, certain everybody was busy getting the cows back to the barn, Derek ventured down the sloping meadow in his new buckboard. It wasn't the first time. He was waiting for the right opportunity and he knew that Georgia and Geoffrey were back in one of the barns. It was Georgia who always seemed to be around. Today, however, there appeared to be no one home. He could hear the playful cries and laughter of children outdoors and, across the shallow pond at the back of the house and on through the woods where the trees were bare, he saw swatches of clothing. He slipped inside and his wild eyes **fixed right away on the piano** that he could still see his mother playing: it was as shiny as ever.

"This should be ours!" he raged, **storming on over**. "My daughter's! Jenny's! It don't belong here! It don't look right! Why, it takes up the whole blasted room o' this miserable place!"

It had been a grueling day and, when Georgina literally ran into

them at the top of the meadow and sobbingly related her story with her long, wavy red hair disheveled and her big brown eyes red and tearful, it was about all Geroria and Geoffrey could bear.

"Someone's ruined it!" she wailed, wrenching her hands in the folds of her dress. "It is all in pieces! The lovely piano is all in pieces!"

To the Greys, finding the Chickering in such a wretched state was nothing short of a tragedy and they were absolutely brokenhearted. It had played such a large part in the life of Mr. McGeown, their kind and benevolent employer, and more recently had become the love of their musical daughter Georgina. Two of the legs were snapped off and the piano was leaning precariously on the floor like some poor, broken-down horse; the canopy had been torn off and chopped in three; one side had been cut into, probably with an axe, leaving a great gaping gash; and, saddest of all, the ivory keys and their black cohorts were lying about on the floor like broken sticks.

There was an immediate investigation, with everyone suspecting who the culprit was. The policeman was a warm, understanding young man from Cavendish with fluffy blond hair and a neat handlebar moustache. He came over one evening rather late to pay the Greys a visit and sat there by the wrecked piano in the flickering candlelight pretty much telling them there wasn't much hope of bringing to justice whoever had perpetrated the horrible deed.

"No," he said lamentably, looking at them with his bold, confident eyes, "I don't think we have any real proof, that's what we need. We have our suspicions surely enough but that won't do. You may be right when you say it was Derek McGeown who did the thing. He has motive after all but no one actually saw him wielding the weapon and hacking away at the piano. No one even saw him enter the house. He claims he was out in the field at the time and, though no one can verify it, no one can prove he's lying either."

Geoffrey suddenly perked up with new life. "Sir," he said with a smile, "I'm goin' tuh put that there piano all back tuhgether agin. It'll be just as good as new, it will. Soon you'll be ridin' by and hearin' Georgina's sweet-soundin' notes."

All through the days that followed, even in his bed at night, Geoffrey Grey was busy mentally piecing the piano back together. Before he actually began reconstructing it, he wanted to be sure he knew exactly what went where and so on. One evening, in the glow of an oil lamp, he opened the goatskin sack and took out one of the 1871 Prince Edward Island large cents. Like a fiery red jewel it was truly a work of art. On one side was a portrait of Queen Victoria and, on the other, a large oak tree, stark against a horizon. Geoffrey wandered if the three-hundred he had, all of them new as the day they'd been made, would ever be worth much more than a cent each. And then like a bolt of lightning it struck him. Certainly! That was it! Why hadn't he thought of it sooner?

Life was more difficult around the potato farm. Derek began taking out his frustrations on the employees, particularly on the Greys, about whose work he was most critical. He complained for one thing that Geoffrey let the field workers off too easily and they were becoming "Shiftless", that a half-hour for lunch was "too long indeed".

"It's not right, no," Geoffrey would glower, "him pickin' on us so. Lachlan'd never've stood for it. The son is nowhere near like what the papa was."

But the Greys managed to make the best of things. Though they had no piano, they sang tunes in the evening while Gorgina tapped away at an imaginary keyboard.

Family life was good, they were warm enough in winter, and never lacked for food in their cozy little house at the bottom of the meadow. Night after night, Geoffrey kept working away at the piano. Next to his family, rebuilding the Chickering became his

number one priority. It was a project of love even if it did mean missing strolls in the woods Sunday afternoons or along the seashore at sunset.

Finally, on a Saturday afternoon in July of 1879, just a month before Georgina's seventeenth birthday, the Chickering grand piano was back together again.

Geoffrey paid the piano tuner, who'd come all the way from Charlottetown, and as the Grey family watched him climb up into his buggy to leave, he shook his head and rubbed his chin, and then he smiled reassuringly.

"It's pretty good," he said. "It looks like new. Georgina there'll be glad it's all done. It's just a bit disconcerting to me that I couldn't get it sounding just right. It's close though, but it's not perfect. It's the best I can do." He shook his head again, looking befuddled. "Maybe it's just me getting older and not hearing so well... The other thing is it was all broken up. The ebony in that Chickering though sure makes up for what was lost. It's still got lovely sonority and balance... Well, I must be going and thank you very much for your generous stipend."

The Greys all wished him a safe trip back and then watched as his old marbled horse pulled the dilapidated buggy rattling up through the meadow at a snail's pace, the spoked wheels squeaking like lonely mice. Within minutes, Georgina was seated at the keyboard tapping out a gay tune reminiscent of a summer day at the carnival. Georgia and Geoffrey looked on with immense satisfaction while the afternoon sunlight fell across the floor in golden beams.

Geoffrey Grey died in 1910 of pneumonia, his friends and heirs blaming the death on the many hours he'd spent in the wet potato fields in the days previous. He was so popular that people came from as far away as Charlottetown to attend the funeral. He'd taken a secret to his grave. The only thing his wife knew was that no one in the family was ever supposed to sell the Chickering grand piano - an heirloom for ages to come.

"It's my wish that the Chickering grand piano stays on in the Grey family forever," his will specified, "and that none of you is ever to sell it; it's a great gift to be passin' down, especially since it can make us all smile when someone's playin' on it like Georgina,"

A lovely young woman in her early thirties was sitting at the keyboard of what appeared to be a brand new black ebony Chickering grand piano. In the floodlights washing down on the stage from high above, her long wavy red hair had the bright sheen of brushed copper. Her name was Abbey Smithfield and she was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Geoffrey Grey. She was playing Chopin's Prelude in D flat major, Opus 28, Number 15-- 'Raindrop Prelude'. Almost all of the people in the concert hall in downtown Montreal were intent on listening to what is, for the most part, a soft, tinkling lullaby scored with a smidgeon of authoritativeness. They were spellbound and convinced that piece couldn't be played any better by anyone. But there was a man in the audience that evening by the name of Guiscard Breton and he was listening more to the piano than to the Prelude itself, convinced that there was something not quite right with the Chickering. He made his living repairing and tuning pianos and sold them too in a spacious and warm showroom on Rue De La Gauchetière, with an adjoining, high-tech 'atelier'.

Guiscard was in his mid-sixties, a thin wisp of a man with a dishevelled head of longish salt and pepper hair. He had intense, small blue eyes and long, piano playing fingers. He was definitely a lover of music, particularly piano, and he was knowledgeable enough about the instrument that he believed he could take one apart and put it back together again blindfolded--and that it would certainly sound fine afterwards too! He had become known in the

music world as Doctor Piano.

He was sitting in his chair now, fidgeting, feeling badly for the young woman who was playing, thinking how she was being cheated out of a higher quality rendition through no fault of her own. They ought to have called me, he told himself, and I would have tuned that piano perfectly. He was going to see her manager at the end of the evening and correct things before the next concert. He was so bothered by the imperfect sonority of the Chickering that it was all he could do to sit there without jumping up and storming the stage like some madman in a wrinkled suit.

Guiscard, showing a business card, had little trouble getting a tête-à-tête with Ms. Smithfield. The people were gone and the concert hall was empty and she stepped into the cozy lounge backstage as fresh as a rosebud. She was wearing a two-tone crêpe dress in black and white and she extended her hand to welcome her guest.

"I'm concerned about your piano," Guiscard said. "There is something amiss...Don't get me wrong; you played beautifully. But I can make your music sound better--if you let me check that piano for you."

"I just had it tuned," Abbey remonstrated, hardly believing her ears. If she hadn't known better, she would have thought it was a scam to get work. "Can you look at it before tomorrow night? I do need it. I only play on that piano; it's been in the family for generations."

"You'll have it," Guiscard promised, "even if I have to work all of tonight."

"You believe there is something wrong with it then?" "Most certainly." "Please do it for me then, would you?"

The next afternoon towards three o'clock, with the rain pelting down on the roof of the concert hall, though inaudible within, Guiscard rushed across the stage when he saw Ms. Abbey Smithfield. He had a wood box in his smudgy hands and he was holding it up like some kind of offering to a god.

"What on earth is that?" Ms. Smithfield wanted to know. "I have no idea," replied Guiscard. "I found it in your piano, up against one of the walls. It's heavy enough, that's for sure." He shook it but all was quiet. "It's cheap wood, well enough made--and look here! The nails, they're rusty. It's been in there a while and it would sure explain why your piano didn't replicate your wonderful performance."

Abbey took the little box from the tuner's trembling hands. "I didn't open it," he said. "It wouldn't be right. It's yours. There's certainly something inside." Abbey didn't know what to make of it. It was indeed peculiar, this compact, heavy thing hidden in her piano. Where on earth had it come from? She was dumfounded.

"Could you open it for me, Mr. Breton?"

Guiscard brought back a small screwdriver and a neat little hammer, and went to work on the floor of the stage. In a few minutes, the mystery was revealed. Abbey couldn't believe her eyes and Guiscard said it was a story to beat all stories. Coins, hundreds of them, all brand new-- and from more than a century ago! They were copper one-cent pieces, apparently all the same, dated 1971 and from Prince Edward Island. They were still shiny and red, practically like the day they were made. As Abbey crouched there on the stage, delicately working her way through them, she saw that some were a little spotted while others had brownish splotches. They'd been in rolls, wrapped snugly in some sort of thin, oily leather.

She left the sixth and final roll unopened. "The edges are slippery," she said, looking up at a still stunned Guiscard Breton. "Whoever put these coins into rolls put them in my piano with a view to preservation, soaking the wrappers in some kind of oil."

"It looks like it worked!" Guiscard exclaimed. "I would sure like to know the whole story."

Two days later, Abbey phoned Mr. Breton and told him everything. She'd been to a coin store and--oh yes!--the one-cent coins were valuable alright.

"It's their condition," she emphasized. "The woman told me they're not worth much if they have wear on them, but brand new like the ones I have--they're worth plenty. Especially as there are three-hundred of them. She said the fact they were from an original horde made them slightly more valuable and imbued them with an aura of history and heritage. I suppose I can see her point...if I decide to sell, she advised placing them in auctions just ten or twelve coins at the time so as not to flood the market...Mr. Breton, I've saved the best for last. It's the story behind the horde."

"Go ahead!" Guiscard gasped. "I can't wait to hear!" "You know how I opened five rolls and left the sixth one alone?" "Yes." "When I opened the sixth roll, there was a note inside. It was handwritten by my great-great-grandfather. He was the one who put the coins in the piano."

"What was his name? What did the note say?" "Well, his name was Geoffrey Grey and he lived in Prince Edward Island which explains the coins themselves..." "The note, what did it say, Ms. Smithfield?" "Here, I'll read it," Abbey said: "Those of you that are

to come are gonna find these coins. It could be in a hundred years or maybe even two-hundred. There's the romance of it. Long after I'm gone someone's gonna find these here coins and marvel at 'em and maybe get a lot of money for 'em. Obviously it's you cuz you're readin' these here words. "Don't ever sell the piano but the coins are yours to do whatever you want with. All of 'em's new cuz I got 'em myself at the bank. They call the piano a heirloom, and the coins'd be too. 'N they're for you, whoever you may be.

"I know you'd be one o' mine, and I only done it to give a money surprise to one o' my kin and tuh reach out from after death and touch em. " "God bless." "Then it's signed 'Geoffrey Grey.'" said Abbey with tears in her eyes. "And dated June of 1879...So, what do you think, Mr. Breton? Isn't that some story?"

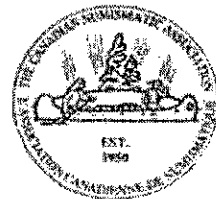
"It sure is, Ms. Smithfield. What are you going to do with the coins?" "I'm going to keep ten of the very best and sell the rest. I'll give some of the proceeds to you. And the rest of the money is going to go to a not-so-well brother in Victoria. He has tree children and I know the family is struggling financially. In fact, the one son plays the piano and his mom says he's pretty good.

"What a story!" exclaimed Guiscard. "What a story!"



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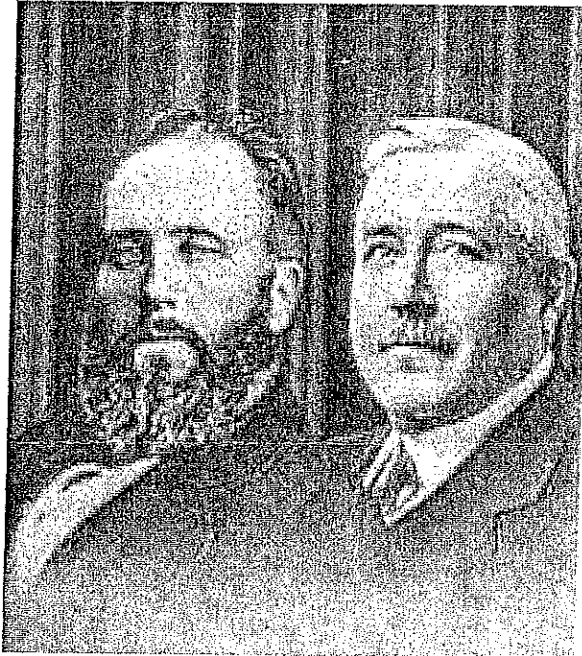
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GRAY CARRIAGES of CHATHAM, ONT.

Scott Douglas



William Gray Sr Robert Gray

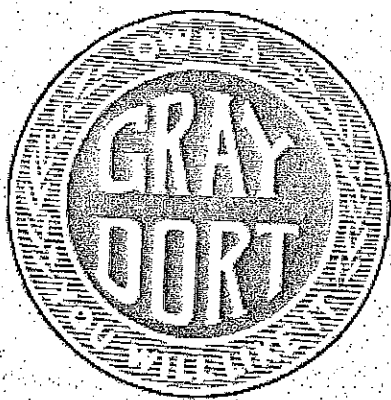
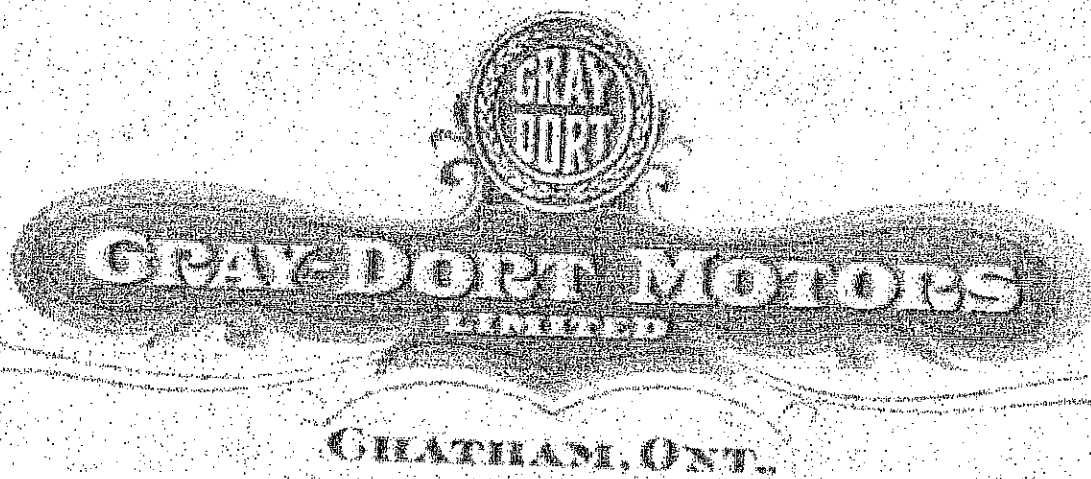


William Gray emigrated to Canada in 1853 from Roxboroughshire, Scotland. He settled in Chatham, Ontario and set up as a Blacksmith there. Almost immediately he began making carriages and sleighs creating the foundation for William Gray and Sons Limited.

William had two sons Robert (born 1862) and James. While on his way to the Grand Dominion Exposition held in Montreal in September 1884, William Gray fell from a train at the whistle stop in Kingston, Ontario and died. Robert Gray, at the age of 22, was to take over the business. A partner was brought in and for a time the business was known as William Gray Sons and Campbell Limited. James Scott Gray would also be involved in the family business until his untimely death at the age of 34 from complications of diabetes.

The William Gray carriage works were located on the southwest corner of William and Wellington Streets in Chatham, Ontario. By the year 1876 Gray employed about 20 men and was manufacturing carriages and sleighs to a value of some \$25,000 per year. As a comparison Mr. William Young had operated a carriage plant on the opposite corner to Wm. Gray for 10 years employing 6 men with an output of some \$3,000-\$4,000 per year.

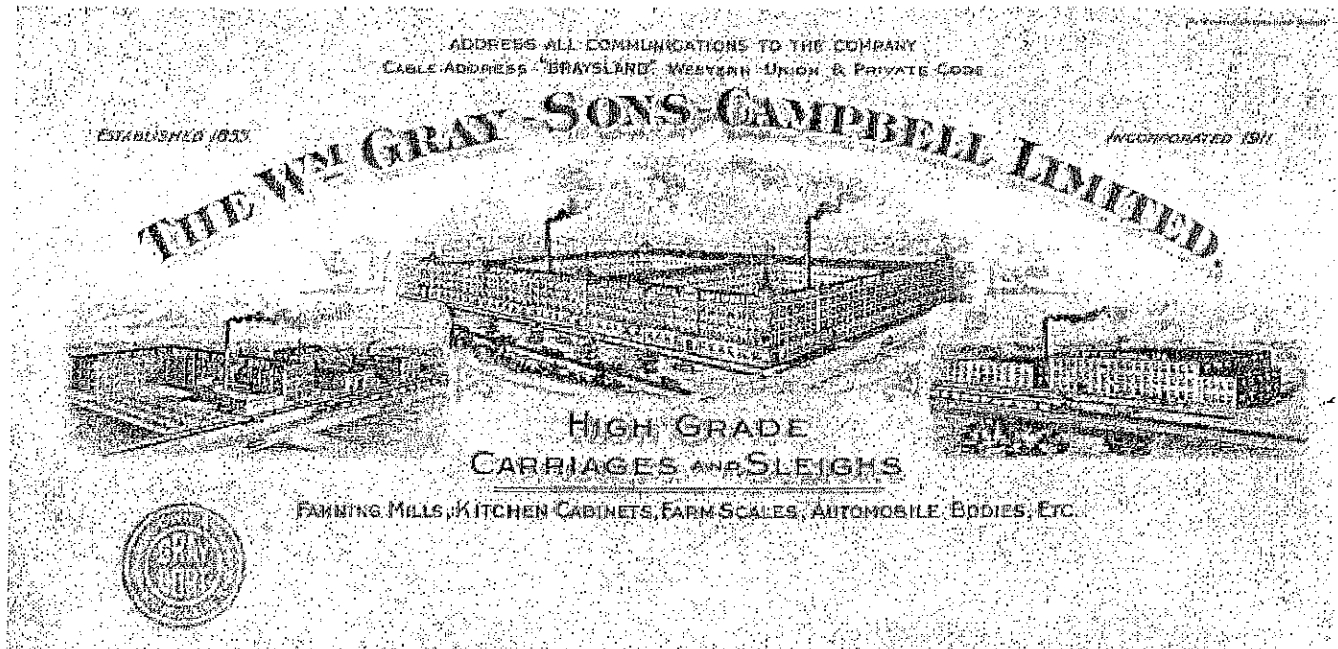
Gray carriages were considered by many to be the finest quality made and it was with this reputation that the transition to automobile production in 1916 as Gray-Dort Motors was made easily and successfully. After producing 283,456 buggies, carriages, sleighs and cutters a new day was dawning.



Gray-Dort Motors at its peak of manufacturing produced 8,000 automobiles a year. The Company could boast of 300 dealers from Montreal to Vancouver. A fact that may be startling to some is that Gray-Dort outsold the Model 'T' Ford and Studebaker in Western Canada by a 2-1 margin.

In 1924 Dallas Dort decided to pull out of this successful venture and retire. He died 3 months later playing golf. This sudden decision by Dort placed the car company in a position of forced retirement. As quickly as they had come on the scene Gray-Dort Motors was history.

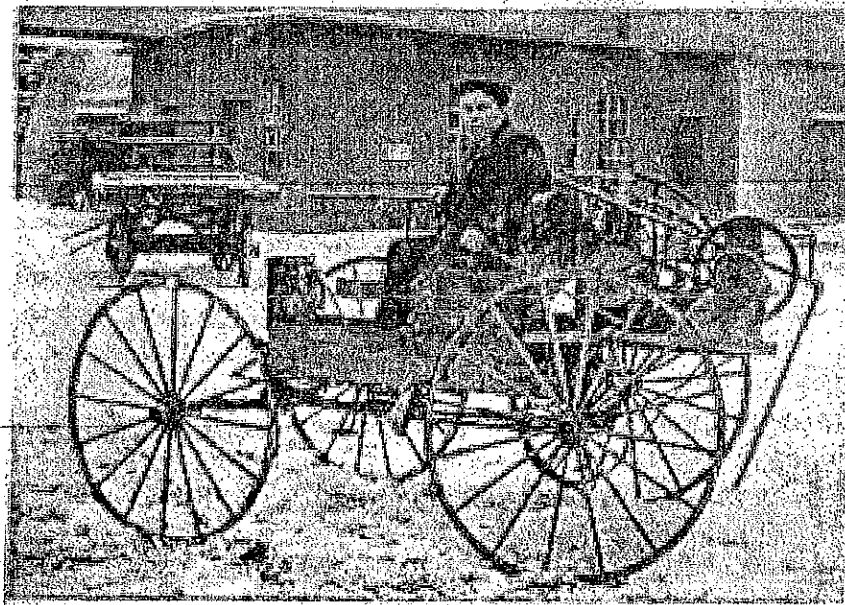
For more information and some wonderful photos be sure to visit the website at www.graydortmotors.com This website is administered by James Gray, William Gray Sr's great-great grandson. James Scott Gray was his great uncle. The website is very well maintained and is a delight to view. I want to thank James for all his help in answering my many questions.



Wm Gray-Sons-Campbell Limited Letterhead

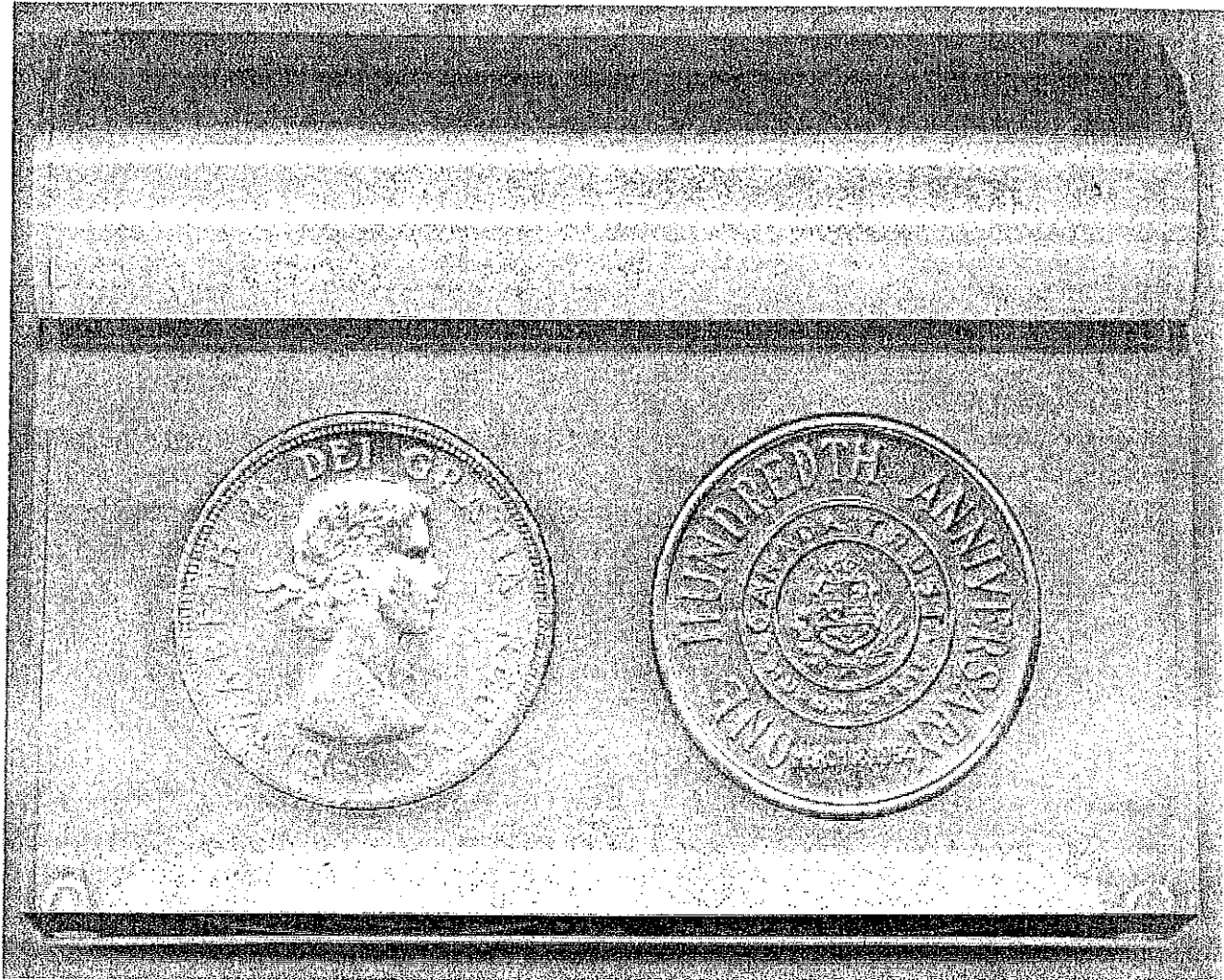


Carriage Plate circa 1880



William Gray Jr 1905 – The first Gray carriage with a motor attached.

THE CANADA TRUST CO., THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORP.
2064 PREDICTION - by Len Buth



The subject financial institution began in London, Ontario on March 18, 1864 when a group of 25 local businessmen met in a small room over Daniel Macfie's dry goods store on Dundas Street. It was here they founded The Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society. A brief condensed history includes the formation of Canada Trust Co. in 1901, as a subsidiary of Huron & Erie; in 1962 Huron & Erie assumed the operating name of Canada Trust as part of a program of modernization and expansion; and on February 1, 2000 the Toronto-Dominion Bank Financial Group formalized the \$8 billion acquisition of Canada Trust and became T-D Canada Trust.

Local London collectors, and others, are no doubt familiar with the paperweight shown above, which was issued by Canada Trust in 1964, as a commemorative of their 100th anniversary. This paperweight consists of a 1964 Canada silver dollar, and an equally sized 36mm brass medallion made by the Wellings Mint. The obverse of the medallion has the Canada Trust - Huron & Erie logo in the centre with the words "ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY - MARCH 18, 1964". The reverse reads "IN 2064 WHEN CANADA TRUST-HURON & ERIE BEGINS ITS THIRD CENTURY OF SERVICE TO CANADIANS, COIN EXPERTS BELIEVE 1964 SILVER DOLLARS WILL BE WORTH \$1,000."

The writer has always considered this value prediction to be a bold statement - or is it? Unfortunately not all of us, including the writer, will be around to know how accurate the statement will turn out to be. As well the writer also believes the statement might be read in different ways.....

- 1] that the collector value of the the 1964 dollar coin will be \$1,000 in 2064.
- 2] that the bullion value of the silver dollar will be \$1,000.
- 3] that the inflation value of a 1964 dollar may be worth \$1,000. in 2064.

In doing a brief "economic" study as of December 2007, we find the following:

- 1] the collector value is about \$15 - \$20.
- 2] one ounce of silver is worth approx. \$14.50 [the 1964 silver dollar weighs slightly less].
- 3] the best inflation calculation found shows a 1964 US\$1. to have the inflated buying power of US\$6.42 in 2006. A Canadian equivalent calculation could not be readily found. Suffice to state that it would be somewhat closely aligned.

Only time will tell how accurate the prediction will turn out, but considering the foregoing "gains" after 33 years there is a long way to go.

In doing moderate research for this article, the writer came across an address given on April 6th, 1967 by Allyn Taylor, at the Empire Club in Toronto. At that time Mr. Taylor was the President and General Manager of Canada Trust. His speech [given three years after the medallion prediction] was entitled "A Look Into The Financial Crystal Ball", and consisted of looking at the past and future of the financial community in Canada, and of Canada Trust in particular. The following quoted statement by Mr. Taylor was found to be most interesting and fitting to end this article -

"Prophecy is a hazardous pastime unless you focus far enough ahead to be sure no one will be around to prove you were wrong."

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Bits and Pieces

From Derek Taylor comes the following writeup:

Who says old stuff isn't interesting?!

In 1950, I had a paper route. My uncle suggested that I try to save one coin from each year's issue. I'm not quite sure of his motivation, though I suspect he was trying to prevent my squandering the earnings on ice cream and candies. In those days, it was not unusual to receive change in coins of Edward VII, George V, and - occasionally - even one of Queen Victoria. I can still recall receiving a 1870 50-cent piece. I have continued this practice for the rest of my life, though it is only in the latter years that I have had the time to pursue it at any great extent. Recently, I came across my 1952 catalogue published by the Canada Coin Exchange, and noticed that I had ticked off the coins I had collected at that time. Although I collect coins merely as a hobby, I was still curious as to whether it had been a good investment. So I chose twenty coins, assumed a grading of fine, and priced them out at 1959 prices. The total was \$27.90. I priced them again, using Canadian Coin News, at \$2,510.00 - a compounded return of 9.1%. A financial planner told me that the return of the Dow Jones in its 150-year history was 9.3%.

There are several other interesting observations:

- 1) The 1948 silver dollar was listed at AU - the highest grading - at \$4.00, even though its correct mintage of 18,780 was shown. Current value at AU is \$1,500 - with five more grades above. Too bad I did not get and keep a bunch!
- 2) Then, there were four grades listed - now there are nine.
- 3) There are a lot more variations. The 1952 catalogue lists 25 different 10-cents pieces between 1858 and 1900. The current one shows forty-seven. There are now six 1886 varieties, where there was only one in 1952!
- 4) My 1952 catalogue listed a \$10.00 and \$20.00 British Columbia gold coin. These are no longer listed in catalogues, as there are no known legitimate coins in existence anymore. Shortly after their issue, the value of gold increased and they were melted down. I remember reading that - when they were disposing of the collection owned by King Farouk after he was deposed in Egypt - they noticed a specimen of one of these coins. On examination it was discovered that the coin was struck in gold from South Africa, not the Yukon. They traced the plates to a bank vault in Vancouver, where they had been stored --- only to find that they had disappeared.
- 5) The '6' in the 1926 nickel was not known to have "wandered" back then.

Something to think about

In medieval Europe (c.750 - 1150) coinage was in a transition stage. The Roman monetary system was struggling, Islamic coinage was being adopted in many areas, and reformers and other royal persons were ousting many rulers.

Even the Vikings played a major role in the currency changes. New mints were opened to meet the need for the coin to pay the massive tributes demanded by the raiders. The Viking activity disrupted agricultural and urban life and also the internal and external trade on which earlier prosperity has been based. Monetary systems were near collapse. Pennies were minted with only 25% silver, other coins became smaller and thinner and quality decreased.

By the middle of the twelfth century the period of monetary recession in Europe was being replaced by one of great expansion. Massive silver deposits were discovered thus increasing the overall money supply. This, in turn, stimulated economic activities throughout the European, Scandinavian and Mediterranean countries.

Money became much more important rather than bartering or giving land grants. Armies were paid in cash and land rents were paid in cash. Governments and society became reliant on cash. Wealth was now based upon precious metal currency.

A few new silver mines had changed the course of many societies!

“Hobo Nickel”

Tom Rogers

For many a year attending lots of coin shows in Canada I have not found many Hobo Nickels, I do know of a couple of collectors or ones who would be come collectors if only they did appear here. This prompted a little research on the subject which I find very fascinating.

1913-1940 Hobo men wandering and travelling would work their way across the country (on the trains) carving the Buffalo or Indian Head nickels and trading them for a meal, a bath, or money, hence the name Hobo Nickel.



1913D

1917

Undated...Type2

1916

1913S



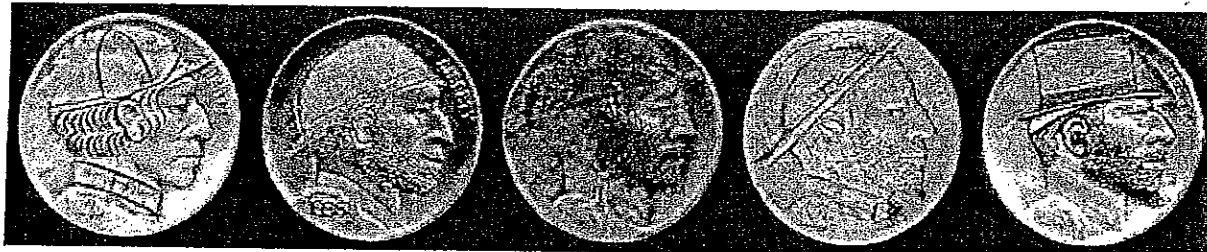
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J.Press

J.Allen

W.Eddings

F.Brazzell



J.Dorosa

HeritageHank

1916S

1926

1913



1915

1917S

1920

Undated...Type2

Undated...Type2



1913T2

1913T1

PeanutEar

G.W."Bo" Hughes

1850-1913 On the early altered coins 1850 to 1913 the most common form was the Seated Liberty (half dime through trade dollars) this time period was the heyday of the "Love Tokens" which was made by machine-smoothing a coin (usually silver) on one or both sides, then engraving initials, monograms, names, scenes etc. often with an ornate border. Hundreds of thousands of coins were altered in this manner; pins, bracelets and necklaces were made outside the United States, primarily in Britain, France and South Africa.

On earlier coins, the head was much smaller in relation to the size of the coin. For example; on the Lincoln cent, the head covers about one-sixth of the area. On the Buffalo nickel, the Indian's head occupies about five-sixth of the area. More over the nickel is a larger coin.

Large heads are sometimes found on earlier coins, such as the Morgan dollar and the Columbian half dollar; but these coins were rarely altered because of the high value. Another factor contributing to the Buffalo nickel's popularity was the sex of the subject. Nearly all previous coins had depicted women (Liberty head nickels, Indian head cents, Barber and Morgan silver dollars). A male head was larger, coarser features (nose, chin, and brow) that can be altered in many ways. Even the Buffalo on the reverse could be changed into another man or animal.

1913-1940 When the Indian head or Buffalo nickel was introduced in 1913 it became popular among coin engravers. The large, thick profile gave the artist a larger template to work on and allowed for finer details.

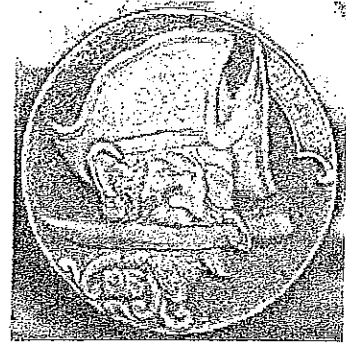
Many talented coin engravers, as well as new comers, started creating Hobo Nickels in 1913. This accounts for the quality and variety of engraving style found on 1913 nickels. More classic old hobo nickels were made from 1913 dated nickels than any pre 1930 dates.

1940-1980 The forties, fifties, sixties and seventies were transitional period for hobo coins engravers, during which the buffalo nickel was replaced by the Jefferson nickel. During this 40 year period, many a new carver became more modern. Subjects became more ethnically and socially diverse (ie hippies with long hair, gems, glasses, floppy hats.) Some artist used new techniques, power engravers, vibrating tools, colour hair. By the end of the seventies, the buffalo nickel had disappeared from circulation.

THE ORIGINAL HOBO NICKEL SOCIETY

The Original Hobo Nickel Society (OHNS) was created in 1992 for collectors primarily interested in classic old carved nickels. Nice classic old hobo nickels that were worth about \$10 to \$50 each in the 1980's rose in value to about \$100 to \$1,000 each by the mid 1990's (prices have come down since then except for the top quality works).

From the early 1980's to present, modern lesser-quality carvings could and still can be purchased for as little as \$5 to \$10 each. Many new collectors found it hard to obtain good quality old original hobo nickels (as they are so scarce and costly) so they began collecting the readily obtainable and cheap modern works.



"BlackBeard"
-by Sam Alfano, 2005



The OHNS logo

Some OHNS Board members have expressed concern that too much emphasis is given to modern carvings and the artists making them and that proportionately too many modern pieces are appearing in recent OHNS auctions. Information is much more readily available for modern carvers and their creations than pertaining to classic old hobo nickel artists.

OHNS is devoted to all collectors of hobo nickels, both old and new, and prefers the term "modern carvings" for the recently created carved coins. The term "hobo nickel" is a generic term for altered nickels, and does not imply that hobos made most of the early carved nickels. Obviously, none of today's artists are true hoboes, so some collectors object to calling their creations hobo nickels.

About 100,000 (and possibly as many as 200,000) classic hobo nickels were created from 1913 to 1980. Modern artists have created (and continue to create) altered nickels in such large quantities that, within the next few years, the number of modern carvings is expected to surpass that of classic old hobo nickels. Most of the 100,000 plus classic old hobo nickels are not yet in the hands of collectors, whereas almost all modern carvings are. Among numismatists, the modern carvings already greatly outnumber the classic old hobo nickels.

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- Delma K. Romines, *Hobo Nickels*, Newberry Park, CA: Lonesome John Publishing Co., 1982, 106 pp.
- Joyce Ann Romines, *Hobo Carvings: An Exclusive Upgrade of Hobo Nickel Artistry*, 1969, 108 pp.
- Michael Wescott with Kendall Keck., *The United States Nickel Five-Cent Piece: History and Date-by-Date Analysis*. Wolfeboro, NH: Bowers & Merena, 1991



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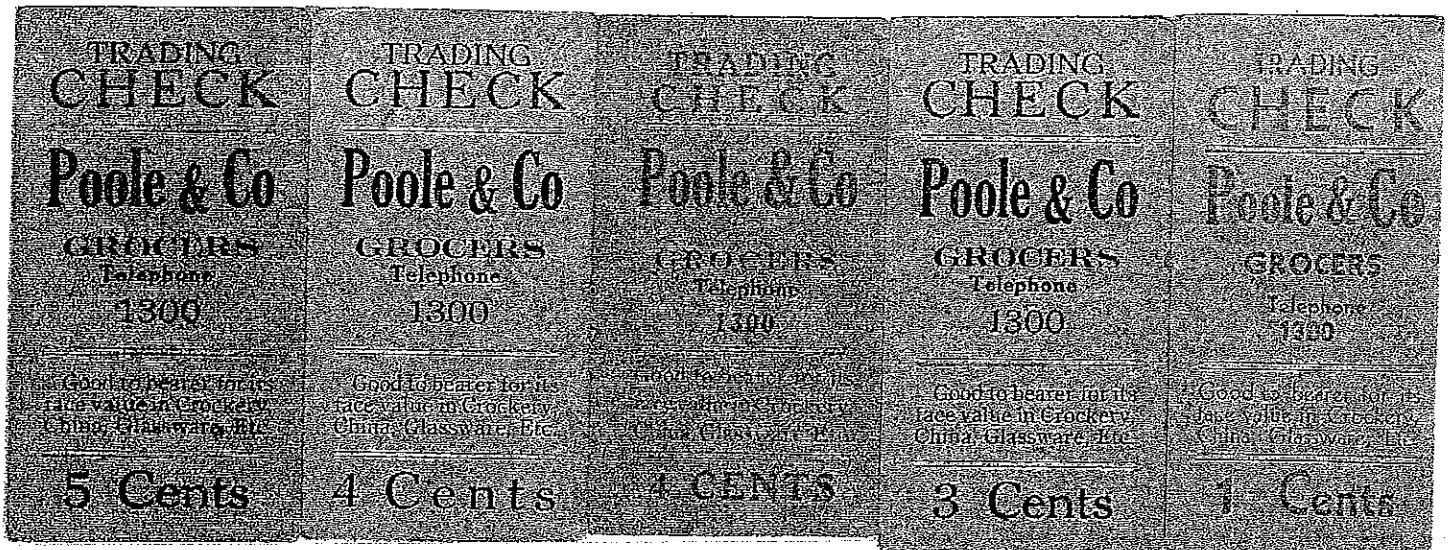
60th Wedding Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II- \$22, Swarovski Snowflake in Sterling Silver (2 Varieties)- \$95, 2007 Joseph Brant enamel effect Proof Dollar- \$130, 2007 Holiday Sleigh Ride Silver Dollar- \$70, 2008 Proof Silver Vignettes of Royalty (1st in a series of 2 headed coins)- \$100, 5 ounce pure gold 60th Wedding Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth coin- \$6500, 2008 Year of the Rat Gold Hologram- \$509, 2008 Gold 4 Season Moon Mask- \$1560 and 2007 Holiday Commemorative Set- \$20. There are many other items not listed rounding out a whopping 96+ issues for 2007! P.S. The brass 50cent coin pictured on page 1 has a 3D coloured effect and is reasonably priced at \$26.00. While few of us will be shelling out \$6500 for one coin or even consider buying more than a handful of issues, they are interesting to say the least and show a great deal of creativity on the part of the Royal Canadian Mint.

Courtesy of Ingersoll Coin Club

Poole's Grocery Store
190 Huron Street
Woodstock, Ontario.

Peter Poole started the grocery and china business at 417 Dundas St. Woodstock in 1895 and operated it until he passed away in 1936. At this time his son Jack became the owner and operated the business on Dundas St. until 1953. Jack then built a new store at 190 Huron St. to expand the grocery business to keep up with the times. Jack was the first to introduce self-serve to the grocery business in the Woodstock area at his new location. He passed on the business to his son John in 1967 who operated it until his retirement in 1995. David, John's son then operated it until it closed in 2001.

The coupons that are illustrated were used in the late 1930's until the store moved in 1953 at the china shop that was part of the grocery store at 417 Dundas St. it was located in the second block, the north side of the street facing Perry. The store at 190 Huron St. just passed Knightsbridge Rd. on the eastside of the street with parking across the street and beside the store. I do remember both stores for I helped my father get the groceries there.



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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 14, 2008.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee



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2008 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre
Sudbury, Ontario April 25-27

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 2008
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 & Tokens
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
 - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
 - (f)
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 Chairlady can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairlady 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. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairlady before April 11th 08. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) 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 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. 2008 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 2008 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2008 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre
Sudbury, Ontario April 25-27-2008

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:**

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 here by 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 Exhibit Chairlady

Exhibit Chairlady Lorraine McDowell
1604 Talon St Val Therese, Ont. P3P 1S5
e-mail donlor@persona.ca
1-705-969-3669

2008 ONA CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
_____	Main Registration	\$20.00	_____
	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		
_____	Spousal "Add-On" (a family member must be Main Registered)....	\$10.00	_____
	Includes all of the above with the exception of the Copper souvenir Medal		
_____	Young Numismatist Registration.....	\$5.00	_____
	Includes everything in the main registration kit with the exception of the Copper souvenir convention medal		
_____	Banquet (Saturday 6:30 p.m. cash bar: 7:00 p.m. dinner).....	\$35.00	_____
	Includes full-course dinner and a keynote speaker to be named later		
_____	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).....	\$40.00	_____
	(Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale they are only included with the Main Registrations.)		

TOTAL (please make cheques payable to the 2008 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

2008 ONA Convention
c/o Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cr.
London, Ont. N5V 1M9.p



Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre

The Radisson Sudbury would like to welcome participant of the

O.N.A. Convention April 25-26-27, 2008

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To make reservations call 1-800-436-4449 and mention that you are with the "O.N.A. CONVENTION" or you can fax this form to 1-705-675-7727 NOTE: Your reservation is not confirmed until you receive a confirmation number from the Radisson Hotel & Convention Centre Sudbury.

To ensure you receive the special discounted rate please reserves your room before
March 31, 2008.

283253

Group: **Ontario Numismatic Association – 46th Annual Convention**

Name _____ Arrival _____ Number of Nights: _____

Address _____ City _____ P.C. /Zip _____

Phone Number _____ Fax Number _____

Credit Card _____ Expiry Date _____

Non Smoking Room _____ Internet Access _____ Number of Guests _____

2008 O.N.A.

46th Annual Coin Convention

Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre

85 Ste. Anne Rd. Rainbow Outlet Centre, Sudbury, Ontario.

Phone 1-705-675-1123

1-800-436-4449

Coin Auction 6.00 pm April 25th 08

Set-up

Friday 3.00 pm April 25th 08

Bourse Floor

Opens 10:00 am each day

April 26th 27th 08

Public Welcome

Buy-Trade-Sell

56 Bourse Tables

Admission \$3.00

Hosted by the Nickel Belt Coin Club

Contact Tom Rogers 1-519-451-2316



ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 47
Mar/Apr 2008
Pages 29-52

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Area 11 Craig Wilde

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(807) 622-7815 craigwilde@shaw.ca

President's Message

It's ONA Convention time again! As always the committee and the executive have been working hard to ensure that it will meet and hopefully exceed all past conventions. Don't miss out

- **Check List** for this 2008 convention

- The Auction will be held on Friday night April 25th 08 by Hoare Auction at 6.00 pm

- Registrant's, Dealers and guests attend a wine and cheese reception Friday at 8.00pm

- In this edition once again you will receive a registration and Exhibit form.

- Why not appoint a delegate from your local club to attend.

AGENDA

- Canadian Tire Collectors Club

- Canadian Association of Token Collectors

- C.N.A Executive meeting

- ONA General meeting and Executive

- 56 tables of Dealers and Numismatic material.

- Exhibits and non-competitive open to all ONA members

- Information Seminar on Saturday at 1.00pm. Topic (Audio Visual lending Library) with other material for viewing and discussing.

- Banquet, Awards, guest speaker and door prizes Saturday at 6.30pm

- Every year the ONA Awards Committee selects numismatists to receive a prestigious award, nominated by you and your clubs namely a deserving individual who contributed to the advancement of the hobby and the community.

Deadline is March 14th 08. If you know of such a person please send in your nominations. Attach information.

- All members and clubs who received and sold Dream Vacation Draw Tickets please see that the stubs and payments are returned to either Bruce our ONA Treasurer or bring them to the convention.

- Our 2008 medal this year depicts the famous Science North; explore inter-active exhibits in Science. Travel from one end of the globe to the other. Four floors of interactive exhibits.

- An IMAX Theatre. a fun family attraction for curious minds of all ages.

Tom Rogers

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY

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

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Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
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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

Sympathy

The Executive and the members of the ONA wish to convey their sincere condolences to the families of;

Paul Petch (Father)
Gary Oblinsky (Mother)
William Gordon
Ivan Kodric
Fred Boyles

Amendments to the ONA By-Laws

This is to notify members of changes to the by-laws affecting the areas that our directors serve.

These changes will be voted on at the convention in Sudbury.

Areas #7 changes York to Durham and adds the Polish Club

Areas # 8 delete Durham

Area # 10 has only three clubs delete McKay-Clements

QUOTE!

Ability is always greater than money:
Because it can be neither lost nor stolen!

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the Jan.-Feb. issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome:

C128 Montreal Haninneville Collectors, Montreal, Que.
1947 Connie Hagen, Waterloo, Ont.
1948 Mel Brown, Campbellville, Ont.
J1949 Luke Strikwerda, Cambridge, Ont.
J1950 Jeffrey Jones, Fergus, Ont.
J1951 Joshua Hildred, Guelph, Ont.
J1952 Eli Hildred, Guelph, Ont.
J1953 Keenan Carragher, Rockwood, Ont.
J1954 Logan Carragher, Rockwood, Ont.
1955 Jean Oldershaw, Innisfil, Ont.

The following applications for membership have been received.

J1956 Benjamin Alter, Toronto, Ont.
1957 Rick Dupuis, Chesley, Ont.
1958 Bob McDiarmid, Welland, Ont.
1959 Ronald Cheek, Carleton Place, Ont.
1960 Aubyn Blackman, Waterloo, Ont.
1961 Judy Blackman, Waterloo, Ont.

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. Membership Chairman

Dream Vacation Draw Tickets

Please have all Dream Vacation Draw Tickets sold & unsold returned to the Ontario Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square, P.O., Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 4V1 by April 14, 2008.

For those attending the convention, the tickets may be handed in at the convention. The draw will take place at 2 PM (April 27/2008) at the Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre,

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Draw Chairman

Upcoming Shows

MARCH 15, 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.

MARCH 16, Leamington, ON

Essex County Coin Show and Sale, Real Canadian Superstore Meeting Room, 201 Talbot St. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian, American, and world coins and paper money, watches, tokens, medals, and postcards. Free admission, hourly door prizes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact (519) 733-6296.

MARCH 28 - 30, Kingston, ON

E.O.N.S., Days Inn & Convention Centre, 33 Benson St. Hours: Friday, 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sunday, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$4 includes ticket on gold coin. Early admission Friday \$20 from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., good for all weekend. Fifty tables of coins, paper money, jewellery and more. Hotel reservations 1-800-267-7888. Sponsor/Affiliate: S.W.O.N. (Kingston Coin Club). For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646, E-mail: tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

APRIL 6, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club 40th 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 a 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.

APRIL 12, Guelph, ON

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, fully 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, ON, N1G 4K9, phone (519) 824 6534.

APRIL 25 - 27, Sudbury, ON

ONA 46th 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. Web site: <http://www.nickelbeltcoinclub.com>.

MAY 3 - 4, Hamilton, ON

TLC Show, Plaza Hotel (formally Ramada), King St. Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission \$4.00, Seniors & students \$2.00. For more information, contact Linda Robinson, (289)235-9288, lindarobinson@cogeco.ca; Tom Kennedy (519)271-8825.

MAY 3,, Peterborough, ON

Peterborough Numismatic Society Show, Portage Place. Show runs from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Coins and paper currency bought and sold. Dealers welcome. Sponsor/Affiliate: Peterborough Numismatic Society. Colin (705)742-0114.

MAY 4, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club 57th Annual Spring Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave.. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1, includes draws for hourly prizes and grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Free parking. For more information, contact Margaret Clarke (519) 735-0727, mclarke@wincom.net.

MAY 4, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club Annual Spring Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours are from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission \$1, includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. 57th annual event. Margaret Clarke (519)735-0727 email: mclarke@wincom.net.

MAY 23 - 25, St. Catharines, ON

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

JUNE 28 - 29, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions Inc., Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

JULY 17 - 20, 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>.

SEPT. 26 - 28, St. Catharines, ON

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.. For more information, contact Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

OCT. 18, 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 18, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Society Fall 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 ON N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824 6534.

OCT. 25 - 26, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: the Canadian Coinoisseur, Michael Walsh. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. . For more information, please call 416-705-5348. . Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

OCT. 26, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army, Navy, Air Force 151 Lorne Ave. E. Stratford Coin Club Annual Show, Army, Navy, Air Force 151 Lorne Ave. E. 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. Lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker (519) 271-3352 Box 221 Gadskill ON, N0K 1J0.

GEORGE MANZ COINS AUCTIONS



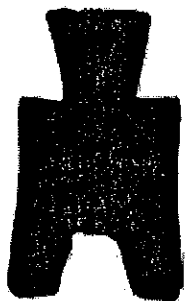
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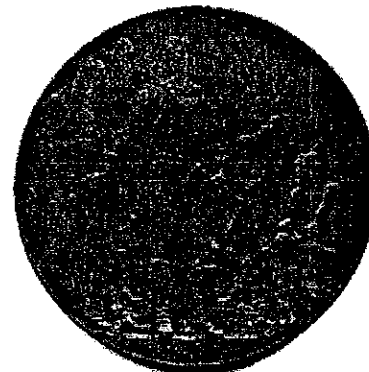
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web site: www.georgemanzcoins.com



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BROOM STOCK TOKENS: - by R. Kingdon

Since the previous two pages talked about events reflected by the two *broom stock woods* 'Inundation Days' and 'Seaway Opening', I thought it appropriate to dig out an article written by the late *Norm Wells*, on Norm's visit in 1977 to the Kitchener, Ontario plant where these early "*broom stock*" woods were manufactured. I've reprinted here a portion of an article, written by Norm in a 1977 newsletter issue of 'Timber Lines', at that time, the official publication of the "Dedicated Wooden Money Collectors" club in Ohio, U.S.A.

Norm Wells, and a couple of his wood-collector friends, were given a tour of the factory of *Master Craft Wood Turnings Ltd.* of Kitchener, Ontario by the then factory President, Bob Thiessen. Norm writes:

Master Craft is the home of the broom stock five-cent wooden tokens and souvenirs. The factory is a manufacturer of cabinet and drawer knobs and other specialty items for many of the larger furniture makers and also for the retail trade. The broom stock tokens are a small but interesting sideline.

The very first issues of broom stock tokens were for Kitchener and Gananoque in 1954. Since then, there have been 40 other commemorative and souvenir issues, mainly for cities and towns in Ontario.

There are five or six operations performed in the production of these so-called broom stock tokens, which is actually one inch diameter maple dowling and comes in four foot lengths. These lengths are hand fed and cut (one cut per token) on a small circular bench saw which is fitted with a jig for ¼ inch thickness. Approximately 1,000 blanks are produced per hour. These blanks are then put into a wooden tumbler, for a few minutes, to take off any rough edges. After this tumbling they are ready for stamping.

Two steel dies are required, which are inserted into a vertical stamping machine. The obverse die is in the upper or moving part and the reverse die is fastened on the flat, or table, of the machine.

One wooden blank at a time is placed, by hand, on the bottom die and an electrical switch activates the upper die, which comes down with a pre-set pressure to incuse the designs into the wooden blank – both sides done in one operation. About 1,000 per hour are produced this way.

The completed pieces are then ready to be issued, either in a natural or varnished state. There is one more operation, if the customer wishes them varnished.

The wooden tokens are placed in a steel tumbler, approximately 24 inches in diameter and three feet long. Depending on the number of tokens to be done, a small amount of varnish is also put into the container and the lid closed. They are spun and tumbled until most of the varnish is absorbed into the wood and, therefore, little drying is required. Another method of drying involves spreading the tokens on a silk screen and giving them a very light spraying.

Counting of the tokens is done either individually or if large quantities are issued, they are weighed.

Quantities produced have varied from 5,000 for the Dunnville issues to the largest recorded number of 305,198 for London, Ontario. Most issues, however, average around 50,000.

The cost of one set of steel dies is about \$300.00. These can be reused and will produce about one million pieces without being re-sharpened.

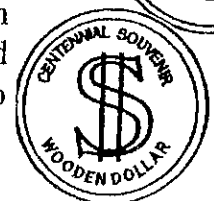
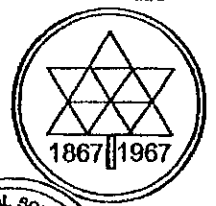
In addition to the broom stock tokens, *Master Craft* has also produced the larger 1 ½ inch diameter wooden quarters for the Elmira Maple Syrup Festivals of 1967 to 1975.

The largest piece produced by the firm was a 1 ¾ inch wooden dollar issued in 1967 for Canada's Centennial by a group of Kitchener citizens. This issue featured the Centennial symbol on the obverse and a large dollar sign on the reverse. No mention was made of the issuing city.

(More broom stock photos on page 6.)

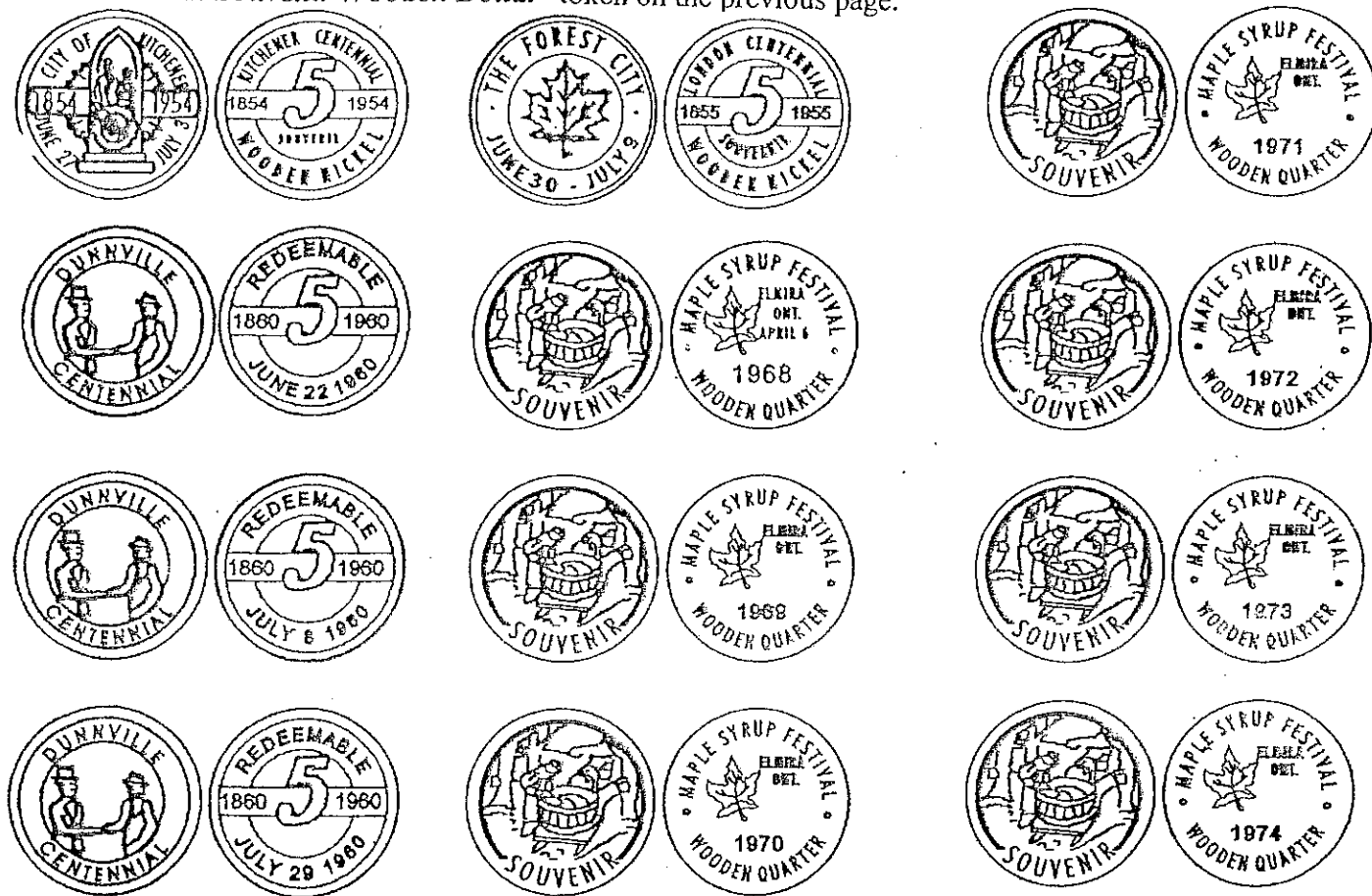


By Norman Wells



BROOM STOCK TOKENS:

Shown here are a few of the *broom stock tokens* mentioned in the *Norm Wells* article on the previous page. They are the *Kitchener Centennial 1954*, *London Centennial 'The Forest City' 1955*, three *Dunnville* tokens (different dates), and several *Elmira 'Maple Syrup Festival'* tokens. The Elmira tokens are reduced in size as is the '*Centennial Souvenir Wooden Dollar*' token on the previous page.



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Scottish Bank Notes Presentation

by Wayne Bresee

In The Beginning

- first coins probably brought in by the Romans
- first actual Scottish coins issued in 12th century during reign of David 1 – silver pennies called “sterlings”
- silver groats (4 pence) and half groats appeared in the 14th century
- first gold coins appeared at this time also

Early Banking

- concept of bank note or bill probably introduced during Middle Ages by reps of great Italian banking houses who were involved in transference of taxes from Scotland to the Papacy in Rome
- by 17th century, two groups in Edinburgh, i.e. merchants and goldsmiths had est. simple forms of banking – the former to each other in order to cover the period between buying and re-selling goods and also as money changers at a time when many different foreign coins circulated alongside Scottish coins and the latter who were also involved in money changing and also as bullion dealers.

Bank of Scotland

- established in 1694 one year after Bank of England
- institution with larger scale and greater resources than was possessed by local merchants needed to finance promotion of new businesses at a time of great economic growth and expansion
- unlike Bank of England which was closely aligned with government and made massive loans to the King, the B. of S. was strictly commercial and forbidden to loan to the gov. without parliamentary approval.
- began by issuing notes of 100, 50, 10 and 5 pound notes – obviously considering the value of money in those days, banks were only for the really wealthy.
- notes were a convenient and attractive means of payment
- first notes were bound in books like a modern checkbook but without perforations - bank clerk would cut them out with a knife or scissors, if torn out, the ragged edges were used when the notes were returned as an early form of detecting forgeries. Obviously volume of banking activity must have been slim if practices such as these were followed
- B. of S. was given a monopoly for 21 years after which other groups came forward and entered the banking scene when the monopoly expired

Royal Bank of Scotland

- new bank on the scene in 1727 because the old bank appeared to have heavy Jacobite leanings and also to help bail out many Scottish investors involved in an ill-fated venture which the Darien Company had in Panama
- a new era of intense rivalry - neither bank accepted the notes of the other until 1751 a period of almost 25 years!

Other Banks

- as the Scottish economy grew so did the demand for increased banking services
- banking credit was concentrated in Edinburgh's 2 banks. Borrowers from elsewhere such as Glasgow for ex. would need to be well known in Edinburgh in order to get credit-obviously a need existed elsewhere in the country for banking institutions and unlike England, there was no legal restriction to prevent Scottish merchants from doing this
- thus we have the creation of the likes of the British Linen Bank formed in 1746 to promote the Scottish linen industry.
- actually a pioneer in "branch banking" because neither of the earlier 2 banks had bothered expanding away from Edinburgh
- over the coming decades many banking practices and procedures which we have become used to were put in everyday use by the banks of Scotland such as acceptance of deposits ; the paying of interest; the extension of cash credit using bank notes or bills and the growth and expansion of branch banks
- over the years new banks would come and grow with many being absorbed by larger institutions
- new banks such as the Union Bank of Scotland (1830) and the Clydesdale Bank (1838) came to rival the B. of S. and the Royal B. of S.

Interesting Points

- all Scottish banknotes even designs no longer issued or by banks no longer operating can still be redeemed by banks which issued them or which subsequently took them over
- Scottish banknotes have never been "legal tender"(apart from brief periods during the war years) even in Scotland although they are accepted as legal currency. Indeed neither are Bank of England notes regarded as "legal tender" north of the border. The legal inference appears to be that the acceptance of these notes is at the bank's discretion and not a legal requirement

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ALUMINUM TRADE TOKENS

Lorne Barnes



The Hudson Bay Trading Posts in the Eastern Arctic were located close to the coast. This provided easy transport for restocking the post as well as shipping the pelts to market. A large number of Inuit people would live close to these posts. When H.B.C. would close a trading post, the Inuit would move to another trading post.

In the 1940's the H.B.C. was changing their trading posts to the decimal system and issued tokens to help the Inuit learn about Canada's monetary system as most Inuit people could neither read nor write. Despite popular belief the tokens were not used as money, but merely as counters to facilitate trade between the Inuit and the fur trader.

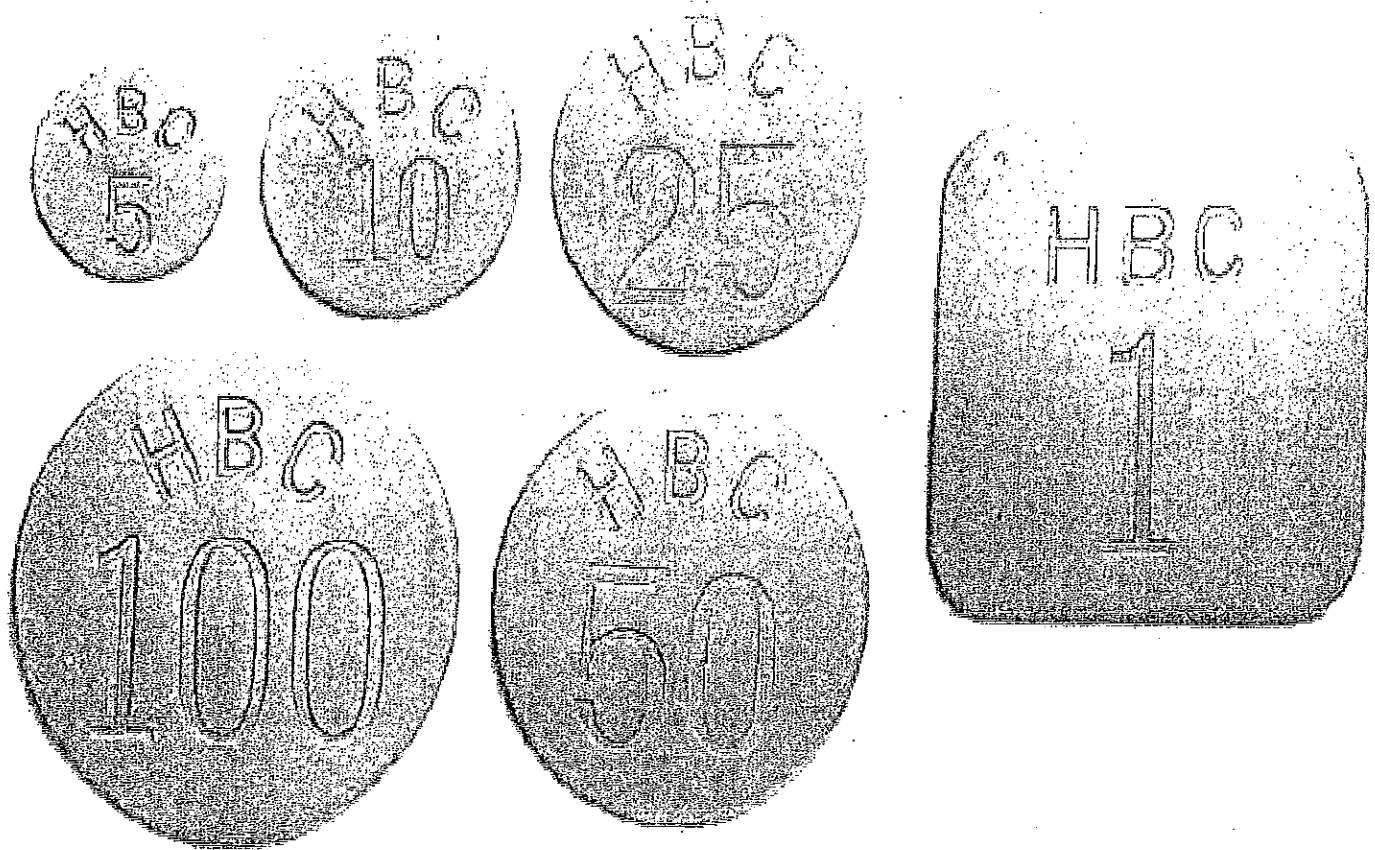
It was difficult for the Arctic people to change their ways, as they were a nomadic people and were use to their way of living. Most of the Inuit did adapt to the change and had a better life.

The Inuit sold their art, bone and soap stone carvings and various items of interest to the H.B.C. and over the decades the Inuit and trappers did adapt to the modern ways as well as keeping their traditions and culture alive.

Some of the trading posts would become villages, the people would form local governments and ask the Federal Government for school, hospitals and other things people in the rest of the country take for granted.

Imagine having weeks of darkness, bitter cold and isolation and going for days without seeing a living thing. The winter weather is not forgiving but the Inuit adapted to these conditions and survived for thousands of years in the far north. The Inuit of today would help a person in peril; just as they must have helped the early traders for the H.B.C. survive in the Canadian Arctic.

In 1946 the Hudson's Bay Company issued rather a simple set of aluminum tokens for use in the Eastern Arctic Trading Posts. The primary reason for their use, was to teach local Inuit's (Eskimo) how to work with the decimal monetary system.

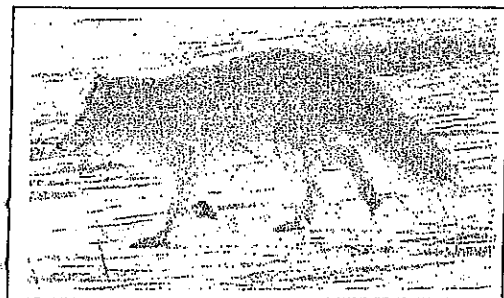


(Tokens are not to scale)

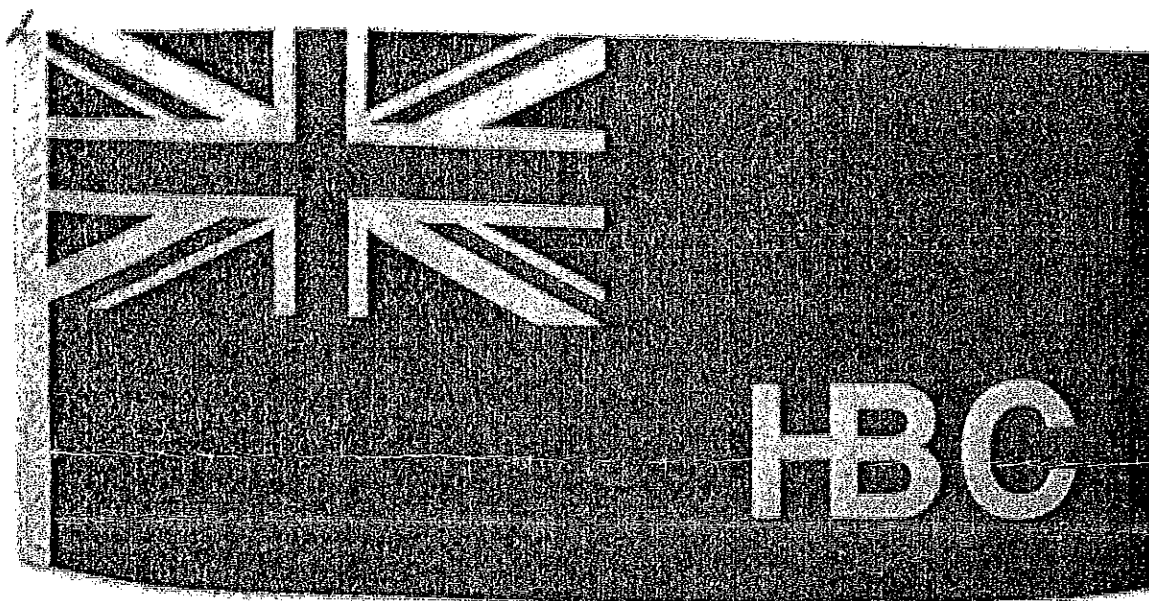
The five round tokens are as follows 5c – 20mm, 10c – 26mm, 25c -32mm, 50c – 39mm, and 100c - 46mm. The tokens are incused HBC and the denomination. The square aluminum token is incused HBC 1, the 1 stands for an Arctic Fox skin and measures 46mm.

The Arctic at this time was the new fur trade hub. The trapper would bring his furs to the post where the value was calculated in fox skins and was given the value in square tokens. These were then exchanged for round tokens which had a dollar value. The trapper could purchase, rather than trade for his supplies from the post. The use of these tokens were discontinued in 1961

The Arctic fox is small (about the size of a large house cat) with short legs and short rounded ears. The bushy tail is about 30cm. long. The bushy fur coat makes the arctic fox look much larger than it really is. The arctic fox lives through out the high arctic. It is clear to see the arctic fox is a beautiful animal and why the Inuit would need the fur for their survival in the harsh arctic conditions.



The Hudson Bay Company was formed May 2nd, 1670, with the granting of the Royal Charter by King Charles II to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson Bay."



The historic HBC flag is essentially the Red Ensign of the British Royal Navy with some modification. The Red Ensign features a red field with the Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner. To the lower right hand of the central field are the letters HBC in white; the "H" and "B" are joined together as a single device. Prince Rupert, first Governor of HBC, was also Vice Admiral of England. By a special warrant dated July 21, 1682, Rupert granted the Company permission to use the modified Ensign at its forts and on its ships entering Hudson Strait. No other private concern was ever granted such a privilege.

Courtesy of The Collector

LUCKY START!!

by Everett Runtz #772

I recently took my first opportunity to open a brand new bundle of CTC coupons. Much to my surprise and pleasure, there were 501 coupons in the bundle and one of them was missing the serial number! This was probably caused by two

sheets going through the serial number printing at the same time. The coupon is a CTC S29-C07 (see scan) and there must be another 49 out there from the rest of the sheet. Good luck in your hunting.



Two of our club members have recently returned from a trip to Southeast Asia. The following is a sample of their thoughts on local coins and money.

- ✓ Vietnam uses both coin and paper. Cambodia is virtually all paper.
- ✓ Both countries accept American dollars but give change in local currency (often less than it should be).
- ✓ American dollars were refused if heavily used, stained or torn while local currency was used even if barely recognizable.
- ✓ Canadian money and travelers cheques were not recognized
- ✓ ATM's in cities were guarded by uniformed men with machine-guns
- ✓ During their New Year's celebrations, people would leave money as offerings at temples or just lay it at the feet of a statue.
- ✓ Vehicles in Cambodia cost about half the price as a Canadian car.
- ✓ Market stalls and antique shops sold only coin replicas. NO old coinage was found.
- ✓ Bartering is expected and requires humour and patience
- ✓ Tipping is not expected but greatly appreciated.
- ✓ A Cambodian police officer's monthly wage is about \$50 U.S. They supplement this with frequent traffic tickets that cost the victim 1000 riels (about twenty-five cents).
- ✓ Local residents, who do not speak English, will often show the cost of an object on a small calculator.
- ✓ Beer is cheaper than bottled water.
- ✓ Air Canada charges \$6.00 for day-old sandwiches.

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Important Announcement: Counterfeit NGC Holders

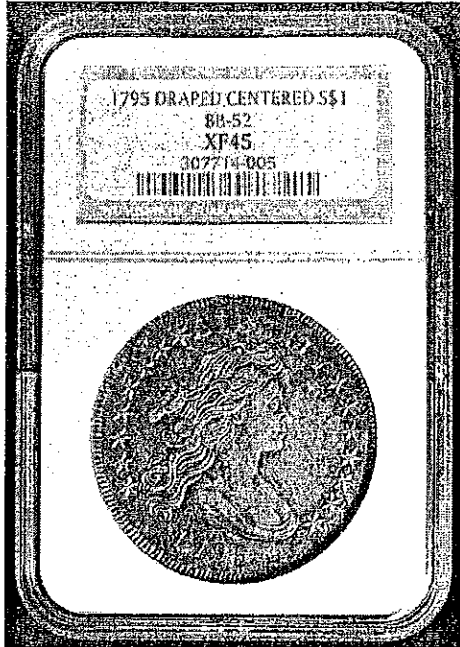
Editor's Note: Collectors seek Third Party Graded coins as an assurance that they are dealing with original, unaltered, and properly graded coins. The following article is taken from NGC's web site and is repeated here because of the importance of identifying any counterfeit Third Party Grading products. The undetected existence of these counterfeit products undermines both the assurances they are suppose to convey and the hobby as a whole. ww

Posted on 1/7/2008

NGC has identified and confirmed that a counterfeit replica of its holder has been produced. At first appearance, the holder resembles the NGC holder and its respective brand marks. Upon inspection, variations in the holder, label and hologram make them easily discernible from authentic NGC-certified coins. This announcement includes diagnostic information to identify counterfeit holders.

The holder has been seen housing counterfeit dollar or foreign crown size coins. While the enclosed coins are also counterfeit, the label information matches the coin type enclosed. The label information is copied from actual NGC certification labels, and the certification information therefore will match the NGC database. Most frequently Trade Dollars and Bust Dollars are found, although Flowing Hair Dollars and foreign coins have also been seen. A range of grades is also represented.

**Counterfeit NGC Holder
Enclosing Counterfeit Coin**
Counterfeit Holder (below):

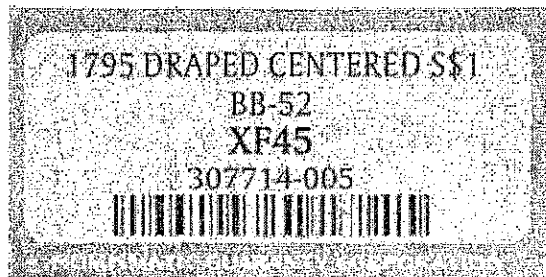


Label

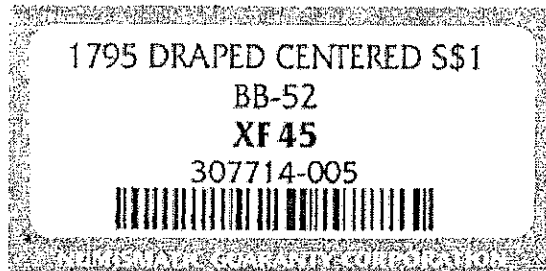
The counterfeit label text font is narrower than NGC's font.

1. Dashes or hyphens on the counterfeit label are straight and square. Dashes on the authentic NGC holder have angled ends. A dash always appears as part of the NGC certification number.

Fake label:



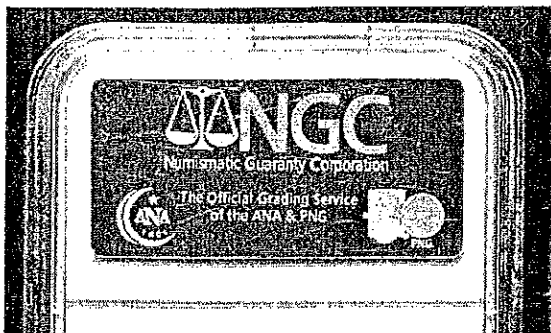
Authentic NGC label (below):



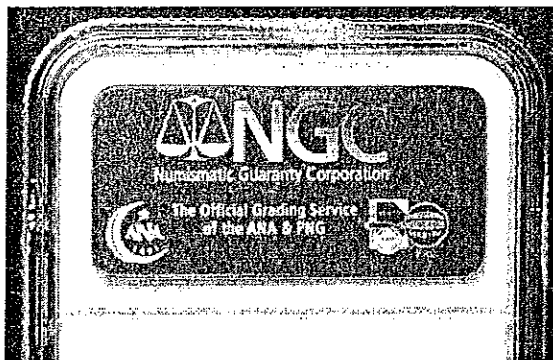
Hologram

1. The counterfeit hologram has less rounded corners than the NGC hologram. It is also slightly reflective, while the authentic NGC hologram has a flat brushed finish.
2. The hologram sits higher on the holder on the counterfeit than on the authentic holder. Note the gap from the central stabilizing line.

Hologram on Counterfeit Holder:



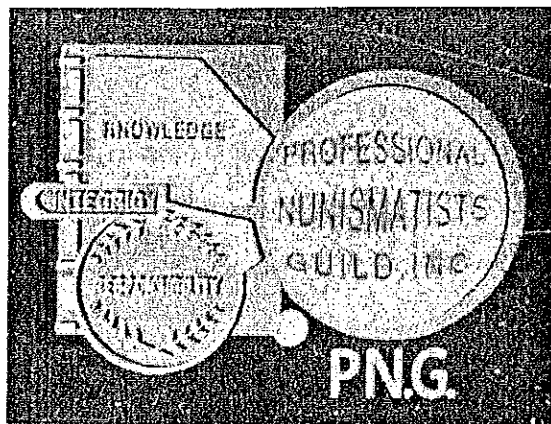
Hologram on Authentic Holder:



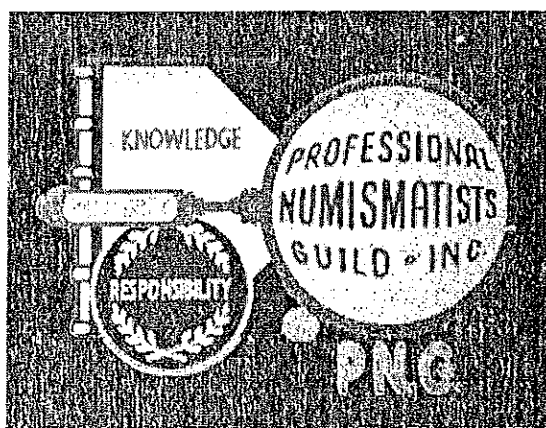
Hologram Detail

1. There are several misspellings on the PNG portion of the counterfeit hologram. This is the easiest way to identify a fake holder in hand.
 - A. KNOWLEDGE is incorrectly spelled with an R as RNOWLEDGE
 - B. INTEGRITY is incorrectly spelled with a G as INTEGRIGY
 - C. NUMISMATISTS in incorrectly spelled as NUNISMATISTS

Detail of Counterfeit Hologram



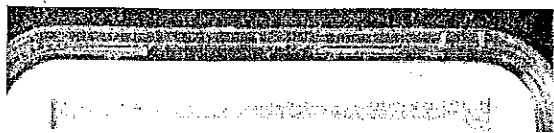
Detail of Authentic Hologram:



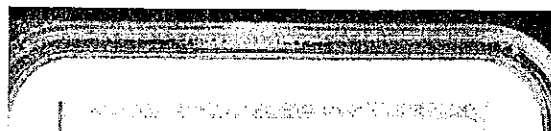
Top Of Holder

1. There is a weld joint that appears as an off-center gap on the top of the counterfeit holder.
2. The authentic NGC holder has a continuous seam, and weld flash (whitish discoloration) will often be visible. The weld flash allows NGC encapsulation technicians to assess the welding pressure and thoroughness of the holder seal.

Top of Counterfeit Holder:



Top of Authentic Holder:



The above identification guide should enable you to recognize and avoid coins in counterfeit holders. NGC is actively working with law enforcement in an ongoing investigation. A future announcement will include more detailed information. NGC is also in contact with eBay to have listings of counterfeit coins removed.

Better consumer awareness, such as this announcement, is only one step. The next generation NGC holder to be released in 2008 has incorporated many new anti-counterfeiting features. Counterfeiting is a regrettable component of the collectibles hobby that affects not only certification companies but plagues world mints and currency printing bureaus. NGC will aggressively pursue all available legal remedy. Furthermore, NGC is wholly committed to investing in technologies and fraud prevention methods to continue to offer the safest and most reliable product in the rare coin marketplace.

As always, NGC strongly recommends that you deal with knowledgeable and established dealers, such as PNG member dealers, when purchasing numismatic properties. In addition to NGC certification, this is your best protection against fraud and misrepresentation in the rare coin marketplace.

What To Do If You Have Purchased A Coin In A Counterfeit Holder

While the NGC guarantee does not cover coins residing in tampered or counterfeit holders, NGC will aggressively assist victims of holder fraud. Counterfeiting the NGC registered trademarks is illegal, and both the original counterfeiter and any subsequent sellers of these holders are liable. In addition, it is a federal offense to counterfeit and/or knowingly sell counterfeit US and foreign coinage.

If you have a counterfeit holder, we recommend that you first contact the seller, provide the information shown above and request a refund.

Gather your purchase receipt and proof of payment, and send it to NGC along with a high resolution image of the coin in holder.

NGC will use its best efforts to assist sellers in following the chain of custody to the original counterfeit in seeking refunds for affected sellers.

Written correspondence concerning counterfeit holders should be directed to NGC, Attn: Consumer Awareness Department, P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, or by email to consumerawareness@ngccoin.com. NGC Customer Service may also be contacted at 1-800-NGC-COIN.

How does a nickel go for \$3M?

A 1913 Liberty Head Nickel that was minted under mysterious circumstances, owned by royalty, celebrated in a Hawaii Five-O episode was sold May 20th, 2004 for \$3 Million US in New Orleans.

"Many argue this is the most important coin in (American) history," said Bruce Smith of Blanchard and Co., which brokered the sale. "I think it's the most beautiful."

Neither the buyer, described as both a collector and investor, nor the seller were identified.

At least two other coins have sold for more, both at auction. In 1999, an 1804 silver dollar sold for \$4.14 million US. 2002, a 1933 \$20 gold piece went for \$7.59 million US.

The \$3 million coin is one of only five Liberty Head Nickel minted in 1913. The design had been discontinued in 1912 and the mint was switching over to the Indian Head Nickel.

The U.S. Mint sometimes ran off coins as test, and the coins may have been stuck that way, Smith said. They surfaced in 1920 in the possession of Samuel Brown, a former Mint employee, and have soared in value ever since.

One of the nickels sold for \$1 million in 1993, another went for \$1.5 million in 1996, and a third fetched \$1.85 million in 2001.

The coin sold by Blanchard is considered the second best in quality, but the one with the most colourful history.

Called the Olsen Specimen for a previous owner, it once belonged to King Farouk of Egypt, an avid coin collector. It was also owned by L.A. Lakers owner Jerret Buss, and was the subject of a 1973 episode of the TV detective series Hawaii Five-O, titled "The \$100,000 Nickel".



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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.

Estate appraisals for liquidation, insurance, probate or litigation.

For an appointment, please call, fax, write or e-mail.

ROSS D. KING

BOX 571, CHESLEY, ON N0G 1L0

Phone/fax: 519-363-3143

e-mail: rdking@bmts.com

Member of ONA, CNA, ANA, CAND



MEMBER - ANA



MEMBER - CAND

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 14, 2008.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee



2008 O.N.A. CONVENTION

**Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre
Sudbury, Ontario April 25-27**

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 2008
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 & Tokens
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
 - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
 - (f)
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 Chairlady can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairlady 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. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairlady before April 11th 08. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) 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 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. 2008 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 2008 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2008 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre
Sudbury, Ontario April 25-27-2008

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:**

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 here by 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 Exhibit Chairlady

Exhibit Chairlady Lorraine McDowell
1604 Talon St Val Therese, Ont. P3P 1S5
e-mail donlor@persona.ca
1-705-969-3669

2008 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	___
<u>TOTAL</u> (please make cheques payable to the 2008 ONA Convention).....			\$ ___

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

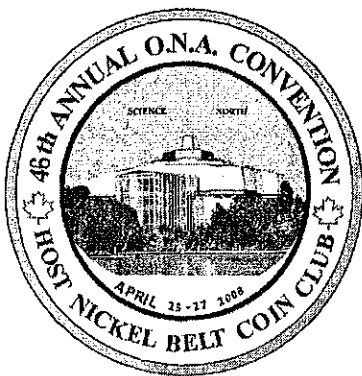
NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS:

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

Please complete this form and return it to the

2008 ONA Convention
c/o Tom Rogers
41 Masefield Cr.
London, Ont. N5V 1M9.p



Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre

The Radisson Sudbury would like to welcome participant of the

**O.N.A. Convention
April 25-26-27, 2008**

\$105.00 per room per night
(Plus tax- based on single or double occupancy)

The Perfect Business Address....

Each of our 170 tastefully spacious and comfortable guest's rooms and suites are a welcome sight at the end of a busy day. Your room and the Ramada Hotel & Conference Centre has everything you need for work or sheer relaxation - from in-room computer/fax lines, desk and coffee maker to iron and hair dryer. In room movies and games are also available. Pesto's Italian Eatery serves a variety of freshly prepared specialties for breakfast, lunch and dinner or even that late night snack!! If a work out is in your routine - a stop by our state of the art Oasis Fitness Centre is a must. We hope you enjoy your stay.

To make reservations call 1-800-436-4449 and mention that you are with the "O.N.A. CONVENTION" or you can fax this form to 1-705-675-7727 NOTE: Your reservation is not confirmed until you receive a confirmation number from the Radisson Hotel & Convention Centre Sudbury.

To ensure you receive the special discounted rate please reserves your room before
March 31, 2008.

Group: **Ontario Numismatic Association - 46th Annual Convention**

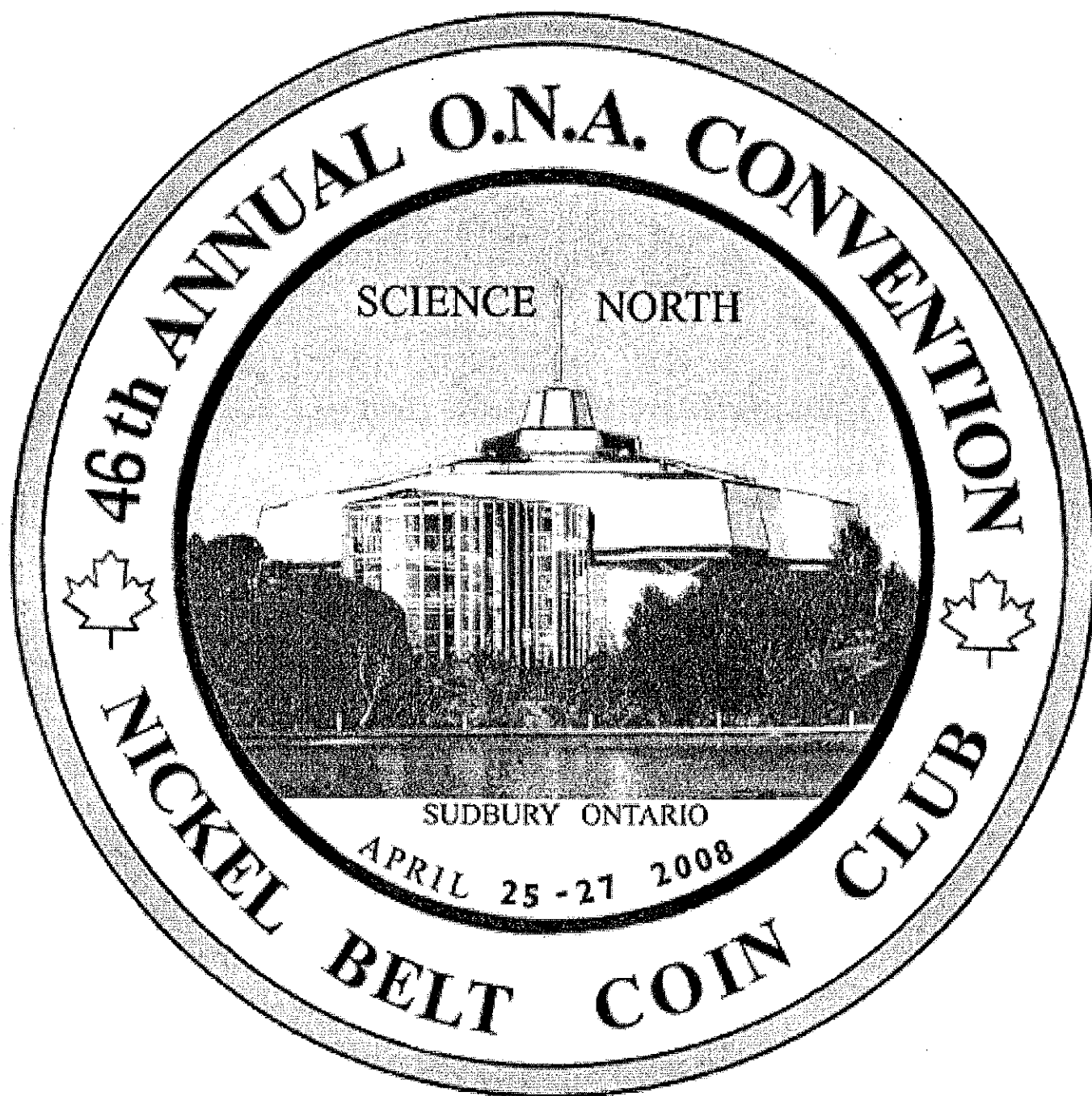
Name _____ Arrival _____ Number of Nights: _____

Address _____ City _____ P.C. / Zip _____

Phone Number _____ Fax Number _____

Credit Card _____ Expiry Date _____

Non Smoking Room _____ Internet Access _____ Number of Guests _____



2008 O.N.A.

46th Annual Coin Convention

Radisson Hotel & Conference Centre

85 Ste. Anne Rd. Rainbow Outlet Centre, Sudbury, Ontario.

Phone 1-705-675-1123

1-800-436-4449

Coin Auction 6.00 pm April 25th 08

Set-up

Friday 3.00 pm April 25th 08

Bourse Floor

Opens 10:00 am each day

April 26th 27th 08

Public Welcome

Buy-Trade-Sell

56 Bourse Tables

Admission \$3.00

Hosted by the Nickel Belt Coin Club

Contact Tom Rogers 1-519-451-2316



ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

VOLUME 46
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41 Masfield Cres. London, Ont. N5V 1M9
(519) 451-2316 trogers@sympatico.ca

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

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(519) 822-5856* cholling@uoguelph.ca

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

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Robb McPherson

652 Nelson St. W. Port Dover, Ont. N0A 1N2
(519) 583-0087 robb4640@sympatico.ca

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

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(705) 267-7514 jarnorth@onlink.net

Area 11- Craig Wilde

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

President's Message

The 2008 Convention is now history but will not soon be forgotten. This is the third time that the Nickel Belt Coin Club has hosted the ONA and by all accounts it gets better each time they have it.

The convention started off at full speed and never slowed down. There are so many people who are an important part of making a show a success and "thanks" to all the NBCC members. President Gerry Albert and his executive are getting to be experts at hosting and helping the ONA put on a worthwhile show. Once again another job well done.

An auction is always one of the highlights of any show and "thanks" to Hoares Auction. Wendy and her staff as usual did yeoman service and gave the collectors a great mix of both coin and paper.

Our exhibits this year were of a unique variety "Congratulations" to all the winners. Entering for the first time and winning best of show is quite an achievement just what we like to see. The exhibits were, in my view, one of the more interesting showings we have ever had.

The variety of dealers on the bourse floor this year included some new faces which we always like to see. Having the Bank of Canada representative at our show was a plus. This we would like to make a part of our annual show. "Thanks" Vanessa

If it were not for the help & support of so many people, dealers, club members, exhibitors, the public, the hotel and its staff, ONA executive, Exhibit Judges, organizers, our guest speaker and the hospitality workers there would be no show. Thanks to each and everyone, who sold or bought Dream Vacation tickets. The ONA thanks everyone for your support. This enables us to carry out many programs.

"Congratulations" to all winners of this draw. I am so happy to hear our Dream Vacation tickets are even being bought by dogs. What's more they did win. I guess you might say "Gold" has gone to the dogs, (got to love that).

Our banquet Saturday night was well attended by 76 guests. The guest speaker was Dr. David Pearson who spoke on the finding of Nickel in Sudbury and how coins are related to this area; very informative in deed.

(Over)

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY

Len Trakalo

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

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(519) 745-3104

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rick@citizennews.ca Fax: (519) 273-6764

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Bruce Raszmann

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(519) 745-3104

WEB MANAGER

Robb McPherson

652 Nelson St. W.
Port Dover, Ont. N0A 1N2
(519) 583-0087
robb4640@sympatico.ca

* 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

Our Master of Ceremonies Bob Ross as always kept us entertained. The winners of the Award of Merit and the Fellow of the ONA are both well known gentlemen in the field of numismatics, this tribute to both the men is long overdue "Congratulations" Len & Joe.

A very special thanks to Toby for making sure our cases were here so we could have a show, Bruce for taking care of our finances, the judges Paul & Paul, Betsy, Betty Lou, Todd, and all my executive for an outstanding job.

Most of all I want to thank my wife Lois, the one who keeps me on track.

Next year is a "Biggie" it is the 50th Anniversary for the Waterloo Coin Society in conjunction with the ONA Convention

UPCOMING SHOWS

MAY 23 - 25, St. Catharines, ON

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

JUNE 8, Brantford, ON

Brantford Numismatic Society 47th Annual Coin Show, Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission, free parking, 34 dealers at 65 tables. Local police protection, member assistance for dealer unloading and parking. 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.

JUNE 28 - 29, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions Inc., Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

JULY 17 - 20, Ottawa, ON

Canadian Numismatic Association 2008 Convention, Crowne Plaza Hotel. More details to follow. For information contact Serge Pelletier serge_pelletier@sympatico.ca. Web site: <http://canadian-numismatic.org>.

AUG. 10, Paris, ON

SWON, Special Events Building 139 Silver St. (Parls Fairgrounds). Hours 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. More than 50 tables of coins, papermoney, military and more. Admission \$2 includes ticket on a gold coin draw. Good food and drink available at show. Buy sell and trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646 or E-Mail tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

SEPT. 6, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Society Fall Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion, 919 York Rd., Guelph or Hwy 7. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, fully 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, ON, N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824 6534.

SEPT. 14, London, ON

London Numismatic Society 16th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. [off Hwy. 401]. Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Draws for prizes with admission of \$1 - children free. Free parking. Displays, and dealers for coins, tokens, medals, paper money and more. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353. Email lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 26 - 28, St. Catharines, ON

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. For more information, contact Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

OCT. 18, 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 19, Mt. Elgin, ON

46th Annual Tillsonburg Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Highway 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$1. Free parking, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information, contact Wayne MacFarlane, (519) 842-6666, waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.,
75 King Street, South
Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 4V1



April 12, 2008

Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist,
309 Lorne Ave. E.,
Box 23016
Stratford, Ontario, N5A 7V8

Dear Richard,

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the Mar – Apr issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. We welcome:

J1956 Benjamin Alter, Toronto, Ont.,
1957 Rick Dupuis, Chesley, Ont.,
1958 Bob McDiarmid, Welland, Ont.,
1959 Ronald Cheek, Carleton Place, Ont.,
1960 Aubyn Blackman, Waterloo, Ont.,
1961 Judy Blackman, Waterloo, Ont.,

The following application has been received.

1962 Keith Novak, Ajax, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2007 To December 31, 2007

General Account

Petty Cash @ January 1, 2007	\$ 46.33	
Bank Balance @ January 1, 2007	<u>\$1034.97</u>	
	\$1081.30	\$1081.30

Receipts

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$4699.00	
O.N.A. Convention Draw	\$1766.27	
Club Ticket Rebate	\$ 64.00	
Premium U.S.A. Money	\$ 3.21	
2007 O.N.A. Convention	\$2749.09	
Interest on Certificates	\$ 353.33	
Medal Sold	\$ 400.00	
Donation	\$ 10.00	
Transfer From Contingency Acct	<u>\$ 600.00</u>	
Total	\$10644.90	\$10644.90

Expenses

O.N.A. Publication "Ontario Numismatist"	\$5355.77	
Postage	\$ 158.76	
Office Supplies	\$ 126.93	
P.O. Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 125.08	
Safety Deposit Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 129.85	
Photocopies	\$ 33.44	
Printing	\$ 23.77	
Executive Meetings	\$ 19.71	
Expenses For Projects Within The O.N.A.	\$2275.00	
Convention Table Covers	\$ 187.27	
Library Books	\$ 377.00	
C.N.A. Dues	\$ 35.00	
Bookbinding	\$ 134.36	
DVD Conversion	\$ 66.90	
Audio Visual	\$ 18.79	
10 Allstate Cases	\$1750.00	
Trailer Accessories	\$ 118.01	
Future Convention Travelling (Kingston)	\$ 166.25	
Transfer To Life Membership	\$ 500.00	
Transfer to Inscce Acct (2007) Subsidy	\$ 600.20	
Item Deposit Fee	\$.16	
Certificate Cashed	<u>\$-3000.00</u>	
Total	\$ 9202.25	\$9202.25
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		\$1442.65
Petty Cash @ December 31, 2007		\$ 33.67
Bank Balance @ December 31, 2007		<u>\$2490.28</u>
Total		\$2523.95

General Account - Bank Reconciliation

Bank Ledger Sheet Balance @ December 31, 2007	\$2490.28
Outstanding Cheques	\$ NIL
Bank Statement Balance @ December 31, 2007	<u>\$2490.28</u>

General Account Assets

Guaranteed & Premium Rate Redeemable Cert.'s	\$8000.00
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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2007 To December 31, 2007

Contingency Account

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2007 \$8.47

Receipts

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$	870.94	
Interest Premium Rate Redeemable Certificate	\$	82.22	
Matured Guaranteed Investment Certificates		<u>\$12500.00</u>	
Total		\$13453.16	\$13453.16

Expenses

Wait & See Certificate	\$	2000.00	
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates		<u>\$10000.00</u>	
Transferred to General Account		<u>\$ 600.00</u>	
Total		\$12600.00	\$12600.00
Excess Receipts Over Expenses			\$853.16
Bank Balance @ December 31, 2007			\$ 861.63

Contingency Account Assets

Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$21500.00
Wait & See Certificate	\$ 2000.00
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	\$10000.00

Insurance Account

Bank Account @ January 1, 2007 \$890.29

Receipts

27 (2008) Club Premiums @ \$90.00	\$2430.00	
2 (2008) Club Premiums @ \$110.00	\$ 220.00	
3 (2008) Additional Named Insured	\$ 30.00	
Interest on Certificates	\$ 156.86	
Matured Money Market G.I.C.'s	<u>\$3700.00</u>	
(2007) Subsidy from General Account	<u>\$ 600.20</u>	
Total	\$7137.06	\$7137.06

Expenses

Insurance Premium (Nov 1/2007-Nov 1/2008)	\$3256.20	
Postage, Photocopies	\$ 37.38	
Premium Rate Redeemable G.I.C.'s	<u>\$3300.00</u>	
Total	\$6593.58	\$6593.58
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		\$ 543.48

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2007 \$1433.77

Insurance Account Assets

Premium Rate Redeemable G.I.C.'s	\$3300.00
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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2007 To December 31, 2007

Cash Asset Summary @ December 31, 2007

Cash & Bank Balance – General Account	\$ 2523.95	
Guaranteed Investment Cert.- General Account	\$ 4000.00	
Premium Rate Redeemable G.I.C. – General Account	\$ 4000.00	
Bank Balance – Contingency Account	\$ 861.63	
Guaranteed Investment Cert.'s – Contingency Acct.	\$21500.00	
Wait & See Certificate – Contingency Account	\$ 2000.00	
Premium Rate Redeemable Cert.'s – Contingency Acct	\$10000.00	
Bank Account – Insurance Account	\$ 1433.77	
Premium Rate Redeemable Cert.'s – Insurance Acct	\$ 3300.00	
Total	\$49619.35	\$49619.35
Cash Assets (2006)		\$50680.06
Decrease In Cash Assets		\$-1060.71

Life Membership Account

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2007 \$988.78

Receipts

Interest Premium Rate Redeemable Cert.	\$195.00	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Cert.	\$165.25	
Transfer From General Account	<u>\$500.00</u>	
Total	\$860.25	\$860.25

Expenses

58 Membership Dues (2007) @ \$15.00 \$870.00 \$870.00

Excess Receipts Over Expenses \$ -9.75

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2007 \$979.03

Life Membership Assets

Premium Rate Redeemable Certificate	\$5000.00
Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$4700.00

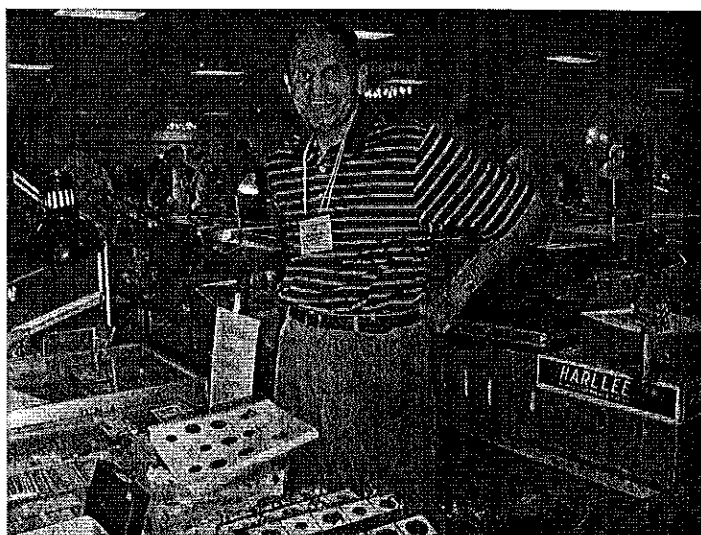
The Bank Accounts are maintained at the
T.D. Canada Trust, Belmont Branch,
Kitchener, Ontario

Treasurer Bruce H. Rasmann

2008 ONA CONVENTION

This was the most enjoyable convention for me since I began attending in Windsor a number of years ago. Perhaps it was because it was an opportunity to get away for a few days. Perhaps it was the opportunity to meet and talk to a number of dealers. Perhaps it was the fact that I entered an exhibit for the first time. Or maybe it was the friendly smiles from the hospitality suite. Or the great meal and enlightening talk at the banquet. In reality I believe it was all these things combined. Congratulations to the Nickel Belt Coin Club and President, Tom Rogers for the work that went into making this show a success. It was nice to see some new dealers and the Bank of Canada on hand. Hats off to Lorne Barnes for his great exhibits and for winning "Best of Show" The Award of Merit went to Len Buth and Joe Ash received the Fellow of the ONA Award. Dr. David Pearson gave an information talk at the banquet on how nickel came to be readily available in the Sudbury Basin. He also talked about the coin collection that has been amassed over the years containing nickel and other minerals from the area. He seemed genuinely pleased when presented with a silver convention medal at the end of his presentation. Thanks to Lois Rogers who took the pictures included in this report

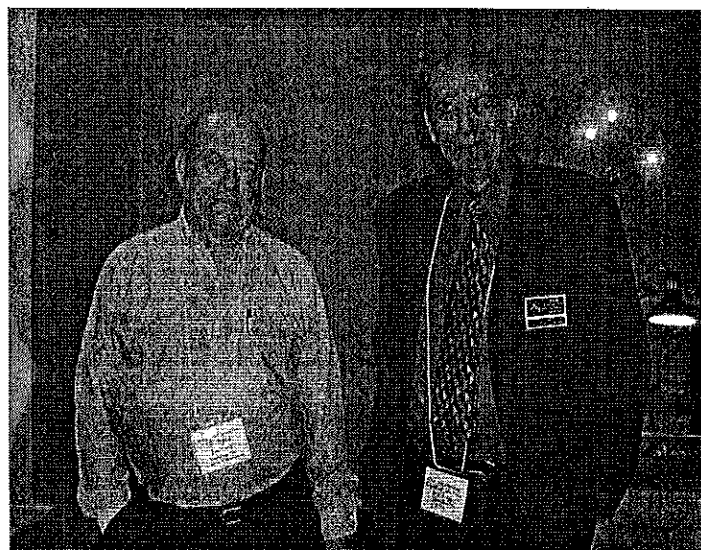
Sincerely
Rick Johnson
Editor



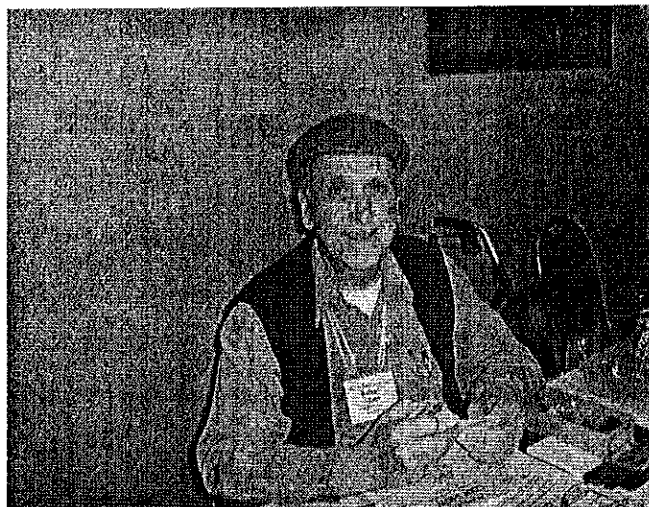
Dealer Bill Dimitropoulos takes an opportunity to smile for the camera during a lull on the Bourse Floor



Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer looks on as our President, Tom Rogers talks to Gerry Albert President of the Nickel Belt Coin Club and 2008 Convention Chairman.



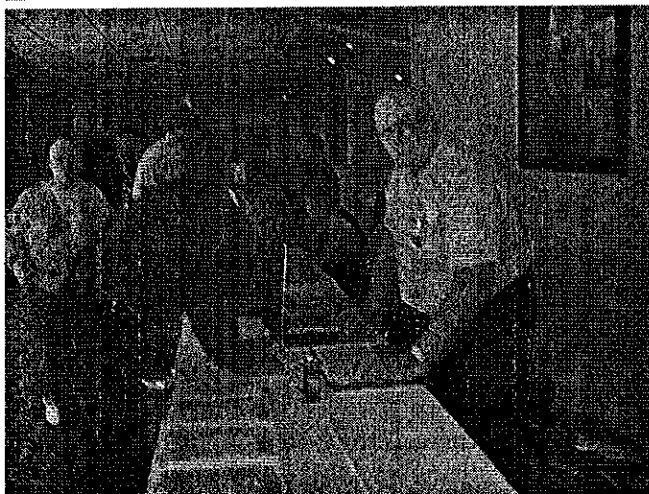
Your Bulletin Editor and Canadian Coin News Associate Publisher, Bret Evans were chosen to help photographer Lois Rogers adjust her camera for glare.



Roland Albert Convention Delegate
Representing Nickel Belt Coin Club



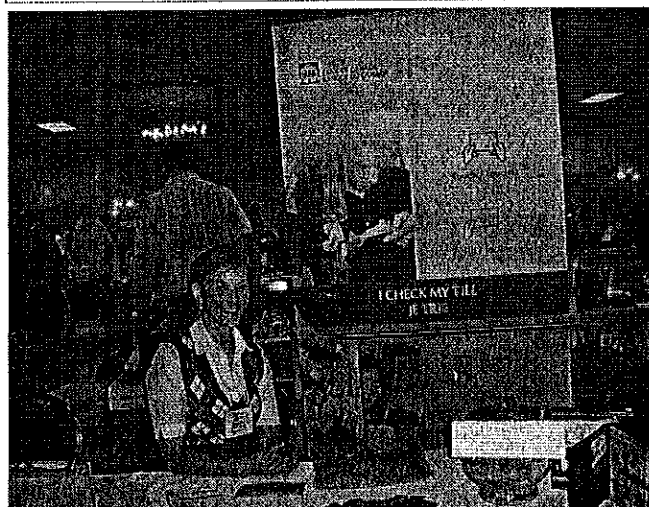
Area 10 Director William Waychison looks over
material at the Canadian Coin News Table
as Associate Publisher Bret Evens looks on.



Tom Rogers and Bruce Raszmann
hard At work



Tom Rogers and Gerry Albert
still talking



Bank of Canada Representative
Vanessa Stergule offers a cheerful smile!



William English Convention Delegate
from Midland, Ont.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
DREAM VACATION

2008

DRAW WINNERS

FIRST PRIZE – DREAM VACATION DRAW WINNER

YVAN ROBERT – SUDBURY, ONTARIO

SELLERS PRIZE – (\$100.00 Cash) - NICKEL BELT COIN CLUB

SECOND PRIZE - \$100 GOLD COIN

C.J. HUME – FORT ERIE (Todd & Betty Lou Hume's Dog)

FIVE CONSOLATION PRIZES – 2008 O'CANADA SETS

BRIAN FAULKNER – WATERLOO, ONTARIO

ANGELA JAMIESON – LONDON, ONTARIO

SUE EVERINGHAM – CODRINGTON, ONTARIO

EVERT BERGSMA – MOSSLEY, ONTARIO

BERTHA MacFARLANE – TILLSONBURG, 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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DREAM VACATION

2008

Lottery Results Tickets Sales by Clubs

Clubs	Books Sold
Brantford Numismatic Society.....	8
Cambridge Coin Club.....	12
Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors.....	2
City of Ottawa Coin Club.....	6
Champlain Coin Club.....	4
Essex County Coin Club.....	1
Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Coin.....	9
Ingersoll Coin Club.....	68
Kent Coin Club.....	10
Kingston Numismatic Association.....	2
Lakeshore Coin Club.....	1
Lake Superior Coin Club.....	1
London Numismatic Society.....	9
Mississauga-Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles	2
Niagara Falls Coin Club.....	22
Nickel Belt Coin Club.....	79
North York Coin Club.....	3
Ontario Numismatic Association.....	44
Oshawa & District Coin Club.....	26
Peterborough Numismatic Society.....	2
Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club	4
Sarnia Coin Club.....	---
Scarborough Coin Club.....	9
South Wellington Coin Society.....	12
St. Thomas Numismatic Association.....	10
Stratford Coin Club.....	32
Tillsonburg Coin Club.....	22
Timmins Coin Club.....	5
Waterloo Coin Society.....	69
Watford Coin Club.....	6
Windsor Coin Club.....	36
Woodstock Coin Club.....	12
 <u>None Member Club</u>	
St. Catharines Coin Club.....	1

Total Books Sold	529
Registration Kits.....	20
Door Prizes.....	4

Total Books	553

Ontario Numismatic Association 2008 Convention

Exhibit Winners

Category	Category Description	Place	Name
A	Canadian Coins & Tokens	1st	Lorne Barnes
		2nd	Bill Kamb
		3rd	Lorne Barnes
B	Canadian Paper Money	1st	Gerry Albert
C	Non-Canadian Coins & Tokens	1st	Colin Cutler
D	Non-Canadian paper scrip	1st	Samuel Lipin
		2nd	Colin Cutler
		3rd	Rick Johnson
E	Junior Exhibits	1st	Thomas Steven
		2nd	Thomas Steven

BEST OF SHOW

Lorne Barnes

Head Judge	Paul Johnson
Asst. Judge	Norm Belsten
Asst. Judge	Dick Dunn
Exhibit Chairperson	Lorraine McDowell





Willard Burton
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E-mail: b_and_w@sympatico.ca
• willardb@bwcoin.com

Robert Beaton
519-939-8577

BUYING • BUYING • BUYING • BUYING

*Stop by to see what we have! • Full line of new Mint product!
• Major inventory of Tokens! • Paper Money • Canadian Decimal • Supplies • Books*



April 25, 2008

O.N.A. 2008 General Meeting

I have completed my 3rd year as the O.N.A. area 7 director. There are 6 coin clubs in the Toronto area which includes the Polish club. Being a director you get to go to other coin club meetings keeping them up to date on the O.N.A. Most clubs are very similar but they do a few things different.

Oshawa Coin Club have about 90 members, have a coin show twice a year at the Five Points Mall, promote the club with a flyer and a business card with their meeting dates on it, have 5-6 dealers at the monthly meetings with improves attendance and have a monthly draw and auction. There one concern is other clubs having a show on the same day as their show since their dates are promoted well in advance.

North York Coin Club is finding it hard to have executive meetings since the members are very busy with other things. It is difficult to make long term planning for the club.

The Polish Club are receiving information about the O.N.A. through one of the members of the Scarborough Coin Club but I have not attended one of their meetings yet.

Thanks
David Bawcutt

Scarborough Coin Club

- Meets 1st Wednesday of each month at Cedarbrook Community Centre at 7:30 p.m. (No meetings during July and August)
- We have approximately 50 members
- We are selling our club wood sets for \$12.00 with shipping extra.
- We have our 12th Annual Coin Show on November 1, 2008
- Our last meeting in June will be a barbeque in the park.

Submitted by
David Bawcutt
Scarborough Coin Club Delegate to the general O.N.A. meeting

THE REDEMPTION
A short story by James J. Antonio

It's funny how a misdemeanor can come back to haunt someone years later, causing them all kinds of worry, even compelling them to redeem themselves in one way or another.

No one could figure out what was going on. It was the strangest thing. A woman by the name of Madame Beauparleant over in Côte-des-Neiges was the first to receive one of the padded envelopes in the mail. There was no sender's name or address on it but inside she found the nicest old coin she'd ever seen. It was a shiny new Canadian one-cent dated 1933, from the days when she was a little girl. There was a note along with it too, very neatly written out but with a sharp backhand. All it said was "Congratulations".

Then a family in Outremont got a padded envelope in the mail and found a brilliant new 1945 Canadian silver dollar along with a handwritten note, in backhand again, with the same thing on it, "Congratulations".

This kind of thing went on in Montreal for several years. Finally, the newspaper did a story on the envelopes, hoping it would draw the good Samaritan out of the woodwork and satisfy everyone's curiosity.

No one came forth, however, and it only piqued the public's curiosity. The padded envelopes kept coming. One young man got two 1948 Canadian silver dollars courtesy of the unknown benefactor.

Down at the police department, detective Grise was sick of getting calls about the envelopes. Four or five times a week he'd pick the phone up and have to tell someone that it wasn't police business and no crime was being committed and no, they didn't know who was sending the things. Guy Grise was a surly little fellow with a peevish look. He had thinning hair, a pointed nose, and a pursed mouth. He seldom spoke to anyone unless he had to and loved his Montreal gin sours. Nonetheless, he was silently admired for his shrewd police work. His big thing was motive, the psychology behind a crime: why did they do it? Guy was an avid coin collector but rarely had enough money left over at the end of the month to buy much of anything. He was jealous when he heard about some of the coins the "nut" was sending out, though he wouldn't admit it, and he was more than a little interested in finding out who it was. He paid a visit to all the main post offices and spoke to the supervisors, flashing his badge. This gave his ego a boost and sparked some attention too.

"Any o' the clerks remember anything? How many people can be sending' out envelopes like that, huh? C'mon now! And anonymously! Can't be many, can it? One o' youz must have a clue. I can't believe it. Know sumpin', if I worked here I'd know who it was in a hurry. I'd remember alright, you bet!"

The supervisors all told him the same thing in so many words:

"Hey, Montreal's a big city, you know. Lots o' people use those there padded envelopes. We'll keep an eye out for you, see what we can come up with."

There was a big Italian style house on Rue St. Hubert. It looked like a white cake made of three blocks set side by side and laced with icing. The yard in the back was like a little park, laid out with four large kidney-shaped flower beds blooming with colour. Impatiens were the order of the day, but there was no shortage of geraniums and petunias either, and red and white seemed to be the colours of choice. It was a private place, the yard was, and though large, set up for not more than two or three people. One only inviting white, and intricately designed, wrought-iron bench seemed to gaze dreamily into a small pond where five or six goldfish slithered and flashed on sunny, bright days. There were only three trees, off to the back, near the fence: a beech, and two birches, so favoured because of their white bark. The fence was old enough, made of real cedar, but

hardly visible at all though it embraced the whole yard: honey suckle grew up all around it, and rose of sharon and clematis and holly-hocks and hydranges, as well as ivy, helped to close things up even more. All in all, it was easy to see that whoever lived in the great white house was probably an eccentric of sorts bent on keeping their privacy.

One late afternoon the door bell rang. The paperboy had come to collect and he was always reluctant to come to this one particular house where the man, not so much the lady, seemed so "weird". The young fellow breathed a sigh of relief when he saw Madame Delacroix open the door. She was nicer to him and she actually spoke where the man hardly ever did. She had orange hair, short and in curls, and she paid him with a mushy, red lipstick smile. "There you go and there's a bit of a tip for you too."

The paperboy, whose name was Amos, chirped with delight when he got home and started to really look at the coins the lady with the orange hair in the big white house had given him. He knew they were hers because he'd only collected at two houses; the man in the other house had certainly given him two five-dollar bills. He examined the coins one by one with big saucer eyes. There were old nickels and dimes and quarters and half-dollars, most of them older even than his grandma and grandpa, and golly gee! they were all in good condition too with easy to see dates and lots of detail and he just couldn't believe it.

Now, Amos seldom read the papers he delivered, but when the dust of the storm of discovery had settled down and his mind got back to normal, it dawned on him and he began to wonder. He'd seen something on the front page once, he was sure he had, and he'd heard about the man, too, off and on and...

Four days later, Amos' father called the paper. He'd put two and two together, he told them. "My boy's gotten these coins, see, as pay for deliverin' your paper, and I've taken them to a coin dealer because they're pretty old, see, and the coin guy checked them out, okay, right there, and he said they were worth plenty and did I wanna sell 'em and I said I didn't know, no, but how much would he pay and he said he'd pay me over two grand. Well, hey, you can guess how surprised I was! I figured right away they were maybe stolen or somethin', so I told 'im I'd be back, maybe--just maybe--when I got the whole mess sorted out...Anyhow, do you think that's where the coins are comin' from, the ones that are goin' out to everybody in those padded envelopes? D'you think it could be? I mean, I remember seein' that thing there in your paper and I just thought I'd give you a call."

There was quite a bit of verbal sparring over dinner one evening in the big white house on Rue St. Hubert. It was a couple of hours after Madame Delacroix had paid the paperboy out of the big bowl of old coins that Mr. Delacroix (his first name was Guiscard) had forgotten on the dining room table earlier in the afternoon. It was too bad because it really was a lovely dinner, lamb stew and dumplings with sugar pie for dessert. Guiscard got so loud and hostile (which was so out of character for him, quiet fellow that he was), that Michel, their bluish gray Chartreux cat, hopped onto his paws from his recumbent slumber and trotted out of the room in a huff to a quieter place.

"How could you? Just how could you, Oriande?" "Oh hush, Guiscard! Hush! You know you have too many coins. What on earth are we ever going to do with them all? It's insanity. The bedroom upstairs is full of them. One of these days the ceiling will fall in on our heads, and then what? Tell me! I thought it would be a good idea to give a few of them to that little boy. He's so good. He delivers our paper every day and even in the worst rain and snow storms."

"You're a fool, Oriande! You don't know. They're worth a lot of money." "And what are we going to do with all this money at our age, can you tell me that? We should stand on a busy corner downtown and give those coins out by the handful if you ask me!"

Guiscard realized only too well that his wife was right. But she didn't know what he'd been up to and he didn't really want to tell her either. It was his own secret.

The newspaper editor was going to run a short column on the fortunate paperboy but then thought the better of it. Given the value of the coins, anything written about them might jeopardize a police investigation. Even though they had probably come from whoever was sending out the coins in those padded envelopes, he couldn't take a chance; they might be part of a theft. So he did the wise thing. He called the police and told them the whole story.

The evening Guy Grise walked up the steps of the big white house on Rue St., Hubert and rang the doorbell, it was raining so hard that torrents of water were sloshing noisily through the gutters. And even though the thunder cracked like the sky was being ripped apart, he didn't flinch a bit. The detective's little eyes were bloodshot and watery and he'd had one too many gin sours at the bistro.

A lady who looked like an older, plumper version of his sister opened the door and he immediately introduced himself, flashing his badge proudly.

"Why, whatever could be wrong?" Madame Delacroix muttered as she stepped back and let the pointy fellow slip past her. He didn't utter a word.

The Chartreux cat scurried away with a screech, as if someone had stepped on its tail, and flew up the staircase in a gray flash.

Detective Grise boldly plopped himself down on the edge of a black leather chair by a window in the living room where the sheer white curtains fell to the gleaming hardwood floor like a misty falls.

"Is Mr. Delacroix home by any chance?" he wanted to know, folding his bony hands in his lap so that his forefingers, set side by side, pointed out like a gun. "I think he's the one I wanna talk to."

Madame Delacroix was suddenly all in a tizzy over the sudden intrusion. "Just one minute, please," she said, moving tentatively over to the staircase. "Guiscard!" she called up the steps. Her voice was tremulous and the curls of her orange hair quivered like loose springs. "Guiscard, can you hear me?"

There was a brief silence and then: "What do you want? I am busy up here."

"He's always in that room, Monsieur Grise," Madame Delacroix complained apologetically as she turned her head toward the detective. "Those coins! They've become an obsession...Guiscard, come down at once! There is a policeman here to speak with you." It was only a minute or so before Guiscard came down the steps. He moved slowly, clutching the banister along the way. He had on wrinkled black pants and a white shirt and looked like he'd just gotten out of bed. His blue eyes were squinting through the thick lenses of his horn-rimmed glasses and his gray hair swooped from side to side down across his forehead. He gave you the impression of someone trying to hide inside himself.

Guy Grise jumped up and approached the old man to shake the diaphanous, blue-veined hand being offered to him. He could tell right away that Guiscard Delacroix was no thief, no crook at all, but perhaps just a little strange.

"Okay, Monsieur Delacroix," he began, not mincing words. "I'm detective Guy Grise and I'm here to find out a few things as part of an investigation. I know either you or your wife here gave some valuable coins to your paperboy in payment for his loyal work...where did you get them?"

"It was her actually," Guiscard said, pointing a crooked finger at his wife. "She was the one who gave him the coins. She shouldn't have, I didn't want her to. It was a faux-pas on her part."

"So, would you like the coins back?" Guy Grise wanted to know. "I can get them for you with a phone call."

Guiscard waved off the suggestion. "Oh, certainly not. Let the little boy have them."

"Tell me where you got them," Guy Grise said, leaning forward

and a little closer to Monsieur Delacroix. "I have to know that."

Guiscard gaped at the detective reluctantly, with rheumy eyes. "My mother and father used to run a grocery store, you see, many years ago, in the early part of the twentieth century. Right here in the city. My mother saved all the old coins. Oh, she was no collector. I do know that. But she put away everything old anyhow. And then when I began running the store myself in the early 1930's, I too began to save all of the old coins that I took in. I became interested in numismatics and began buying many pieces to add to those I already had. To make sets, you see...I don't know whether or not you are a coin collector?"

"I am," Guy Grise owned up proudly. "And an avid one to boot!"

"Then you know that some dates are harder to find than others and the only way to get them most of the time is to buy them."

Madame Delacroix was shaking her head, her eyes raised in frustration at the ceiling. "You have no idea, Monsieur Grise! You have no idea how many coins this man has!"

Guy Grise chuckled, getting a real kick out of it. He shoved his hands in the pockets of his long, dark coat, and stood there carefully listening to the rest of the man's story.

"Business in the grocery store was very good, even in the mid-30's and then all through the war too. But when the plazas started up and the big supermarkets came along in the 1960's, business dropped off. We managed to hold on, Oriande and I, right up until 1989, when I rented the store to someone and took my retirement."

The next question was dangling on the end of Guy Grise's tongue like a drop of dew on a flower. "Monsieur Delacroix, are you the person who's been sendin' coins out in the mail to people?"

"Yes, I am."

There was quite a long silence. Madame Delacroix, speechless and in a state of shock, shuffled out of the big bright room and disappeared into the kitchen. The clicking of the grandfather clock seemed intolerably loud to Guiscard. He wanted to cover his ears, but only lowered his eyes to the floor and stood there almost in shame, like a truant schoolboy.

Guy Grise pushed on: "Look, Monsieur Delacroix, I just want to know one thing: Why? Why are you givin' your coins away?"

Guiscard wanted to get it out, to tell him, to get the awful weight off his shoulders. But Monsieur Grise was a policeman after all. That made a difference. Perhaps he needed a lawyer before saying another thing.

An hour later, Guiscard and Guy were seated at a big old table upstairs in the bedroom where all the coins were. They were laughing at this and that, real friends now, as they chatted about numismatics. The older man kept passing coins to the younger one. "I've never seen anything like it!" detective Grise exclaimed. "There are more here than at the coin shows." "It has taken me a long time." "No doubt...I know there was a reason behind all that good will. There's always a reason behind everything. It's only good police work to know that...I would have never figured this one out myself." Guy Grise shook his head, astounded. "So, you've been feeling guilty all these years for cheatin' your customers and now you're tryin' to come good for it with this free coin giveaway thing, eh? Well I've heard it all now, yes I have. It was the scale then?" Guiscard nodded reluctantly. "You tagged on a little here and a little there, but the funniest thing of all--even though I shouldn't be laughing at the prank--is what you told me about stuffing the chickens and the turkeys and the roasts and the hams with weights before you put them on the scale." the detective broke out laughing. "You sure couldn't get away with that kind o' thing these days, Guiscard, not with prepackaging!"

Detective Grise couldn't believe his luck when he left the house later with a whole box full of coins. Guiscard had literally completed his Canadian silver dollar set for him with the three varieties of 1947 and the prize above all, the 1948! Guy had promised poor old Monsieur Delacroix not to say a word about anything. It was going to be their secret.



The Windsor Hotel

DID YOU KNOW.....?

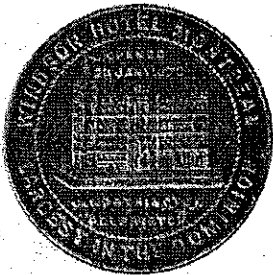
By Scott E. Douglas

.....that the Windsor Hotel which opened in January 1878 in Montreal, Quebec was at that time one of the most luxurious hotels in the world? The Windsor occupied the entire block of Peel, Dorchester, Stanley and Cypress streets and faced the Dominion Square. It had a Ladies entrance on Dorchester Street equipped with a broad canopy to protect its female guests from rain or harsh sun. The main entrance was off of Peel Street. The Windsor was equipped with a ticket and telegraph office, a cigar stand, a book store, a barber shop, men's clothing shop, drugstore, billiard parlor, café and a bar. One of the hotels much talked about features was the gentlemen's waiting room furnished in a luxurious 'Egyptian style'. The success of this grand hotel was such that a new wing of 134 rooms was added some 8 years later making the Windsor one of the largest hotels in the world.

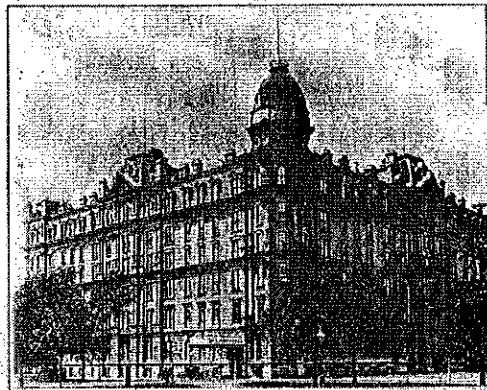
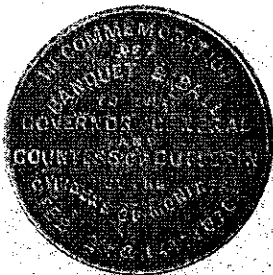
In February 1878 the Windsor hosted a banquet and ball for the Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin. A medal to commemorate the occasion is listed as LeRoux 1535. Some of the celebrities that stayed at the Windsor in its heyday are Sarah Bernhardt (1880) Mark Twain (many occasions in the 1880's), Rudyard Kipling (1907), Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1914) and King George VI with Queen Elizabeth who in 1939 stood on the balcony and received cheers from a very large crowd in adjacent Dominion Square.

In 1985 the now defunct Windsor hotel underwent major reinventions and is presently known as Le Windsor. This refurbished Grand Lady is currently accommodating banquets, conventions, weddings, press releases, and product launches.

Le Windsor has been host to film sets (Sum of All Fears) and TV shows (Canadian Idol).



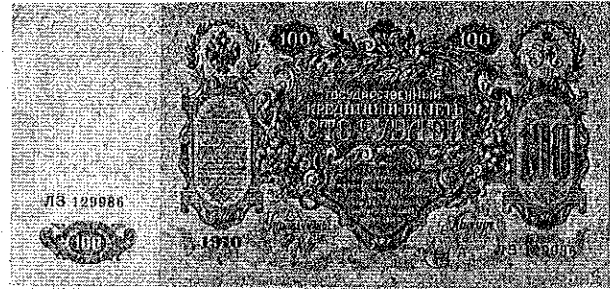
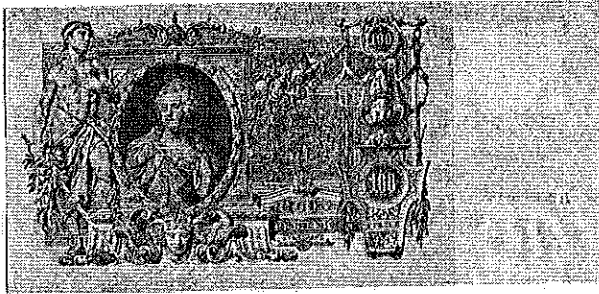
LeRoux 1535 -----



The Historic Windsor Hotel 1885

Babki: 100 Ruble Pre-Revolution Russian Banknotes

By Ron Cheek



In researching the history of the Romanov dynasty for a recent COCC article, I came across a lot of information about one of the most famous Russian monarchs, Catherine II, more commonly known as Catherine the Great. I also stumbled across an interesting little fact: a common slang word for money in Russian is *babki*, literally meaning: "old women". It is said that this refers to the pre-revolution 100 ruble banknotes (State Credit Notes) bearing the portrait of Catherine the Great. (1) So, naturally, when I saw several mint condition 100 ruble notes offered for sale by Dr. Graham Neale a few months later, I bought one, the note pictured above. It is huge, measuring 258 x 121 mm. That requires a big wallet! I assumed the people of the time either folded or rolled these notes up. Finding one in perfect condition was, therefore, a thrill for me, as a collector. But, of course, after digging into it a bit, I discovered there is more to it than the obvious good fortune of finding such a perfectly preserved example of old paper money.

Pick (2) lists two different pre-revolution 100 ruble State Credit Notes bearing the portrait of a mature Catherine the Great: #5, dated 1898, and the other (mine, #13) dated 1910. (Some notes in other pre-revolution denominations show what Pick describes as an "allegorical figure" a female wearing the Russian crown. I suppose this might represent a younger Catherine, but Pick does not indicate it does.)

Closer scrutiny of Pick reveals that State Credit Notes were issued with several different signatures, by which the notes can be roughly dated. For instance, the note pictured above, with the signature of I. Shipov, although dated 1910, was actually issued somewhere between 1912 and 1917. Similarly, Pick # 5 (the 1898 100 ruble note) could have been issued as late as 1909 to 1912. This is the case with all the State Credit Notes; they were reissued several times, well after the dates on the notes. Why was this so? The answer, of course, lies in the economics and politics of the times. It is instructive, however, to start somewhat further back in Russian history to put the early 20th Century events and economics into context.

Alexander II (1855-1881) freed the serfs early in his reign; they had effectively been peasant slaves. He brought about many reforms, and liberalized foreign trade and investment. Restrictions on private economic activity were lifted and, although the former serfs had no land, the economy improved greatly. This gave a chance for the Russian Empire to start stabilizing its monetary system. A war with Turkey, however, brought new spending requirements and postponed hopes for a stable currency to the distant future. There was inflation and paper rubles were printed in large numbers. Their value continued to fall in relation to the gold ruble coins then in circulation. (3)

The reign of Alexander II and his liberalization of Russia ended abruptly with an assassin's bomb on March 1, 1881. Alexander III succeeded his father. He did not

favour the liberalization of Russia at all; he was an autocratic Tsar. However, he did continue to pursue policies that put the Empire on a more sound financial and economic footing and he implemented stabilization of the currency. During the reign of Alexander III (1881-1894), prudent monetary policies of the Tsar and his ministers resulted in increased gold reserves and smaller budget deficits. Russia mined over 17% of the world's gold production at that time, and exports of wheat further increased gold reserves. Beginning in 1882, Russian exports exceeded imports and the Russian economy experienced healthy growth (as did other European economies) during this peaceful time. The government decided to stop new currency emissions and then to institute free exchange of paper rubles into gold. This was also the time that Gold Loans were issued, based on issuing foreign debt. The scholarly article in Reference (3) explains the changes taking place in the currency system:

“What were “gold rubles”? After all, at this time the official monetary unit in Russia was [the] silver ruble. Nevertheless, the money in circulation consisted of gold, silver, and copper coins and paper banknotes. There were two gold coins: [the] 10 ruble coin (imperial) and [the] 5 ruble coin (poluimperial). ... there was [an] exchange rate between coins and paper rubles. At times, the exchange rate was officially fixed, at times it was floating. In the second half of the 19th Century, the price of silver relative to the price of gold fell, and throughout Europe gold emerged as a major measure of value. Until 1895 [Russian] contracts could not be written in gold rubles, and the only legal operations in gold rubles were the ones that involved Gold Loans. For these transactions [a] golden ruble standard was set as 1/10 of the ten-ruble gold coin. The standard also specified the weight and content of pure gold in the gold ruble. In the years 1889 -1896 the government succeeded in placing several issues of Gold Loans. These bonds were successfully sold and helped to increase the gold reserves. After the monetary reform of 1895 -1897 [under Tsar Nicholas II] paper rubles became freely exchangeable into gold, and [the] Russian ruble became freely convertible currency. Since now paper rubles were freely convertible into precious coins, the system of “two currencies” - paper and silver rubles was no longer in existence.”

Nicholas II succeeded his father in 1894. Although a weak man, and unprepared for the great office he inherited, he nevertheless continued (unwisely) his father's autocratic policies. (It is important to note that, despite the reactionary policies of Nicholas II and his father, the prevailing mood of the people of Russia as the 20th Century arrived was one of liberalism and socialist thinking.) Nicholas' efforts were ably assisted and encouraged by his wife, Alexandra, the former Princess Alix of Hesse, whom he married barely a month after his father's death. She was even more reactionary than the Tsar and, as is well known, later fell under the influence of the malignant and destructive mystic monk, Rasputin. The story has been told and re-told of the path of destruction of the monarchy and the Empire that Alexandra and Rasputin wrought, especially as the Great War sapped Russia of its resources and people, and its will to follow the Tsar.

But when Nicholas became Tsar in 1894 the Russian Empire was in a period of relative prosperity. With a very large gold reserve and confidence in the Russian economy by western European nations, there were large influxes of foreign capital. Industrialization

increased rapidly; major railway extensions were constructed; iron and coal mining increased dramatically. At the same time, peasant agriculture remained a mainstay of the economy, and harvests were plentiful. (4) There were hard times, strikes, riots and economic problems due to the disastrous Russo-Japanese war in the early years of the 20th Century, to be sure. But by 1910, Russia had become an inseparable part of the capitalist world economy. (5)

The currency reform started under Alexander III was completed, in stages, under Nicholas II. It was somewhat complex. However, by the law of Nov 14, 1897, unlimited exchange of paper rubles into gold was allowed. Fifteen ruble face value gold coins were struck dated 1897. These served as full collateral for 15 paper rubles. Paper rubles thus became the official monetary unit, just as gold rubles were. (3) Interestingly, the 15 ruble gold coin was only struck dated 1897. Ten ruble gold coins of proportionately less weight were then struck dated 1898 through 1911 (with some dates missing) and 5 ruble gold coins were produced between 1897 and 1911. (6)

So, when the *babki* 100 ruble bank notes were originally issued (1898 and 1910) they were actually worth 100 gold rubles. I was curious as to how much money that would have been. By comparing the 10 ruble gold coins with the five dollar gold coins of the U.S.A. and Canada of the same period (which are similar in size and identical in purity) and using a little math, it is seen that a ruble was worth \$0.514 Canadian or U.S. (6) The *babki* notes, when originally issued, were therefore worth about \$51.47. That was a lot of money at the time, but this was not to last.

The period of peaceful economic development lasted until 1914 when Russia entered the First World War. Military expenses became a great burden and budget deficits were necessary. A law enacted July 27, 1914 terminated the exchange of paper bank notes into gold. The government successively allowed itself to print more and more paper money as the war years passed and the Russian economy fell into ruin. By February, 1917, before the revolution, inflation had devalued the purchasing power of the ruble to about 26 % of what it had been before the war began. In January, 1914, there were 1,633 million paper rubles in circulation. By January 1, 1917, the number was 9,103 million. These paper rubles were of "the old type", i.e., they were all reissued notes of the earlier dates. Other bonds and paper obligations were issued as well (3)

The 1917 "February Revolution" brought the Russian Empire and the Romanov Dynasty to an end. Quoting again from Reference (3):

"Immediately after the fall of the Russian Empire, the country was briefly entitled Free Russia ... On September 1, 1917, the Provisional Government announced the creation of [the] Russian Republic. [The] Provisional Government decided to continue the war. The budget deficit was already enormous, and the need for additional large military expenses made matters even worse. To fight inflation and to raise budget revenues, several measures were taken. One was the issuance of the internal loan, "The Freedom Loan", as it was officially called. Other measures included the introduction of state monopoly on the sales of sugar, tea, matches, tobacco, and other consumer products. The "Freedom

Loan" of 1917 was sold, but the proceeds were not sufficient to cover the deficit. The Provisional Government actively used the printing press. On March 4, 1917 [a] special decree of the Provisional Government raised the ceiling on paper currency emissions to 8.5 billion rubles. Several other decrees followed ... and the ceiling was raised to 16.5 billion rubles. During this period, paper money of the old type was printed, [my underlining, for emphasis] as well as new banknotes with face value [of] 250 and 1,000 rubles.

... The total amount of paper currency in circulation equaled 19,574.7 million rubles as of November 1, 1917. During the eight months the Provisional Government ruled over Russia, it issued more paper rubles than the Imperial Government of Nicholas II during 32 months of the war.

... This was a period of hyperinflation. The prices were rising so quickly there was a constant demand for banknotes of higher denomination. In August and September of 1917 the demand for currency was so high that the Provisional Government could hardly satisfy it through the existing capacity of the State Banknote Company. Short-term bonds issued by the State Treasury of the Imperial Government circulated as money. In September of 1917 the Provisional Government allowed coupons of government bonds, the certificates of War Loans, and certificates of the "Freedom Loan" to circulate as money.

On October 24-25, 1917, the Provisional Government was overthrown. [The] Soviet government was created."

The end of the Provisional Government marked the end of the Russian monetary system and a new epoch began. On Nov 7, 1917, the State Bank was disestablished and succeeded by the People's Bank of the RSFSR. (7) Russia's colossal debt, owed to international creditors, was wiped out when the Bolshevik dictatorship refused to recognize the debts of the Tsar. (5) Of course, the old bank notes became worthless.

My well-preserved *babki* note was likely issued in the later period of the hyperinflation described above. It certainly never circulated, probably because it could buy nothing. Or perhaps it survived in such good condition within a large bundle of worthless notes held onto by an unfortunate Russian. In any case, it was a sad reflection of the \$51.47 value notes that were originally issued before the war.

To end this somewhat mind-bending dissertation, let us return to the portrait on the *babki* note the "old woman". It is, as already noted, that of Catherine the Great. Portraits of Peter I and Nicholas I were also used on other bank note denominations during the reign of the last Tsar. Curiously, no banknotes bearing the portrait of Tsar Nicholas II were issued, although his portrait does appear on some of the small change postage stamp currency and on the gold coins of his reign. (2) (6) Instead, portraits of great figures of Russian history were used on larger denomination bank notes.

Catherine II was certainly a beloved and noteworthy (sorry) figure of Russian history. She was a German (Prussian) minor princess, daughter of Christian August, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. Born in Stettin, Prussia (now Szczecin, Poland) in 1729, she was named Sophie-Friederike Aguste von Anhalt-Zerbst. At the time, her father, a general, was Governor of the city of Stettin (which is not in, or even near, Anhalt-Zerbst, incidentally.) After some royal intrigue and interventions, Sophie was married to Grand Duke Peter, the prospective Tsar of Russia, the son of Empress Elizabeth I, at age 17.

“Princess Sophie spared no effort to ingratiate herself not only with the Empress Elizabeth, but with her husband and with the Russian people. She applied herself to learning the Russian language with such zeal that she rose at night and walked about in her bedroom barefoot repeating her lessons. This resulted in a severe attack of pneumonia in March 1794. When she wrote her memoirs she represented herself as having made up her mind when she came to Russia to do whatever seemed necessary, and to profess to believe whatever required of her, in order to become qualified to wear the crown. The consistency of her character throughout life makes it highly probable that even at the age of fifteen she possessed sufficient maturity to adopt this worldly-wise line of conduct.” (8)

Born a Lutheran, she converted to Russian Orthodoxy and took the name Catherine Alexeyevna before she was married. The marriage was unsuccessful, and may never even have been consummated, although this is officially denied. Catherine carried on liaisons with many men of her court throughout her life, and implied in her memoirs that her son, who became Tsar Paul I, was fathered by one of them. Catherine and her husband (as Tsar Peter III) took the throne in 1762 upon the death of the Empress Elizabeth. Within months, a palace revolt, led by Catherine, deposed the Tsar and Catherine was proclaimed Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias. (8)

She went on to rule for 34 years until she died of a stroke in 1796 at age 67. She had a great personal effect on the politics of Europe and the furtherance of Russian interests. She was a “Benevolent Despot”. (4, p. 285) As well, she had enormous influences on the culture of Russia and the strengthening of its official religion. Catherine the Great well deserved her name; although she had not a drop of Russian blood in her veins, she was one of the greatest monarchs of her time and certainly became one of the most beloved in all of Russian history. She may have appeared as an “old woman” on the banknotes, but she was certainly no ordinary *babushka*.

References:

- (1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_II_of_Russia#Early_life
- (2) Albert Pick, *Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money* (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc. 1994) Seventh Edition, Vol. Two, p 1022 - 1026
- (3) http://som.yale.edu/~drey/rusbonds/rus_ms.htm
- (4) Bernard Pares, *A History of Russia* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1966)
- (5) http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/commandingheights/lo/countries/ru/ru_economic.html

- (1) Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler, 1993 *Standard Catalogue of World Coins* (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc. 1992) 20th Anniversary Edition
- (2) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Bank_of_the_Russian_Empire
- (3) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_II_of_Russia

P.S. There is a great web site showing excellent colour scans of all known Russian banknotes, Empire, U.S.S.R. and contemporary (a virtual Pick): <http://russianmoney.info>

Centennial of the Royal Canadian Mint

By Tony Hine

Controversial fence battle delayed Mint's 1907 opening schedule.
1908:First Strike

The Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa opened on January 2, 1908. Although Governor General Earl Grey struck the first coin, he will be better remembered for his football trophy and his taste in tea. At the time of its grand opening the mint was in fact the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint. It was not until December 1, 1931 that the Dominion of Canada took over the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, renaming it the Royal Canadian Mint. In honour of this anniversary, your bulletin, will, throughout 2008, feature some historical vignettes of the Mint's colourful past.

For some time, the Royal Canadian Mint continued to rely on the Royal Mint for the production of dies upon which Canada's coinage was struck. Indeed as late as 1937, the Royal Mint farmed out some die engraving to the Paris Mint. The history of the Royal Canadian Mint is of great interest to numismatists, historians and Canadian nationalists.

Histories of the RCM

In 1968, the Royal Canadian Mint celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by issuing a 60th Anniversary souvenir commemorative history entitled "Heads and Tales" through the Queens Printer. Reflecting the age of Marshall McLuhan, the book was more souvenir than history, the layout simulating a scrapbook. In 1983, a more scholarly work by James A. Haxby, entitled "Striking Impressions," was published by the mint on the occasion of the seventy fifth anniversary.

The land for the mint was expropriated from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Tenders were invited in November 1904. Quotes for construction and site preparation were received, and Sanders & Sutherland of Kingston began construction as contractors in June 1905. Originally opening was planned for January 1907.

An employee transferred from the Royal Mint in London, England to Ottawa on September 1, 1906 prepared specifications and drawings for the equipment for the Ottawa Branch. Imperial protocol resulted in tenders being let in England in November 1906. In July 1907, Dr. James Bonar, LL.D., was appointed Deputy Mint Master. Bonar had been Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission. An examination of the site and the plans disclosed that a surrounding security fence made of stone, specified by the Royal Mint, was absent. Although this was deemed an emergency, no solution foreseen could be completed before 1908.

The Royal Mint specified a surrounding security fence made of stone, but a series of miscues resulted in the fences construction costing three times the original estimate. Numismatic Researcher Henry Neinhuis, reviewing the Hansard transcript with the assistance of Dan Gosling, discovered that a fence that should have cost \$14,000.00, wound up costing \$45,000.00. A detailed description of the equipment ordered for the Ottawa branch was published by mint master Arthur H. W. Cleave, M.I.M.E., in a paper read before the mechanical section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and published in April 1908 in Volume 22 of the Transactions of the Society of Civil Engineers at pages 134-152. The article was reprinted in the CN Journal in three parts in 1978. The equipment specified by Cleave arrived in the fall of 1907, and in November 1907, bronze trial run tokens were produced. A December 10, 1907 article in the Ottawa Citizen reported on the production of the test pieces, which are now considered a numismatic rarity. In the Canadian Numismatic Journal, Henry Neinhuis reviewed the history of the test pieces in a November 2007 article.

The history of the Ottawa branch starts long before 1908. British Columbian gold miners had been agitating for a mint from the middle of the nineteenth century.

The Ottawa Mint Act was passed by Canada's Parliament in May 1901. The key provision was the creation of a \$75,000.00 per year annuity to cover expenses.

The Mint added a refinery in 1911.

In 1998, the RCM offered a double-dated commemorative replica of the 1908 mint set available in red (proof) or antiqued finish. The antiqued finish is valued more highly in "trends." So far, comparable offerings for 2008 have not been announced. If the Royal Mint's marketing efforts are in any way predictive, collectors may expect a sovereigns collection offering Victorian, Edward VII and George V reproductions in a premium priced collectors set. This writer believes a RCM reproduction of the 1911 dollar pattern in .9999 silver would be well received by collectors, although pricing is unlikely to be nostalgic because of the high metallic value of silver in the 2008 market.

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President's Message

Summer is upon us and the price of gas may deter you from a long trip anywhere. May I suggest a great educational and fun trip here in Ontario? To explore the R.C.M. you might say is worth a mint. A number of years ago I visited the R.C.M. in Ottawa and was given a behind the scenes tour and its history. This facility to me looks very much like a fortress or castle.

Just a bit of history, Jan. 3rd 1908 the mint marked its official opening of the Ottawa branch of Britain's Royal Mint, with the striking of fifty cent pieces. This historic sight on 320 Sussex Drive is still used today. The R.C.M. was officially placed in Canadian hands in Dec. 1931, reporting to the Dept. of Finance, then to a crown corporation in April 1969. All monies in Canada are technically issued with the authority of the Canadian Monarch; however, all operations are overseen by the Master of the Mint. The Mint produces collector coins, gold, silver, palladium and platinum customized medals, tokens, trade dollars, and high-end jewellery featuring coin designs. It refines silver and gold and provides assay services.

The mint has been at the forefront of currency innovation. Among its greatest achievements was the world's first colored circulation coin, the 2004 (Poppy). The mint has remained at the forefront of minting technology through continuous investment in research and development.

1982 first to produce .9999 pure gold

1996 Bi-metal \$2.00 coin

1999 Hologram struck on gold coins

2007 Named one of Canada's top 100 employers

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Guided Tours are Mon. to Sat. 9am to 5pm. Open Sundays in the summer months Adults \$5.00 Children \$3.00. Tour 1-800-276-7714 Boutique on site www.mint.ca. I would encourage one and all to plan a day and tour this Fort Knox and get a behind the scenes, view of how security, production, shipping, design, play a huge part in getting coins into circulation.

2008 is the Mint's Birthday they may have a surprise or two for you.

Tom

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We would like to THANK the London Numismatic Society for donating 29 power point presentations for the ONA and its member clubs to enjoy. In the near future we will publish an updated list of what is available in the ONA video library.

Lighter Side:

It's not the pace of life that concerns us
It's the sudden stop at the end

No man ever injured his eye sight
by looking on the brighter side of things

From The Editor:

Important Changes

Please be advised that my contact information has changed as follows:

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E-mail: rick@citizennews.ca

I ask that all clubs and corresponding members make these changes.

Thank you,
Rick Johnson

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The application for membership that appeared in the May - June issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. We welcome:

1962 Keith Novak, Ajax, Ont.,

The Following application has been received:

1963 Bob Lenz, Kitchener, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann
O.N.A Treas. & Membership Chairman

Upcoming Show Dates

JULY 17 - 20, Ottawa, ON - Canadian Numismatic Association 2008 Convention, Crowne Plaza Hotel, 101 Lyon St. Bourse open Friday, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Canada's \$1 million coin on the bourse floor Saturday. Other highlights include auction, speciality club meetings, CNA annual meeting and awards banquet. For information contact Serge Pelletier serge_pelletier@sympatico.ca or go to <http://www.canadian-numismatic.org/2008ottawa.php>.

AUG. 2 - 3, Niagara Falls, NY, USA - Niagara Frontier Coin Show, Elk Lodge No. 346, 1805 Factory Outlet Blvd. Hours: Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission, raffle tickets offered for prizes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Niagara Frontier Coin Club. For more information, contact Frank Munzi, 724 Mohawk St., Lewiston, NY, USA, 14092, telephone (716) 754-8205, e-mail chicmunzi@verizon.net.

AUG. 10, Paris, ON - SWON, Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Paris Fairgrounds). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. More than 50 tables of coins, papermoney, military and more. Admission \$2 includes ticket on a gold coin draw. Food and drink available at show. Buy, sell and trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey at 1-866-747-2646 or E-Mail tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

AUG. 24, Woodstock, ON - Woodstock Coin Club Annual Show, New location. Woodstock Community Complex, 381 Finkle St. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Door prizes and displays. Admission \$1, kids free. For more information, contact Woodstock Coin Club, 41 Masefield Cr., London, ON N5V 1M9, (519) 451-2316.

SEPT. 6, Guelph, ON - South Wellington Coin Society Fall Show, Colonel John McCrea Legion, 919 York Rd., Guelph or Hwy 7. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, fully 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, ON, N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824-6534.

SEPT. 14, London, ON - London Numismatic Society 16th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. (off Hwy. 401). Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Draws for prizes with admission of \$1, children free. Free parking. Displays, and dealers for coins, tokens, medals, paper money and more. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353. Email lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 26 - 28, St. Catharines, ON - TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. For more information, contact Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

OCT. 4 - 5, Cambridge, ON - TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission Adults \$4, \$2 seniors (65), students 16 and under free. Free parking. For more information, contact Linda Robinson (289) 235-9288, lindarobinson@cogeco.ca or Tom Kennedy (519) 271-8825.

OCT. 18, 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 18 - 19, Regina, SK
Regina Coin Club Fall Coin and Stamp Show, Western Christian College 100-4400 4th Ave. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission: Adults \$3, 13-16 yrs \$1, 12 and under free. Displays and door prizes. Bring the kids to join the CoinHawks, our new kids coin collecting club. Live auction Saturday evening, go to georgemanzcons.com for more information. Sponsor/Affiliate: Regina Coin Club. For more information, contact Jim Tourand (306) 924-2303 or (306) 540-2924. Web site: <http://www.reginacoinclub.com/>.

OCT. 19, Mt. Elgin, ON - 46th Annual Tillsonburg Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Highway 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$1. Free parking, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information, contact Wayne MacFarlane, (519) 842-6666, waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca.

OCT. 25 - 26, Toronto, ON
Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: the Canadian Coinoisseur, Michael Walsh. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Web site: <http://www.torex.net>.

OCT. 25 - 26, Saskatoon, SK
Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Show, German Canadian Concordia Club. Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adult admission \$3/day, children 12 and younger free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Clubs. For more information, contact cab@sasktel.net.

OCT. 26, Stratford, ON
Stratford Coin Show, Army, Navy, Air Force, 151 Lorne Ave. E. 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. Lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker (519) 271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0.

NOV. 1, Scarborough, ON - Scarborough Coin Club 12th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission, free draws and refreshments available. Tables still available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more information, contact Dick Dunn at cpms@idirect.com or PO Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 9, Windsor, ON - Windsor Coin Club Fall Show, Caboto CXlub, 2175 Parent Ave. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. M. Clarke email: mclarke@wincom.net, telephone (519) 735.0727.

Courtesy of North York Coin Club

REPORT ON THE ONA 2008 CONVENTION

by Tony Hine

I was pleased to attend the ONA 2008 Convention in Sudbury hosted by the Nickel Belt Coin Club from April 25th to 27th.

The show was well attended with over 85 delegates pre-registered and over 50 bourse tables doing a brisk business as rainy weather on Friday and Saturday gave collectors a good reason to be indoors.

At the Saturday evening banquet, Len Buth received the ONA Award of Merit and Joe Ash, treasurer of the Nickel Belt Coin Club, received the Fellow of the ONA Award.

At the bourse floor, visitors to the CNA table expressed enthusiasm for the 2008 Convention's VIP tour of the RCM. The bourse was well attended and the dealers present offered a wide variety of material for collectors of many numismatic specialties.

Collector Lorne Barne's exhibit of HBC tokens won first prize in the competitive exhibit category, while his Newfoundland tokens placed third. Bill Kamb from Ohio received a second place ribbon.



Sales and prices at the Wendy Hoare auction held Friday and Saturday were reportedly robust, with many lots selling well beyond estimates.

The meeting of the Canadian Association of Token collectors was abbreviated when the scheduled program speaker was unavailable and President Harry James led an informal discussion about historical Ontario tokens. The need for an annotated map to correctly locate tokens from Ontario towns that share a name with

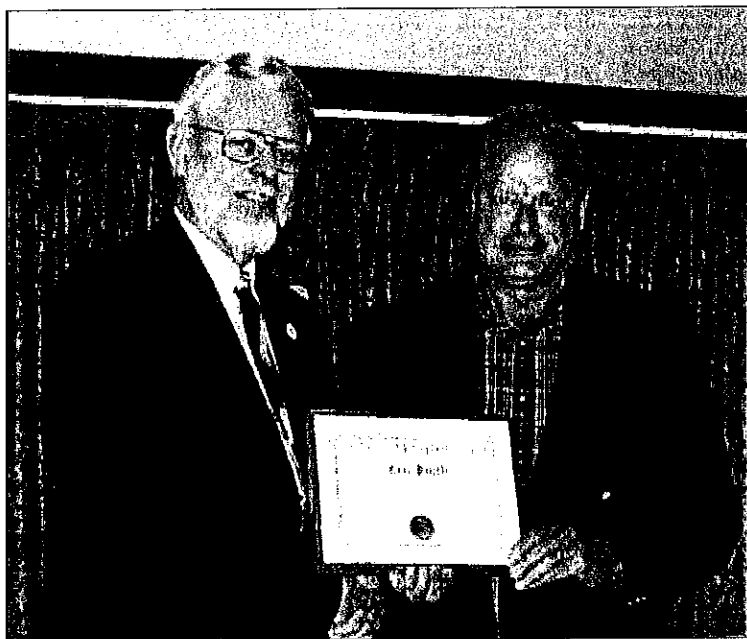
another town in Ontario was noted (Dundas is an example).

The club delegates meeting did not include reports from the audio-visual librarian as VHS material is being converted to DVD or PowerPoint. As well, the club services chairman was not present, so club services were not discussed. Paul Petch, first vice-president spoke about the lack of convention sponsors for 2010 and 2011. He pointed out that ONA presidents like to have conventions close to where they live, hinting that if Tom Rogers steps down in 2009, conventions in northwest Toronto become more likely.

The writer was privileged to sit beside ONA Numismatist editor Richard Johnston for the Saturday banquet dinner. Arising from that meeting, the May/June issue of the Ontario Numismatist includes an article on the RCM Centennial reprinted from the North York bulletin.

The Saturday banquet speaker was Dr. David Pearson, a professor of earth sciences at Laurentian University, who spoke on the geology and natural history of the Sudbury Basin. He was responsible for the vision from which Science North grew as well as the INCO exhibition Dynamic Earth and was a familiar face to many, being a TVO personality.

Tom and Lois Rogers, as well as Gerry and Roland Albert of Nickel Belt Coin Club deserve a hearty congratulation for another most successful event.



Len Buth (right) receives the 2008 ONA Award of Merit from Awards Chairman Paul Petch

(Our thanks to Rick Craig for this photo.)



CANADIAN MINT TO FOCUS ON WORLD MARKET

BY DOUG ANDREWS, WORLD COIN NEWS

Remaining competitive internationally, leveraging off technology and exploiting opportunities as world metal prices continue to rise will be the objectives of the Royal Canadian Mint, says its president and chief executive officer, Ian Bennett.

The Mint recently announced a record \$30.1 million profit for 2007. "Our target had been growth, now it is growth and profit," Bennett said. "We doubled our profit

last year, which was a great achievement," Bennett noted in an exclusive interview with World Coin News.

The mint's use of its multi-plate plating process for circulating coinage is essential to attracting contracts from foreign governments. "This allows us to produce coins at much lower cost than other mints, and it is part of our medium term plan, to exploit our competitive advantage as much as we can. Our goals are tough to achieve in this economy and with the rising Canadian dollar, but it's something that we have to strive to do," Bennett said.

Part of the RCM strategy is to invest in replacement of all the presses in its Winnipeg production facility with higher speed equipment, and to expand plating capacity. Since 2005 the plant has doubled its plating volume and has licensed its patented technology to leading suppliers, including Jarden Zinc Products Inc. of Greeneville, Tenn. The Canadian Mint is aggressively pursuing other partnerships in its quest for more foreign business.

Domestically the future of the Canadian one-cent coin figures prominently in its day-to-day operations. "In terms of the foreseeable future, I think that it is true that Canadians will see one-cent coins in their pockets and purses, but I am not sure how long that is," he said. Bennett, who had a long career with the Canadian department of finance and served as its deputy minister before joining the mint in 2005, says the future of the cent is a government rather than a Mint decision.

While he says governments may not decide the issue based on polls, Bennett



Ian Bennett

notes that public opinion is almost evenly split on whether to keep or drop the cent. "Those 50 percent of Canadians who want to retain the cent think that it offers them some protection."

Bennett observes that the matter is controversial and that concerns center on the question of rounding prices to the nearest five-cent increment and whether this would be inflationary. "All those sorts of things are out there in the minds

of Canadians," he said. If the Canadian one-cent coin were to be discontinued, Bennett acknowledges that the RCM would have additional productive capacity to devote to contracts with other countries. "We would see some benefits associated with not producing the cent," he says.

The Royal Canadian Mint does not have a major expansion of existing facilities in its immediate plans but Bennett will not rule it out, noting that, "We are the only Mint in the world whose legislation says we are to operate in anticipation of profit." He also states that the Mint must achieve its financial goals without any appropriations from the Canadian government.

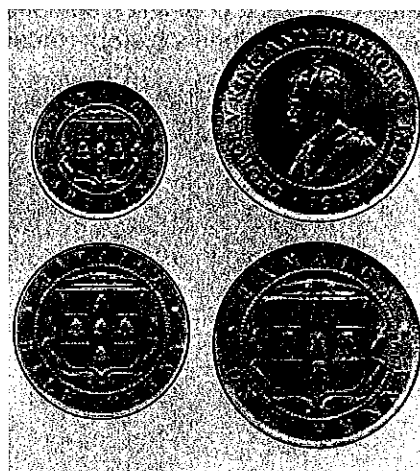
Profit objectives are not the only priorities on Bennett's mind as the mint reaches its 100th anniversary in 2008. Its multi-year program for circulating and numismatic coins marking the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver is being extensively marketed in television and radio advertising.

"I would really like to stimulate the interest of new collectors and younger people. We are going to make a greater effort at doing that," Bennett emphasizes, "We want to be the best mint in the world. That is our vision. I hope that Canadians will be able to see us on that track in our centennial year."

FROM 90 YEARS AGO

I expect that none of the readers will be surprised to see that the Canadian mint produced coinage for Newfoundland in 1918. But were you aware that the Ottawa mint was charged with producing coins for Jamaica in the same year?

These pictures are from the Spink auction catalogue of the Jerome Remick sale of January 24, 2007.



COINAGE AT OTTAWA MINT FOR 1918

The following table shows the coinage executed at the Royal Mint at Ottawa, Canada, for 1918, as reported by Deputy Master James Bonar:

For Canada—	No. of pieces	Nominal value
Fifty Cents	832,805	\$ 416,402.50
Twenty-five Cents	4,167,533	1,041,883.25
Ten Cents	5,109,450	510,945.00
Five Cents	5,790,276	289,513.80
Total	15,900,064	
One Cent	13,084,983	\$ 130,849.83
For Newfoundland—		
Fifty Cents	360,000	\$ 180,000.00
For Jamaica—		
Penny	187,728	\$ 3,754.56
Halfpenny	248,717	2,487.17
Farthing	206,516	1,032.58
	642,961	

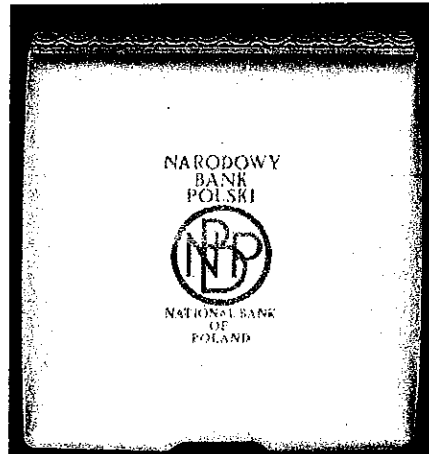
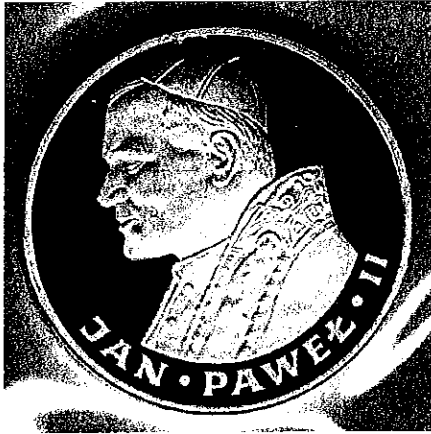
The Royal Canadian Mint won top honours with the Coin of the Year award in 2008 from Krause Publications earlier this year, and Bennett says mint employees take pride in that accomplishment. "We see the numismatic community as being part of what we are."

Those Unexpected Instant ROI Discoveries

Submitted by Judy Blackman

My First ROI Discovery

Recently during one of my monthly visits to Colonial Acre Coins in Kitchener, I was able to procure some unusual items ("unusual" anything, always interests me). I purchased two mint cased 1982 Poland unc 1000 Zlotych Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa polished silver coins for only \$3.50 each. My interest was because they have Pope John Paul II on them, and I like Papal currency. In researching the history further, I discovered they may be a little rarer than I had thought, so I checked them out on the internet and lo and behold opening bids were U.S. \$9.99 and as of May 21st, 2008, they had already reached U.S. \$61 and the bid had not yet closed. So my $\$3.50 \times 2 = \7.00 investment seems to have a market value of at least U.S. \$122 combined total, quite a return! So why might these be important collectibles? Let's review Poland's history (most of this I was able to get directly from the mint in Poland):



Until December 31, 1944, the bank had a monopoly for printing currency, with gold reserves of 40% or higher. The dividend could not exceed 8% of income. In the event of a higher income, the state treasury had the right to 50% to 66% of it. Prior to the invasion of Poland in 1939, all the gold reserves were evacuated from Poland to Paris, then to London and on to Canada. The Bank continued to function in exile, as the central bank of the Polish Government in Exile, and financed most of the Polish armed forces. In 1946 the remaining prewar gold reserves were returned to Poland's new communist authorities, while the Bank of Poland itself was closed down and finally in 1952 absorbed by the newly-created Polish National Bank.

The latter was one of two banks allowed to operate in Poland's postwar planned economy. It had a monopoly for currency, credits and accumulation of savings. The other bank, *PKO Bank Polski*, was responsible for private accounts. After the fall of the communist system in 1989, the market economy was reintroduced and the *NBP* limited its functions to currency control and supervision of other, privately-controlled banks.

World War Two (1939-1945)

During the Second World War Poland was divided again. The Russians introduced their own currency in the part of Poland that was under their control. Many people were arrested and sent to the USSR. Their property was confiscated. There was collectivisation of agriculture and supply shortage. The Nazis wanted to make the part of Poland they occupied uniform both when it comes to politics and economy. They confiscated the land and took over Polish factories. Poland suffered the heaviest losses in the world. Six million of Polish citizens lost their lives. Factories, farms, and transport machines were devastated.

1. Political transformations and the change of state boundary (1944/45-1946)

As a result of international agreements the state boundary changed. Poland gained quite a big territory which had belonged to Germany. These lands were devastated to a large extent. They were inhabited mostly by the Germans. Industrial production gradually increased. There were obligatory supplies of materials used in agriculture. New zloty was introduced. In 1945 the National Bank of Poland was created. In 1944 an agrarian reform was carried out. This reform brought about serious changes in the political, social, and economic situation of the country. The management of factories was handed over to workmen's committees, and industry was nationalized. This resulted in a change of the distribution of property. Capitalism and exploitation of people it promotes were severely criticized. The results of the presidential election in 1947 were falsified, and a Communist, Boleslaw Bierut became president.

2. Implementation of programmes the aim of which was to rebuild economy (1947-1949)

In 1945 the Central Office for Planning was created, and it drew up a programme to rebuild the country's economy. The three-year programme was created. Its aim was to improve the standard of life in Poland, remove the damage done during the war, and increase industrial and agriculture production so that it would be bigger than before the war. Having solidified their power, the Communists started to transform the political and economic system in Poland, modelling it on the USSR. An increase in employment resulted in a rise in industrial production. The authorities started to limit private trade by means of administrative measures.

3. Creating the basis of Communism (1950-1955)

Poland submitted to the political and military domination of the USSR. The authorities aimed at the intensification of industrial production and created a new programme, the six-year programme. It aimed at fast development of industry and transforming individual farms into collective ones. The heavy industry developed, and especially shipbuilding, car industry, the metallurgic, and plastics industry. In the period during which the six-year programme was being implemented living standards in Poland deteriorated. There was a constant shortage of supplies and ration cards for food were used.

4. Attempts to create Poland's own form of Communism (1956-1975)

The inefficiency of Soviet economy and society's dissatisfaction with it led to changes in the Party's policy. After Stalin's death workers and intellectual elites started to show their feelings openly. After the strikes in 1965 Wladyslaw Gomolka became the first secretary. This resulted in changes in economic policy the Party's interference with economy was weakened, there were more supplies, and the collectivization of agriculture was abandoned. However, the improvement of the situation was very short-lived. The transformations were stopped in 1957. Economic stagnation was more and more evident. In 1970 prices rose drastically. Society reacted to this by taking strike action in the coast. The strike was quelled. Wladyslaw Gomolka was demoted and Edward Gierek became the first secretary. What followed was an economic revival the situation in agriculture improved, workers' salaries rose, and consumption (of e.g. meat) increased. The authorities decided to speed up the process of industrialisation.



5. Decay of the Communist system (1976-1989)

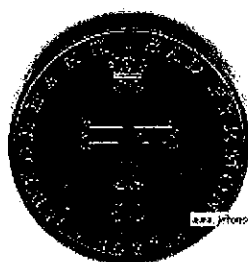
The first symptoms of an economic crisis were visible in 1976. After prices went up workers went out on strikes and organized manifestations. The changes that followed were only temporary. The international trade deficit increased. Debts were incurred abroad. There was a crisis in agriculture. In 1980 the prices of meat rose unexpectedly, with dissatisfaction among society. The workers of the Gdansk Harbour took strike action under the leadership of Lech Walesa. The Solidarity (Solidarnosc) movement started. In 1981 the situation was really bad. There were no goods in shops. Wojciech Jaruzelski became Prime Minister. On 13 December 1981 he declared that Poland was in a state of war. Young and educated people started to leave the country. In 1989, under the pressure of Polish society, the Communists agreed upon the talks with the opposition (the talks of the 'Round Table') and upon a free (partly) election, which they lost. A new government was created and it started a reform aiming at free-market economy.

V. Development of free-market economy (1990-2005)

The transformations which started in 1989 led to the development of free-market economy based on free competition. In order to be successful the whole transformation required privatization and the development of small and medium companies. The process of privatization and restructuring has been very difficult and time-consuming. There are still many big state-owned companies which need to be privatized, mainly in the metallurgic, chemical, mining and engineering industry, as well as in transport, and the energy and gas sectors. During the last decade of the 20th century the private sector developed substantially in Poland, and in 2000, 70.4 % of GDP was achieved by this sector. Since 1995 the Polish economy has been developing quite fast. In 2001, the development was slower. However this was true not only about Poland but about the whole world. Between 1995 and 2002 GDP increased, and in 2002 it equalled 772 248 million zloty. While GDB decreased in the building sector, the processing industry, and the mining industry, it rose in the transport and communication sectors. In recent years, more and more foreign investors have come to Poland. In 2002, 65 114.6 million USD has been invested in Poland. The majority of foreign investors come from France, the USA, and Germany. Despite the dynamic development of some sectors, there are still many problems that have to be faced. The biggest problem is unemployment (2002: 18.1%) and budget deficit. However, on the whole, there are plenty of opportunities for foreign investors in Poland.

My Second ROI Discovery

The other discovery also came in its own jeweller's case and is beautiful. The case is from Matthias Heinrich Jeweller & Goldsmith Sallstr./Ecke LutherstraBe 59, 3000 Hanover 1 hat viele Zder aus Th. And it's a 1977 50 Spielbank (German for Casino) Bad Pyrmont (name of Casino) in Hanover Germany. It's a Special chip / medallion the casino had made up. One of the Bad Pyrmont Casino theatres in Hanover closed in 1998 but I believe the other still operates. Since mostly my father and grandfather only swore at me in German and Polish growing up, I have much difficulty making out some of the information I was able to find on this as it's all in German, and my electronic converter was unsuccessful. I was able to find on the internet where one of these (a more current year) went for U.S. \$45. Now I paid \$7.50 for this, and of course I didn't even know if it was a coin or not at the time. I will likely research this further, and for those who collect tokens and medallions, you may see it show up in an upcoming club auction. Below are photos from Bad Pyrmont, however, my medallion is actually very bright, proof-like, new in the original case, uncirculated, and may be polished silver.



Courtesy of North York Coin Club

17th CENTURY RARE GOLD COIN RECOVERED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

BY KEN MEANEY, CANWEST NEWS SERVICE

Call it the 17th century equivalent of losing your bankcard - and then picture the owner losing his mind trying to find it. Sometime around 1627, the owner of a very valuable gold coin lost it at an early British colony on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.

Archaeologist Jim Tuck, who dug the rarity out of the stone footing of a house this week at the Colony of Avalon, says how it got there is anybody's guess, but the erstwhile owner - maybe the man who founded it in 1621, Lord Baltimore, himself - didn't let it go very easily.

"It's a very valuable piece of stuff. I'm amazed at the kinds of things people will lose. I believe whoever lost it spent a long time trying to get it back," he said with a laugh.

"I know I would."

The loonie-sized Scottish coin is 22-karat gold and weighs about five grams, worth about \$143 Cdn today. When originally issued, it was worth six British pounds (or 120 shillings), which represented a lot of money for its owner.

"It's difficult to put a price on it in today's terms. But it probably represents something like four months' salary for the purchasing agent for the King of England at the time. I don't know what that person would make today, but it's a hell of a lot more than (six pounds)," Tuck said.

The "Sword and Sceptre" coin dated 1601 was issued during the reign of King James VI of Scotland two years before he ascended the throne of England as King James I.

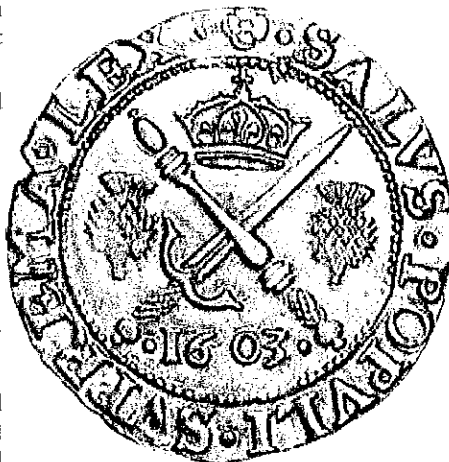
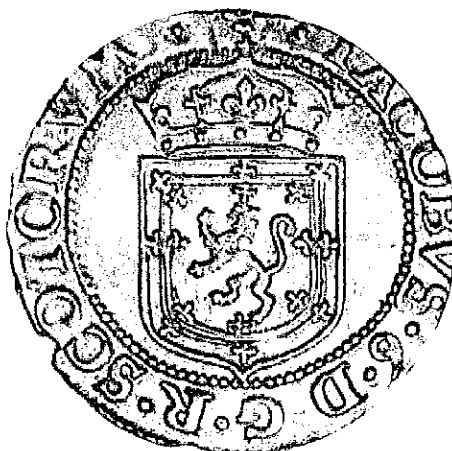
It features the crowned arms of Scotland (rampant lion) on the obverse surrounded by the Latin inscription, "James VI, by the Grace of God, King of Scots."

The reverse features a crossed sword and sceptre, flanked by two thistles - all below a crown. The reverse Latin legend reads, "The safety of the people is the supreme law."

"It's probably the most unusual and valuable thing from this early period (ever found). I don't know of any other (com-



17th Century gold coin found in stone footing of a house this week at the Colony of Avalon.



This 1603 Sword & Sceptre gold coin, similar to the one discovered, was auctioned by Heritage Auction Galleries on September 27, 2007 for \$2,999. (Photo from the Heritage web site)

plete) gold coins from any other land archaeological sites in eastern North America or Canada," said Tuck, who has been excavating the site of the colony since the early 1990s. "Those underwater guys are always finding them by the bushel from ships and stuff."

Tuck says when he first saw it, he didn't believe it.

"At first I thought it must be something that came out of the inside of a soft drink cap or something like that, you know, a piece of gold-coloured foil because you just don't expect anything like that," he said.

"(But) gold is such nice stuff - it doesn't rust or corrode or anything. As soon as the dirt began to brush off you could see there was lettering around the rim and the crest and stuff. So it was pretty exciting for a few minutes there."

Tuck figures it was lost and not part of a stash of coins hidden to protect it from French raiders.

"It's much too early. The context is wrong for the French raid (1696) or even the Dutch raid of 1673. Unfortunately. It'd be nice to find a horde of these things. That'll never happen."

The coin is being examined and cleaned at the Colony of Avalon Conservation Laboratory.

Baltimore's colony left substantial remains. Archaeologists have uncovered over a million artefacts to date, including gold rings, Portuguese ceramics and other unusual objects, as well as a blacksmith shop, a stone-walled well, a sea-flushed toilet and the "prettie (pretty) street" described in early accounts of the settlement.

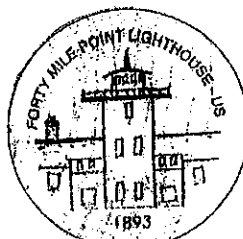
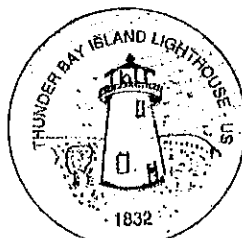
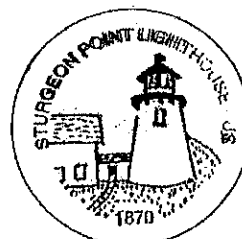
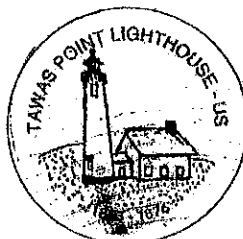
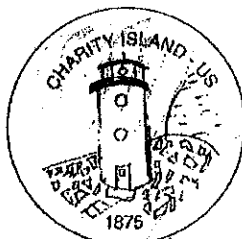
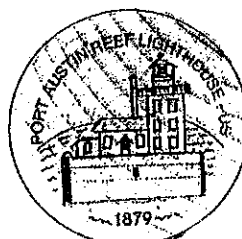
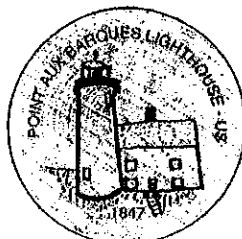
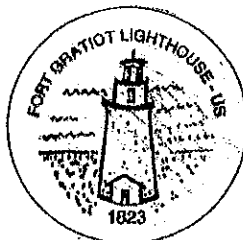
There is also evidence of earlier occupations by Beothuks and Basque fishermen.

Baltimore, born George Calvert, eventually gave up the Newfoundland colony, after complaining about French raids and winters that lasted from October to May. He was granted land in Maryland in the United States where the city of Baltimore is named after the family.

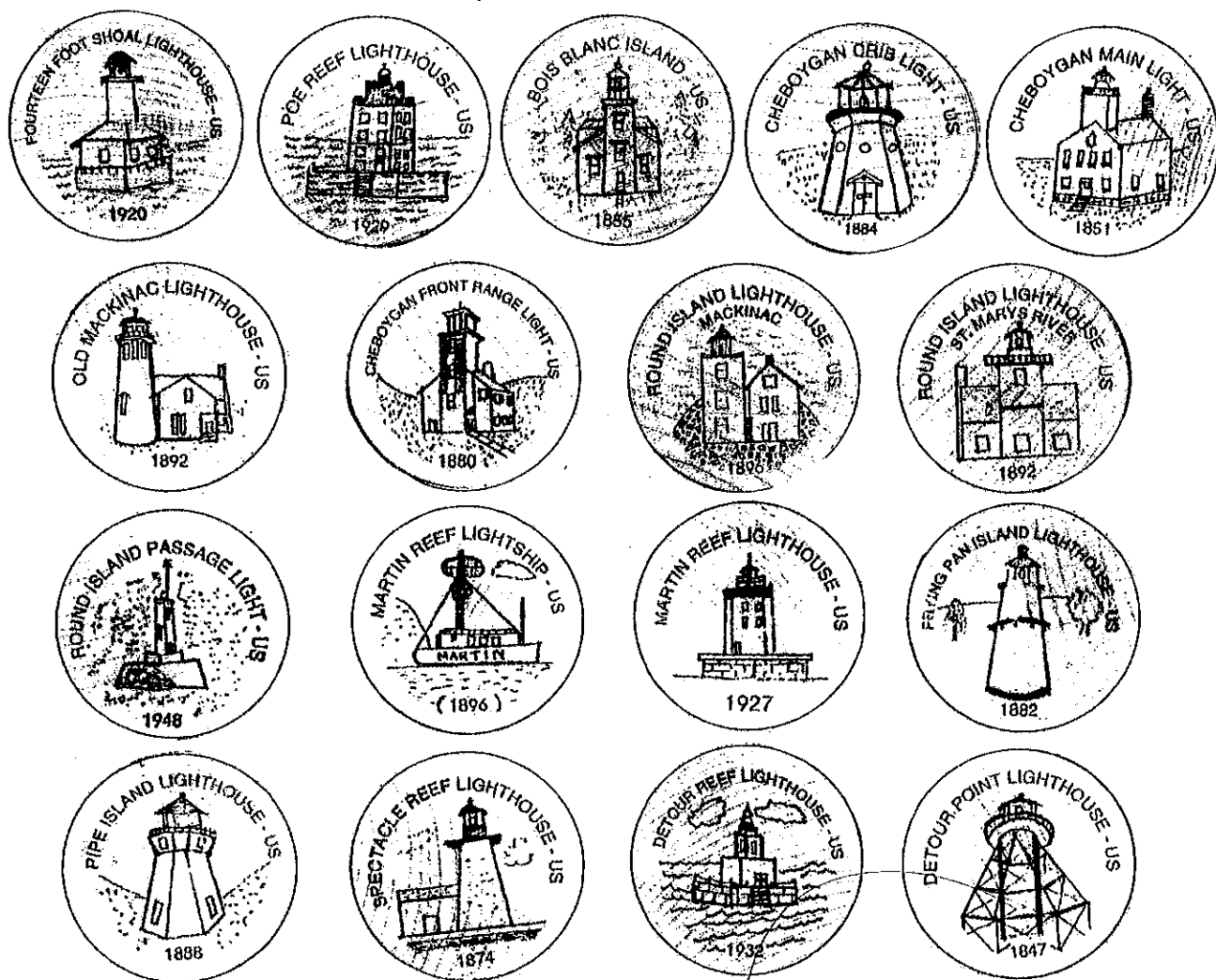
Courtesy of Timber Talk

P.O.W.M.C. LAKE HURON LIGHTHOUSE SERIES (U.S.A. SIDE):

As stated in last month's newsletter, shown here and on page 6, is the entire set (36 woods) of **Lake Huron** Lighthouse woods from the **U.S.A. side**. These woods are issued by the Penn/Ohio Wooden Money Collectors (P.O.W.M.C.). Ordering information is at the end. Future newsletters will show the lighthouses from the Canadian side, of which there are two sets. The first of those two sets (Canadian) is also now available.



Courtesy of Timber Talk



ORDERING INFORMATION:

Lake Huron- U.S.A. side – (woods shown above) - \$20.00 U.S.A. funds

Lake Huron- Canadian side Set # 1 (33 woods) – just recently released - \$20.00 U.S.A. funds

Lake Ontario- U.S.A. and Canadian sides (41 woods) - \$25.00 U.S.A. funds

Lake Erie- U.S.A. and Canadian sides (51 woods) - \$25.00 U.S.A. funds

Make cheques payable to P.O.W.M.C. and mail to Rich Boyles 734 Greenfield Rd. Mercer, PA 16137 .

Courtesy of North York Coin Club

A TREASURE TRAVELS, INCONSPICUOUSLY

BY TODD HEISLER, THE NEW YORK TIMES

They didn't exactly hire two guys with a truck to secretly move one of the world's largest and most valuable coin collections over the weekend in Manhattan. But they did use five standard-issue moving vans.

No armoured-car convoys. No helicopter gunships. No National Guard outriders flourishing automatic weapons. Just sweaty movers, in blue shirts with their names stitched at the front, schlepping 425 plastic packing crates that were filled with treasures trussed in humble bubble wrap and garden-variety vinyl packing tape.

Yes, the New York Police Department provided an escort, but during more than eight hours on Saturday, one of the great hoards of coins and currency on the planet, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, was utterly unalarmed as it was bumped through potholes, squeezed by double-parked cars and slowed by tunnel-bound traffic during the trip to its fortress like new vault a mile to the north.

In the end, the move did not become a caper movie.

"The idea was to make this as inconspicuous as possible," said Ute Wartenberg Kagan, executive director of the American Numismatic Society. "It had to resemble a totally ordinary office move."

The collection of 800,000 coins, bank notes, medals, commemorative badges, pins, historic advertising tokens, campaign buttons and other artefacts has been amassed during the 150-year existence of the non-profit society.

It was transported from the society's high-security headquarters at 96 Fulton Street, in the former Fidelity and Deposit Company building at the corner of William Street, to its future home, a secure \$4 million vault and exhibition space 22 blocks away, on the 11th floor of One Hudson Square, at Varick and Canal Streets.

Even as the moving vans shuttled back and forth, the society's 14 employees began the endlessly tedious work of unpacking the boxes. They began freeing 12,000 metal trays full of coins from their quarter-inch foam packing, then stacking them in their new locations in custom-built cabinets in a vault erected on the concrete floor of a former printing building.

The society's holdings rival the comprehensiveness and rarity of those in the Smithsonian Institution and comprise "one of the world's great collections, the equivalent of those in Berlin, Paris and the

British Museum," said Christopher S. Lightfoot, an associate curator in the department of Greek and Roman art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"It is a vast, encyclopaedic collection of the highest quality," he added.

Of the collection's value, Dr. Wartenberg Kagan said, "It is priceless because it has so many unique pieces," adding with deliberate vagueness that experts had valued it in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The collection "is incredibly valuable, so you can understand why they don't want to publicize exactly how much," said Rosemary Lazenby, curator of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

During the move, coded numbers on each sealed crate were checked again and again, and "nothing fell off a truck," said Andrew R. Meadows, the society's deputy director.

Society staff members were pledged to secrecy about the timing of the move, and "we didn't tell our movers what the cargo was until the morning of," said James McVeigh, operations manager of Time Moving and Storage Inc. of Manhattan, referring to the crew of 20 workers.

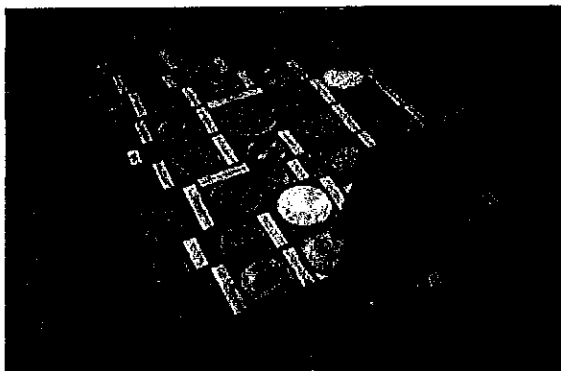
"How could you not think that there are crazy people out there who want to do crazy things?" he added, noting that he spent six months planning the move with his brother, Tom, another manager of Time Moving.

And so as bright orange rubber-wheeled crates concealing fabulous doubloons rumbled out onto the sidewalk, pedestrians obliviously headed into the Duane Reade two doors away at 130 William Street.

Amid much shouting and hand gesturing, the moving vans barely squeezed past a parked Duane Reade truck on the



Movers began hauling some 425 crates filled with valuable coins from the old headquarters of the American Numismatic Society on Fulton Street to its new location at Varick and Canal Streets on Saturday. The society houses one of the premier collections of coins in the world.



The collection of 800,000 coins, bank notes, medals, commemorative badges, pins, historic advertising tokens, campaign buttons and other artefacts has been amassed during the 150-year existence of the non-profit society. Here, a collection of medallions was filed at the new \$4 million vault and exhibition space.

Courtesy of North York Coin Club

narrow street as the drivers manoeuvred past water and gas main renovation work on Fulton Street.

Then, before arriving at their loading-dock destination on Watts Street, the trucks had to battle Holland Tunnel approaches clogged with weekenders on the way to the Jersey Shore.

"It's our first coin collection," said a New York police detective, Gregory Welch, of Emergency Service Unit Truck One, which shadowed the move with hidden heavy weapons "just in case," along with patrol cars from the First Precinct. He said his unit was accustomed to protecting Federal Reserve gold transfers and gem shipments in the Midtown diamond district.

The numismatic society, which has about 2,000 members, was founded by a group of New York collectors in 1858. Thanks to the discovery and minting of gold in California and the development of new federal coinage, interest in coin collecting — as well as the size of the society's collection — grew quickly. By 1908, the society had its first permanent home, in a neoclassical building next to the Hispanic Society of America on Audubon Terrace at 155th Street and Broadway.

Portions of the collection — which grew through donations from the society's members and officers — were long on view. But a decline in its finances starting in the 1970s resulted in a whittling down of the staff, and the society considered shutting its doors, Dr. Wartenberg Kagan said. However, she added, an infusion of new board members and wealthy donors has given it a current endowment of \$45 million.

In 1998, the society bought the seven-story Fulton Street building for \$6.5 million and reopened its doors to scholars in 2004, but the growing cost of renovations in the antiquated structure proved too great to provide an exhibition space, Dr. Wartenberg Kagan said.

So the society lent hundreds of its rarest and most valuable

holdings to a museum in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as well as some 250 gold and silver coins to the Metropolitan.

The society sold its building this year for \$23.9 million, "which was mostly for the endowment, and some for the build-out in the new space," Dr. Wartenberg Kagan said.

The oldest item in the society's "cabinet" (the coin-maven word for collection) is one of the first coins ever produced, made of gold-silver alloy and issued around 650 B.C. by a Lydian king who was an ancestor of Croesus.



A police cruiser escorted a moving truck down Ann Street in Lower Manhattan during the move. The operation was planned over the course of six months and included a crew of 20 workers from Time Moving and Storage Inc. of Manhattan.



Once the coins reached their destination, they were quickly unwrapped and filed in the new vault. For long stretches, the only sounds were the popping of tape and bubble wrap, the squawk of trays sliding into cabinets and the very occasional ring of a coin bouncing on the concrete floor, accidentally tipped from its tray. Instantly, work would cease as the errant coin was hunted down and restored to its niche.

There is also a 2,000-year-old gold aureus coin of the Roman Emperor Augustus; a gold stater of Alexander the Great, dating to about 330 B.C. (minted in Babylon from Persian loot); and one of the rarest examples of Confederate States currency, a \$1,000 note printed in Alabama in 1861. Fewer than 700 were printed.

The society also has a library of 100,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, catalogues and other items, which will open to the public in September.

The new, 20,000-foot space, with its 14-foot ceilings, has panoramic views north to the Chrysler Building and west to the Hudson River and will have a climate-controlled rare-book room, conference and lecture spaces, administrative offices and an exhibition hall.

"Our collection is amazing, and much of it has not been on view," Dr. Wartenberg Kagan said. The first exhibition, celebrating the society's 150th anniversary, is to open in October.

The society "deserves a new home, where its holdings can be displayed to the public," said Ms. Lazenby of the Federal Reserve, which has exhibited parts of the society's collection in recent years in the bank's admission-free coin museum, in its massive iron-barred neo-Florentine building at 33 Liberty Street.

All day Saturday, after the movers put the crates in place, workers quietly and steadily unpacked the coins, some golden and gleaming, others dulled by the centuries. For long stretches, the only sounds were the popping of tape and bubble wrap, the squawk of trays sliding into cabinets and the very occasional ring of a coin bouncing on the concrete floor, accidentally tipped from its tray. Instantly work would cease as the errant coin was hunted down and restored to its niche, undamaged.

Finally, after the massive doors and gates of the vault slammed shut, Dr. Wartenberg Kagan expressed gratitude to the police and the heroic efforts of her staff, and gave the order for the alarm to be armed. "To say I'm relieved," she said after the lockdown, "is putting it mildly."



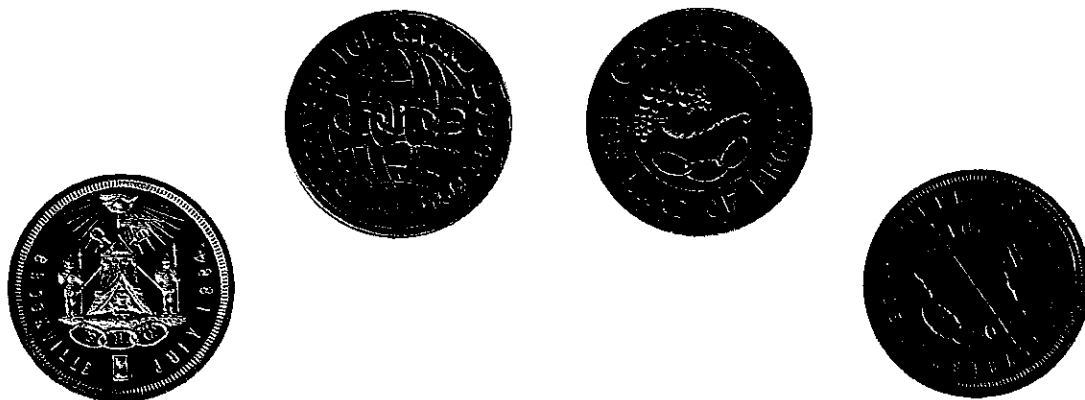
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows began as an organization in Canada more than 150 years ago? The first Odd Fellow lodge was instituted on August 10, 1843 in Montreal, Quebec some 24 years after its birth in the United States. This Montreal lodge, known as the Prince of Wales, received its charter largely due to the efforts of two Americans living in Montreal at that time. The Grand Lodge deliberated quite some time before granting authorization of the charter. In less than a year and a half the Montreal area boasted 3 lodges all under the leadership of Grand Master W.M.B. Hartley. The IOOF became fashionable in Montreal society and boasted several prominent elected members of our Parliament. In typically political fashion these members felt a need to be independent of their American brothers and so they petitioned the Grand Lodge of the United States for sovereign status. Eventually the Canadian arm received this authority although it had limited powers. At the height of its popularity the Grand Lodge of British North America, as it was known in Canada, chartered 4 Grand Lodges and a total of 28 Odd Fellow lodges. One Odd Fellow lodge was granted a charter in Nova Scotia. Unfortunately the euphoria was not to last and 10 years later all lodges in the city of Montreal disbanded. The debts from these Grand Lodges were paid by the subordinate lodges that remained. When the smoke cleared there were 7 lodges left remaining in Ontario and the one lodge in Nova Scotia. These remaining lodges would now come under the umbrella of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Today the Order survives with seven jurisdictions operating under the Sovereign Grand Lodge with lodges in 101 towns and cities in Ontario alone. There are 6 Grand Lodges representative of 6 Canadian Provinces and 1 Grand Lodge for the Maritimes.

In Canada the Odd Fellows are supporters of research at the University of Toronto Eye Bank. They are also known as advocates of tree planting as a way of combating Global warming. The organization participates annually in the wreath laying ceremony in Ottawa at the cenotaph.



THE CASE AGAINST THE PENNY

by Andrew Duffy

Canada's Currency Museum stages a travelling exhibit, Count Your Pennies, in which would-be shoppers are invited to explore grocery stores of the 1900s, 1930s and 1950s. The exhibit allows shoppers to compare prices between decades: a box of soap goes from four to eight to 12 cents; a dozen eggs climbs from 22 to 31 to 57 cents; one pound of sausages costs 12, 15, then 45 cents. Today, a box of laundry soap can cost \$5.99, a dozen eggs \$2.29, one pound of sausages \$3.99. Although not its stated intention, the museum exhibit highlights the radical decline in the value of the Canadian penny, which was first minted a century ago. "It certainly used to mean more than it does today: it had a value," says Caroline Roberts, exhibition and program planner at the Currency Museum. "Even when I was a child, it meant more."

A penny today is a shadow of its former self. The penny retains only 5 per cent of the purchasing power it commanded in 1908, which means it can buy 1/20th as much today. (By extension, today's dime holds 60 per cent less purchasing power than the first Canadian-made penny.) The penny holds so little value that consumers regularly stockpile them in Mason jars and beer mugs, along with mismatched buttons and orphaned keys. Billions of pennies now moulder – removed from circulation – in dark corners of Canadian homes. For many, the penny has become the cockroach of the currency system. Reviled, ubiquitous and damn near indestructible, pennies have survived 20 years of concentrated government scrutiny.

New Democratic MP Pat Martin, however, recently announced his intention to exterminate them once and for all through his private members' bill. But can anyone really kill the penny? "The business case for abolishing the penny is overwhelming now," says Mr. Martin, whose proposed legislation would stop production in 2009. "This idea has reached critical mass. Any fiscally responsible government can't ignore the facts." The first penny produced in Canada was struck on Jan. 2, 1908, by Lady Grey, the wife of governor general Earl Grey, at the opening of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint. (Before then, all

Canadian coins were minted in Britain.) At the time, Canada's currency system was a hodgepodge. Each of the country's 33 chartered banks printed their own notes and many individual merchants issued tokens that were redeemable only in their stores.

The penny began the currency's march to standardization. The new pennies were welcomed by Canadians, who had long been frustrated both by coin shortages and counterfeit notes. (The Bank of Canada took over the job of issuing paper notes in 1935.) But the penny itself proved far from immutable. It went through the first of many makeovers in 1920, when it was reduced in size and weight because of a spike in metal prices after the First World War. The coin would continue to shed weight for the rest of the century: today's version weighs less than half as much as the original.

The most dramatic change in the penny has been in its mineral composition. What began as a coin made largely of copper (95.5 per cent) became mostly zinc (98.4 per cent) in 1997; since 2000, it has been

predominantly steel (94 per cent). The changes reflect the skyrocketing cost of most metals. Canadian pennies minted before 1980 contain more than two-and-a-half cents' worth of copper at today's prices. (Nickels of the same vintage hold more than 14 cents' worth of metal.)

Herein lies one defining problem with the penny: it is more expensive to produce than it is worth. At least two studies have found that the face value of the penny cannot cover the cost of its manufacture and transport. A 2003 study by two Wilfrid Laurier University economists used the Royal Canadian Mint's own figures to conclude that each one cent coin costs four cents to produce and distribute, a condition known as negative seigniorage. A 2007 study by the Desjardins Group of Quebec estimated the average cost of issuing a one-cent coin at 1.5 cents. Last month, U.S. Mint Director Ed Moy told a congressional committee that coin-manufacturing costs are rising sharply. It now costs almost 1.7 cents, he said, to mint a penny, up from 1.23 cents just two years earlier. In response, U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry

Continued on page 10



Courtesy of North York Coin Club

Paulson said the penny should be eliminated, but added he didn't think it possible given the other economic challenges facing the country. Costs in Canada remain lower because our penny is made from steel, which is more inexpensive than the zinc used to produce U.S. pennies. (Congress is now considering a proposal to make U.S. coins out of cheaper metals.) Alex Reeves, communications manager for the Royal Canadian Mint, says each penny contains raw materials worth 0.8 cents. The mint, however, will not reveal other costs associated with penny production, such as labour and transportation, because it is considered "commercially sensitive information." (The Canadian mint competes with other national mints to produce foreign coins.)

Pennies impose costs on everyone who must handle them. Banks, grocery stores and consumers spend time and money to sort, count, roll and move pennies. Economists have pegged those costs at more than \$100 million a year. "It is just a waste of resources," says economist Jean-Pierre Aubry. But the actual cost of the penny is only one plank in the case against the coin. More fundamental is the utility of the penny itself: Does it serve a meaningful purpose in today's economy? A September 2007 study, prepared for the Royal Canadian Mint, found that 93 per cent of retailers will sometimes complete transactions even if a customer is one or two pennies short. About 64 per cent of Canadians said they wouldn't bother to fish out a penny if it dropped between the sofa cushions. More than half (52 per cent) agreed with the statement, "A penny isn't really worth anything anymore." The attitudes captured by the survey help to explain why so many pennies disappear from the retail distribution system. More than 31 billion have been minted in Canada since 1908 and yet, every year since 2000, an average of 800 million new one-cent coins have rolled off the presses. In 2006, penny production surged: 1.2 billion pennies were produced in Canada – enough to cross the country three times when laid flat. Why so many coins? "These astronomical figures," a Desjardins Group study concluded this week, "show that many pennies don't find their way back into the retail distribution system either because they are hoarded, which is usually

the case, lost, or simply thrown away." About two-thirds of Canadians don't use pennies anymore, according to the Desjardins study. It means that millions of dollars in pennies have been effectively sequestered by consumers who regard the coins as more trouble than they're worth. "If a coin has such low purchasing power that consumers refuse it, throw it away or hoard it without worrying about putting it back into the distribution system," the Desjardins study concludes, "it would seem logical to stop producing it."

Most Canadians understand that logic. The Future of the Penny in Canada was a study prepared last year for the Royal Canadian Mint and the Department of Finance. It contains a survey that shows a majority (63 per cent) of small retailers and a plurality (42 per cent) of consumers favour the elimination of the penny. The study found that the major banks are also in favour of elimination. Logistical problems present the biggest impediment to the penny's removal, according to the study. The key question for retailers is how they should price items without the penny. Should the actual price be rounded to the nearest nickel? Or should the customer's bill, after tax, be rounded to the nearest nickel? How will electronic cash registers manage the results? There are also questions about the mechanics of the procedure. It is generally understood, the study says, that the mint would "shut off the tap" of pennies by eliminating their production. But would pennies be legal tender forever? Would the mint buy back everyone's stock of pennies? Proponents of elimination contend that the problems are all surmountable. Australia, New Zealand, Britain, France and Norway have all managed the elimination of their low-value coins without cost inflation. What's more, they say, rounding to the nearest five cents will only apply to final cash transactions. All other payments, whether by cheque, credit card or debit card, will still be settled to the nearest cent.

The verdict on the future of the penny ultimately rests with Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, who said earlier this month that he's not interested now in eliminating the one-cent coin. There's little political advantage to the move, particularly since some Canadians consider it part of the

country's heritage. (Curiously, the mint's survey shows that younger Canadians are more attached to the one-cent coin than older ones.) Mr. Aubry, a former Bank of Canada economist who helped author the Desjardins study, argues that more damage will be done by allowing the penny to linger. "What we see now is a disrespect for the penny: some throw them away as garbage," he says. "In the long run, this is bad because it generates disrespect for the currency and currency is supposed to be something important in society." While the penny's fate is still being debated in the court of public opinion, another coin is already in the dock.

The nickel faces some of the same charges as its copper-coated cousin: that its diminishing purchasing power can't justify its cost and nuisance. New Zealand eliminated its five-cent coin in 2006. The Desjardins study released this week calls for the immediate elimination of the penny, followed years later by the removal of the five-cent coin. But not everyone dismisses pennies and nickels as worthless. A company in Ohio, Jackson Metals, melts pre-1981 Canadian nickels for their mineral content. (Canada's Currency Act prohibits the melting of coins by private firms, but there's no prohibition against the export of Canadian coins for that purpose.) Another business, Coinstar, has also found gold in mining the rich deposit of coins stored in North American basements. In Canada, Coinstar kiosks – there are 300 in Ontario and Quebec – charge a 9.8-per-cent processing fee to count and collect loose change. Coinstar has turned over 1.3 billion coins worth \$72 million to the Royal Canadian Mint since launching its services in 1998. Mr. Aubry says the fee imposes yet another unnecessary cost on consumers, who wouldn't have to resort to such machines if their currency was more rational. "It is another symptom of the penny problem," he says. MP Pat Martin says the penny has enjoyed 100 good years, but is now a too-costly anachronism. "This isn't about eliminating the penny," he says. "This is about eliminating wasteful spending, and that's why (Finance Minister) Jim Flaherty can't ignore it."

The Ottawa Citizen, April 12, 2008

AS EURO NEARS 10, CRACKS EMERGE IN FISCAL UNION

BY MARK LANDLER

FRANKFURT — The euro turns 10 next January, a milestone that will be marked with celebratory speeches, inch-thick scholarly papers and a commemorative 2-euro coin, designed by a Greek sculptor. It was chosen from five candidates in an online poll of European residents.

For Greece, winning the coin contest may be the high point of the festivities. Seven years after forsaking its drachma for the euro, the Greek economy is faltering, inflation is spiking and exports have been hobbled by the surge of the euro against the dollar. Greece, said Thomas Mayer, the chief European economist at Deutsche Bank, is an "accident waiting to happen."

By most yardsticks, Europe's common currency has been a success, emerging as an alternative to the fading dollar for bond dealers, central bankers, Chinese exporters, even Jay-Z, the American rapper, who put a pop-cultural imprimatur on the currency by flashing a wad of 500-euro notes in a music video. Yet fissures are forming in the European monetary union that threaten to widen in coming months.

Greece, Portugal, Italy and Spain — the sun-drenched fraternity sometimes called Club Med — are struggling with eroding competitiveness, rising prices and bloated debts. Meanwhile, Germany, the sick man of Europe for most of the euro era, is suddenly vigorous again. Economically fit after years of reforms and fortified by brisk global demand for its machinery and other goods, it has fended off China to retain its status as the world's export champion.

Germany's northern neighbours are generally doing well, too, which has rekindled talk of a north-south divide: a north that is growing decently but is concerned about inflation, and so prefers higher interest rates and is willing to live with a strong currency; a south that is worried about stagnating, and prefers lower rates and a weaker currency. When leaders and laggards use the same money but have opposite problems, tensions are bound to surface.

Take Italy, facing high labour costs, slumping exports and a gaping public debt, its old remedy for hard times would have been to devalue the lira. Now, chained to the mighty euro, it cannot do that. Instead, it will probably have to endure a recession and rising unemployment, something no politician — but especially not one just elected, like Silvio Berlusconi — wants to face.

Mr. Berlusconi has already said he wants the European Central Bank to weigh more than inflation when setting monetary policy. In other words, the bank should lower interest rates, which would probably deflate the euro somewhat and make it easier for Italy to sell its wine and shoes overseas.

Mr. Berlusconi has found an ally in Nicolas Sarkozy, the French president, who has tangled repeatedly with the central bank on the same issue. Mr. Sarkozy will assume the rotating presidency of the European Union in July, giving him a ready-made platform for his views.

The founders of the euro anticipated such tensions; some feared they would strangle the currency in its crib. But in the late 1990s, when the monetary union was being created, Europe's leaders set aside national concerns for the goal of a common currency.

"There was a major political will to get to the union," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, who was president of the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the central bank. "There was also political will in the countries to put their own houses in order. I remember being very surprised at the time." Today, though, "the old temptation of the governments to find a culprit for their problems has returned," he said. "It is a wider problem than one or two political leaders."

In some sense, the political honeymoon for the euro ended in May 2005, when voters in France and the Netherlands rejected the proposed constitution for the European Union. While that document had little direct bearing on the currency, it symbolized Europe's steady march from economic to political integration, a process that, for now at least, has stalled.

Like so much in European history, the debate over the euro is at heart a debate over the role of Germany. When the monetary union was being fashioned, weaker states like Italy justifiably feared having their fortunes lashed to a Teutonic locomotive.

Unexpectedly, though, Germany fell into a deep slump soon after the euro began circulating in 2002, three years after its adoption as Europe's currency. Because it accounts for a third of the monetary union's economic output, Germany, with its troubles, bequeathed Europe an easy-money policy — the reverse of what Italy and its neighbours feared. "Rather than struggling to keep up with Germany, they got tremendously low



A model of a 100-lira coin was set ablaze in December 2001 in Bologna as Italy adopted the euro

interest rates," Mr. Mayer of Deutsche Bank said. "Instead of wearing a hair shirt, they were partying like crazy." In Germany during that time, companies underwent a painful process of cutting costs and streamlining operations. Gerhard Schröder, the former chancellor, pushed for an overhaul of the labour market, which probably cost him his job but helped make Germany competitive again.

Now the party has moved to Berlin, and the hair shirts are being handed out in Rome, Madrid and Athens. In Spain and Ireland, the European Central Bank's low interest rates fuelled American-style housing bubbles, which have burst with predictable consequences.

Given the deepening distress in these countries, experts said they were surprised that there had not already been more complaints. In 2005, when the divide was less striking than it is today, an Italian labour minister, Roberto Maroni, called for Italy to abandon the euro and return to the lira. Even members of the previous Berlusconi government hooted him down.

Part of the reason for the quiescence may be that Europe has remained steady despite the recent financial upheavals in the United States. Economists said, is a fair price to pay to avoid messy Italian-style currency devaluations.

"There will be lots of talk about Spain and Italy leaving the euro, but the weak cannot afford to leave," said Daniel Gros, a German who is director of the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels. Still, the rigors of life under the euro may keep this club from growing. Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and other Eastern European countries once hoped to adopt the currency fairly soon after joining the European Union. Now, with a deeper awareness of its cost, most will wait until after 2012.

Europe's monetary union may be lasting, but it is not widely loved.

The Lincoln Cent

A Short Story by James J. Antonio

It was an awful shock. She was in the bedroom looking out the window and watching the golfers rolling by in their carts. Just a phone call. And then, through watery eyes, she found herself gazing at the photo, numb, disbelieving.

Hannah, now in her fifties and hardly looking it, reminisced. With no effort at all events slid through her mind like a slide show. Her pinkish arms hung loosely at the sides of her gingham dress, feeling out of place and almost ridiculous. Poise is what we need, she thought. So she folded them across her chest. She couldn't fall apart, there'd be people to see. A good front would be best. He'd worked long hours at his practice but had lived with panache, rewarding them all with wonderful things a lovely ranch style home on the lake, a boat by the pier; the best clothes and schools; trips to exotic, far away places; and fancy cars. A bright red Buick convertible, then a white Oldsmobile sedan quickly taking its place. With air conditioning and power windows, something to talk about in those days! Her mother--she could hear her distinctly had been glad to see the convertible go: "My hair will stay up and my ears won't ache." There he was, a picture on the wall, young, with a smile. She had his distinctive black hair, and his pale skin, so incompatible with the eternal Florida sunshine. He didn't have glasses, they'd come later. His eyes were narrow, peaceful. She couldn't remember him being cross with anyone; he'd never responded to gruff words, at the most with a shrug. There'd been art shows, her introduction to the world of escape. They went on Saturdays or Sundays and in her pretty dresses, she saw pictures from the past, made by hand, with brushes and real paint, the colors coming together, sometimes in realistic ways, sometimes abstract images of what otherwise would never have been seen by future generations. Coin shows were the most fun. People talked right out loud and laughed too. There was an air of conviviality and smiles were legion.

The first coin her father had given her was a Lincoln cent, 1909, the beginning of a series. It was brand new or 'brilliant uncirculated' and shone brighter than the brass handles on the doors. She turned away from his photo and dug in a drawer of the dresser to pull out the folder. She smiled opening it. There they were, lined up like soldiers, President Abraham Lincoln again and again. Her father's coin was just as bright as ever. Two tears fell from her pale blue eyes.

Hannah moped around the house for much of the afternoon, striving not to feel sorry for herself. That was how it had been for quite some time, since losing her job as a salesperson at a paint and wallpaper store in a new mall in Boynton. It had had nothing to do with her work. She was responsible and competent, so the owner had said. Rather, he'd explained, it had to do with "saturation": there were

just too many stores in too many malls selling the same things. Perhaps he'd call back if things picked up. She'd tried not wholeheartedly to find something else. Financially, there was no need. Curtis made enough money. But there was her sanity. She couldn't spend the rest of her days shuffling from room to room like a zombie. She liked to do needlepoint and had accomplished colorful, intricate pictures that she'd displayed and even sold locally. There'd been a write-up about her in the paper. But she could only spend so much time on it and then she would squint and her eyes would burn like fireballs. She could, she supposed glumly, get work in a fast food outlet. There were all kinds of *them* around. The idea struck her, for lack of a better word, as distasteful. She liked paint and wallpaper, new brushes and rollers. It was the smell of the paint, the million colors you could create, computer matching the whole idea of helping bring someone's home back to life. Pastels were her favorite because they seemed more pacifying. Why have the dark when you can have light?

Gazing out the front window of the pink L-shaped bungalow, Hannah was thankful for the shade of the torrey tree and the striped awning. The days were already becoming torrid, the air conditioner thrumming constantly. She became wistful. No snow to shovel. Barbecues, beaches, and just plain fun. But that had been a long time ago. She was from Erie, where the winters were terrible, the snow squalling in off the lake in blinding rages. When she met Curtis, she was twenty-two, fresh out of college and working at a decorating center. He was a few years older, slim, tall, a pediatrician who, with the help of his father, had just bought a practice in West Palm Beach. Thoughts of mansions along the ocean, white yachts, expensive cars and chauffeurs, days and nights by a pool, dinners in fancy restaurants, nightclubs after, and parties rife with gossip the high life! He was kind and caring and she knew she was in love when he took her to a practice range to teach her how to hit a little white ball. Staring at the fiddlewood that bordered the walk up to the door, she burst out laughing as if to spite her tearful eyes. The patience! He'd spent the better part of an hour showing her how to grip the club, the way to plant her feet, cautioning her to keep her knees slightly bent and to "always keep your beautiful eyes on the ball." She'd hit them, eventually, after mostly swinging through the air and missing, then watched with a mixture of embarrassment and surprise as they merely popped up and dropped immediately, rolling away like lazy eyes. She'd made quite a fool of herself but Curtis persisted. She'd hoped to heaven no one was watching. Playing after for real, they'd held up the whole golf course while he helped her get the ball going or looked for it after it trundled delinquently off into brush or tall grass. Oh, his

everlasting patience!

She took a deep breath and phoned Curtis Jr. in Vero Beach. He was their only child and a car mechanic with his own garage and towing business. That was one ride she didn't like, up Interstate 95 past North Palm Beach. It brought on a heavy heart, even on the nicest of days. The land was flat, the buildings were few, and traffic was sparse on the boring straight stripes of road. She knew much of the gloominess came from inside. Perhaps she was too introspective. She had a social life, thank goodness: she belonged to a bowling league where she'd made friends, though she'd be the first to admit she didn't chase them down regularly, preferring rather to stay around the house and tend to things. She'd been told the bungalow was picture perfect. In elementary school, the teachers had always been amazed at what good work she did, her notebooks were neat and well-kept, her exams returned to her with the highest marks. They used to tell her mother at interview time that she hardly participated orally and spoke only when spoken to. She no longer had much of a self-image. Losing her job had knocked her down the rungs and she was becoming timid. Needlepoint was keeping her out of emotional trouble. So were her coin sets in the drawer. She could pore over them, just marveling at the whole picture they made together as little friends in a book. She admired their order and neatness and got from them a sense of security, perhaps because her life seemed to have such little direction anymore. She went along with Curtis to most of his social functions, which got her out of herself for a time. There were dinners, lectures, and the like. There'd been his speech at Florida State University the week before but she'd opted out. His boyish face had appeared crestfallen. He was proud of his work as a pediatrician, his research into finding a solid cure for Epidermolysis Bullosa.

She picked up the phone and began to cry. She already missed him, and the only consolation she could find was telling herself his suffering was over, he was out of *that home*, no longer a prisoner.

"Oh."

"It's likely for the best," she said.

"He wasn't going to get better, ma."

"I know."

She was crying when she hung up. She went to the washroom for a kleenex and dabbed away the tears. Then she looked at herself in the mirror. Her eyes were red from crying and her face reminded her of a ghost. She needed some color. She ought to go outside for a while and sit by the pool. But she burned in the sun or only got pink as a beefsteak tomato, if she was really careful. This made her smile. She had a small nose and mouth and few wrinkles, aside from whorls of crow's feet next to her eyes. Her short curly hair made her look a touch boyish and soon, after it was cut and close to her head like a bathing cap, this would be even more evident.

After the will was read she got the biggest surprise of her life. She'd figured on the basics: bank accounts, stocks and bonds, the apartment in Palm Beach where he'd lived for a time after her mother had died, and the coin collection. It was this last thing that astounded her. She knew he'd been collecting for years. He'd go to every show at home and many even abroad. This had gone on until, and perhaps even a little after, the onset of dementia. She knew it for a fact: one Monday he'd phoned and said he couldn't find the coins he'd bought on Sunday. She'd gone over and questioned him at length. Did you have them when you got home? You don't know? They'd searched the apartment. Have you looked in the car? You have? Affirmative. She went to the parking area and checked the car again anyway and came back, retracing his steps. She found the envelope with the coins in it in the mailbox. It was hard to believe on the one hand, and disheartening on the other, a sign her father was failing.

She placed an ad in *Coin World*, a half-page, listing some of the coins for sale. There were rolls in every denomination, some bank-wrapped, silver dollars too, sets of this and sets of that; certified coins by the hundred, United States and world; copper, gold, and silver. For a time, Curtis helped her sort it in the evenings but the safety deposit boxes were so numerous and full the task seemed endless.

In all of the activity surrounding her father's collection, Hannah felt brighter and cheerier. She came out of herself, experiencing a renaissance of sorts. The sorrow was there but she managed to stand outside of it as it were and not in it and thus kept it from affecting her daily life the way the loss of her job had. She quickly took on the role of a businesswoman and saw herself as a coin dealer.

"You don't need a store," Curtis told her at a table nestled in the shady alcove of a café just off Worth Avenue. "You would need security alarms, a safe. It would be a nuisance, Hannah love. We'll do the ad thing, some local shows, and then blossom outwards to something greater. You will be a success! And what about eBay? We'll do the 'work-at-home' thing. What do you think? It's much easier. There are enough coins to last a lifetime. You're in business, Hannah love!"

She was enthralled. It all sounded promising and easy enough. Curtis seemed to set success in front of her like a cup of tea and a cookie. There wouldn't be as much time for needlepoint anymore. But that was fine with her. She spooned up the ice cream, especially good on this hot day. She hadn't felt so altogether, so outgoing for a while. She could see how things in life were linked like a bracelet. She might not have ever had an interest in coins if it hadn't been for the 1909 cent with Abraham Lincoln's picture on it.

END

1608-2008 Quebec \$2 Commemorative



There is a proof set and also available is a special gift pack with a medallion and \$2 coin (Credit Union in Quebec). The commemorative 1608-2008 Quebec \$2 is designed as:

(i) the obverse impression shall depict, on the inner core of the coin, the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Susanna Blunt, with the initials "SB" on the bottom left-hand corner of the neckline, and the Mint Mark to the left of the neckline and, on the outer ring, the inscriptions "CANADA" and "ELIZABETH II" at the top and bottom of the outer ring, respectively, and

(ii) the reverse impression shall depict, on the inner core of the coin, a fleur-de-lis, a ship and lines representing water to the right of the fleur-de-lis, three squares and the artist's initials, "GB", at the bottom right of the fleur-de-lis and, on the outer ring, the words "VILLE DE QUÉBEC CITY" and "2 DOLLARS" at the top and bottom of the outer ring, respectively, and the years "1608" and "2008" to the left and right of the outer ring, respectively



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Contact Tom Rogers (519) 451-2316 or

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President's Message

By now most clubs who traditionally break for summer are in full swing, with a good number of activities planned for the coming numismatic year. I do trust everyone had a good summer. For those who were unable to attend the C.N.A. Convention in Ottawa you certainly missed a great show.

The Canadian Numismatic Association has the great distinction of now having Royal in front of their name. This had to have been not only the largest show to date; but the busiest I have seen. No matter what your interests were, it was here.

Guided tours of Rideau Hall, Parliament Buildings, Bank of Canada Currency Museum and the Mint were a welcome change for some wives and families.

The Exhibits were outstanding; and as always make a show more interesting. This being a special year for the Mint it did certainly put on a special reception for all registrants to attend on the Thursday evening, not to be out done the Bank of Canada reception was held at the Currency Museum on the Friday evening.

The bourse floor had over 70 tables. There was a tremendous auction in two settings. One of the highlights of the convention as always was the banquet where the awards were given to deserving individuals who contribute to the advancement of numismatics over the years. A new annual award has been added; The Paul Fiocca award will be given to individuals who provide major contributions and service to the C.N.A. This year's well deserving winner was James Charlton. The big event for many was to see the Million Dollar Gold Coin; well guarded as you might expect. 3215 troy ounces of .99999 pure gold costing a buyer only 3 million dollars or so. They have already received 5 orders so far. After the convention it went to Beijing China. But you can still order one. This show had it all no matter what you were interested in. Education of every aspect of the hobby has always been the C.N.A. priority and goals, even for the youth.

The C.N.A. executive, Ottawa Coin Club and all the volunteers out did themselves, congratulations to all committees, volunteers and award winners, job well done.

Having the opportunity most years to attend this great show I always come away with great finds, make new acquaintances and see old friends and this year a couple Awards came my way. Fred Freeman one of our directors, Charles Moore and myself received the Fellow of the C.N.A. and as an added bonus I was delighted to also receive the President's Award.

Giving back to the hobby can have its rewards. The convention is in Edmonton next year. Hope to see you there.

Tom

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Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
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Junior (up to age 18) - \$5.00 year

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Life Membership - \$450.00

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one year of regular membership)

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COMING EVENTS

SEPT. 14, London, ON

London Numismatic Society 16th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. (off Hwy. 401). Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Draws for prizes with admission of \$1, children free. Free parking. Displays, and dealers for coins, tokens, medals, paper money and more. For more information, contact Len Buth, 519-641-4353. Email lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 21, Essex, ON

Essex County Coin Club Fall Show, Essex Retirees Social Club, 32 Russell St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 50 cents, hourly door prizes, 15 tables, free parking. For more information, contact president and show manager Dan Jones, djones33@cogeco.ca, (519) 733-6296.

SEPT. 26-28, St. Catharines, ON

TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. TNS, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday and Sunday. Daily admission is \$4, Show pass is \$20. Sponsor/Affiliate: TNS. For more information, contact Rick Simpson, Jo-Anne Simpson, rscoins@cogeco.ca (905) 643-4988, fax (905) 643-6329.

OCT. 4-5, Cambridge, ON

TLC Show, Future Inns, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission Adults \$4, \$2 seniors (65), students 16 and under free. Free parking. For more information, contact Linda Robinson (289) 235-9288, lindarobinson@cogeco.ca or Tom Kennedy (519) 271-8825.

OCT. 18, 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 19, Mt. Elgin, ON

46th Annual Tillsonburg Coin Show, Mt. Elgin Community Centre, Highway 19. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$1. Free parking, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Tillsonburg Coin Club. For more information, contact Wayne MacFarlane, (519) 842-6666, waynemacfarlane@sympatico.ca.

OCT. 25-26, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: the Canadian Coinoisseur, Michael Walsh. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

OCT. 26, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army, Navy, Air Force, 151 Lorne Ave. E. 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. Lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information, contact Larry Walker (519) 271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0.

NOV. 1, Scarborough, ON

Scarborough Coin Club 12th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission, free draws and refreshments available. Tables still available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Scarborough Coin Club. For more information, contact Dick Dunn at cpms@idirect.com or PO Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 9, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club Fall Show, Caboto CXclub, 2175 Parent Ave. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. M. Clarke email: mclarke@wincom.net, telephone (519) 735.0727.

NOV. 22, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., admission \$2 includes free draw. For more information, contact Todd Hume, (905) 871-2451.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The application for membership that appeared in the July-August issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted. We welcome:

1963 Bob Lenz, Kitchener, Ont.

The Following applications have been received:

J1964 Eve McClean, London, Ont.

1965 Roland Lynn, Kitchener, Ont.

1966 Sean Richardson, Kitchener, Ont.

J1967 Chris Gray, Ottawa, Ont.

J1968 Daniel Anderson, Sundre, Alberta

1969 Thomas Ranville, Waterloo, Ont.

1970 Christopher Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

J1971 Sabrina Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

J1972 Kirsten Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

Bruce H. Raszmann

O.N.A. Treas. & Membership Chairman

A Tribute to Jack Griffin

Jack was so much more than a coin collector, exhibitor and author. He had a passion for numismatics, but you might say there wasn't much he didn't contribute to.

Jack had a great sense of humour and wit. I always thought he had done a fair bit of travelling but this was not the case. He always lived in the Woodstock area and was involved in everything there was to offer, which kept him grounded and a great driving force in the community.

In the early 1930s, Jack learned to play guitar from a correspondence course. These were what you might call his "Show Business Years". Being able to play four instruments he then formed a band and played at functions, got on the local Radio Show, and won awards at local talent shows. He did try to sing but never mastered this art. He always kept his love of music alive.

Jack married in late 1939 and farmed in Oxford County, raising Ayrshire Cattle and later became President of the Oxford County Ayrshire Breeders Association. He was also President of Southern Counties Ayrshire Association. Jack became a Director and then, president of the Oxford Farmers co-operative. He was also a member and first President of the Woodstock City Milk Producers Association, in charge of transportation and delivery of the milk for Silverwoods Dairy. Jack served as a Director on the Woodstock Fair Board and was also a director on the Cattle Committee of the Western Fair Board. He was on the Bull buying committee for the Oxford and District Cattle Breeders Association.

In addition to all these responsibilities he and Jean raised three fine sons, Stanley and twins Bill & Burt.

Jack was very interested in Large Cents by this time and had collected a considerable number of them. Once he put an ad in the Coin News wanting to sell them as he needed a new tractor. This worked and he became even more interested in collecting, all the while noticing a number of differences in his coins.

Farming was big business but it never stopped him from taking part in Community functions. He was a Lodge member, a member of the local School Board and then Chairman of the Suburban School Board. He was also a charter member of the Rochdale Credit Union.

Jack had a keen interest in Pheasants and game birds, an interest which he pursued vigorously; raising rare birds and game birds and entering local fairs were other hobbies of his. He became a member of the Western Pheasant and Waterfowl Society as well as the Canadian Ornamental Pheasant and Gaming Bird Association.

Always exhibiting at many fairs, he received several awards and trophies. You would think that raising a family and farming would be enough for anyone, let alone attending meetings several nights of the week, but Jack seemed to do it all.

Jack was the driving force behind the Woodstock and Ingersoll Coin Clubs. He designed and produced many medals for this area. Collecting, discovering die varieties and writing down his finds was a passion for many years. Putting together Type Sets, Colonial Tokens, Bank Tokens, Large Cents, Canadian Coinage and Coinage of the East Coast were his main interest. Once he sold off a large part of his collection only to start all over again.

Attending all Coin Shows and Conventions, reading and subscribing to all Coin Magazines Jack was always on a mission. He was married to a very understanding and patient lady, I am sure that Jean never had a dull moment in all their 68 years of marriage.

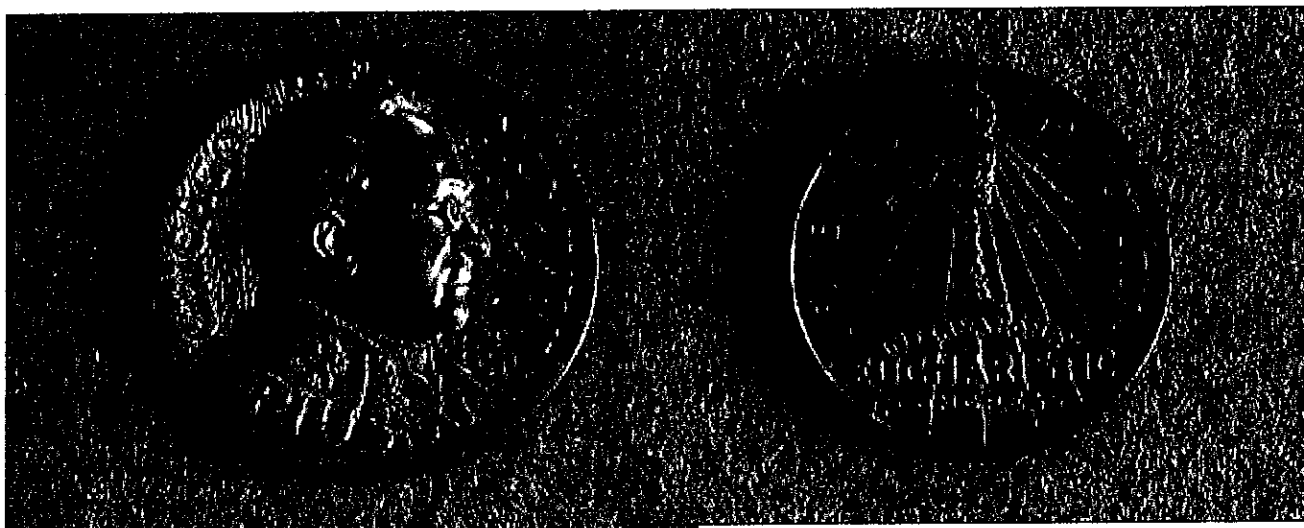
Jack collaborated and published much needed books on Die Varieties, Cents and half Cents (1861-1936) and Dominion of Canada Die Varieties (1858 to 1920) and contributed to a guide book on Canadian tokens.

This Pioneer will not only be missed in numismatic circles but as well in the Community of Woodstock and area. I bet there will be a surprise or two that he left for us to write about in the future; time will tell. I know we will all surely miss this great numismatist and friend.

Tom Rogers FCNA

Collection of Early 20th C. Christian Stamped Medals & Coin

I (**Judy Blackman**) have a particular fondness for Papal coins, medals, and accessories. At the July 2008 Waterloo Coin Society meeting I was quite delighted to find an unusual watch fob which had been made from a 1926 Chicago 29th International Eucharistic Congress medal. How very unusual, and beautiful! The ticket price read \$10 Cdn. and I gladly dug out the money only to in confusion to receive \$5 back. I was informed all the books of coins and medals were 50% off that night. When I enquired as to why, the response was "we need gas money to get home"! So a big smile went on my face, and I was so pleased to have this new addition to my collection. As always, I researched my new treasure:



Date: late 19th C. to early 20th C. (I didn't research late 20th C. to early 21st C.)



(on July 14th, I found this is pendant on e-Bay and so far the bid is at \$14.99 U.S.)

Commemorative Coin — 1 1/4 inches in diameter

The coin commemorates the Special Celebration June 20-24th, A.D. 1926 Chicago 28th International Eucharistic Congress. On the front of the coin is a relief bust of Pope Pius XI. On the back of the coin is pictured a chalice and the radiating light from God with the Sun enclosing a cross and the letters 'IHS'. Around the edge are the Latin words "UBI PETRUS IBI ECCLESIA". It is signed with the initials 'S.J.' on the back, and 'SILVA' on the front. In 2000, this medal was available as pendant, or watch fob for U.S. \$45 from some jewellers who specialize in early 20th Catholic Christian stamped medals and coins. The theme for the 28th congress was "The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ". Pope Pius XI himself presided and created Giovanni Vincenzo Bonzano Cardinal Priest of S. Pancrazio in the Consistory of the 28th congress on May 18th, 1926 and then Cardinal G. Bonzano was the Italian Papal Legate to the congress. Special thanks to the Catholic Encyclopedia and the Canadian dioceses of the I.E.C. for the research contained herein.

Eucharistic Congresses are mass gatherings of Catholics, organized on an international, national and regional scale having as its aim a strengthening and activating personal link with Christ a consequence of a deepening understanding of the Eucharist, especially in its existential aspect (linked with human life), through lectures, talks and discussions as well as adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Paschalis Baylon was made patron of Eucharistic Congresses by Pope Leo XIII in 1897. International Eucharistic Congresses (IEC) were initiated by

Emile Tamisier (1834-1910), who organized numerous Eucharistic pilgrimages in France supported by her confessor, Blessed Pierre Julian Eymard and Bishop L.G. Segur and the lay activist Philibert Vrau. At the beginning they were organized every year, then every two years during the period between the World Wars following a directive from Pope Pius XI and after the Second World War every four or five years. The first Eucharistic Congress was 28-30 June 1881 in Lille under Bishop Henri Monnier with 8,000 participants (4,000 men took part in the procession) mainly from Europe (Belgium, France, Greece, Spain, Holland, Switzerland) as well as both Americas and Asia. Pope Leo XIII supported this initiative of organizing Eucharistic congresses through an apostolic brief and encouraged their continuation. The next Eucharistic congress took place in 1882 in Avignon, in 1883 in Liege, 1885 in Fribourg-Switzerland, 1886 in Toulouse, 1888 in Paris, 1890 in Antwerp, 1893 in Jerusalem (with, for the first time, the Papal Legate, Unitarians and Armenians taking part), 1894 in Reims, 1897 in Paray-le-Monial, 1898 in Brussels, 1899 in Lourdes, 1901 in Angers, 1902 in Namur, 1904 in Angoulême, 1905 in Rome, 1906 in Tournai, 1907 in Metz, 1908 in London (with a procession without the Blessed Sacrament due to a ruling by the authorities forbidding this but 7 cardinals, 90 bishops, 1000 priests, 25000 adults and 20000 children took part), 1909 in Cologne, 1910 in Montreal (30000 children went to their First Holy Communion), 1911 in Madrid, 1912 in Vienna, 1913 in Malta and 1914 in Lourdes. After the break caused by the First World War the next congress was in 1922 in Rome, then in 1924 in Amsterdam, 1926 in Chicago, 1928 in Sydney, 1930 in Carthage, 1932 in Dublin, 1934 in Buenos Aires, 1937 in Manila, 1938 in Budapest (with the logo "Eucharist the bond of love") – no Germans in attendance as Hitler forbade them to come. After the Second World War, renewing Eucharistic congresses in 1951 in Barcelona and in 1955 in Rio de Janeiro, actual problems in the Church and the world were considered. The Eucharistic congress in Munich in 1960 with the logo "The Eucharist a brotherly feast of Love" had a penitential character for the Nazi crimes in the whole world and also an ecumenical character (lecture with the title "The Eucharist according to the teaching of our separated brethren"). At the Eucharistic congress in 1964 in Bombay with a logo "New man through the Eucharist" ways of modern man's renewal was discussed. The Eucharistic congress in 1968 in Bogota and in 1973 in Melbourne were concerned with the involvement of the Church in solving social problems. This was also a matter for discussion at the congress in 1974 in Philadelphia, which was arranged here at the 200th anniversary of the United States at which there were priests and faithful of other American churches (Episcopal, Lutheran, and Orthodox). The subject was "The Eucharist and hunger in the human family" (hunger for bread and God together with freedom, justice, truth and mutual understanding). The Eucharistic congress in 1981 was in Lourdes with a logo "Jesus Christ, bread for a new world" had as its aim to show the union between the Eucharist and the Church, especially the ecclesial role of the Eucharist, which forms the structure of the whole of Christianity, proclaiming faith, the development of evangelical love and emphasizing the source of hope for everyone who is on the way towards salvation and unity with Christ. National congresses were introduced in Spain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States and local ones among others in France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, England, Canada, Australia and the United States. There were also congresses in Poland – the national ones (1930 and 1987) and diocesan ones (1928, 1931, 1936, and 1977). (Note: the 2008 I.E.C. was held in Quebec City in June 2008 to celebrate Quebec's 400th Anniversary.)

Here are some others, that are not in my collection but I would certainly enjoy having:



George Manz Coin Auctions presents Auction #5

ONA member George Manz has announced that the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show will be the venue for the fifth in a series of auctions by George Manz Coin Auctions. The auction includes Part II of the Georg Manz Senior Collection as well as Part IV of the Roy Miller Collection.

The auction offers a wide array of lots, from ancient Roman and Chinese coins to more modern world coins. Among the Canadian copper rarities being offered is a 1907 cent, graded MS-65 Red by ICCS, as well as a 1939 cent graded MS-66 Red. These are among the finest known examples, with none graded higher by ICCS.

Silver varieties include a premium quality 1900 Oval 0 5 cents graded MS-65 by ICCS, a 1935 silver dollar counterstamped by Nelson, BC jeweler Joseph Oliva Patenaude, and a 1966 Small Beads mule dollar graded MS-62 by NGC.

As well, numerous mint state Canadian coins feature outstanding toning and eye appeal, while others have the rare Ultra Heavy Cameo designation.

Collectors of Saskatchewan trade tokens will be pleased as a previously unknown City Bakery aluminum token from Tugaskie that's good for one loaf of bread will be sold to the highest bidder. The token has a rarity of R10 and is expected to exceed estimate.

Historical and commemorative medals are once again one of the strengths of the auction. Included is a 1911 Dominion Exposition medal when it was held in Regina that year, several 1936 Edward VIII pattern crowns from Canada and Newfoundland, a Karl Goetz Lusitania medal, and several rifle association medals. Paper money rarities include a 1986 \$5 with Crow-Bouey signatures and the rare EOH prefix and a Blue Back Position Number.

Numismatic books and catalogues round out the auction.

The auction takes place at the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show on October 18 at the Western Christian College gymnasium 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 should send their email address to George Manz at george@georgemanzcoins.com. The catalogue can also be viewed at www.georgemanzcoins.com. There is no buyer's fee in this auction.



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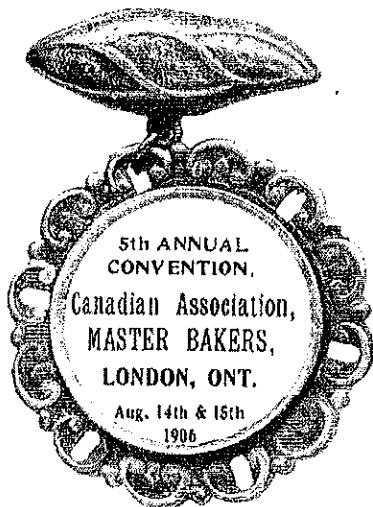
MASTER BAKERS CONVENTION MEDAL

Ted Leitch

The fifth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Master Bakers was held in London on August 14th & 15th, 1906. A hundred to a hundred and fifty bakers from across Canada were greeted at city hall by acting mayor R. F. Matthews and then they were entertained by a demonstration from the London Fire Department. The session continued with Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, reading a paper on the nutritive value of bread as compared with breakfast food. In the afternoon they took a tour of the Parnell-Dean Bakery in south London. The delegates and families went to Springbank Park where they had supper at the pavilion.

The following day the delegates attended a session where a debate was held on the necessity to have a registered stationary engineer to run the steam boilers at their bakeries. A resolution was passed that a certified engineer was not needed and a copy of this resolution was to be sent to the Premier of Ontario and the Minister of Agriculture. The majority of the delegates were from Ontario. The convention concluded with a discussion on the location for the next convention.

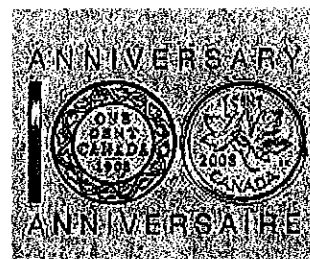
There are two known medals for the 1906 convention. The first is a copper convention medal 55mm X 62mm which has the inscription 5th Annual Convention, Canadian Association, Master Bakers, London, Ont. Aug. 14th & 15th 1906". The medal has a bar in the shape of a loaf of bread with an attached pin. The second medal is a 32mm advertising medal with a gold wash from the Fleischmann Company. Both badges were made by the Whitehead and Hoag Company of Newark, New Jersey.



Courtesy of Waterloo Coin Society

The Royal Canadian Mint explains:

Beautiful Coins Begin with Beautiful Designs.....



Striking Designs

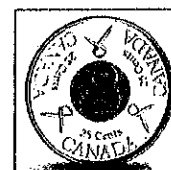
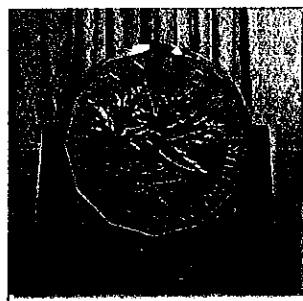
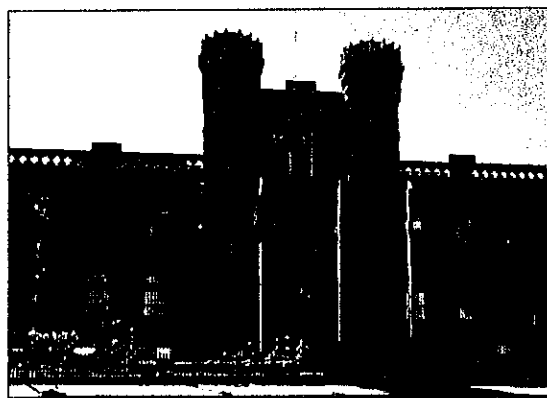
Beautiful coins begin with beautiful designs. We take pains at the Mint to choose coin designs that resonate with Canadians. They must be meaningful, memorable - and reproducible on metal.

Selecting a theme

While the obverse side of all Canadian coins bears the effigy of the reigning monarch, the reverse side displays a distinctive design. The themes are thoroughly researched. They are often based on events, places or milestones of national interest. Occasionally, we conduct public-opinion polls to help determine which themes Canadians find most interesting or evocative. The art of coin design. Coin designs must have artistic merit; they must accurately depict their subject matter; and they must reproduce effectively on metal blanks. The design for the two-dollar polar bear coin, for instance, was first scrutinized by a zoologist, who made sure the bear's anatomical details were correct. Coin-production experts then ascertained that upon minting, graphic details would be concentrated in the centre of the coin-not around the rim-and that a strong contour line would distinguish the bear from the background of the coin. It often happens that production experts at the Royal Canadian Mint suggest enhancements that will make a design "show" better on the round, metal surface of a coin.

Choosing a design

Once a theme has been fixed upon, the Royal Canadian Mint commissions artists to submit appropriate designs. We provide the artists with background information, design concepts, creative and technical guidelines, coin specifications, and samples of previous designs. While we traditionally enlist the services of well-known Canadian artists, many of the most distinctive designs in our collections are the work of the Mint's own staff of talented designers and engravers.



FROM THE LOS ANGELES TIMES — DAVID LAZARUS : CONSUMER CONFIDENTIAL
YOU WON'T MAKE A MINT BUYING COINS THIS WAY!

*U.S. presidential coin offer
really doesn't add up*

What if I offered to sell you an ordinary quarter for 60 cents? You'd tell me to . . . well, I can't print what you'd probably tell me to do.

So what are we to make of a company called World Reserve Monetary Exchange, which recently took out full-page ads in this paper and elsewhere offering rolls of 50 \$1 coins for \$124? That's about \$2.50 for each \$1 coin.

The ads, which could easily have been mistaken at first glance for news stories, are titled "Going, Going, Gone," and say that "free coins are being handed out" to anyone calling within 72 hours to order "never-before-seen Ballistic Rolls of the U.S. Government's dazzling new Presidential Dollar Coins."

"The U.S. Gov't barely got started minting these new coins and by law were required to stop production forever," the ads breathlessly (and ungrammatically) states. "There will never be any more."

Well, yeah. But that's not because a law was passed suddenly cutting off production. It's because the U.S. Mint makes millions of coins honouring each president and then moves on to other presidents.

"We're minting to demand," says Michael White, a Mint spokesman. As such, he says about 340 million George Washington coins were minted last year, followed by 224 million John Adams coins, 203 million Thomas Jeffersons, 172 million James Madisons and 124 million James Monroes.

At least 115 million John Quincy Adams coins are being introduced this month, with four additional presidents coming each year all the way up to Gerald Ford in 2016. (A president has to be dead at least two years before being put on a coin.)

So are these coins worth more than the \$1 they represent?

"You can get them for face value at the bank," White says. "We're not marketing them as investment coins."

In other words, a roll of 50 presidential dollars is worth \$50. And with hundreds of millions of the coins in circulation, it's a pretty safe bet that, a decade from now, they'll be worth, well, about \$50.

"The mintage levels of these things are rather high," observes Jay Beeton, a spokesman for the American Numismatic Assn., the country's largest organization of coin collectors. "Right there it impacts their long-term value."

That's not the impression the World Reserve Monetary Exchange conveys, though. Its ads point out that 1973 coins commemorating Dwight Eisenhower "have already increased in value by an astonishing 1,200%."

"Just think if you had saved the Eisenhower Dollar Coins," it says. "Right now you'd be tempted to cash them in for a huge jackpot."

There are two problems with that claim. First, even though the "Red Book," a coin pricing guide, does indeed say the 1973 Eisenhower dollar is now worth about \$13 (a 1,200% increase), two local coin dealers I spoke with say that the actual market value of the coin is closer to \$5 (a 400% gain).

Moreover, it's not a fair comparison. While about 168 million Eisenhower dollars were put into circulation in 1972, the 1973 run was limited to about 4 million coins that were sold primarily in special sets.

"The '73 was not made for general circulation," says Jim Foster, owner of Liberty Coin Galleries in Long Beach. "It was made only for collectors."

And the current crop of presidential coins?

"There's no marketplace for them," Foster says. "No collector is interested in them."

He adds that there is no such thing in coin-collecting circles as a "Ballistic Roll."

World Reserve Monetary Exchange just made that up.

Monica Wallace, a spokeswoman for World Reserve Monetary Exchange, says via e-mail that the company's ads aren't misleading because they state, "values always fluctuate and that examples of value increases presented from prior-issue coinage do not guarantee an increase in value of current issue coins."

Presidential dollars can indeed be obtained for face value at a bank, she says, but the condition of those may be inferior to those being offered by World Reserve Monetary Exchange.

"And there is no guarantee as to which president's portrait will be on those coins," she says.

That is, unless you specify to the teller which president you want, as I was able to do when I stopped by a local bank branch.

Wallace says that World Reserve Monetary Exchange charges \$124 for each 50-coin roll, plus \$11.88 in shipping costs. That's a total of \$135.88 for \$50 worth of money.

But when I called World Reserve Monetary Exchange's advertised number, a service rep told me I had to buy four rolls—one each of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison—and that an extra roll of Monroes would be thrown in for free along with five additional display coins representing each set.

The total cost for that, I was told, would be \$543.52. In other words, you're getting \$255 worth of money for more than twice what it's worth.

What else are you getting? Each roll of coins comes in a plastic tube and is packaged in a box designed to look like a bar of gold, although there's no gold in the coins. They're made of manganese brass.

World Reserve Monetary Exchange is owned by an Ohio company called Universal Syndications Inc. The Better Business Bureau says Universal Syndications has received at least 265 complaints from customers during the last three years.

ESSENTIAL STORAGE GUIDELINES FOR COIN COLLECTIONS

BY DAVID KRANZ

Putting together a collection involves many personal decisions — whether to buy a desired item at a certain price in a certain grade at a certain time, or just where you want your interests within numismatics to lead. All collectors are free to determine these things for themselves.

When it comes to storage of coins and paper money, however, the best options are more limited. Most collectors resist being corralled, and that's probably why proper storage remains a hot-button topic in the hobby.

Simply put, metal and paper react with their environments. Humidity, temperature and the presence of reactive substances near your coins and paper money affect the rates at which changes will take place.

Most of the time, collectors can slow undesirable reactions by following a few safe-storage guidelines:

1. Most soft-plastic holders are bad choices for long-term storage of metal or paper items, though clean ones can be suitable for short-term storage. Coin dealers very often sell coins in soft-plastic flips, and coins should be removed from these holders before long-term storage.

Soft-plastic holders often contain PVC (polyvinylchloride), which over time undergoes chemical reactions with the surrounding air resulting in substances that can damage coins and paper money. How quickly this occurs can vary greatly, from a few months to years, but it may be the wisest course to simply eliminate the risk by selecting a

different long-term holder. Note: gold, a nearly inert metal, is safer in soft plastic than are other coinage metals like silver, copper or nickel.

2. Hard-plastic holders are typically considered the best for long-term storage of coins. Many types are available in coin-appropriate sizes. Having a properly sized holder can also be important: too loose, a coin may be damaged if it rattles against the sides; too tight, the holder may cause scratches when the coin is inserted or removed.

3. Mylar-D (DuPont) film has become a standard material for safe, flexible paper money holders. Such holders are available from dealers in many forms, including individual note and multi-pocket album formats. Hard-plastic (without PVC), polycarbonate and Lucite holders are generally suitable for paper, but be careful not to trap contamination inside.

4. Paper coin holders, from 2-by-2 coin envelopes to coin folders, that contain sulphur, chlorine or other reactive substances can cause accelerated toning of coins, sometimes quite ugly tarnishing. There are safe, archival-quality paper holders—just be sure to check into the ones you want to use.

Obviously, filling holes in folders, boards and the like means firmly pressing coins into place. For circulated coins this may be no concern. Each collector must deal with these sorts of questions individually, deciding what level of protection is appropriate.



5. Major third-party grading services encapsulate coins in hard-plastic holders that are generally safe for storage. Some include anti-tarnish and anti-corrosion agents. It should be noted that some of these holders are not airtight, so toning and other reactions on the coin surfaces may occur even within the encapsulation.

6. Sizes generally available for holders include 2 inches by 2 inches or 1-1/2 inches by 1-1/2 inches for coins. Larger envelopes and plastic holders are available for medals. Paper money holders are made for the typical sizes.

Most important, keep your collection fun. Sealing your collectibles away so no one, not even you, can enjoy them defeats the purpose of collecting. Take advantage of your opportunity to hold a piece of history in your hands!

YOU WON'T MAKE A MINT...

"Complaints for this company generally concern slow delivery or non-receipt of product, difficulty reaching customer service representatives, delays in obtaining refunds after returning merchandise, product quality issues and advertising claims," according to the Better Business Bureau.

A spokeswoman for the organization in Canton, Ohio, says that Universal Syndication has refused to supply data on its volume of business, so it's impossible to say how the company's track record compares with similarly sized companies.

The U.S. Mint's White says that officials are aware of World Reserve Monetary Exchange's ads but are largely powerless to do anything about the company's claims.

He advises people to contact the Federal Trade Commission or their state's attorney general if they have a complaint.

Foster, the Long Beach coin dealer says he'd discourage people from buying slickly packaged rolls of presidential coins.

"It's like taking generic aspirin and putting it in a super-exclusive box," he says. "It's still just aspirin."



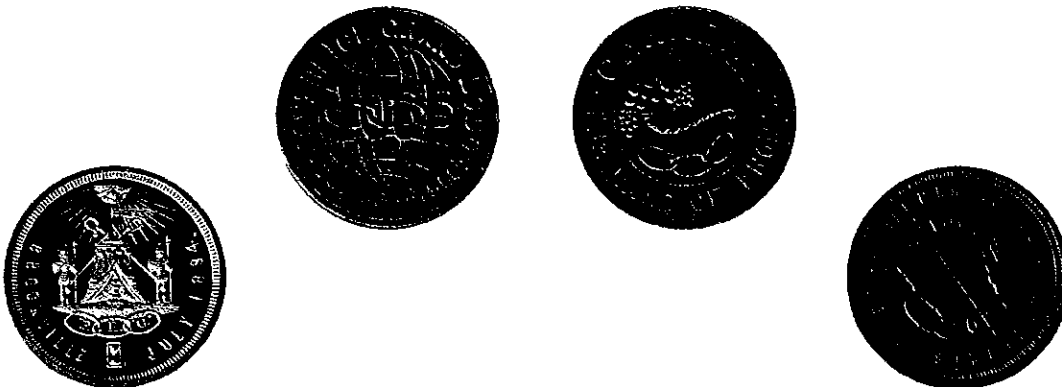
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

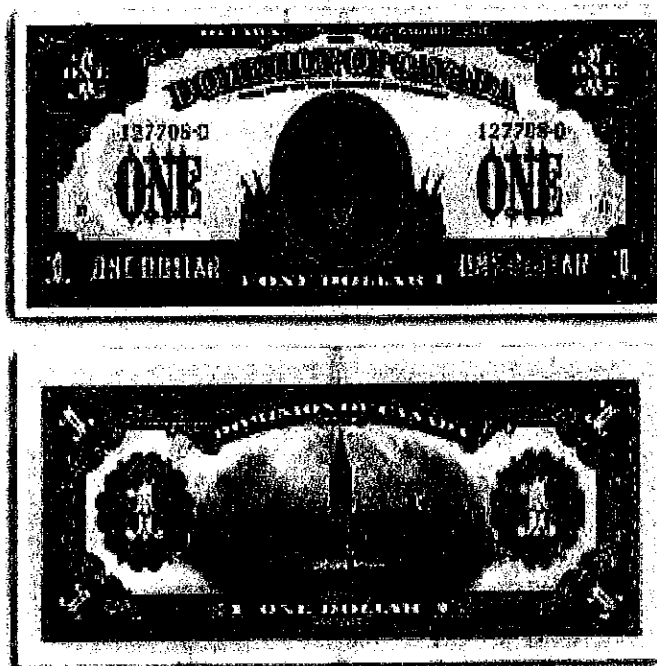
.....that the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows began as an organization in Canada more than 150 years ago? The first Odd Fellow lodge was instituted on August 10, 1843 in Montreal, Quebec some 24 years after its birth in the United States. This Montreal lodge, known as the Prince of Wales, received its charter largely due to the efforts of two Americans living in Montreal at that time. The Grand Lodge deliberated quite some time before granting authorization of the charter. In less that a year and a half the Montreal area boasted 3 lodges all under the leadership of Grand Master W.M.B. Hartley. The IOOF became fashionable in Montreal society and boasted several prominent elected members of our Parliament. In typically political fashion these members felt a need to be independent of their American brothers and so they petitioned the Grand Lodge of the United States for sovereign status. Eventually the Canadian arm received this authority although it had limited powers. At the height of its popularity the Grand Lodge of British North America, as it was known in Canada, chartered 4 Grand Lodges and a total of 28 Odd Fellow lodges. One Odd Fellow lodge was granted a charter in Nova Scotia. Unfortunately the euphoria was not to last and 10 years later all lodges in the city of Montreal disbanded. The debts from these Grand Lodges were paid by the subordinate lodges that remained. When the smoke cleared there were 7 lodges left remaining in Ontario and the one lodge in Nova Scotia. These remaining lodges would now come under the umbrella of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Today the Order survives with seven jurisdictions operating under the Sovereign Grand Lodge with lodges in 101 towns and cities in Ontario alone. There are 6 Grand Lodges representative of 6 Canadian Provinces and 1 Grand Lodge for the Maritimes.

In Canada the Odd Fellows are supporters of research at the University of Toronto Eye Bank. They are also known as advocates of tree planting as a way of combating Global warming. The organization participates annually in the wreath laying ceremony in Ottawa at the cenotaph.



Tom Rogers' "Princess Patricia \$1 Dominion Note 1917"

Dominion of Canada, \$1: This features Princess Patricia (Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth Saxe-Coburg (Ramsay) b. 17 March 1886 d. 12 January 1974), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and patron of the famous Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Regiment. The duke was Canada's Governor General from 1911 to 1916. Currently some auction listings show DC-1917 Princess Patricia \$1 banknote as: 23d(P-32e)\$1, Seal only, Suffix 'A' - two light folds; several tiny paper creases as printed EF+ \$300.00. A set of Princess Patricia's notes will never go down in value due to limited mintage and uniqueness in the variety of notes. Princess Patricia was the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Patricia's image was replaced on bills in 1923. The Princess Patricia notes were the only new issue designed during the WWI, and this 6th issue of \$1 Dominion notes has several patriotic and military symbols. The lower part of the portrait is flanked by flags and maples leaves. The issue date on the notes commemorates the sailing of the Princess Pat's for England. The back depicts the Centre Block of Parliament building (which were destroyed in 1916 except for the library) but what makes them unique from earlier Dominion notes, is the view is from inside the front gate. The first right signature was T.C. Boville 1917 and was followed later by J.C. Saunders in 1921. The left was a counter signature of various Finance Department employees until later in 1922 becoming machine applied typed Geo. W. Hyndman (For Comptroller of Currency), along with the Finance Department seal over top the word "ONE" on the right side. Later in 1923 there was only one signature on the right and in 1922 went to only one word "ONE" on the left. In 1922 they restarted alphabet with series letter preceding the sheet number and a letter without a hyphen at the end of the sheet number. The earlier versions show the American Bank Note Company hiding its logo on both sides of the note, and later in 1919 ABNC was directed to put their name in the bottom white space on both sides but they still left their logo in place. There are 37 varieties of Princess Patricia \$1 Dominion notes and most had a printing of 4 million, 8 had unknown printing, but the DC-23c A only had a printing of 358,000. Back in 2005, this DC-23c A UNC sold for \$2,400 in the marketplace. Cat. No.: DC-23a – series A-H, DC-23a-I (high and low numbers seen) series H-J, DC-23a-ii series J-R, DC-23b series R-Z, DC-23b-I series A with suffix A, DC-23c series A-F with suffix, and DC-23d series F-J with suffix. If you missed the meeting, sign out the C.N.A. PPT DVD to learn about all the various versions of these notes that were issued, such as the variety of verifier signatures on the left side, then the elimination of these and addition of the Department of Treasury crest and much more!



Courtesy of Timber Talk

"WOOD" ISSUES FROM THE C.N.A. CONVENTION AND C.A.W.M.C. ANNUAL MEETING IN OTTAWA:

These *four* official "woods" were issued by the host *Ottawa Coin Club*, to recognize special anniversaries. They were enclosed in each registration package and were not very freely distributed. They may now be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.



Your editor has counted 26 'woods', (including the above four officials) which were distributed specifically for this C.N.A. convention and our C.A.W.M.C. annual breakfast meeting. These souvenir 'woods' are shown here and on other pages of this newsletter. I can only suggest that you contact each issuer in order to obtain them.



Courtesy of Timber Talk

**SOUVENIR "WOOD" ISSUES FROM THE C.N.A. CONVENTION AND C.A.W.M.C.,
ANNUAL, GENERAL MEETING IN OTTAWA: - continued**



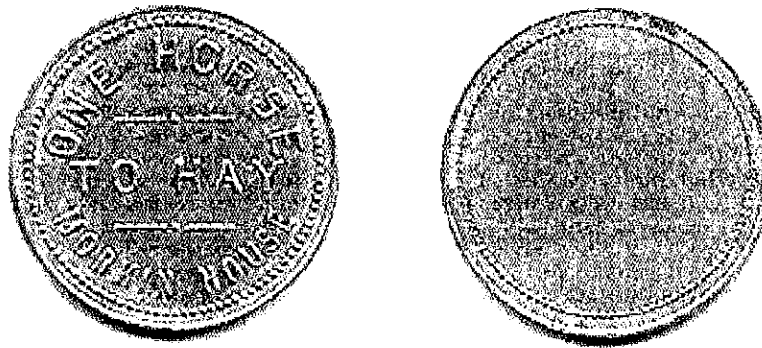
Courtesy of London Coin Society

MORKIN HOUSE, LONDON, ON

1892 - 1921

* A NEWLY DISCOVERED MERCHANT TOKEN *

-Len Buth, FCNRS



Aluminum

actual size 32mm

ONE HORSE - TO HAY - MORKIN HOUSE

The above previously unknown token has recently emerged for the Morkin House. This hotel was owned and operated by Edward Morkin from 1892 until 1921. It was situated at 89-91 King St., on the south side between Ridout and Talbot Streets.

Edward Morkin and his 12 siblings were children of Edward Morkin Sr. [c.1800 -1863] and his wife Margaret, nee O'Meara [c.1805-1891]. The entire family immigrated to Canada in 1851 from Barnagrotty, Toomevara, Tipperary, Ireland. They settled in London, Ontario.

Edward Morkin [subject of this article] was born on July 7, 1837 and would have been 14 years of age when he arrived in Canada with his parents. Family historians believe Edward worked for various relatives after arriving in London. On October 21, 1862 he married Margaret Clancy at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in London. In ensuing years they had seven children: Edward Dominic; John E.; James E.; Edward; Mary Ann; Thomas; and Martin.

Edward Morkin first appears in the *Gazetteer* London directory in 1868, as proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, located at the south-east corner of Wellington Street and Duke Street [the name for Duke St. was changed to Dufferin Ave. in 1876]. The street address for the Victoria Hotel was 484 Wellington St. An account in *History of the County of Middlesex* - [1889], reports a fire in December 1872 destroyed the stables. The 1883 *London Publishing Co.* directory indicates a name change for the hotel to the Park Hotel, still at 484 Wellington St. Edward Morkin vacates this hotel towards the end of 1891. The property was razed sometime after that date and became part of the site for the First Methodist Church, which opened about 1896. In 1925 the United Church of Canada was born and the church was re-named the

Metropolitan United Church. It continues at this site, with a street address of 464 Wellington Street.

The *R.L. Polk & Co.* directory for 1884 records a James W. Martin operating a hotel, the Martin House, at 89-91 King St. Jas. W. Martin passes away sometime in late 1891, and on January 1, 1892 Edward Morkin buys the property from the Estate of James W. Martin and his wife Annie, for \$10,700. The land consisted of 7,950 sq. ft. [150 x 53']. Based on an advertisement in the newspaper the *Advertiser* which ran throughout 1891 until November 18th, it is known Martin had stable accommodations [see copy of advertisement at end of article]. The 1891 *Property Assessment Roll* indicates a William Brown at 89 King as a hostler [def: a groom or stableman who is employed to tend to horses, especially at a hotel]. The *Assessment Roll* for various years also shows different businesses operating out of leased premises at the Martin House- e.g. shoemaker, printer and druggist. It should be noted to avoid confusion that the address of 89 King Street is interchangeable with 89-91 King Street. As well, the legal description of the property was, and is, Part of Lot 17, s.w. King Street, Ward 1.

In 1892 Edward Morkin changes the name of his newly purchased hotel from Martin House to the Morkin House. Several of his sons [John, Edward Jr., Thomas and Martin] are involved in the operation as clerks, wine clerks and bartenders from 1892 through 1919, when only Thomas and Martin are shown as still working there. Also pertinent in relationship to the token, is that son Thomas is recorded as a hostler at the Morkin House in *Might's* directories for 1894 and 1895. In 1892 the hostler there is a Robert Long, and in 1896 it is a Fred Brooks.

On August 27, 1901 Edward Morkin expands his land and buildings holdings by purchasing 93 King Street, the adjacent property, on August 27, 1901. This is bought from Louisa Ann Burrige, widow of John Burrige who had held the property for some time. The price paid by Morkin was \$2,600. The property was rather narrow [24'] but had considerable depth [approx. 185'], and consisted almost entirely of a covered one story building. Up to the time of the sale to Morkin the property had seen many businesses including: a livery with hostlers; a boarding house; hotel; and others, including a grocer by the name of Wm. S. Hodgins who in 1891 goes from groceries into the hotel business in the next block to the Morkin House at 109 King St. A temperance house operated at 93 King St. by a Mark Billings in 1895 which is an interesting contrast to the liquor licensed Morkin House next door. Edward's son Thomas begins a furniture dealership at this property in 1920. While not fully researched, the 93 King St. property appears to have been mainly a rental income investment for Edward Morkin.

The operation of the Morkin House ended in 1921 with the death of Edward Morkin, age 83, on May 7th. He predeceased his wife Margaret who died on November 4, 1927. They are both buried in St. Peter's Cemetery in London.

The *H. Vernon & Son* directory for 1922 shows the Morkin House with Edward's son Martin Morkin as proprietor, but also records a Morkin House Bar, operated by a Gardner E. Tuckey.

The name Morkin disappears from title to 89 King St. on March 1, 1923 when the property under an Agreement of Sale, is sold by Martin Morkin and his wife Clara to a London realtor, George Griffin for cash and with Griffin assuming a mortgage outstanding on the property. In

the absence of not being able to find a Will for Edward Morkin, or other data, it is not entirely clear how Martin Morkin and his wife Clara obtained title to 89 King Street.

A brief account of the hotel industry in London covering the time Edward Morkin had his hotel operations [the Morkin House and his Victoria Hotel] is of interest. Glen C. Phillips in his book *On Tap: The Odyssey of Beer & Brewing in Victorian London- Middlesex* records that in 1870 London had 80 licensed hotels/taverns; 45 in 1880; 56 in 1890; and 35 in 1900. In the book *History of the County of Middlesex* it is recorded that in 1889 the City of London License Commission approved 48 liquor licenses, 5 beer and wine licenses, and that 4 taverns were 'exempt'. As written by Michael Baker in *Downtown London - Layers of Time*, the hotel industry began to decline, and suffer financially, around the late 1890s by the ever increasing temperance movement. By 1900 grocery stores could no longer sell alcohol and more rigid operating rules were set for hotels. In 1916 the Ontario Temperance Act was introduced as a war time measure, and was maintained in 1919 though a referendum. By this time the number of hotels and taverns had dwindled down to 17. As will be evident, the hotel industry in London was under pressure and in a shrinking mode during the Morkin House era, and may explain why after Edward's death, his son[s] did not carry on with the hotel business.

While researching this article, Edward Morkin's name also appeared in the book *The Donnelly's Album* by Ray Fazakas. It is mentioned that when Robert Donnelly was arrested in 1877 and needed a \$200. bond, "Donnelly found two bondsmen in London tavernkeepers Edward Morkin and John Lewis". There is no evidence that there was any direct family connection between the Morkins and the "Black" Donnellys, and bail may have been posted on the fact they were all from Irish descent. Perhaps as well the Donnellys frequented the Morkin House when in the city.

Glen Phillips also wrote about the type of hotel Edward Morkin ran; " Hotel keeper Edward Morkin had few qualms about criminally charging drunken troublemakers, even if one of their ranks happened to include his own son. Financial imperatives motivated this self-policing. For two important reasons, a drinking establishment with a reputation for violence did not remain in business for long. One, responsible clientele found somewhere else to drink. Two, license commissioners had the legal power to revoke liquor permits held by less than vigilant license-holders".

Based on the foregoing, when was the Morkin token in use? We know Edward Morkin bought the Martin House, and that it had stable facilities. The hotel property of the Morkin House at 89-91 King St. had substantial space available at the back of the hotel building, south towards York Street [there was, and still is, an open laneway from King Street to York Street running between 89-91 and 93 King St.]. Also there was a livery facility at 93 King St., next door. Additionally, from directories there are hostlers listed at 89 King St. in 1892-1896, including Edward Morkin's son Thomas in 1894-95. Aluminum tokens became commercially feasible from around early to mid 1890s, when the price of aluminum reduced in cost and became economical to use for token striking. Use of the automobile gained some increased prominence after the Great War, and the hotel ceased operating in 1921. Based on these facts, the stable token which is subject of this article could have reasonably been used during the entire time that the Morkin House was in operation.

As an addendum, the hotel business appears to have been popular with the Morkin family. During the time Edward runs the Victoria Hotel and the Morkin House, his brother Thomas Morkin is also in the business in London. Thomas also first appears in the *Gazetteer* directory for 1868, operating a groceries and liquor store on the west side of Richmond St., between streets now known as Albert Street and Central Avenue. By 1871 Thomas is operating a hotel at this site, with a street address of 587 Richmond St. In 1875 the name of the hotel is shown as the Palace Hotel, and in 1881 it becomes Morkin's Hotel. The business appears in directories principally as operating from 587 Richmond, but in several directories, the numbers 585 and 589 are recorded. Thomas retires from the hotel business in 1896, and becomes a cab owner, operating from the rear of 587 Richmond St. Thomas died in 1908.

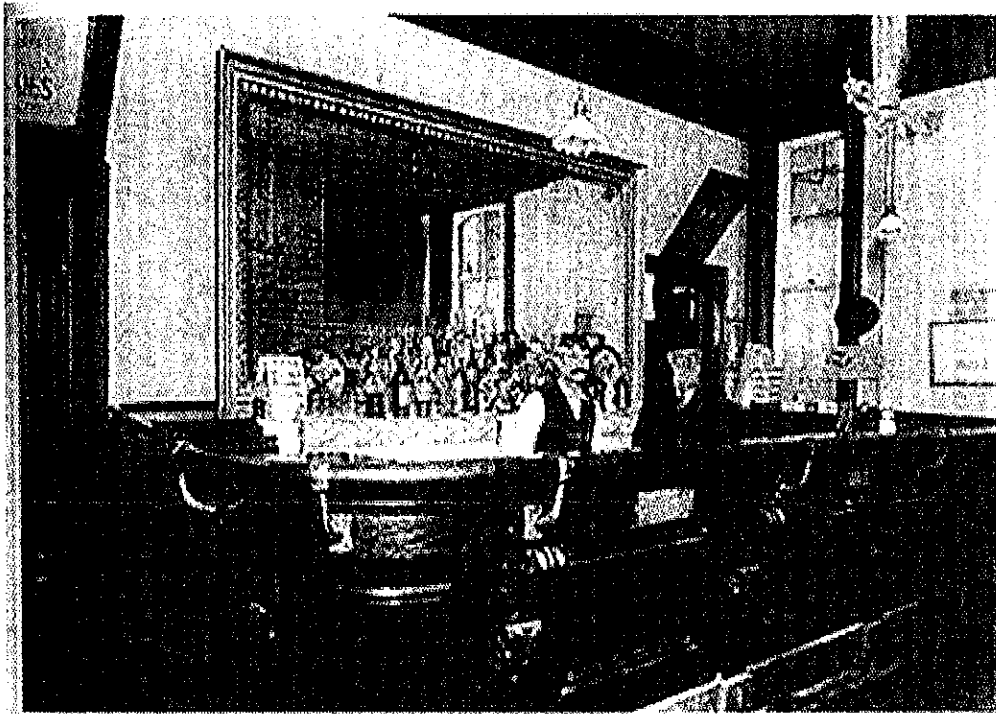
Sources:

- *History of the County of Middlesex* – 1889 . W. A. & C. L. Goodspeed, Publishers.
- 2nd Edition, Edited by Daniel Brock, 1972, Mika Studio, Belleville, ON
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- *Naming of London Streets*. Harriett Priddis, Brook Farm, London, ON. Read before the London & Middlesex Historical Society, May 16, 1905. Revised 1909. Publ. by the Society 1909.
- *Business Directories for London-Middlesex – 1856-1926*. Including: C E. Anderson & Co.; Cherrier & Kirwin; J. G. Foster & Co.; R. Hills & Co.; *Gazetteer*; W. H. Irwin & Co.; London Pub-lishing Co.; MacKintosh & Co.; McAlpines; *Might's Directory Co.*; R. L. Polk & Co.; Vernon & Son; F. Har-rison White.
- *Fire Insurance Plan –Map 1896*. Fire insurance underwriters of London, ON.
- *The London Advertiser*. Micro film reels for 1891 -1893.
- *The London Free Press*. Micro film reels for 1892, 1893 and 1921.
- *City of London Real Property Assessment Rolls*. Micro film reels for 1889 – 1896. Books for 1910 and 1936.
- Various Deed's, Indentures, and Agreements for Sale concerning the properties at 89-93 King St. – Ontario Land Registry Office, London, ON.

Acknowledgements:

The writer acknowledges the courtesies and assistance from the following:

- Staff at : The London Room, Central Library; D. B. Weldon Reference Library, University of Western Ontario; London City Hall; Museum London; Ontario Land Registry Office.
- London historians, writers and curators: Daniel J. Brock; Michael Baker; Stephen Harding; Arthur G.W. McClelland; and Kevin Zacher.
- Special thanks to Susan O'Meara, Michigan, who provided the Morkin genealogy.



Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905

Photo – "Barroom, Morkin House, 89 King Street, c. 1905"

Source: *Downtown London – Layers of Time*. Edited by Michael Baker, 1998. Joint Publication of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage and the London Regional Art and Historical Museums. Page 99.

Original photo in the J.J. Talman Regional Collection, The University of Western Ontario Archives.

TO THE FARMERS.

MARTIN HOUSE

Having secured large and commodious yards and stable adjacent to the above house. I am prepared to accommodate all my old customers and as many new as may favor me with a call. Prices down to rock-bottom.

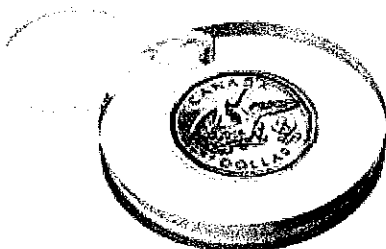
J. W. MARTIN, Proprietor
YWB

Advertisement in the *London Advertiser*, November 1891

Royal Canadian Mint Issues 2008 Lucky Loonie



Mint products include first day of mintage packaging and keychain

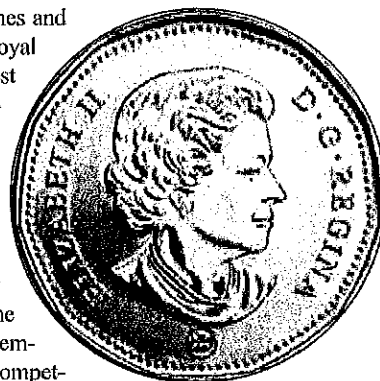


On July 23, 2008, with the Beijing Olympic Games and Beijing Paralympic Games just around the corner, the Royal Canadian Mint issued the 2008 Lucky Loonie, the latest in its extensive Olympic themed circulation coin program. The one-dollar coin, which features the familiar loon landing in water and the official emblem of the Canadian Olympic Team, enters into circulation today.

"Canadians from coast to coast can wish our athletes luck by keeping special coins produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, including the 2008 Lucky Loonie," said Ian E. Bennett, President and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint. "The Mint has provided each member of the Canadian Olympic and Paralympic Teams competing in Beijing with a Lucky Loonie as their own personal good luck charm."

Ten million 2008 Lucky Loonies, designed by Quebec wildlife artist Jean-Luc Grondin, have been produced and will be distributed exclusively by RBC Royal Bank and are available at RBC branches across the country. RBC is a Premier National Partner of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Canadians can also look for these special coins in their change.

The Mint and RBC also invited the general public to obtain their very own 2008 Lucky Loonie by attending coin exchanges held on July 29, 2008 from 11:30 am – 1:30 pm at various RBC branches across the country.



TOO-SHINY TOONIE RAISES COLLECTOR'S SUSPICIONS

BY HANK DANISZEWSKI, LONDON FREE PRESS

Counterfeiting: It Would Be A First In London

Even the humble toonie isn't immune from counterfeiters.

A suspected counterfeit \$2 coin, the first reported in London, turned up in a vending machine at a plant in the city earlier this month.

Martin Hodgson, a vice-president at Williams Form Hardware on Industrial Road, became suspicious when a toonie jammed a pop machine inside the plant.

A collector, Hodgson said the toonie didn't get past the magnetic sensors in the vending machine because it wasn't magnetic like the real coin.

He said the toonie didn't look or sound real and he suspects it's made of aluminum.

"It was too shiny and it sounded different when you dropped it on a desk—sort of a clunking sound" he said.

The suspect toonie appeared slightly thicker than normal and the engraving was a bit

sloppy when examined under a microscope, Hodgson said.

He called London police, who sent the toonie to an RCMP counterfeit lab in Ottawa for testing.

Until test results are confirmed, it's still a "suspect" toonie, said London Cont. Amy Phillipo.

If it were a fake, it would be the first one to turn up in the London area, she said.

The bogus toonie might have originated in Quebec, said RCMP Sgt. Marc Laporte.

In late 2006, the RCMP and Quebec police busted a counterfeiting ring operating out of a factory in Repentigny, northeast of Montreal.

At the time, an RCMP official said the quality of fake coins was excellent. The officers weren't sure how long the counterfeit ring had operated.

About 800 fake coins from across the country have been turned in to the RCMP lab in Ottawa during the past year, Laporte said. It's not known if all the bogus coins were

turned out by the Repentigny ring.

Cpl. Elaine Laverne of the Quebec RCMP says a few other small counterfeit coin operations have been investigated in the province.

Laporte said the RCMP considers counterfeit coins a "rare" problem compared to fake bank notes, because of the machinery and expertise required and the much lower profit margins.

"They are so costly to produce it can outweigh the profit. It's not like making \$100 bills" said Laporte.

Alex Reeves, a spokesperson for the Canadian Mint agreed counterfeit coins are relatively rare.

"You need good metal-working skills and equipment," said Reeves.

He said each real toonie and loonie has a magnetic "signature" that can be detected by vending machines.

MORE ADVICE ON COIN CLEANING

BY MIKE THORNE, COINS MAGAZINE

In my last column, (appearing in the April 2008 Bulletin) I talked about coin cleaning with abrasive methods, which should almost never be employed, and with coin dips. If you follow the directions on the container, the acid-thiourea dip method will produce satisfactory results on high-grade coins, as long as you don't do it repeatedly on the same coin and you take care to neutralize the action of the solution.

I should note that you should never use this method on a copper/bronze coin, as the coin will turn a pink color that gives it a decidedly cleaned appearance. Also, keep in mind that this method involves the loss of some of the surface metal of the coin, which makes it "cleaning that is abrasive only some of the time," according to Scott Travers.

What about non-abrasive cleaning? According to Travers, such methods are "being recommended increasingly before long-term storage." That is, coins are inherently dirty, whether we realize it or not. Thus, before we commit a new coin in our collection to some form of encasement or housing, we need to "purify" the coin's surface as much as possible.

In an earlier column, I mentioned a customer who told me that he boiled all his coins before putting them in holders. Perhaps there was method to his madness after all.

For years, the non-abrasive method of choice was a chemical named trichlorotrifluoroethane (try saying that 10 times fast), which removed surface impurities without attacking the coin's surface. You couldn't use it to remove tarnish, but it would take off the PVC residue (green slime from storage in soft plastic holders), dust, grease (oils from your fingers), and tape residue.

Unfortunately, trichlorotrifluoroethane, sold under the brand name Dissolve, damages the ozone layer in the atmosphere, so it is banned by the government. (I still have a can of it, but I suspect I won't be using it anytime soon. My question is, how do I get rid of it in an environmentally safe manner?)

Fortunately, according to Travers, E&T Kointainer of Sydney, Ohio, the same company that made Dissolve, now offers a new

product called Koinsolv for the same purpose for which Dissolve was employed. Given the lengthy list of exotic chemicals in Koinsolv, I wouldn't look for this to be a permanent solution to the nonabrasive cleaning problem.

You can also clean coins nonabrasively with an ultrasonic cleaner. As J.P. Martin writes, "Ultrasonic cleaners with distilled water and a little detergent can be used to remove heavily encrusted dirt from a coin, as well as coral encrustations from sea-salvaged coins. Used in connection with a dip they can be very effective in removing heavy tarnish but the reaction will take place faster than you think, so be very careful not to leave a coin in too long."

Of course, if you use the ultrasonic cleaner "in connection with a dip," then you're right back to an abrasive form of cleaning.

My only experience with ultrasonic cleaning was somewhat negative. Back in the early days of certification, I had a Good-6 1913-S Barber quarter that I wanted to have certified. The only service available at the time was the American Numismatic Association Certification Service, and it was strictly geared toward authentication, not grading.

I sent in my coin and got a note back telling me it had some crud around the mintmark and asking me for permission to clean the coin ultrasonically so that they could inspect the mintmark area. I gave my permission, the coin was ultrasonically cleaned, and they decided it was genuine.

Unfortunately, I never liked the coin as much after the cleaning as I had liked it before. Before the cleaning, the coin had a completely natural appearance. In other words, it looked just like it should have looked as a well-circulated Barber quarter. Afterward, the coin didn't look shiny or harshly cleaned, it just had a slightly unnatural appearance.

I guess I thought it looked "too clean" for its low grade. I kept it awhile but eventually sold it along with the rest of my Barber quarter set.

Martin also mentions using olive oil to clean copper or bronze coins. He doesn't



specify the type of olive oil to use, so I would go with the cheapest variety available.

If you like for your cleaning action to occur immediately, you're going to be disappointed with the olive-oil method, as the instructions are to let the coin soak in the oil for at least 24 hours. After this, you wipe off the oil with a soft cloth, such as a cotton t-shirt. Martin notes that because of this light rubbing to get rid of the oil, you should not use this method on uncirculated or proof specimens, as hairlines will result.

Martin ends his article on coin cleaning with a brief paragraph on the "safest cleaner" of all, "plain old Ivory soap," which you apply "gently by hand" and rinse thoroughly in cold running water. I have no experience with this method.

Martin's final paragraph suggests that you apply any method you're interested in using on common coins first, so that you can see how to do it and what problems might occur. Actually, I've read this warning many times in articles on coin cleaning, and it makes perfectly good sense to do this, but somehow I never have. I guess I've always been in too big a hurry to apply the cleaning chemicals to the coin that I thought needed cleaning.

Finally, virtually everybody who's ever written anything about coin cleaning ends with the following admonition: If you have any doubt about either your ability to employ a cleaning method or the final effect it will have on a particular coin, then don't do it. Probably a hundred coins have been ruined for every coin that has been helped by cleaning, particularly if the cleaning is done by someone who's not extremely familiar with the technique and its likely results.

Courtesy of The Collector

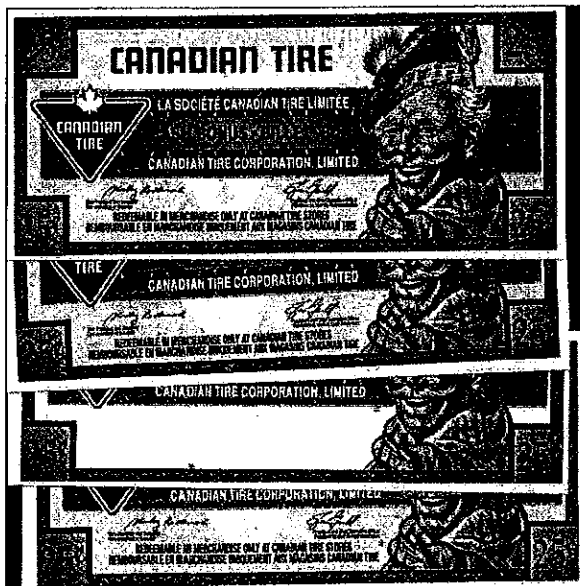
MAJOR PRINTING ERROR DISCOVERED IN THE S28-D...

text by Louis Fontaine #109 / scans by Bill Symes #422

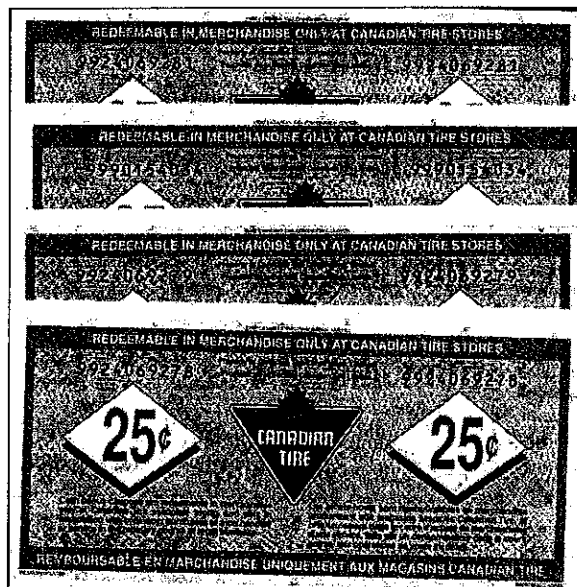
The first person to report this error was Bill Symes and another was discovered by Nick Tichonow in Saskatoon. The error consists of a missing signature panel and background, the same as shown in Volume 17 Number 4 issue of the Oct 2007 bulletin. (See scans below)

From the scans it can be seen that the first and fourth note are normal. The second note has the missing signature panel. The third note is a replacement. I suspect that only one sheet of these escaped detection. This error will be in the printing run of 9924050000 to 9924099000. There are still 47 more of these errors out there. Numbers in bold are the errors known so far. (See reconstructed sheet below)

99024050279	99024051279	99024052279	99024053279	99024054279
99024055279	99024056279	99024057279	99024058279	99024059279
99024060279	99024061279 NT	99024062279	99024063279	99024064279
99024065279	99024066279	99024067279	99024068279	99024069279 BS
99024070279	99024071279	99024072279	99024073279	99024074279
99024075279	99024076279	99024077279	99024078279	99024079279 BS
99024080279	99024081279	99024082279	99024083279	99024084279
99024085279	99024086279	99024087279	99024088279	99024089279
99024090279	99024091279	99024092279	99024093279	99024094279
99024095279	99024096279	99024097279	99024098279	99024099279



The missing signature panel is caused by two sheets sticking together during the second pass, the next sheet which is stuck to it will not print anything on the reverse for both passes. At this point the sheets likely separate and the numbering then takes place as normal.



The sheet that had the entire reverse missing was detected and replaced with a replacement sheet.

Inquiries or comments may be directed to lfontaine@shaw.ca or phone (306) 382-7216.



2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-2009



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:

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. (Note: The \$15 is returned to the exhibitor when he / she puts the exhibit at the show.)

I here by 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: _____

ONA Member's Name (print): _____ O.N.A. # _____

Address: _____

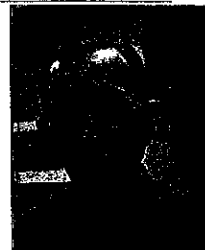
City: _____ Province/State: _____ Postal/Zip Code: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

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

Please mail this completed application form and \$15 Cdn. Funds Cheque payable to
"2008 ONA 47th Convention" to Don Robb, Exhibit Chairman
Box 22062 Westmount P.O., Waterloo, On. N2L 6J7
Ph: 519-888-9655, E-mail drr@rogers.com





2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

**Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-09**

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 2009
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 & Tokens
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
 - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
 - (f) Peoples Choice Award
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 Chairperson can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairperson 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. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairperson before April 11th 09. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) 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 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. 2009 continues until Sunday at 3.00 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 2009 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2009 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 50 struck).	\$10.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (only 50 struck).....	\$40.00	___
(Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale – they are only included with the Main Registrations.)			

TOTAL (please make cheque payable to the 2009 ONA Convention).

\$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS:

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

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Please complete this form and return it to the



2009 ONA Convention
c/o **Robb McPherson**, Registration Chairperson
652 Nelson St. W., Port Dover, On. N0A 1N2
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E-mail: Robb4640@sympatico.ca



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President's Message

There's no business like show business or so the old adage goes. Going to coin shows can be great fun; dealers have lots of material to look at. Buying, selling, dickering and conversing to pass the day away. This is how it should be. Big or small; the more the merrier.

This is not how things seem to be shaping up as of late.

I have found in recent months that club members are not supporting not only their show but other coin shows as well. Setting up your club's show seems to have only a couple of members doing all the work. I know I maybe a bit harsh in saying this but I do see it a lot.

I realize that the economy has been a bit slow of late; but the support for your coin club and it's show is important so that this hobby has a future.

Some shows may have their attendance down in these hard times and we may not all be buying but this hobby has had other years where times were tough also, they never gave up the ship and it will be strong once again.

A hobby with no shows soon has no collectors.

When times are tough why not take this opportunity in recruiting new members. Staying the course is how we will all get through and be stronger. Coin clubs can be one of the most enjoyable and educational experiences a collector can have. Let's do what we can to make it the best it can be.

I would like at this time to thank all the members for their support in the past year, it has been greatly appreciated. Don't forget your membership for 2009.

The O.N.A. has received 29 power point presentations that we will be getting out to the clubs who can use them. They are very well put together with excellent presentations. The Library has received some new books that are here for all members

Let me take this opportunity to wish all members and their families "SEASONS GREETINGS" and Good Health in 2009.

Tom Rogers,

President,

FRCNA

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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
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The following Power Point Presentations are available to clubs
or members who have the equipment to run them:

They are (with text included)

A1 Canadian Decimal

- #1 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents
- #2 Canadian Fifty Cents
- #3 Canadian Silver Dollars 1935 to 1967
- #4 Canadian Type Set
- #5 Canadian Collector Silver Dollars 1971 to 2006
- #6 Canadian Gold Coins
- #7 Pre-Confederation Nova Scotia Tokens
- #8 Pre-Confederation Tokens of Upper Canada
- #9 R.C.N.A. Convention Medals

B1 Canadian Paper Money

- #1 Introduction to Canadian Paper Money; two parts
- #2 Dominion of Canada Notes
- #3 Canadian One Dollar Notes
- #4 Bank of Canada Notes
- #5 Our Changing Currency
- #6 Princess Patricia Notes 1917
- #7 Canadian Bank Notes of the West Indies
- #8 P.O.W. Currency World War II (short version)
- #9 Banks & Bankers of South Western Ontario (RCNA)

World & Other Presentations

- #1 Sarawak
- #2 British Bank North Borneo
- #3 English Hammered Gold
- #4 English Silver Crowns
- #5 English Milled
- #6 Scottish Gold
- #7 Roman Republic
- #8 Greek
- #9 Twelve Caesars
- #10 British Military
- #11 Military Payment Certificates

The following are new books that are in our Library.

- #1 1858 Large Cent by Rob Turner
- #2 1858 Cent Volume #II by Rob Turner
- #3 Canadian Bank Notes Volume #6
- #4 The MoneyBucks Handbook by Ray Balsbaugh

COMING EVENTS

NOV. 9, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club Fall Show, Caboto CXclub, 2175 Parent Ave. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club, M. Clarke email: mclarke@wincom.net, (519) 735.0727.

NOV. 22, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., admission \$2 includes free draw. For more information, call Todd Hume, (905) 871-2451.

JAN. 23 - 25, 2009, Hamilton, ON

CAND Show, Sheraton Hotel, 116 King St. More details to follow. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers. For more information contact CAND, (905) 643-4988, e-mail: cand@cogeco.ca.

FEB. 1, 2009, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission: \$2, (includes ticket for gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items, and more. Food and drinks available at show. Free appraisals. Sponsor/Affiliate: Teds Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey (866) 747-2646, tedscollectables@bellnet.ca. <http://tedscollectables.com>.

FEB. 7, 2009, Oshawa, ON

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 and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon (905) 728-1352, e-mail: papman@direct.com.

FEB. 21 & 22, 2009, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, please call (416) 705-5348.. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

MARCH 21, 2009, Cambridge, ON

18th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Rd. Free admission, buy, sell, trade, and evaluate at 51 tables of tokens, trade dollars, coins, paper money, militaria, sports cards, CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Cambridge Coin Club. For more information, email wolfe1937@hotmail.com, Vince Nevidon (519)622-6625, or Gus Lawrence (519)653-5549.

MARCH 27 - 29, 2009, Kingston, ON

E.O.N.S. Days Inn and Conference 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.: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission \$4, (which includes a ticket on the gold coin draw). Fifty tables of coins, paper money, postcards, stamps, jewellery, military and more. Local coin club in attendance. Sponsor/Affiliate: S.W.O.N. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646, tedscollectables@bellnet.ca. Website: <http://tedscollectables.com>.

APRIL 4, 2009, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One of Southwestern Ontario's biggest shows, 50 dealer tables, free parking, fully accessible. Large display area, hot meals. Admission \$2 for ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: SWCS. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9. Phone (519) 824-6534, ljwierstra@sympatico.ca, <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/>

APRIL 24 - 26, 2009, Kitchener, ON

Ontario Numismatic Association Annual Convention, Holiday Inn Hotel and Conference Centre, 30 Fairway Rd. S. Bourse and program details to come. For more information, contact Tom Rogers (519) 451-2316, or Don Antoniak (519)886-3547 www.waterloocoinociety.com.

JUNE 27 & 28, 2009, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Road, Mississauga Ballroom. Featuring Canada's finest dealers. Hours: Sat. 10am - 5pm; Sun. 10am-3pm. Admission \$6. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, please call (416) 705-5348. <http://www.torex.net>.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the September-October issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

J1964 Eve McClean, London, Ont.
1965 Roland Lynn, Kitchener, Ont.
1966 Sean Richardson, Kitchener, Ont.
J1967 Chris Gray, Ottawa, Ont.
J1968 Daniel Anderson, Sundre, Alberta
1969 Thomas Ranville, Waterloo, Ont.
1970 Christopher Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.
J1971 Sabrina Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.
J1972 Kirsten Boyer, Waterloo, Ont.

The Following applications have been received:

1973 Peter H. Becker, Kitchener, Ont.
1974 Mike Johnson, Cambridge, Ont.
1975 Joe Johnson, Niagara Falls, Ont.
1976 Tanya Johnson, Niagara Falls, Ont.
1977 Brian Kropf, Heidelberg, Ont.

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

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Change to the Ontario Numismatic Association Constitution

October 26, 2008

Current Constitution Reprinted June 1988 as amended March 1988:

Article 10- Amendments to the Constitution:

Section 1:

The constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at any general meeting. Proposed changes shall be submitted to the Executive in writing at least one hundred and twenty days before such meeting and shall be circulated to all members at least thirty days before the date of such meetings.

The constitution change brought forward at our October 26, 2008 executive meeting by David Bawcutt is to change: Article 6 Elected Officers Section 1.

It currently reads: The elected officers of the Association shall be: President, the First VicePresident, the Second Vice-President, the Secretary, The Treasurer, and the regional Directors, and there shall be at least one director from each area. The areas served by the Directors shall be included in the By-Laws of the Association.

Change to: The elected officers of the Association shall be: President, the First VicePresident and the Second Vice-President. The offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and the Regional Directors are appointed positions. There shall be at least one director from each area. The areas served by the Directors shall be included in the By-Laws of the Association.

Submitted by
David Bawcutt
Area 7
O.N.A. Director

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DORA DE PÉDERY-HUNT OBITUARY

BY SANDRA MARTIN

Reprinted from the *Globe and Mail* October 4, 2008

Sculptor who loved making medals put the Queen on Canada's coinage

Trained in Hungary, she escaped postwar Europe and flourished in Toronto under the patronage of sculptors Florence Wylie and Frances Loring. She later became the 'mother of Canadian medals'

The name may elude you, but her work is as familiar as the change that jingles in your pocket. Dora de Péderý-Hunt was the Hungarian-born artist who sculpted the image of a "mature" Queen Elizabeth that appeared on all our coins minted between 1990 and 2003. It was the first time a Canadian artist had ever been given such a commission.

Ms. de Péderý-Hunt also designed and moulded hundreds of art medals, beginning with the Canada Council Medal in 1961. Our foremost medallist artist, she created commemorative pieces for Canada's Centennial in 1967, Expo 70 in Osaka, the Montreal Olympics in 1976, the CBC's *Reach for the Top* program, organizations such as the Ontario Arts Council and the Toronto Zoo, and symbolic events such as the 300th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the portrait medallion of Dr. Norman Bethune that prime minister Pierre Trudeau presented to Mao Zedong in China in 1973. A founding member of the Medallist Art Society of Canada (MASC), she was also the first (1963)—and for many years the only—Canadian delegate to the *Fédération Internationale de la Médaille d'Art* (FIDEM), the International Art Medal Federation.

Dora de Péderý was born in Budapest, Hungary, two months after the start of the

First World War. The middle of three daughters born to physicist Attila and Emilia (Festl) de Péderý, she was so tiny at birth—less than a kilogram—that she wasn't expected to survive. She was wrapped in cotton wool, baptized by her father and placed in a shoebox. That makeshift incubator saw her through the night and launched the beginning of a long, adventurous life that transformed her, as she herself liked to say, into "the mother of Canadian medals."

After graduating from the State Lyceum in 1932, she vacillated between her artistic ambitions and pleasing her father by becoming a scientist. By her mid-20s, she had found her vocation, however, and entered the Royal Hungarian School of Applied Art in 1937. She earned an honours diploma, followed by a master's degree in sculpture and design in 1943. For her graduation project, she sculpt-

ed some drawings to international fashion magazines and had a bust and a life-sized plastic sculpture exhibited by the National Gallery of Hungary.

All of that changed in March, 1944, when Germany occupied Hungary, imposed martial order and soon began mass deportations of Jews to the death camps. The de Péderýs, who were Catholic, were spared that horror but they knew that the Germans were losing the war and they were afraid of the Soviets marching toward them from the east. On Christmas Eve, 1944, Ms. de Péderý, her parents, two sisters and a young niece and nephew fled Budapest by foot and then train. Mr. de Péderý lugged his daughter's bronze elephant, considering it an example of her artistic bona fides. The journey to Dresden took them 23 days on a barely functioning rail system. Fortunately, the de Péderýs left Dresden the day before the

Allies launched their intensive bombing sorties in February, 1945, heading northwest until they reached Hannover, in what became the British occupied zone.

Ms. de Péderý and her father both found work at the British admiralty—he designed anti-sonar devices from 1945 to 1948. During this time, the family was befriended by Major S. C. Chutter of the Canadian Army, who was serving with the occupation forces. In 1948, Ms. de Péderý, then 35, married a Hungarian journalist

named Béla Hunt (the anglicized form of his name). Coincidentally, Maj. Chutter, whose family was in Ottawa, offered to sponsor Ms. de Péderý as a Canadian immigrant. To increase her chances, she posed as an unmarried woman and agreed to work as an indentured servant for two years in return for her passage.

ed a 30-centimetre solid bronze elephant.

Life in Hungary carried on in a twitchy fashion during the early years of the Second World War. The country had formed an uneasy alliance with Germany so it wasn't occupied like many of its neighbours, but many young men went away to fight. Ms. de Péderý found work designing clothes and accessories, and did some private teaching. Eventually, she



Continued next page...

Courtesy of North York Coin Club

After disembarking in Montreal, Ms. de Pédery told immigration officials that she was a sculptor and quickly realized she was in trouble artistically when they asked her to spell the word, according to an oft-told family tale. She was sent to Toronto, where she worked as a housekeeper for a family named Olson. They turned out to be warm and hospitable, opening their home for Ms. de Pédery's parents and her husband-fiancé when they arrived (with her prized bronze elephant) several months later. Shortly thereafter, Ms. de Pédery "remarried" her husband and added his last name to hers. Then she and her reconstituted family moved into a small apartment above a store.

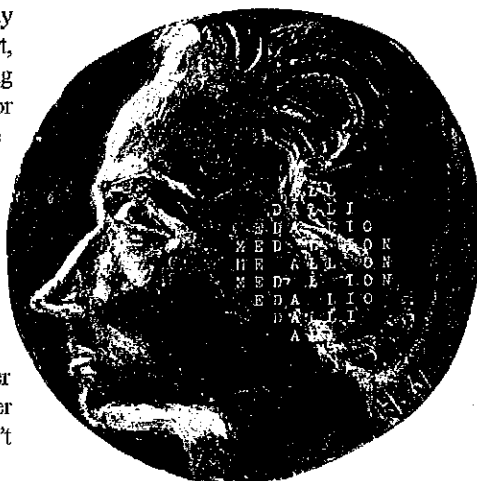
Although she was the financial mainstay for four adults, she also found time to make art, whether it was painting lampshades, repairing and restoring an antique metal rooster, or sketching designs for fountains for landscape architects. "My husband was impossible," she told biographer Elspeth Cameron in an interview for the book, *And Beauty Answers: The Life of France Loring and Florence Wyle*, complaining that he refused to take on the menial painting jobs that she accepted with relish. By 1958, her parents had emigrated to Argentina to join one of her two sisters, and Ms. de Pédery-Hunt and her husband had separated, although they didn't divorce until the early 1960s.

Finally, she was free to concentrate on her abiding passion—art—and she had some stalwart and influential supporters in sculptors Florence Wylie and Frances Loring and their friend Alan Jarvis, who, in 1955, became the third director of the National Gallery of Canada. The Chutters were probably the Ottawa catalyst that brought her together with Mr. Jarvis and The Girls, as they were known. "We like her very much—and think she will be a great acquisition to Canada," Ms. Loring wrote to Harry McCurry, then director of the National Gallery, in August, 1948. They fed her Sunday dinners at their studio in a former church in the Moore Park area of Toronto, encouraged her artistic aspirations and arranged for her to take over A. Y. Jackson's room in the Studio Building (an artist's facility in the Rosedale Valley, designed by Eden Smith and financed by Lawren Harris) while he was away on a sketching trip. They also helped her get a job teaching sculpture beginning in 1950, supported her for election to the Sculpture Society of Canada in 1953, and

encouraged Alan Jarvis to support her work.

"He liked a little plasticine head I had made," Ms. de Pédery-Hunt told Ms. Cameron. "He took it and made six copies. He bought one for the National Gallery, gave me one and sold the rest for me." Later, he helped her get a \$700 grant to go to Europe for six months. "It got me started."

That trip coincided with Expo 58 in Brussels. "She was hungry, so she went to the Hungarian pavilion," said her niece Ildiko Hencz. "And apart from the food, she saw a fabulous collection of art medals and she said, 'Aha, that is what I am going to do in Canada.'"



DORA DE PÉDERY-HUNT

Dora de Pédery-Hunt was born in Budapest on Nov. 16, 1913. She died of colorectal cancer in the palliative care unit of St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto on Sept. 29, 2008. Ms. de Pédery-Hunt, who was 94, is survived by a niece, two nephews and extended family. A celebration of her life is planned for the Arts and Letters Club in Toronto on what would have been her 95th birthday, Nov. 16, 2008.

Working in an artistic tradition derived from her cultural heritage must have been an enormous incentive, but there were other, more practical, reasons to create medals rather than work in other sculptural forms. By definition, they are small and so they don't require a huge financial outlay for materials. And, as her niece pointed out, they can be moulded in bed, a key consideration if you are so poor that pulling the covers up is one of best ways to stay warm.

For the rest of her life, she kept making medals—many as commissions, but many as well to commemorate friends, including poet George Faludi, and family occasions such as births and weddings.

"Medals are my favourite form of expression," Ms. de Pédery once said. "They are like short poems." She expanded on the idea by describing the lure of making a medal in a passage that appeared in *Medals*, a trilingual book about her work, with photographs by Elizabeth Frey.

"I have to accept the challenges of working inside the limits of a small disc and obeying the strict rules of the striking, casting and finishing processes. But the clay is soft and it yields pleasantly, almost too easily to the touch of my fingers. Maybe, after all, these limitations are necessary. I welcome these odds—my medals are the result of a good fight against them—and at the end at least I can look back on a bravely fought battle."

Journalist Bronwyn Drainie observed part of that process. It was 1968, two years after her father, actor and broadcaster John Drainie, had died of cancer at age 50. Ms. de Pédery-Hunt had been commissioned by ACTRA to create a medal as part of the John Drainie Award established in his memory.

"It happened that she lived right next door to us when she was fashioning it, and she brought a working model over one afternoon. That was brave of her, because my mother and all my siblings and I put in our two cents' worth on the length of the nose and the set of the mouth until we had completely deconstructed her work! Dora remained calm and smiling, listening to our rather chaotic feedback, and then she went home and created a perfect image of my dad."

Besides being an artist, Ms. de Pédery-Hunt was also a passionate advocate for her art form. In this role, she described the "magic" of owning a medal.

"Clasp it in your fist, let your warmth enter the cold metal and then take it to the window. Watch it: The light hits some edges, hidden crevices appear, there are some mounds you had not even seen before. Feel the tension of the surface, There is life underneath. It is not a cold piece of metal any more: Trees grow here, bodies leap high, faces emerge. All of this is brought about by you, and only you can arrest this magic moment or change it at any time with a light flick of your fingers."

THE DORA DE PEDERY- HUNT 80TH BIRTHDAY WOOD

by John Regitko, CAWMC Member #265

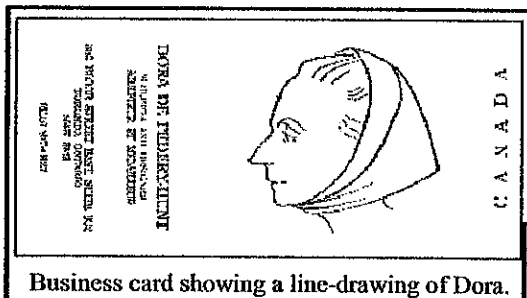
A surprise birthday party was held on November 17, 1993, at the prestigious Toronto Lawn & Tennis Club. The 100-plus attendees represented a "who's who" of the artistic community, including the Chairman of the National Arts Council, members of various arts councils, the President of the Toronto Historical Society and other people involved with the arts that Dora was so much a part of.

Politicians of all stripes and colours were also out in force, including the then Mayor of Toronto, her worship June Rowlands.

Although her actual date of birth was November 16, the birthday bash was held one day later as the club was not available on the actual day of her birthday. I was invited by her niece, who arranged the surprise gathering, to represent the hobby of numismatics.

As a birthday present, my wife, Monina, and I presented her with a quantity of a commemorative wooden token. Everyone that was present was given one and a small quantity were presented to Mrs. Hunt for her friends that were unable to join her for the occasion. I also held a small quantity back so that they could be distributed to some of my wooden nickel collector friends.

The late Jack Veffter, a friend of both Dora and me, offered to design the wood for me. He used the line-drawing showing the left side of her head wearing a scarf that she had used for her business card and a medallion self-portrait. Her niece also used the line-drawing on the invitation.



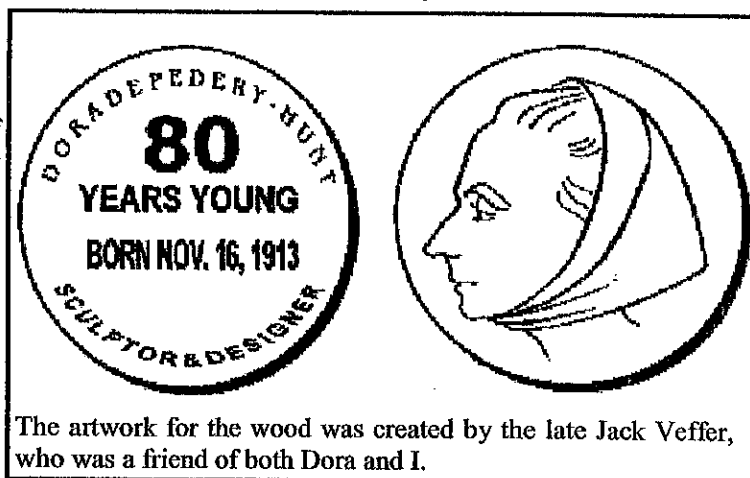
Business card showing a line-drawing of Dora.

Using Jack Veffter's artwork, a total of 250 pieces were printed with black ink on both sides on 45mm (1.5 inch) wooden blanks by Universal Signs & Graphics of Fredericton, N.B. via the silk screen method of printing.

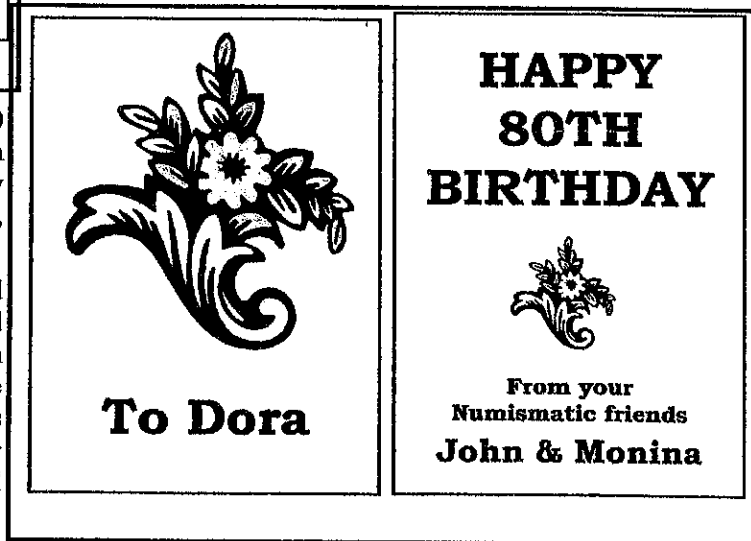
Following the celebration, I thought I would create a pamphlet for the wood (illustrated on the next page). I felt this was better than simply handing out a wood, because it gave me the opportunity to explain to collectors that I was responsible for its issue, under what circumstances the woods were issued and other details.



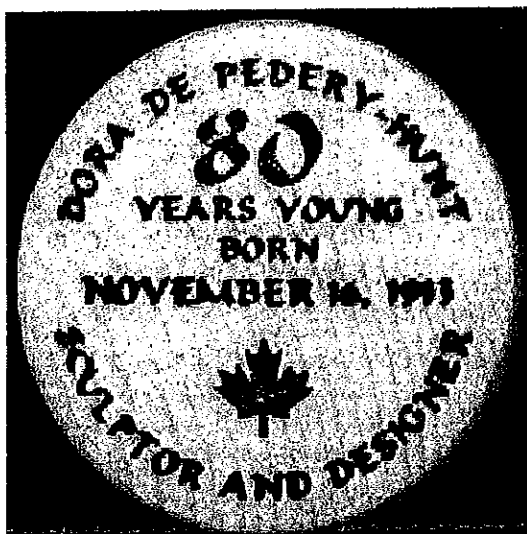
The letterhead, created by her niece, used for the invitation to Dora's 80th birthday celebration on November 17, 1993.



The artwork for the wood was created by the late Jack Veffter, who was a friend of both Dora and I.



Greeting card presented to Dora at the surprise celebration.



A quantity of 250 woods were printed via the silk screen method by Universal signs of Fredericton, N.B. Two hundred of them were either distributed at the birthday celebration or given to her for passing on to her friends and relatives that were unable to attend the celebration.

**WITH MY
COMPLIMENTS**



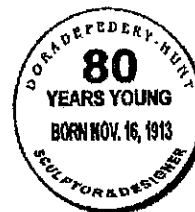
FROM
JOHN REGITKO

A SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY WAS HELD ON NOVEMBER 17, 1993, AT THE PRESTIGIOUS TORONTO LAWN & TENNIS CLUB. THE 100-PLUS ATTENDEES REPRESENTED A "WHO'S WHO" OF THE ARTISTIC COMMUNITY, INCLUDING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ARTS COUNCIL, PRESIDENT OF THE TORONTO HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND OTHER PEOPLE INVOLVED WITH THE ARTS THAT DORA IS SO MUCH A PART OF. POLITICIANS OF ALL STRIPES AND COLOURS WERE ALSO OUT IN FORCE, INCLUDING THE MAYOR OF TORONTO, HER WORSHIP JUNE ROWLANDS.



ALTHOUGH HER ACTUAL DATE OF BIRTH WAS NOVEMBER 16, THE BIRTHDAY BASH WAS HELD ONE DAY LATER AS THE FACILITY WAS NOT AVAILABLE ON THE ACTUAL DATE OF HER BIRTHDAY.

I WAS INVITED TO REPRESENT THE HOBBY OF NUMISMATICS AT DORA DE PEDERY-HUNT'S 80TH BIRTHDAY PARTY SINCE SHE HAD BEEN SO VERY INVOLVED WITH OUR HOBBY (ONE OF HER RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS IS THE MODELLING AND SCULPTING OF THE PLASTERS FOR THE DESIGN THAT IS BEING USED FOR THE OBERVERSE OF ALL CANADIAN DECIMAL COINS).



MONINA & I PRESENTED HER WITH A SPECIAL WOODEN TOKEN. EVERYONE THAT WAS THERE ALSO RECEIVED ONE.

WE HAVE JUST A FEW LEFT OVER AND WE WANT YOU TO HAVE ONE WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS!

The special folder created by the author for distribution to wooden nickel collectors and other coin collecting friends. The front features the line drawing used by Mrs. Hunt in her business cards. The inside includes details of the wooden souvenir token. A wooden nickel was inserted in a clear plastic 2x2 and stapled to the inside of the card. Because distribution of the 250 copies was mainly at the birthday party and to her friends, the wood is somewhat scarce within the wooden money collecting community.

Our condolences are extended to the family of Dora de Pedery-Hunt, who passed away on September 29 at the age of 95. She is a recipient of the Order of Canada, and contributed in many ways both to the art community and to the hobby of numismatics.



Thomas Lindsay Elder

DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that the well known and respected New York City dealer Thomas Elder would cause some controversy at the 1909 ANA convention held in Montreal Canada that would result in a two year 'war of words' and some very interesting tokens for future Canadian collectors? Thomas Elder started to collect coins at the age of 13 and began his coin business in Pittsburgh, PA. later moving to New York City (1904) He remained there for 34 years before semi-retiring to Pleasantville, NY. in 1938. Here he conducted mail bid only auction sales until his death at Travelers Rest, SC. on May 11, 1948.

The Controversy; It seems that the president of the ANA, Farran Zerbe, would not be seeking re-election in 1909. Elder immediately nominated Frank C. Higgins for the position. Farran Zerbe, who was also the owner and editor of *The Numismatist*, felt that DR. J.M. Henderson, the First Vice President of the ANA, was the logical choice. The events following started off innocently enough but quickly turned nasty. Zerbe, who had professed neutrality, began publishing critical comments of Higgins and complementary comments of Henderson that was hardly a show of neutrality. Thomas Elder felt a need to rectify this show of bias and began his war of words in his July 9th sale catalog. Elder pointed out that one of Zerbe's main criticisms was that Higgins was being backed by a dealer, T. Elder, and thus not "independent of numismatic commercialism." Elder countered that the leaflet bearing this charge and backing Henderson was signed by at least three coin dealers. Both men would trade barbs over the next few weeks. The debate would become quite vicious before it was through.

Possibly the most devious act in this entire battle was not to come to light for at least a decade. At this time the reminiscences of the old time numismatists was to reveal an attempt by Farran Zerbe and company to pad the election results with proxies by 'phony members' of the ANA. The enrollment of these new members was at the encouragement of President Zerbe. It must be noted that at this time the politics of the situation caused many serious numismatists to resign their membership from the organization.

When the smoke cleared and the ANA convention opened in Montreal, Canada (August 9, 1909) Higgins, after a last minute effort to try and have the proxies of members not in attendance voided, withdrew from the election and made a motion that Mr. Henderson be elected by acclamation. For the next two years Thomas Elder published *The Elder Magazine* as an alternative to the Zerbe-owned *The Numismatist* only discontinuing publication when Zerbe sold *The Numismatist* to the renowned Canadian collector W.W.C. Wilson who in turn graciously donated it to the Board of Governors of the ANA.

Over the years Thomas Elder created several tokens that would portray significant historical figures or events. Most of these tokens appear to have been engraved by C.H. Hanson of Chicago. Elder, through these tokens, has left us a reminder of a man with whom controversy was no stranger. His passion for life and his unrestrained feelings of the injustices people were to be subjected to would all become targets for his acid tongue and sophisticated wit.

Thomas Lindsay Elder was a wonderful individual and a fine numismatist.

His contribution to numismatics has left us all with a better understanding of what this wonderful hobby is really all about, the people and the coins that make them!!



Some Elder tokens displaying
a distinctive Canadian theme.



NEW NUMISMATICS IN BRITAIN

Lewes pound note?



REVOLUTIONARY: The note shows 18th century Thomas Paine

That will do nicely

THEY may look down their noses at euros, or even a Scottish fiver, but traders in a county town are set to welcome the return of the pound note.

Not any old note, mind you. The folding quids will be welcome only if they are official "Lewes" pound notes.

In a bid to encourage residents to shop locally, the historic county town of East Sussex last week launched its own currency, and more than 70 traders have agreed to accept the Lewes notes as legal tender. Ten thousand will be issued, carrying a picture of Thomas Paine, the 18th century pamphleteer who left Lewes to join the American revolutionaries.

Organisers believe the initiative will help

increase a sense of pride in the community, cut carbon emissions through less driving to out-of-town shops and boost spending amid the economic downturn. Oliver Dudok van Heel, of the Lewes Pound Group, said: "It's a question of promoting what can be done locally."

The town had its own currency between 1789 and 1895. The pilot scheme in Lewes will run until next August when it will be reviewed.

Currencies have also been introduced in other parts of Britain and across the world. In Totnes, Devon, a currency has been running for more than a year and in the US town of Berkshire, Massachusetts, some one million Berkshares have gone into circulation over the past year.

PRINTER WARS

by Doug Adams #639

Since the beginning of time (in CTCCC-talk), there have always been two printers who seem to compete to get not only CTC's business, but also the Bank of Canada's printing requirements as well. This is an issue I've always taken for granted, and to be honest I haven't thought much about it. There are, however, been some recent developments, and that has made me give the subject another look-see. I've known for some time now there are some subtle differences between the two issues. The latest notes from BABN (British American Banknote Inc.) use white corners with no \$ or ¢ signs. The notes from CBN (Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd.) use coloured corners with \$ and ¢ signs.

This profile goes back to the S2 series of notes and continues all the way up, through the grey (BABN) and black (CBN) circles, to the latest S29 series. Oddly enough the S1 is the only series that is different. Obviously the ground rules were laid out sometime after 1961 when the Corporation started issuing Store coupons and 1972 when the S2 was launched. (If someone knows why the S1 doesn't fit the pattern, please let me know). For the record, the Gas Bar series was BABN, and has coloured corners as well.

One of the things that started to get my attention was that the Bank of Canada is slowly leaning towards BABN with the \$5's, \$10's, latest \$20's and the \$50's. In a recent article in the CPMS (Canadian Paper Money Society) newsletter someone stated that 'CBN is out of the picture for now'.

So what is going on lately with these two printers? Another comment in the CPMS relates to the mid 1990's and that because of poor quality control, BABN was sold. It was time for me to dig deeper.

BABN was founded in Montreal in 1866 and eventually moved to Ottawa in 1948. In 1980 a subtle change took place. The name was changed from BABN Co. to BABN Inc. Not a big deal, however, less than 12 months later the company was merged with another printer, Yvon Boulanger Ltd. Continuing down the time line, in 1984, BABN was sold to BCE (Bell Canada Enterprises), where it remained until 1988.

In 1988, BCE split the company and sold it off in two parts. The first part was the Lottery Operations, which was sold to GTC Transcontinental, where it remained until 1994. Then it was re-sold to FCO (Francois-Charles Oberthur). The main part of the company, the one with which we all know and love, was sold to Quebecor, where it remained for the next 11 years.

After life with Quebecor, in 1999, BABN was finally sold to Giesecke & Devrient, one of the largest printing firms in the world based in Munich Germany. G&D has since changed the name of BABN to BA International Inc. (BAI), but we collectors are all traditionalists (or stubborn) and it seems the BABN name may never die. The latest news from BAI was in February 2007. Their staff, members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers worked out a 4-year contract, and it seems all is well at BAI. If you hold an Ontario Drivers Licence, or an Ontario Health Card (OHIP), then you have a BAI product in your wallet. (Perhaps we should include these items in the next Bilodeau!)

As for the 'other' CTC printer, the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited - it was created by a merger of the Canada Bank Note Company and the Dominion Bank Note Company in 1891. (Until 1923, CBN was a unit of the New York-based American Bank Note Company). CBN used to be a publicly traded Canadian company with the major shareholder being a gentleman named Douglas Arends. Mr. Arends owned 73% of the stock, and in June 2004 he purchased the balance of the stock (For \$3.50/share - a premium of 40% on the stock's 20-day average trading price on the TSX) and took the company private, where it remains to this day. Like BAI, CBN is also involved in the printing of passports, visas, lottery tickets, postage stamps and drivers' licences for dozens of countries.

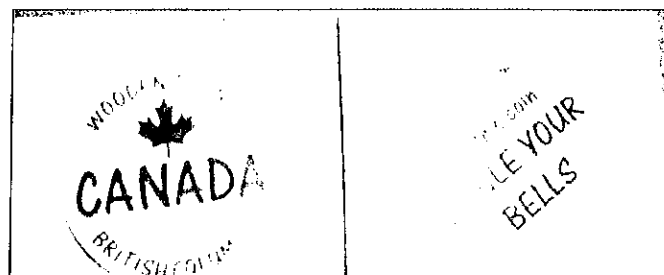
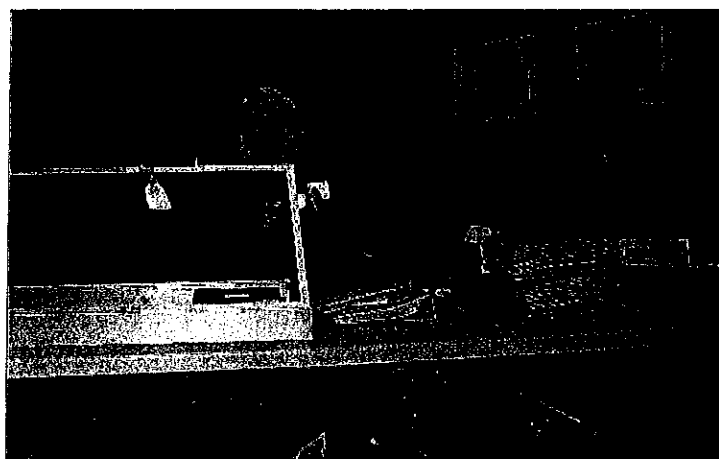
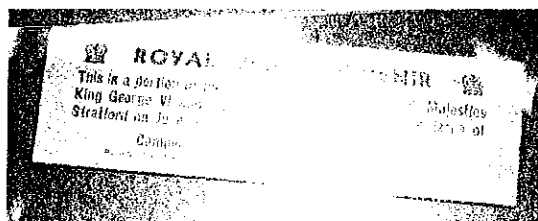
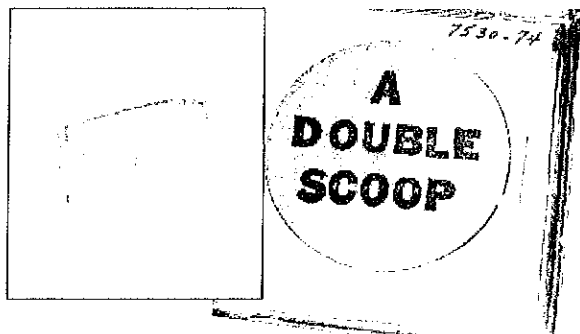
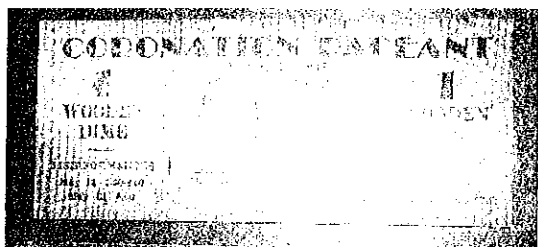
So where does all this recent history leave CTC, and the production of its high quality coupons? After the BABN-produced S26 Wayne Sales series ended, the CTC printing has been in the hands of CBN with the S27, S28 and S29 series. The S27 series was also the first series where the name of the printer was not printed on the coupons.

If we were to do a scorecard - after the S29 Store series, the score is 17-12 in favour of CBN. If we include the Gas Bar series, the series score is now 21-17 in favour of BABN. Given the enormous number of Gas Bar coupons printed over a span of 34 years, I think that BABN has printed more CTC coupons than anyone else. If I had another couple of weeks to spare, I'd like to see which printer has actually printed more coupons rather than just the most series. Does anyone feel up to that challenge?

At this point in time I'm not sure what will invoke a change to the S30 series, but I'm sure both CBN and BAI will be banging on CTC's door for their business.

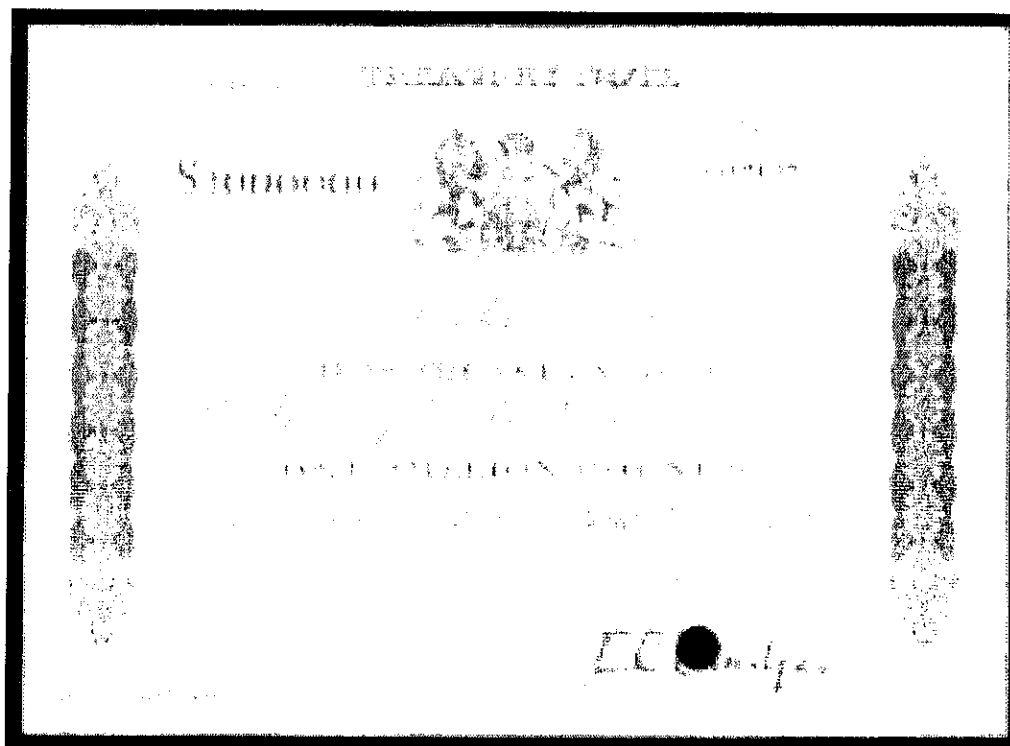
A "Woods" Man's Story:

Art Stephenson has been Vice-President of the national **Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (CAWMC)** for 4 years. The current President has indicated that if he decides to step down, he will put his support behind **Art** at the July 2009 RCNA Convention for President. There are many benefits of joining CAWMC, but two very special ones are receiving a feature wood for each month of the membership year, and receiving the informative **Tony Hine's Timber Talk**. **Art** explained the history of how woods came to be and how they been used over the years. **Norman Wells** did the first woods catalogue. **Art** talked about his dear mentor **Scoop** (also known by his wood "Double Scoop"). **Art** defined official and non-official / unofficial varieties, the various sizes, woods and designs. **Art** also explained which ones hold value and which don't and why. For example **Scott Douglas** bought a "walnut" wood a number of years ago for \$275 and today its market if \$150-175. **Art** was pleased two years ago to acquire **Don Robb's** hand-painted wooden crane series woods. Canada has authenticated 7,603 known woods across Canada and these are catalogued and numbered, plus B.C. Spruce Dollars 164 different Prince George. Thanks to **Bob Lenz**, **Art's** collection just grew significantly. **Art** was invited by a lawyer in Northern Ontario to assess the estate 6,000 coin collection of **Elaine McKenzie** who originally resided locally here. **Art** acquired a folder of woods from **Gord Tarzwell** which contained a rare wood never catalogued in Canada before. It's an authentic wooden nickel released in honour of the 25th Anniversary of K&S Esso Service in Geraldton Ontario "trade" and even to this day this is the only known one. Geraldton lies 160 km northeast of Nipigon at the junctions of Hwy 11 and 584. The centre of the Greenstone Region, Geraldton is located on the shores of Kenogamisis Lake. **Art** was missing woods needed to complete sets, and surprisingly they showed up from another collector. Members help each other whenever they can. Contact **Bill** or **Larry Walker** in Stratford to order personalized woods.



Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

MILLION POUND NOTE UP FOR AUCTION



Spink is pleased to announce the sale of the famous Number Eight £1,000,000 note. It is believed that only two notes of this high denomination exist in the world today, the other numbered 000007. The million pound note was issued in connection with the Marshall Aid Plan after World War II and was intended for internal use as 'records of movement,' for a period of six weeks only. It is believed that nine examples were produced and only two, Numbers Seven and Eight, survived. The two notes were given as mementoes to the respective U.S. and U.K. Treasury Secretaries. The Number Seven was first sold in 1977 and is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as being the highest denomination note in private hands.

The Number Eight note is dated 30 August 1948. It bears the signature of E. E. Bridges in the lower right hand corner and is cancelled over the signature and stamped 6 October 1948, Bank of England. It has been consigned to auction by Mr. Bill Parkinson.

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Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

Canada's History Charted with Money

BY MARION C. GEORGE

*Blind, deaf, indomitable,
Will Kernohan spent nine long
years and a heart full of devotion
on a project he couldn't see*

Numismatists who choose to collect in the Canadian arena soon find that the field is replete with interesting specimens, be they the tokens of the French regime or the later British colonial issues, playing card money, the fractional shingplasters, or the commemorative coins of the modern era. In addition to these more common items, there are also the interesting and unique money charts of Will Kernohan.

Kernohan, not a rich man by the rules of most, spent a great deal of his money and years of his life researching Canadian history as it related to numismatics in order that he

might leave for future generations of Canadians his charts tracing "The History of Canada in Money."

When after many years he finally had the contents of the charts completed, it developed that the deputy minister of finance of Canada would not grant the necessary permission to reproduce appropriate specimens of Canadian currency in print. A stubborn Irishman, Kernohan had worked too long and hard to accept defeat at this level. In retaliation he went to the top, writing the following letter to George VI, King of England:

"Your servant has a matter he would like to bring before His Majesty in connection with Canada's history. For some time I have been working on a plan, in the form of a chart. This chart, when completed, will show a complete history of all the coinage and paper

money of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to the present issue. . . . but our great difficulty is to get a reproduction as it is a criminal offense to reproduce money. Your servant desires to ask His Majesty if he will consider some means of issuing a permit to have this chart reproduced for the purpose heretofore stated."

To appreciate the deep meaning Kernohan put behind this letter one must explore his background and the intensity with which he compiled the information and collected the numismatic specimens illustrated on his money charts.

Kernohan was born in 1874 on a farm near Forest in south western Ontario. His father emigrated to Canada from Ballamana, Ireland, and was of Empire Loyalist stock. His mother, the adopted daughter of a sea captain, was from Edinburgh, Scotland.

At 13 young Kernohan developed alsike poisoning behind the eyes as a result of expo-

I first became aware of William H. Kernohan in the kitchen of Louise Graham, a past General Secretary and a Past President of the Canadian Numismatic Association. It was no later than 1963 when she presented me with Kernohan's second chart and, being a high school student at the time, it seemed a natural enough educational aid.

Then, in 1967 in the pages of the November issue of Canadian Numismatic Journal, I found an anonymous article providing a short biography of the gentleman. The article began by considering the various special and sometimes unique ways in which people approach the hobby. It reflected on some of the great individuals that have contributed research and left their mark on Canadian numismatics, and then went on to introduce a most unique gentleman, William Kernohan (1874-1962), who had lived in Forest, Ontario.

That article included this tantalizing background information:

"Mr. Kernohan for many years, knew that an affliction would in due course claim his sight, and thereby rob him of the enjoyment of studying his numismatic specimens. At the same time, this remarkable person conceived the idea of alleviating to some extent the school child's drudgery, as rep-

resented by the classes in Canadian history. Mr. Kernohan became convinced that history could be made more interesting, and its presentation more attractive, if it were tied in with our numismatic past. But not satisfied to drop it in a basket labelled "Good Intentions," he proceeded to do something about it. Despite many disappointments, and delays, inherent in the undertaking of such a project, by 1944 he was able to commission a printing firm to prepare the necessary printing plates, for Charts 1 and 2 of his "History of Canada in Money." Reproductions of these appear on pages 450 and 452. Some 2,000 copies of each chart were made and distribution primarily to schools through Boards of Education, was begun. A further number went to libraries and persons interested in the cause he espoused. It is a matter of regret that a country which was then emerging from long years of war, failed to fully appreciate the contribution Mr. Kernohan had made, and of course, coin collectors were very few and far between at that time, so the project can hardly have been a financially profitable one. But as a contribution to Canadian numismatics, by a numismatist, we salute the memory of William H. Kernohan."

The article concluded with the news that Carl Lehrbass of Alvinston and Lloyd T. Smith of London were collaborating on a more detailed monograph dealing with Mr. Kernohan and his contribution to our hobby. I never did see the results of that research, but two years later I did enjoy the article that is reproduced here from Coins Magazine of November 1967.

In searching past auction sales, I don't see the charts coming up, other than a single occasion I was able to find. The Frank Rose Mammoth [Kenneth Merlyn] Gaver (Collector's Research) Numismatic Collection from November 1977, listed both charts 1 and 2 as lot number 179, but did not include Kernohan's name. The lot was estimated at \$125, but I don't have a PRL of this particular sale, so do not know what it actually sold for.

I had not thought much about Kernohan's charts until discovering a copy of chart number 2 for sale at the London Numismatic Society's September 14 coin show. The dealer I spoke to said he had about a dozen of chart 2 in stock and that they had been hanging around for over 40 years. I purchased one, because my original copy has more water damage than the particular one being offered. My search for a copy of chart 1 continues.

Paul Petch

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

sure in the threshing of alsike clover. He soon began losing his sight and was in later years to become completely blind.

The lifetime handicap was to serve as Kernohan's inspiration in later life for the production of his unique money charts, which were primarily intended to serve the youth of the land. His idea was that the charts would provide lasting illustrations of old Canadian currency for future generations, linking them with the growth, the industries and the resources of Canada, "so they can see them while they're young, because some may lose their sight as I have."

Having a great love for Canada, Kernohan believed that the romance of her history could and should be presented to school children in an interesting visual form. He felt the charts could be the beginning of such a method, and his ambition was to see them placed in schools, libraries and museums: all across Canada.

Certainly Kernohan had no idea at the time that only a few years after his death coin collectors in Canada and the United States would consider the charts as collector items. Active coin collectors were few and far between in Canada when Kernohan was doing research for his compact "The History of Canada in Money." Today his achievement stands as the only chronicle of its kind in the world.

Kernohan set out on his task of compiling and presenting these charts in 1938. It was an enormous task for a man of 64 years age who had three strikes against him from the very start, being totally blind, nearly deaf and heavily dependent on others. By the time he was ready to print his charts Canada was at war, making both labour and material scarce.

To realize his dream in compiling, "The History of Canada in Money" Kernohan set out first to research available material on Canadian currency, linking it with the story of

Canada's growth from a wilderness inhabited only by Indians to a modern nation. Then, all of this compiled historical data was checked by educators.

money charts project is evidenced by the fact that he purchased a series 1935 Sir Wilfred Laurier \$1,000 note.

In another instance he went to great pains to locate a specimen of an 1872 Dominion of Canada \$50.00 banknote. Though he was never able to obtain one, he was not stopped easily, as he again wrote a request to King George VI, one which would not be filled.

Finally, everything, the text and illustrations, had been assembled and prepared. All that remained was for the printing plates to be prepared. At this point the entire project ground to a halt as Kernohan could not obtain permission to have the banknotes reproduced.

He was told finally and emphatically that it was against the law to print illustrations of currency in any way for any purpose whatsoever. However, too much effort had been put in the project for Kernohan to allow it to drop easily. Two fruitless trips to Ottawa ensued, in which he personally petitioned the deputy minister of finance, Dr. W. C. Clark.

When all else failed, possibly no one but Will Kernohan would have considered petitioning the King of England. This letter, which was quoted previously, brought results. A reply in the affirmative was received from the governor general of Canada.

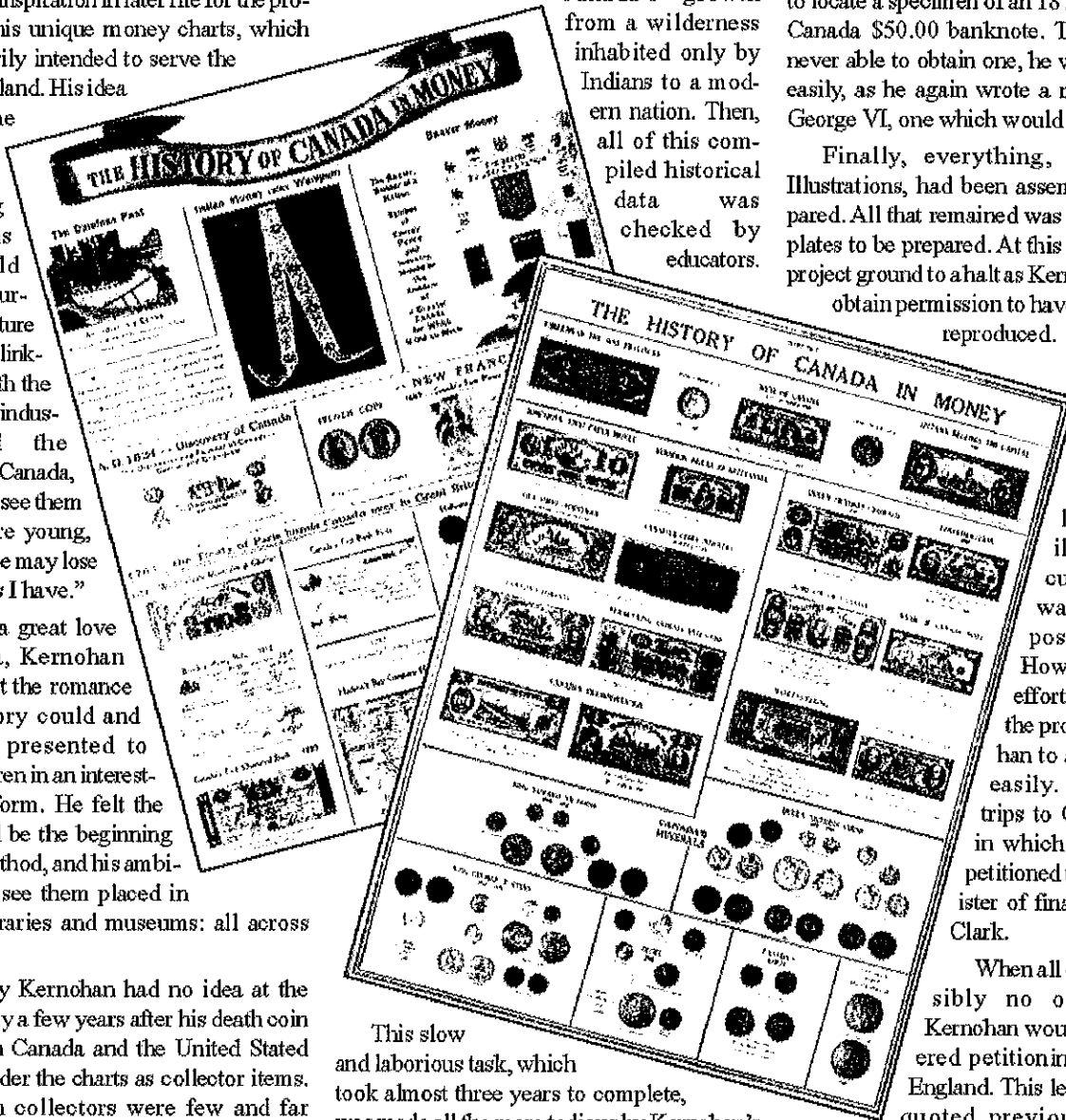
Soon wheels were set in motion and the little man from Forest with the big idea for future Canadians received the permission he sought to print reproductions of certain early Canadian banknotes. This permission was received from the very man who had twice refused him, Dr. W. C. Clark.

Now only one more problem remained to solve, and Kernohan felt that time was running

This slow and laborious task, which took almost three years to complete, was made all the more tedious by Kernohan's lack of sight. Another influencing factor was his lack of a complete formal education.

In the meantime, and actually since 1927, Kernohan had been collecting the numismatic specimens which were to be used in preparing illustrations for the charts. His ambitions as a coin collector had been given light in 1927 when he was given an 1859 cent.

The examples of paper currency used in illustrating the charts came from two sources; Kernohan's personal collection and items which were borrowed from the archives of Canada's chartered banks. His devotion to the



Continued next page...

... *Canada's History Charted*

out on him. Who would print the charts to suit him?

After many inquiries and frustrating delays the Hull Printing Company of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was selected to be responsible for the preparation of the plates and the printing. Kernohan's first letter to them was dated December 8, 1942, and it was not until April of 1947 that the first printed charts came from the press.

The shortage of labour and the obtaining the right kind of paper had slowed down the work. An additional influence was the great distance between the author and the printer. During the more than four years Kernohan made two trips to Winnipeg to personally check proofs and layouts.

Kernohan had shipped to Winnipeg the numismatic items to be used in the preparation of the illustrative plates. The engravers who made the plates refused to be responsible for the valuable coins and paper money in the collection, insisting that one of the brothers in the Hull printing firm pick them up each night. Each morning they were returned from the security vaults. This ritual continued until the job was completed.

Finally, nine years after Will Kernohan first started work on "The History of Canada in Money" charts, they were ready for distribution. One of the first copies was sent to Princess Elizabeth, with appreciation and acknowledgment being made by the governor general on August 17, 1948.

Educators were immediately enthusiastic about the Kernohan money charts. They were requested by public schools, colleges, universities, libraries and museums. They were placed on display at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto through the efforts of Lieutenant E. A. Baker, co-founder of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, who was personally interested in the project.

Although Kernohan's family did not share his interest in the money charts, and couldn't understand his devotion to a project which did not interest them, his son Fred has a pair of them in his general store in Inwood, Ontario. Five years ago coin collector Carl Lehrbass of Alvinston, Ontario, noticed the charts hanging on the wall and asked about them. This brought to light another chapter in the story of the charts.

It develops that after nine years of labour and a sizeable expenditure in money, the charts were nearly lost. With the elder Kernohan dying in 1961, Fred moved to Inwood with the charts, storing them in an uncle's barn. The roof leaked and some of the charts were ruined and the uncle was going to burn the rest.

Although he had no personal interest in the money charts, Fred removed them from the barn and stored them in his home, as being Scottish he had a saving nature. Also, he knew only too well how hard his father had worked on them, and how much money they cost, as he had guided his father on the fruitless trips to Ottawa when he was seeking permission to illustrate the examples of Canadian currency.

Originally intended as a visual aid to be used in schools to encourage interest in Canadian history, time has converted the Kernohan money charts to relics which the coin collector relishes. On these charts Kernohan made no attempt to provide a complete history of Canada's currency. Rather, it was his intent to present reproductions of both coins and notes representing the principal events in Canada, her industries and resources.

There are two charts, both printed on two sides. The first chart begins by tracing Canada's history through its currency from 1534 when Jacques Cartier landed on the shores of the St. Lawrence, making acquaintance with the natives of North America and their "wampum." It is interesting to note that a "wampum belt" owned by Kernohan was actually given to him by his old thorn Dr. Clark.

The second chart presents the story of Canada's circulating currency from the era of Queen Victoria up through the World War II victory coins of 1945. The back side of this chart presents a chronological outline of the significant events in Canadian history from 1534 through 1945.

Each coin or note illustrated on the four chart faces represents a development in Canada's then 411 year history. The illustrations include Canada's first paper money, the French card money, beaver money, coins of the French regime, an early Hudson's Bay Company note, provincial halfpenny and penny tokens and Prince Edward Island's doughnut shaped "Holy Dollar" of 1786.

Also illustrated are the British Columbia \$20 gold coins of 1862, the Magdalen Island one penny token of 1815 and 20 and half cent.

coins issued during the reign of Queen Victoria. A large variety of notes are illustrated, including a 25 cent shinplaster, a \$4 bill depicting the Earl and Lady Minto and Canada's highest denomination, a \$1,000 note.

One can observe that perhaps Will Kernohan was a man who lived before his time. He had a consuming idea that few could grasp but, because he had vision instead of sight, was stubbornly Irish and fiercely Canadian, we have his "The History of Canada in Money." It is more than another collector's item, it is the only work of its kind in the world.

Reprinted from *Coins Magazine*,
November 1967

The Canadian Silver Dollar

... All you had to do, was ask!

Numismatists who are interested in the Canadian series have for a long time awaited the striking of the silver Canadian dollar, but it appears the mint authorities are not yet ready to coin pieces of that denomination for general circulation. Mr. R. W. McLachlan recently was given to understand by the Canadian Deputy Receiver General that silver dollars could be obtained if the mint were requested to strike them, as the dies were ready. Mr. McLachlan wrote to the Ottawa Mint requesting several specimens, and was informed by Deputy Master Bonar that he was "unable to comply with your request, as no silver dollar coins have yet been struck, nor has the mint been requested to coin any up to the present date."

Mr. McLachlan states that when the cases were prepared for the proof sets of the first coinage of George V, space was left for the dollar, and that he learned while in Ottawa a year ago that punches had been sent out from the London mint for making the dies for the dollar, and that a pair of dies had actually been prepared from which a single pattern had been struck, but that so far as he knows no numismatist has seen this interesting dollar of 1911.

It is hoped that instructions will soon be given to the Canadian mint authorities for the general issue of this coin, which will represent the first of the denomination to be coined in Canada.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*,
July 1913

Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA



1917 \$100
Counterfeit
Note

THE ILLUSIVE HISTORY

by Randall Underhill

A couple of years ago I acquired a 1917 Imperial Bank of Commerce \$100 counterfeit note. These notes clearly stamped counterfeit and usually perforated with the word VOID. They cannot be confused with or misrepresented as a genuine note but do come with an interesting story.

These notes are not particularly rare or expensive. One comes on Ebay about every other month and sells for \$75 to \$150. Usually one of two stories accompanies the note.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

The following woods were made by Larry Walker and Bill Cousins and handed out in Stratford, Ontario



5876-166



5876-167



5876-168



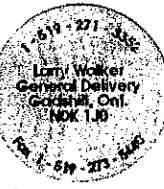
5876-187



5876-188



5876-205



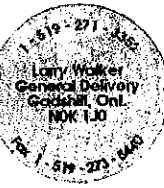
5876-206



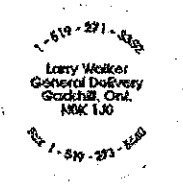
5876-217



5876-218



5876-246



5876-247



5490-044



5900-336



The 5490 wood is 45mm and 3mm thick while the 5900-336 wood is 38mm and 3mm thick. As far as I know these are all the Halloween woods issued to date.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2009

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 from individual members of the O.N.A. You are invited to submit the name of a resident of Ontario who is a member of the O.N.A. that you consider worthy of being recognized with the "Award of Merit" who has significantly contributed to the success of the O.N.A. and numismatics in the Province of Ontario. You may also nominate up to any 3 O.N.A. members as a "Fellow of the O.N.A." A nomination from an individual for them self will not be considered.

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 13, 2009.

Paul Petch,
Chairman, Awards Committee

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, 2009.
- 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 given 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.

ONANominations Committee

Len Trakalo,
Chairman

Paul Petch & Tom Rogers,
Members



2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-2009



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:

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. (Note: The \$15 is returned to the exhibitor when he / she puts the exhibit at the show.)

I here by 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: _____

ONA Member's Name (print): _____ O.N.A. # _____

Address: _____

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

E-mail Address: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

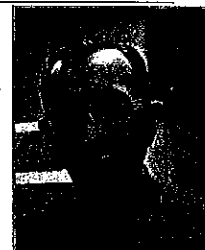
Signed: _____ Date: _____

(by parent or guardian if junior O.N.A. member)

Please mail this completed application form and \$15 Cdn. Funds Cheque payable to
"2008 ONA 47th Convention" to Don Robb, Exhibit Chairman

Box 22062 Westmount P.O., Waterloo, On. N2L 6J7

Ph: 519-888-9655, E-mail drd@rogers.com





2009 O.N.A. CONVENTION

**Holiday Inn Conference Centre
Kitchener, Ontario April 24-26-09**

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 2009
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 & Tokens
 - (d) Non-Canadian Paper scrip and related paper items
 - (e) Junior Exhibits by persons under 18 years of age
 - (f) Peoples Choice Award
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 Chairperson can reject any exhibit at any time or determine the category it shall be entered and judged in.
8. The Exhibits Chairperson 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. Application for exhibit space and/or cases should reach the Exhibit Chairperson before April 11th09. All applicants will be given space and cases (if required) 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 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. 2009 continues until Sunday at 3.00 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 2009 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2009 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 50 struck).	\$10.00	___
___	Official souvenir convention medals - .999 Sterling silver (only 50 struck).....	\$40.00	___
(Note that Copper convention medals are not available for Sale – they are only included with the Main Registrations.)			

TOTAL (please make cheque payable to the 2009 ONA Convention). \$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

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

Please complete this form and return it to the



2009 ONA Convention
c/o **Robb McPherson**, Registration Chairperson
652 Nelson St. W., Port Dover, On. N0A 1N2
Phone: (519) 750-3978
E-mail: Robb4640@sympatico.ca