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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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President's Message

I hope all of you had a joyous and peaceful holiday season and are ready for another "exciting" numismatic year! This year certainly will undoubtedly have an impact on the coin shows along with the conventions due to the slow economy; on the other hand the collector may also make some great buys, due to the economy. But this is not a reason for members not to support their coin clubs or the hobby.

Waterloo Coin Society is hard at work preparing for their 50th Anniversary as well as hosting the ONA for the fifth time. I am hoping all members will make an effort to support their big endeavor in Kitchener April 24-25-26-09.

You will note that election time is quickly approaching. I can hardly believe that 6 years have gone since I became president. I will be stepping down and passing on the gavel to a very capable person, who will be chosen by our membership at the 2009 convention.

I must give a heartfelt thanks to the entire ONA executive and to the coin dealers, friends and new acquaintances I have met along the way. Although I will miss the excitement of being the head of the association I will continue to have the opportunity to serve the hobby as a member of the incoming executive as your Past President.

Also a "SPECIAL THANKS" to my wife Lois for standing by when I needed assistance. She was my most staunch supporter over the past 6 years. I have received phenomenal support from a great number of special ONA members. In particular Todd & Betty-Lou Hume and Toby & Betsy Grimminck who helped see that all our ONA conventions were a great success. I truly appreciate everyone's help.

Before closing make sure you have registered for this year's convention. Dream Vacation draw tickets are our major fund raiser so please help support the sale of them and return stubs and money to your club president or mail to Bruce Raszmann.

Tom Rogers,
President

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

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MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership - \$15.00 per year
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one year of regular membership)
Send money order or cheque (payable to the
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Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
75 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4V1

REMINDER

Membership renewals are due.
Please remit to Bruce Raszmann.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the November - December issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

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.

The following applications have been received
1978 Edwina James, St. Thomas, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann,
O.N.A Treasurer & Membership Chairman



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COMING EVENTS

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@idirect.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.

MAR. 1, Mississauga, ON

VI Polish - Canadian Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show 2009, John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd. (south of 403). Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Many tables of stamps, coins, medals, paper money, militaria & antique papers. Exhibit of Polish POW camps stamps of WWII. Stamp Exhibit - John Paul II On World Stamps. Exhibit of Upper Silesia's stamps, coins, paper money, sports pins, medals & collectibles... Exhibit of Orders and Decorations of Poland. Polonica & historical souvenirs. Polish stamps expert info table. Polish Mint info table. "Troyak Junior" table with boxes of free stamps for kids. Troyak special medal and show souvenirs. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Polish - Canadian Coin & Stamp Club "Troyak". For more information, contact Ignacy Kania, 905-273-7313 or Wieslaw Grzesicki, 416-258-1651, info@troyakclub.com. www.troyakclub.com.

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 5, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club 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, 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.

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 Antoniuk (519)886-3547 www.waterloocoinssociety.com.

MAY 3, Windsor, ON

Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club. The Windsor Coin Club will be holding its 59th Annual Spring Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave., Windsor. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Margaret Clarke at mclarke@wincom.net, (519)735-0727.

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.

AUG. 9, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9 to 4:30 Admission \$2, (includes ticket on gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items and more. Food and drink available at show. Buy sell trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca, http://tedscollectables.com.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. 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@idirect.com.

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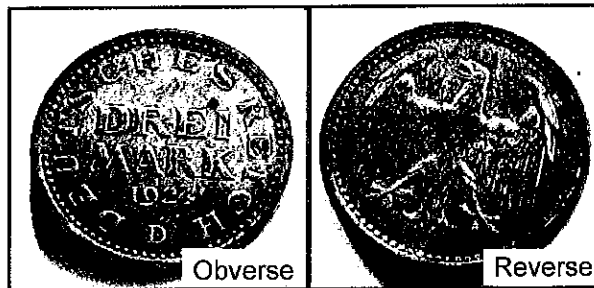
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Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver By Judy Blackman

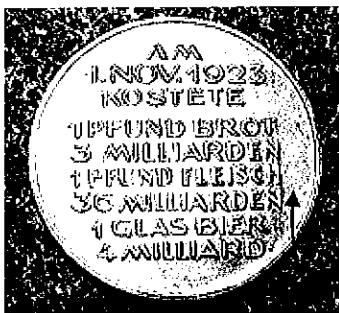


The 1924D "Drei" Mark (3 Mark) is 15g, .5000 silver .2411 oz ASW and mintage was 3,769,000 and can be referenced in the Krause catalogue as KM#43. The value at time of my acquiring this coin in 2006 ranged from \$20.00 U.S. for Fine to \$320 U.S. for BU. As you can see from the picture, my coin is in very good condition. The information that came with the coin, Krause Publications and Wikipedia explain the significance of this currency. My particular coin is currently worth \$50-\$90 U.S. (i.e. as of October 2008) and appears to be holding up to an Extra-Fine grade. This is one of a number of German coins that I have from the 1920's.

Germany adopted the Mark as its currency following unification in 1871. This first Mark came to be known as the Gold mark, which became Papiermark later and eventually suffered hyperinflation in 1923. A new Mark was introduced, called the Rentenmark (worth 1,000,000,000,000 Papiermark), swiftly replaced by the Reichsmark in 1924.

The inflation in the Weimar Republic was a period of hyperinflation in Germany (the Weimar Republic) during 1921-1923. The hyperinflation episode in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s was not the first hyperinflation, nor was it the only one in early 1920s Europe. However, as the most prominent case following the emergence of economics as a science, it drew interest in a way that previous instances had not. Many of the dramatic and unusual economic behaviors now associated with hyperinflation were first documented systematically in Germany: order-of-magnitude increases in prices and interest rates, redenomination of the currency, consumer flight from cash to hard assets, and the rapid expansion of industries that produced those assets.

During the first half of 1922 the mark stabilized at about 320 Marks per Dollar accompanied by international reparations conferences including one in June 1922 organized by U.S. investment banker J. P. Morgan, Jr. When these meetings produced no workable solution, the inflation changed to hyperinflation and the Mark fell to 8000 Marks per Dollar by December 1922. The cost of living index was 41 in June 1922 and 685 in December, an increase of more than 16 times. In January 1923 French and Belgian troops occupied the industrial region of Germany in the Ruhr valley to ensure that the reparations were paid in goods, such as coal from the Ruhr and other industrial zones of Germany, because the Mark was practically worthless. Although reparations accounted for about one third of the German deficit from 1920 to 1923, the government found reparations a convenient scapegoat. Other scapegoats included bankers and speculators (particularly foreign), both of which groups had, in fact, exacerbated the hyperinflation through the normal course of their profit-seeking. The inflation reached its peak by November 1923, but ended when a new currency (the Rentenmark) was introduced. The government stated that this new currency had a fixed value, secured by real estate, and this was accepted.



Although the inflation decreased with the introduction of the Rentenmark and the Weimar Republic continued for a decade afterwards, hyperinflation is widely believed to have contributed to the Nazi takeover of Germany. Adolf Hitler himself in his book, *Mein Kampf*, makes many references to the German debt and the negative consequences that brought about the "necessity" of National Socialism. The inflation also raised doubts about the competence of liberal institutions, especially amongst a middle class who had held cash savings and bonds. It also produced resentment of Germany's bankers and speculators, many of them Jewish, whom the government and press blamed for the inflation.

A medal commemorating Germany's 1923 hyperinflation. The engraving reads: "On 1st November 1923 1 pound of bread cost 3 billion, 1 pound of meat: 36 billion, 1 glass of beer: 4 billion."

Continued on next page.

Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver - Continued

The term Weimar Republic (Weimarer Republik, IPA: [ˈvaɪmaɪr ʁepuˈbliːk]) is used by historians to signify the democratic and republican period of Germany from 1919 to 1933.



Following World War I, the republic emerged from the German Revolution in November 1918. In 1919 a national assembly convened in the city of Weimar, where a new constitution for the German Reich was written, to be adopted on 11 August. This attempt to re-establish Germany as a liberal democracy failed with the ascent of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in 1933. Although technically the 1919 Weimar constitution was not invalidated until after World War II, the legal measures taken by the Nazi government in February and March 1933, commonly known as Gleichschaltung, destroyed the mechanisms of a true democracy. **Therefore 1933 is usually seen as the end of the Weimar Republic and as the beginning of Hitler's "Third Reich".**

Picture on the left is titled: "Inflation 1923-24: a woman feeds her tiled stove with money".

The name Weimar Republic was never used officially during its existence. Despite its political form, the new republic was still known as Deutsches Reich in German. This phrase was commonly translated into English as German Empire, although the German word reich has a broader range of connotations than

the English Empire, so the name is most often translated to the German Reich in English. The common short form remains Germany.

Pictured right: 1923-issue 50 million mark banknote. Worth approximately \$1 US when printed, this sum would have been worth approximately \$12 million, nine years earlier. The note was practically worthless a few weeks later due to continued inflation.



Golden Era (1923-1929)

Gustav Stresemann was Reichskanzler for 100 days in 1923 (Aug. 13th to Nov. 23rd DVP political party), and served as foreign minister from 1923-1929, a period of relative stability for the Weimar Republic when there were fewer uprisings and the beginnings of economic recovery.

As 16th chancellor of Germany, Stresemann had to restore law and order in certain towns in Germany such as Spandau and Krustin, where the 'Black Reichswehr' (a section of the freikorps) held a mutiny. Saxony and Thuringia allowed KPD members into their governments, and a new nationalist leader in Bavaria called for Bavarian independence and told his army to disobey orders from Berlin. Stresemann persuaded Ebert to issue Article 48 to resolve the situation and brought the Freikorps to settle the situation. However the use of violence against political activities led the SPD (Social Democratic Party) to remove themselves from his coalition which finally led to the ending of his chancellorship.

Stresemann's first move as foreign minister was to issue a new currency, the Rentenmark, to halt the extreme hyperinflation crippling German society and the economy. **It was successful because Stresemann refused to issue more currency, the cause of the inflationary spiral. In addition the currency was based on land, and restored confidence into the economy.** With this achieved, a permanent currency - the Reichsmark - was introduced in 1926. Hans Luther was also appointed as Finance minister who helped balance the budget by dismissing 700 000 public employees.

In 1924 the Dawes Plan was created, an agreement between American banks and the German government, in which the American banks lend money to Germany, to help them pay reparations. Other foreign achievements were the evacuation of the Ruhr in 1925, and the 1925 Treaty of Berlin. This reinforced the Treaty of Rapallo in 1922, and improved relations between the USSR and Germany. Also in this year, Germany was admitted to the League of Nations, which gave her a good international stance and the ability to veto legislation after Stresemann's insistence on entering as a permanent member. They also made agreements over its western border, though nothing was fixed on the Eastern borders. However, this progress was funded by overseas loans, increasing the nation's debts, while overall trade decreased and unemployment rose. Stresemann's reforms did not relieve the underlying weaknesses of Weimar but gave the appearance of a stable democracy.

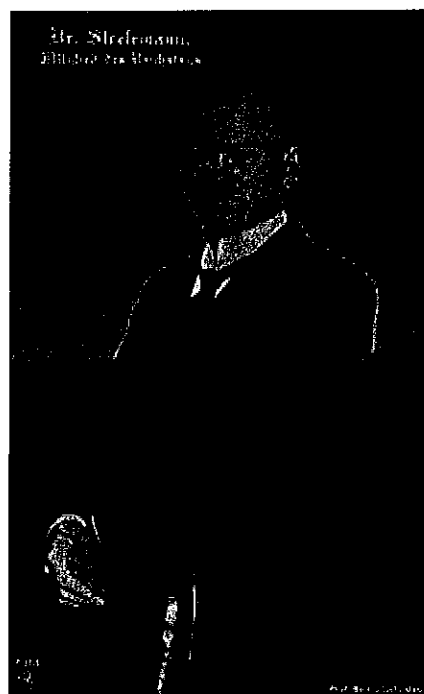
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Weimar 1924D 3 Mark Silver - Continued

The 1920s saw a massive cultural revival in Germany. It was, arguably, the most innovative period of cultural change in Germany. Innovative street theatre brought plays to the public, the cabaret scene and promiscuity became very popular. Women were americanised, wearing makeup, short hair, smoking and breaking out of tradition. Music was created with a practical purpose, such as Schoenberg's 'atonality' and there was a new type of architecture taught at 'Bauhaus' schools. Art reflected the new ideas of the time with artists such as Grosz being fined for defaming the military and for blasphemy.

There was a lot of opposition to this Weimar culture shock, especially from conservatives. For instance, in 1930 Wilhelm Frick banned jazz performances and removed modern art from museums, as well as a new law being introduced to prevent teenagers from buying pulp fiction or pornography. Despite the progress during these years, Stresemann was criticized by opponents for his policy of "fulfilment", or compliance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and by the German people after the invasion of the Ruhr, in which he agreed to pay the reparations set by the treaty in order for the French troops to evacuate.

In 1929, Stresemann's death marked the end of the "Golden Era" of the Weimar Republic. He died at the age of 51, four years after receiving the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize.



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

A memorial service was held at the historic Arts and Letters Club in Toronto between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday, November 16, 2008, on what would have been Dora de Pédery-Hunt's 95th birthday, to celebrate her life and her accomplishments.

There was a turn-out of over 150 friends for the event, many of whom spoke of special experiences and memories. They recalled Dora's energy, her talent for creating and appreciating art medals and her gentle way of sometimes coercing people to become involved and help with her causes.

The event included a display of many of her works, both medals and sculptures, from her personal collection. Some of the attendees kept their hands behind their backs as they stared at the medals, but others, remembering Dora's advice on how best to appreciate an art medal, picked them up and explored and fully experienced each piece.

During the proceedings there was a very special champagne toast to her life and, because it was a party after all, the gathering concluded with cake.

A web site, <http://www.doradepederyhunt.ca/>, has been established to commemorate her life and work.





Thomas Church

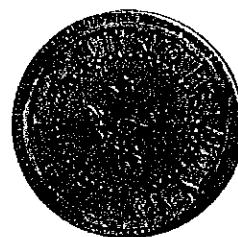
DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that some of the most interesting Canadian tokens of the 19th century were created by an Ottawa man who was an employee of a lumber mill? Thomas Church was born in Ireland in 1844. Church came to Bytown (Ottawa) in 1851 with his family and at the age of 17 began working for the Bronson's Lumber Mills at Victoria Island on the Ottawa River. Thomas worked many positions at the Mills over time and eventually became the Manager retaining this position for many years. Bronson's was destroyed by the great fire of (April) 1900 that ravaged both Ottawa and Hull. The fire also marked the end of Thomas Church's employment and his home (on the island).

Thomas Church began collecting coins around 1878 and formed an outstanding collection of Canadian material. In the early 1880's Thomas became intrigued with die cutting and engraving and built a forge and workshop near his home on Victoria Island. The forge allowed him to exercise his artistic talents and he soon began experimenting with different dies and metals to create some very interesting and scarce tokens. One of the reasons for the scarcity of Church's tokens is that his makeshift workshop and forge didn't always produce the hardened steel dies Thomas desired and as a result some dies broke after only a few strikings. Church's creations did cause some local Ottawa collectors to take notice and as a result Thomas would receive 'standing orders' for his tokens. Thomas struck souvenir tokens for the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa, a dairy token, a merchant token and many varieties of personal numismatist cards for himself and a few other well known local collectors. One remarkable thing of note is that Thomas had lost his left hand in an accident at the mill in early 1900 but still managed to produce some very fine metallic works of art.

Thomas Church died March 7, 1917 and is buried in Hull, Quebec.



Courtesy of the Ingersoll Coin Club



CANADA'S VICTORY NICKELS

by David Harper

The world was in the midst of global war when the Royal Canadian Mint issued this short series of "Tombac" Nickels.

On September 1, 1939, Hitler's troops began their march across the face of Europe. The world had been plunged into the most devastating war in its history. "A war for survival," as Winston Churchill later called it.

By 1942, the most critical stages of the war had been reached, one battle could turn the tide for either side. The most critical factor in the conducting of any war, popular support, was beginning to ebb. In that year, the Royal Canadian Mint had changed the content of the nickel from pure nickel to a copper-zinc alloy (tombac) in order to conserve nickel which was to the war effort. This alloy contained 88% copper and 12% zinc. It was intended that later they would be melted down and with the addition of copper and tin they could make pennies out of it.

In 1943, a design change was instituted to spur the public's support for the war. It entailed using a "V" in the reverse design doing double duty as a numeral valuation and as a representation of Winston Churchill's famous "V" for victory sign and a torch of liberty illuminating Canada. The standard obverse design of King George VI was maintained. What further made this coin unique from any other was a message in More Code around the edge. The message reads, "We win when we work willingly." The coin was minted in the copper-zinc alloy during 1942 and was an immediate success, as it was kept in large numbers as souvenirs.

The "Tombac" nickels received their name from the alloy they were made from. Malayan jewelers, over the years, created many intricate and ornate items from this copper-zinc alloy. They called the alloy "Tombaga," hence the name "Tombac".

In 1944, the war was still raging but the Nazis were on the retreat however, even with victory in sight the nickel shortage was still evident and a copper shortage had materialized. So two years after Canada's initial alloy change they had to find another. The mint officials arrived at a steel composition for the nickel and by watching the United States experiments in using steel cents, they carefully avoided the mistake of coating their steel nickels with zinc. Instead they used a chrome plating which was stronger and more durable than the zinc and it kept the steel nickel from rusting, which the zinc coating had failed to do. The 1943 "V" design was retained and the nickels were issued. In 1945, this design and content was again used, with the familiar beaver design and nickel content returning in 1946.

Nickels of the 1943-1945 war years did more than serve as mediums of exchange, they did more than conserve the critical war metals--in a

Continued from previous page

CANADA'S VICTORY NICKELS

way they helped win the war. One facet of war most people have a tendency to overlook is psychological warfare. These nickels were an intricate part of the allies overall propaganda program. Wars are not won on the battlefield alone. The "Tombac" nickel helped create a state of mind, a mind which was dedicated to only one goal, total victory. Who knows what would have happened without such propaganda. Would the populace have grown so tired of war that they would have settled for a negotiated peace, say in 1944? We will never know, but when you pick up a nickel, any nickel, consider the role the Canadian "V" Nickel played in World War II.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

NOTES TO EARLY TORONTO EXHIBITION MEDALS North York Coin Club October meeting presentation by Rick Craig

The speaker for the North York Coin Club's October meeting was Rick Craig who presented a London Numismatic Society presentation "Notes to Early Toronto Exhibition Medals." Rick gave an overview of the history of the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE). The grounds on which the Exhibition now takes place was the scene of the Battle of York during the War of 1812.

As early as 1792 the Niagara Agricultural Society became the first such organization to hold shows.

In 1820 a "cattle show" was held in York which led to the creation of other local associations and shows elsewhere, with the Provincial Agricultural association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West being created in 1846. From 1847 to 1878 fairs were held at rotating locations with the host cities including Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, London, as well as numerous others. Due to the fair's increasing size it was recognized that a permanent home was necessary. The Toronto City Council leased 51 3/4 acres on the current site to the show and on March 11, 1879 the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto was incorporated.



This medal was struck to recognize the importance of the Imperial penny postage rate (2 cents per half ounce) introduced in 1897. The obverse shows a postman standing before the Imperial penny stamp from Christmas of 1898. The reverse depicts four medallions representing the arts, horticulture, agriculture and industry surrounding the Arms of the City of Toronto with its motto.

Shown twice actual size.

The first exhibition of the new association opened on September 3rd, 1879 and ran for 3 weeks with over 100,000 visitors attending to view 8,234 exhibits. Rick indicated that he had found a small difference in records of the opening date for the first official exposition, noting that September 3, 1879 is used but that the date on the medals is September 5th. The difference may possibly be due to the official opening occurring

two days after the actual start of the fair. In 1904 the name of the event was officially changed to the Canadian National Exhibition, to reflect the national stature it had attained.

Rick went on to outline a large number of the different medals issued, showing that there were two basic types, Award Medals and Souvenirs. The British firm of Elkington

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club - Continued

made a few of the earliest ones, but many of the medals were made by P.W. Ellis & Co. of Toronto. This firm was established as jewellers and medalists in 1852, and after being acquired by Philip W. and Mathew C. Ellis in 1877, it went on to become the prominent medal maker in Canada. All the specimens illustrated were made by P.W. Ellis & Co.

The medals outlined in the talk included some from the earliest years of the exhibition through to the 1970's, and Rick finished his presentation with the comment that CNE medals are quite varied in design with numerous types, making it a very large series that can be both challenging and gratifying to collect.

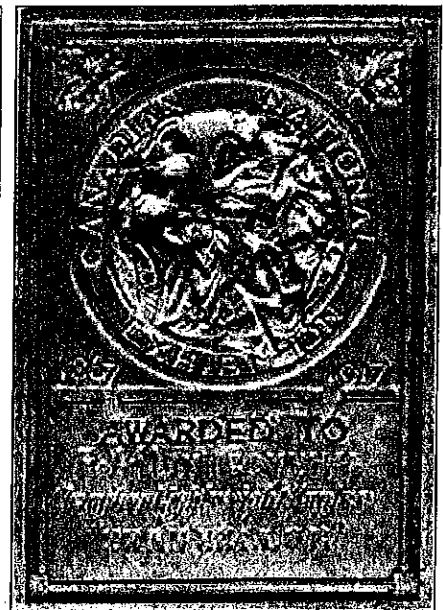
The medals illustrated are from Rick Craig's collection and we thank him for sharing them with us.



This medal marks the ascension of Edward VII to the throne and the obverse shows the new King with the Royal Arms in the background. It repeats the obverse design of the 1899 medal. Shown at 1½ actual size.



This medal marks the 1903 Dominion of Canada Industrial Exhibition. The obverse shows the crowned Arms of the Dominion with maple leaves. The reverse depicts the Arms and motto of the City of Toronto and features a blacksmith on the right and a farmer on the left as supporters. Shown at 1½ actual size.



This award plaquette-style medal of 1917 shows the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada at the time, on the obverse. The reverse features a rather crude depiction of the design on the 1867 Confederation medal with space for the engraving of the recipient's name. Shown at 1½ actual size.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

JOHN BRENNAN

Reprinted from Bunyan's Chips Vol. XVIII Issue No.6 June, 1981

I have been a coin collector for approximately eight years. I started to collect coins on the doctor's advice due to high blood pressure caused by the worry of several chin cancer operations.

While doing this I came across a wooden money round piece and immediately was interested in finding out the history of it. After this I became hooked on collecting wooden money. I collect all types of Canadian wooden money and in the past three years have been collecting American pieces as well. In doing this, not only have I found an enjoyable and pleasant hobby but also have made many wonderful friends in Canada and the United States.

Two of the early and well-known wood collectors in Canada, J. D. Ferguson and Norman E. Wells, were instrumental in helping me start my collection. I have put out 18 flats and 8 rounds. All my early pieces are now gone to new and old collectors in Canada and the United States. Not only is my collection growing, but my health is greatly improved... thanks to my hobby.

Submitted by Barbara Trace, portrait chairlady, I.O.W.M.C.

Sadly, since this 1981 biography was written, John Brennan, who was very active, and issued many more woods, died Jan. 5th, 2001, after a long battle with Cancer.



The 38mm round wood is the first wood issued by John Brennan in 1977, 500 were made, black both sides.

His last wood issued was the 2000 Christmas flat 62 x 87 mm, 100 issued, obverse is red border blue design. Reverse is red border and green verse.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

BUYERS BEWARE: NOT ALL COINS ARE MONEY

by Richard Giedroyc, World Coin News

Members of the Federation Internationale de la Medal (FIDEM) have discussed for years the question regarding where to draw the fine line between when a free standing art medal is no longer a medal, but becomes a piece of sculpture.

Perhaps a similar question should be asked regarding some non-circulating legal tender commemorative coins. Most collectors understand that not all coins are money in the sense that regardless of if the country of issue insists it will honour them as cash or not the bottom line is that most commemorative issues are not meant to circulate.

But, when does the envelope get pushed too far? World coin dealer Joel Anderson of Grover Beach, California is a good source for some of the strangest recently issued "coins" in the world that perhaps in some cases may be more novelty than anything else, coins that are simply over the top. Some of these issues are coins only because the issue names the country through which they were authorized, a denomination, and a date. Let's face it. Many of these issues are produced for a very specialized market of collectors or for the uninitiated general public that doesn't understand coin collecting but likes the issue due to the subject matter appearing on the coins.

Anderson's recent Fall-Winter 2008 fixed price list has a section titled "Unusual Coins." This may be an understatement. The 2008 Palau Pearl of the Sea \$5 coin is composed of .925 fine silver. The coin has a genuine pearl imbedded in it on the obverse. Struck in Proof the coin mercifully has a mintage of 2,500 coins.

An unnamed privately owned mint has released 2004- to 2006-dated \$10 gold-on-silver Wildlife Jewelled Eyes coins in the name of Liberia. Liberia is a favourite country in whose name many NCLT coins are

struck by privately owned mints since the Liberian government will allow these mints to pay a fee for the rights to use the name Liberia on virtually any commemorative coin these mints which to issue.

According to Anderson, "The animals' eyes [on these coins are] set in with bright, sparkling crystals, producing stunning effect." I would doubt any of these coins have ever been in Liberia.

The coins struck in the name of Palau and Liberia are conservative compared to recent issues struck in the name of the Cook Islands and Somalia. The 2006 Cook Islands Valencia Cathedral \$5 coin is a gold-on-silver composition issue shaped like a cathedral, making it ridiculous to ever consider for circulation. It was likely issued as a souvenir targeting the general public. The coin commemorates Pope Benedict XVI's visit to Valencia, Spain, which has nothing to do with the Cook Islands. The coin has seven Swarovski crystal jewels where the stained glass windows would appear in the cathedral, making the coin an interesting numismatic item, but hardly anything that could circulate even by accident.

Somalia may be a land of many things, but it is doubtful guitars or grizzly bears are part of its culture. Nonetheless some private mint or mints decided to solicit the Somali government for permission (Perhaps I am assuming too much?) to strike NCLT dollar coins in the name of that African nation. The 2008-dated North American Wildlife dollar coins not only depict a polar bear, wolf, buffalo, moose, mountain lion, or grizzly bear, but that side of each coin is in color and the "coins" are in the shape of each animal. I doubt any bank in The Federal Republic of Somalia will want to sell these coins by the roll.

Also recently issued in the name of the Somali Republic are sets of six 2004-dated

dollar denominated coins in the shapes of guitars. Anderson wryly states, "though they never actually circulated in Somalia."

Now, common Joel! You meant to tell me Gibson guitars aren't popular in Somalia? Incidentally, these "coins" are available either in gold- or silver-plate, adding to the bells and whistles to attract buyers.

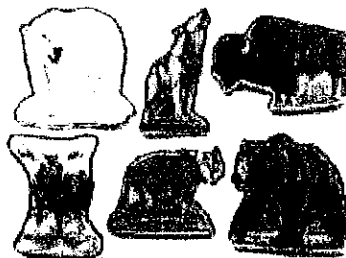
Don't blame the governments of the Cook Islands, Liberia, or Somalia for allowing privately owned mints to issue coins in their names. So-called recently issued coins likely destined to be catalogued in some future edition of Colin Bruce's book *Unusual World Coins* include the 2008 1/2 and 1 cauri of the Kingdom of Kabousse (located in southern Senegal), 2008 Syppo 2 cauri (also in southern Senegal), and the 2008 25-cent coins of Westartica Territories. At least the coins of Kabousse and Syppo are round. The four-coin set of Westartica are triangular and fit together to form a square.

According to Anderson, "Westartica was created by a gentleman who made a claim to a large, desolate, uninhabited, and previously unclaimed section of Western Antarctica."

Well, at least this is better than the coins of the Kingdom of Bermania issued by coin dealer Allen G. Berman of Connecticut. Bermania exists (No offense intended, Allen.) in Allen's mind, although the kingdom does reach reality when the kingdom's royal family hosts receptions at certain world coin conventions.

All right, maybe I am too much of a purist, insisting coins be something that actually can or have been used as money. Regardless, it is always interesting to see what technology is available for use on coins, regardless of if it is circulating currency or not. There have been innovations in which new technologies have later been adopted for use on circulating coins.

Joel Anderson has a web site. Visit him at <http://www.joelscoins.com/oops.htm>



ELIZABETH I - SPANISH ARMADA MEDAL 1588

Ross Blakey



Continuing from an article I presented in the January 2008 bulletin the above medal is another one that I am seeking out. There are original and cast copies of this medal so prices do vary.

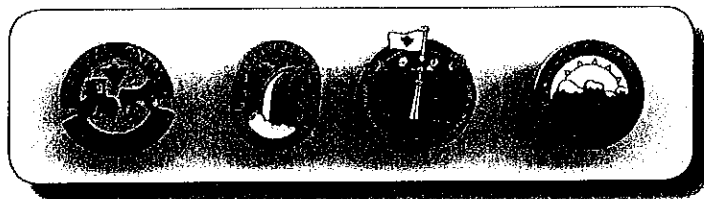
The above illustration shows a gilt copper cast medal, 54 mm, with suspension loop, of Dutch manufacture. The obverse shows mm Rose, Pope Sixtus V, Bishops, the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II, Philip II of Spain, Henry I, Duke of Guise and other princes seated in consultation, all blindfolded, seated on a floor of spikes, DVRVM EST CONTRA STIMVLOS CALCITRARE (It is hard to kick against the pricks - Acts ix.5, a reference to the spikes at their feet), O COECAS HOMINVM MENTES O PECTORA COECA (Oh! the blind minds, the blind hearts of men). The reverse shows the Spanish fleet driven against the rocks with sailors being thrown in the water, TV DEVS MAGNVS ET MAGNA FACIS TV SOLVS DEVS (Thou, God, art great and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone - Pslam lxxxvi.10), and within border VENI VIDE VIVE (Come, see, live), 1588, (cf MI 144/111). This ship scene is on a larger scale than the single ship shown on my medal illustrated in January.

The obverse satirizes the failed plans of the Catholic Powers to destroy the heretic Queen of England, Elizabeth I. Elizabeth had been excommunicated by Sixtus V in 1570 because she had provided material and moral support to the Dutch in their struggle for independence against Spain. Please refer back to the January 2008 bulletin for any further information.

Courtesy of The Collector

2009 CTC PIN CENSUS

by Jacques Lemay #463



Back in 1998 I started collecting Canadian Tire coupons and a couple of years after that I got into CTC Pins. I noticed, while looking through Volume 11 of the 6th Edition of the Bilodeau Guide, that there are about 88 of them listed. I personally have a little over 200 different in my collection, so I was thinking that the Guide could use a serious update.

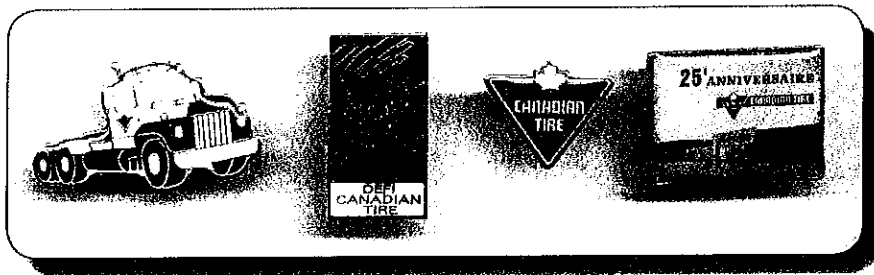
I have also noticed the way they fly off venders tables at the different expositions that I attend, so I presume that I am not alone in collecting pins, several other members also collect them.

I am asking for your help, if you collect CTC pins and you just happen to have some that are not illustrated in the Bilodeau Guide, I would like to update the list. If you are willing to help by participating in this update, please send me a scan of the pin or pins that you have. It is real easy to do, just put them on your scanner and set it for color scan at 300 dpi

and send me a jpg file. If you do not have a scanner, you can go to a photocopy shop and get them photocopied in color, you can put a whole lot of pins on a photocopier so it won't cost a fortune. It would also be nice if you could give a short history of the pin(s) if it is not evident where they came from.

By doing so, we will be able to determine which pins we are missing in our collection and maybe even which ones are harder to find. Our collective work could be published in "The Collector" and will end up in the next edition of the Bilodeau Guide. So please give me a helping hand if you have some pins or know someone that does by letting me know about them.

You can send the information to Jacques Lemay, 876 Boul. Mercure, Drummondville, Québec, J2B 3K4 (819) 478-1628 or by email : jacques.lemay@dr.cgocable.ca



RECTIFYING THE FACTS

by Lucien Levesque #479

Following Jean-Guy Pichette's 2nd auction that was distributed with our October Newsletter, I would like to rectify some facts that I believe are incorrect. The Canadian Paper Money Collector Club does not exist. The Canadian Paper Money Society exists and their grading standards (posted on their web site) range from "Poor to UNC" for a total of 9 different grades.

The Canadian Currency Grading Service, Inc. use as their 9 standards "Filler to UNC" and they state that in the United States they add "Choice UNC" and "Gem UNC" but they refer to the "Dealer Grading Standards" which have a total of 24 different grades and add 7 uncirculated grades from "UNC 60 to UNC 67", nowhere can I find "UNC 68". I assume that dealers want to sell their nicer coupons at a premium.

One other fact, a coupon is either well centered or is not. A Canadian Tire coupon measures generally 140mm long by 66mm in width, the printed portion is approx. 134mm by 60mm. To be well centered, a coupon must have a border of 3mm on all four sides of the coupon, depending on the original cutting of the coupon.

Club members that do not adhere to Jean-Guy's theory are certainly not idiots, as mentioned in his auction. After all, we live in a free country and everybody has a right to their own opinion. Club members are generally well informed and are able to recognize a nice coupon and pay the just price for it.

The Thief

a short story by
James Antonio

In the next breath she told him in no uncertain terms that she wanted him to buy the coin -- even if it wasn't certified and graded by a third-party company.

"You worry too much, Thomas," she said curtly. She sounded sure of herself, very convincing. "It is real. You've looked at it. There isn't any question. You said that it was uncirculated too. Why the hesitation? You've been doing coins for ages. Where is your self-confidence anyhow? And we've loads of money.... Provenance does not mean a lot.... Look at it this way, dear: there are many rare coins still lingering in dark corners. They can show up at any time. As an example: are you going to question some nice elderly lady as to how she came upon such and such a thing?... It's totally absurd!"

They lived by the lake, in a chic, modern house that was an assemblage of oblong cedar and glass cubes. On a tract of beautifully landscaped land and hidden from the road by a palisade of fluffy evergreens, it blended nicely into the side of the mild declivity that rolled gently down to the ragged shoreline. In pleasant weather, they sat out on the second-story patio observing a couple of life's casual and indolent pastimes. Sailboats lolled about in the great bowl of the lake, their sails like the silhouettes of white arrowheads against the spectacular blue water. On breezier days, windsurfers, their parti-colored sails puffed like bubbles, cut along among scars of whitecaps.

Then there were the tall, decorative grasses that Frusannah had put in as soon as they'd come in vogue. She loved watching the lanky sheaves swaying to and fro, like enchanting dancers. There were the gardens themselves too, something she took great pride in, having designed them all herself. Why, she could sit up there for hours on end just pouring over the floral splashes. Two great oval beds sat back a way from the shoreline and, being a private beach -- how she loved to think of it as 'her own little beach'! --, high wooded fences chugged along either side of the property out practically to the road. Amid these estival palettes of amazing color, perennials for the most part, Frusannah managed in the spring to find a little space somewhere to put in another annual. There were bristly clusters of juniper; patient pink wisteria hugging the fences, reminding her to slow down; white and yellow jasmine; clematis in every color; vinca major in purplish blue; and white yucca too; viburnum in a host of forms; syringa, especially in lavender; rhododendron, which had a section all by itself; potentilla; three magnolias that blossomed at the first hint of summer; and too many other things to mention.

"We're going to take down this mirror, Thomas," she said. "I want to put up the picture I bought at the gallery on Thursday.... Thomas?... Thomas, are you there?"

These last words rang of impatience and irritability. Thomas was present but his mind was on the 1921 Canada five-cent silver. He came to at the sound of his beautiful wife's voice. He smiled from his chair in the corner, beside the large picture window. He was proud of Frusannah. She was a showpiece in herself and he perked right to attention.

"I'm sorry, honey. What was that?"

"The mirror!" she hissed. "Here! It's coming down. The picture is going up."

She was twelve years younger and he called her Anna, pronouncing it 'Awna' on her insistence. She said it sounded more refined and he complied willingly. She was shapely, and classy in every way. Even inside the house, she wore good things, certainly clean, à la mode, and of the highest quality. She was a couple of inches taller than Thomas, leggy and blond in curls with defiant blue eyes. He hated to admit that she'd probably married him because he was a dentist. That was fine with him. But he supposed she loved him in a way and he definitely had what seemed to be a never-ending infatuation with her.

He would go up and went over the where she was posing, with a hand on her hip. He didn't hesitate. She seemed impatient. As he reached up and took hold of the heavy mirror, she told him she would take responsibility for the coin if anything went wrong.

"I know you're undecided, dear, but I'm sure he's okay. Your suspicions about him are totally absurd. He's been in business too long. I want you to buy it today. I want us to have it. Then I can tell the girls at the Club all about it: 'Thomas is the owner of one of the rarest of all Canadian coins and it's brand new!'" She giggled in a silly way. "They just wouldn't understand the word 'uncirculated'.... I don't think."

He smiled quietly as he took the mirror off the wall. He laid it on the sofa. In a flash he realized only too well that it was going to end up 'down there', with all the other material manifestations of her whims. But given her glamour, he told himself, some clutter was insignificant. He was going to phone Adam, drive down and give him a cash deposit. The coin would be his.

Adam took the coin out of the safe and nimbly went up the steps. He was tall and muscular with a brush cut and moustache and had a penchant for tight-fitting T-shirts. He despised getting older, but consoled himself that he wasn't the only one! He exercised regularly, weight training for the most part, and was proud of his

The Thief - Continued

physical condition. He believed he was at the very least the mean, tough equivalent of a forty year-old. He was a marine mechanic and now, with the warmer weather, business was heating up. He worked at a marina in a small shop that paid well. The owner was a boat fanatic - - and a coin nut too. He'd sold him already a number of good coins.

He took a look out the living room window and caught a snapshot of the fine spring day. It was sunny and the daffodils and narcissus had opened right up like the smiling faces of children. Spring meant a big coin show. He grinned as he headed toward the kitchen. It was a Saturday and his wife was at the grocery store. His boy, Kenny, had gone to an early baseball practice and was probably sitting around chatting with friends at the coffee shop. He sat down at the table.

The one thing he'd told his boy - - and he couldn't stress it enough - - was to get a good education. He bore a grudge. He'd had a job with a major boat maker outside of Toronto - - great money, benefits for every member of the family, paid vacations etc. And then poof! All of a sudden it closed. Consolidation! Downsizing! Trimming expenses! The operation was moved out-of-country.

Adam homed in on the coin. 1921. It was THE one alright. The misgiving he sometimes felt when he ogled the 'fishscale' hadn't come around at all today. The compensatory reflections on his old displaced employer had taken care of any guilt. He deserved this, didn't he? This 'petit' reward? It didn't amount to much anymore. What were a few thousand bucks? he reasoned. It wasn't such a big deal. They'd still get by, what with all the coins they sold. Theirs was a lion's share of the market. Let him have his tidbit.

There was only one other person who knew he had the rare coin: his dentist. He'd made a special trip down there to show him and Thomas, he could tell, had fallen in love with it. The patina added to the coin's good looks. Adam moved it around. There was plenty of luster and he was sure it was uncirculated. 'Everything was there' as they said in the trade. The crescent of bluish-green, like a psychadelic moon, swung from rim to rim over the top of the reverse. He realized this colorful hallmark was like a tattoo and the dealer from whom he'd stolen it would be able to pick it out right away. So, he'd given the coin his own branding, a barely noticeable edge nick at 5:00 on the obverse.

If they ever came across the coin, he chuckled, how would they prove it was theirs? Which to him was the beauty of coins. Was it his or hers? Was it theirs? Was it yours?

Jackson was used to it. He'd get back to the store on Monday and take stock. There was usually something missing. Big coin shows could be rewarding with plenty of sales, but they were swarming beehives for 'stingers'. "I got stung," he would say. Usually it was a coin of no account. A five- or ten-dollar item. But the 1921 Canada five-cent silver was worth thousands! He'd taken it out of the display case and passed it through the cluster of people to a waiting hand.

It was gone and he was going to have to live with that. The only good thing was he'd taken photos of the coin.

In a few days Thomas had his uncirculated 1921 'fishscale'.

"It's beautiful!" crooned Frusannah, gazing lovingly over his shoulder, her exaggerated lashes fluttering. "And that tarnish - - oh, I shouldn't call it that! - - that- that quarter moon in green and blue makes the coin look so beautiful, Thomas!"

"You're right, Awna. This coin is eye-appealing. I think I'm going to send it in for certification."

"It might get lost in the mail, Thomas. It's totally unnecessary. Why would you do such a thing?"

"To be sure."

"Of ... ?"

"Its authenticity. And grade too."

"Dear, you're being totally ludicrous. Totally! You're not sending it anywhere, that's final. I don't want to hear another word of it."

Thomas, however, had to have confirmation. Though he was 99% sure it was the real thing, it was a 'slider', and, despite getting a deal, he wanted to see it in a neat holder that declared it to be MS60.

The next day, a drizzly one, he had his secretary phone two early-afternoon patients and reschedule their appointments so he could send the coin away.

Jackson wasted no time, emailing the digital photographs of the 1921 Canada five-cents to the grading companies. It was just a longshot, but what had he to lose except a few minutes of his time?

The Thief - Continued

Several weeks later, Frusannah was out on the patio cleaning up the barbecue and getting it ready for summer. She cursed the job and all the while kept telling herself no woman with any class should have to do such a thing. The unyielding bristles of the wire brush scraped harshly across the rods of the grill and, as it was a breezy day, desiccated black flakes flicked back onto her arms like determined little devils or tumbled right over the side and into her good shoes. She was wearing a red band in her hair to keep her golden locks out of her eyes. Her hands were gray and there was a dark smudge on her cheek. She was glad no one could see.

She heard the doorbell, or thought so. She listened closely a moment then dropped what she was doing, literally, the brush clunking on the floor. She slid the glass doors open and stepped into the house. My hands! she gasped with horror. I must look frightful.

Her mouth fell open when she saw the policeman.

"Yes?" she managed. Her mind was racing. Her world was perfect, or so she'd thought: what could it possibly be? She had an inkling. "Is something wrong?"

"May I have a word with you?"

"Of course," she said, grinding her teeth. She was raging inside. This was too much! Such an embarrassment! The law at her door! "Come right in."

After a couple of weeks the authorities told Jackson that nothing could be done, he wouldn't get his coin back because it couldn't be proved beyond a doubt that the five-cent silver the man named Adam had sold was the exact same one he, Jackson, claimed had been stolen.

"You'll just have to be more careful," were their final words.

Frusannah had a barbecue on the patio the first day it was warm enough to sit outside. She wasn't much for picnic-style eating but conceded to placate their whining son Florian, who'd been clamoring for "outside" hamburgers and hotdogs. He was a slip of a boy, six years old, and took after Thomas, part in his hair and all. She was sorry however because she hoped he would be tall and well-built like her own father. She consoled herself that there was still plenty of time, the tide might turn. She made three hamburgers and a hotdog and the smoke from the barbecue was gracious enough to rise and curl away from her. But the heat irritated her bare arms and made her eyes water. She kept her face averted, waiting for the food to cook, while out of the corner of her eye she glimpsed Thomas lounging in his chair, legs outstretched, his hands clasped behind his head. Much to her chagrin, she knew he was content being a journeyman - filling teeth, pulling them, doing root canals on the ageing, and ordering up crowns for the worn and torn. He was never going to be a dental pioneer: come up with some miraculous fix-you-up or anything like that. She supposed she couldn't have it all, fame and fortune, but she was more or less happy with what she did have. It was a lovely house, was it not? The gardens were beautiful too. And she was the mother of a fine little boy, the best of all. Her social life was nothing to sneer at either. She was a gold card member down at the club, and got to pamper herself on a regular basis with pretty hairdos and visits to the spa. Her daily driver was a black coupe. Why, she smiled, what more could a woman want? Even her husband came running at her beck and call!

They ate inside, with the patio doors open, and the warm breeze filtered lazily through the screens.

"I'm going back to school," Thomas announced out of the blue. He set what was left of his hamburger on the plate. "I'm going to become a professor."

"You're gonna be on our school bus, daddy?" Florian wanted to know with a smile.

Thomas giggled, patting the boy on the head. But Frusannah sat right back, stunned.

"The coin taught me to take control of my life," he explained. "I was going to listen to you, Awna. But I didn't feel right. It vexed me that I was a grownup who wanted to do something but was too timid. I chided and derided myself. So, to boost my self-confidence I sent the coin in."

"Now I have peace of mind."

MORE ON CLEANING
by Mike Thorne, Coins Magazine



In my last column, I continued talking about coin cleaning and said that in this column I would discuss methods of storing coins. Since I wrote the previous column, I've had an exchange of e-mails with chemist and numismatist Weimar White in which he's suggested that I say a few more things about coin cleaning before leaving the topic entirely. Because I think his points need to be made, I'm happy to include them here.

In an earlier column, I included White's belief that toning is bad for coins, which he expressed in the title of one of the articles reprinted in his book *Coin Chemistry*: "Toning is to Silver What Rust is to Iron: Bad News." As he puts it in one of his e-mails:

"Collectors in general do not realize that toning is basically a form of corrosion. Toning/corrosion etches the surface of a coin through oxidation, and it can destroy the radial corrugations that are responsible for giving an uncirculated coin its mint bloom. Frequently cleaning is blamed for the loss of mint lustre on an uncirculated coin, but in reality most often it was the tarnish, toning, corrosion, that reduced or destroyed the original mint bloom."

What White is saying is that if a coin loses its mint bloom following careful dipping, it's because the toning/corrosion that was removed had already destroyed the tiny lines responsible for that mint lustre.

It wasn't caused by the dip removing "tiny flow lines on a coin's surface that are imparted during the minting process," as I wrote in an earlier column. I had gotten this idea from Scott Travers' *Coin Collector's Survival Manual* and had cited a "pair of scanning electron microscopy photographs of the surface of a coin before and after 15-second dipping" as evidence for the point.

White describes a simple experiment to prove that the dip removes the toning/tarnish, not the metal of the coin. He writes:

"Weigh a heavily tarnished coin to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Then dip the coin, dry it, and weigh it again. With a silver dollar, you will see that several milligrams of surface tarnish has been removed. This contains mostly oxidized silver.

"Then dip the silver dollar again, dry it,

and weigh it again, and you will see that very little if any weight loss has occurred. This proves that it was not the dip, as a general statement, that had etched the surfaces of the coin, but rather the tarnish or corrosion. The weight loss experiment shows that most of the atomic silver removed from the coin [with the first dip] was caused by the toning process."

It occurred to me that I had inadvertently performed White's experiment myself years ago in a very crude way. At the time, I had an Extremely Fine 1864-L Indian Head cent that was completely black, as though it had been in a fire. Eventually I decided to see if I could improve its appearance by cleaning it. I did manage to get a good bit of the blackness off, but when the blackness departed, so did the tiny "L."

In other words, the fire-caused corrosion included many of the surface features of the coin. Removing the corrosion deleted the surface features as well.

The bottom line on this discussion of toning, tarnish, and dipping is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. If you like (and are willing pay for) toned/tarnished coins that many in the numismatic community consider attractive, then more power to you. Personally, I like uncirculated coins with full mint lustre and little if any toning.

I've had a remarkably difficult time finding Professional Coin Grading Service-certified silver Washington quarters in Mint State-64 to -67 with full mint lustre and no toning.

Now to the issue of storage: The central question is how best to house your coins to protect them from the ravages of the environment. According to J. P. Martin's chapter on coin storage in Bill Fivaz's *Helpful Hints for Enjoying Coin Collecting*, the best thing you can do for your coins is to move to Arizona. That's fine if you already happen to live in Arizona (or some other extremely arid environment).

But what's a person living in Florida or Mississippi or some other place with high humidity supposed to do?

If you've ever done appraisals of coin collections, as I have, then you've encountered

many different storage methods, some decidedly better than others. One method that should definitely be avoided involves long-term storage of coins in PVC (polyvinyl chloride) holders. These are usually clear plastic 2-by-2 flips that are nice and pliable, with no hard edges to hurt your fingers.

I once had an album made entirely of this material. It seemed really great, as each coin was nice and visible, edges included, and the album didn't have any sulphur-containing paper or cardboard to tarnish my coins. Unfortunately, I live in a warm, humid environment, and, as Martin puts it, "High temperatures can cause a deterioration of the plastics in some of the coin holders commonly in use today with resultant damage to the coins in them."

Such PVC damage is signalled by a greenish tinge to the coins. When I saw this on my collection of Barber quarters, I knew I had to take my coins out of the album, remove the green slime, and put the coins in a better holder.

To remove the PVC, Martin suggests the use of "a solvent such as acetone, following the instructions on the container. Do not remove the coins from the holder until you are ready to bathe them, as the [PVC slime] may dry out and become harder to remove."

Of course, the same thing can happen to any coins in PVC holders if you leave them in the holders for too long a period and they're exposed to elevated temperatures. You'll find that a lot of dealers use these holders because they're inexpensive, widely available, easy to handle, and are OK for short-term storage. Just be sure to remove the coins when you get home and put them in better holders for long-term storage.

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.

ONA Nominations 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 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 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

QTY.	FUNCTION	PRICE	TOTAL
___	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



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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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(519) 343-4833 artstephenson@hotmail.com

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(705) 267-7514 farnorth@onlink.net

Area 11 Craig Wilde

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

President's Message

Yes its Convention time once again #47 to be exact. The Waterloo Coin Society Convention Committee has been working on this convention and also putting to-gether an Anniversary party to celebrate a great milestone of 50 years, which officially will fall on their Coin Club meeting night March 10th09. Past and Present club members are welcome on this date to celebrate this occasion. The O.N.A. will also celebrate this great event with Dealers and Registrants at the Convention on April 24th09 at 8:00 pm in the hospitality room.

This issue contains detailed information on our up coming O.N.A. Convention, plus a Registration and Exhibit Form. As always I encourage members to exhibit.

The educational forum will have four speakers in different fields of collecting with pointers that will help you in your collecting and exhibiting.

Please sell and return your Dream Vacation tickets as this is one of the ways all clubs benefit. Thanks to all who bought and sold these tickets.

I have had six great years as President of the O.N.A. and ten years as a director. There are always so many good people who help things run smoothly be it Dealers, Club Members, Advertisers, friends, family, executive, or hotel staff. It never is only one person who makes this a great organization.

Thanks to all.

“Happy 50th Waterloo Coin Society”

Tom Rogers,
President

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY

Len Trakalo

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

TREASURER

Bruce Raszmann

P.O. Box 40033, Waterloo Square P.O.
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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

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The application for membership that appeared in the January - February issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted.

We welcome:

1978 Edwina James, St. Thomas, Ont.,

The following applications have been received

1979 Brent W.J. Mackie, Kitchener, Ont.,
1980 Daniel Raby, Welland, Ont.,
J1981 Matthew Galan, Wiarton, Ont.,
J1982 John Bescec Jr., Campbellville, Ont.,
J1983 Eric de Doer, Almonte, Ont.,
J1984 Stephen Tarrant, Brockville, Ont.,
J1985 Konnor Shewchuk, Oshawa, Ont.,
J1986 Joshua O'Brien, Loretto, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann,

O.N.A Treasurer & 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 15, 2009.

For those attending the convention, tickets may be handed in at the convention. The draw will take place at 2:00 p.m. (April 26, 2009) at the Holiday Inn Kitchener Conference Centre.



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• willardb@bwcoin.com

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Celebration of Art Stephenson's Life 1949—2009



A long-standing member of the Royal Canadian Legion, long-standing member 776 of Waterloo Coin Society, long-standing member 1727 of Ontario Numismatic Association, ONA Executive Regional Director - Area 5, Past President of the South Wellington Coin Society, member and representative of the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors, Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, and a number of other Numismatic clubs, societies, and associations. Over recent years, **Art** developed an extensive catalogue on wooden money and its history, with particular emphasis on those originated in Canada. **Art** could be seen regularly at monthly meetings of numismatic clubs and societies in ONA areas 4, 5 and 6 and providing important updates and insights, and **Art** would quickly volunteer his support at coin shows, conventions, and display / promo days. **Art** shook your hand, and left behind a nice surprise, and he was known for his special Christmas woods, and generosity to youth numismatic programs, and bidding on local auctions (you could always rely on him to bid against you on Canadian nickels)! Never has there been a participant who won as often and as many door prizes, Pirates' Treasure draws (now renamed "King Arthur's Treasure"), and Attendance Awards as **Art**. **Art** fought a brave battle with his health throughout 2008 and now early in 2009, this brave soldier has gone home having passed at 12:08 a.m., Tuesday, January 27th, 2009 at the Guelph General Hospital (after being transferred from the Palmerston General Hospital) with his dear loyal loving friend **Debbie Johnson** at his side. **Art** celebrated his **60th** birthday on Monday, January 26th, 2009 and planned to hand out a special wood he had Canada Wide Woods make to recognize this important life milestone.

A Royal Canadian Legion service to honour **Art** was held at Noon, Thursday, January 29th, 2009 followed by visitation up to 2 p.m. at which time a church memorial service was held in the funeral home chapel, and a reception with refreshments followed. Many of **Art's** friends came out to honour **Art's** memory. In lieu of flowers, donations to a charity of your choice were requested by his family. **Debbie** appreciated your help to her in spreading the word to all of **Art's** friends so they had the opportunity to express their sympathy and celebrate his life. We will miss our "Woodsmen"!

N & K COIN SHOP
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PREECE

Please staple your business card in this space. Now there is no doubt about your business name and the correct spelling of your own name. Thank you.

Are you interested in having a name badge made up in your name? The Woodstock Coin Club is now making up name badges, similar to the one shown above. **NO CHARGE TO YOU.** Just fill in the required information and mail it to the address shown below.

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Box 20128
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N4S 8X8

ALWAYS REMEMBER TO WEAR YOUR BADGE. IT SHOWS OTHER PEOPLE THAT YOU ARE A FRIENDLY PERSON.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THE LOST VOYAGEUR

by Ian MacLeod, The Ottawa Citizen

***More than 20 years ago,
the dies for Canada's new
dollar coin went missing,
and, according to a retired
Mountie who worked on the
case, clues to the mystery
could lie in our own
backyard.***

The unsolved and forgotten crime story that gave birth to the loonie coin two decades ago has been revived by a retired Mountie who suggests the key to the great Canadian coin caper could lie hidden somewhere in Ottawa.

On the morning of Nov. 3, 1986, two freshly engraved master dies for Canada's new \$1 coin were picked up by a courier service from the Royal Canadian Mint on Sussex Drive for delivery to the mint's Winnipeg production plant. The mint planned to save \$43.50 by sending the dies through a local letter-courier firm instead of a high-security armoured service.

One die carried the image of the Queen and the other noted sculptor and artist Emanuel Hahn's iconic "voyageur canoe" scene that had graced Canada's first silver dollar and other coins since 1935.

The plan was to introduce a new bronze-coloured voyageur canoe dollar coin in early 1987 and begin a two-year phase-out of the old green-and-white \$1 bill.

But 11 days later, on Nov. 14, distressed mint officials in Winnipeg called in the Mounties—the two steel dies had never arrived from Ottawa.

"I remember it well," Denys Stewart, the former Winnipeg RCMP staff sergeant who supervised the case, said in interview this week. "It was fairly important because of the fact that this was the new coin that they were going to start issuing and obviously . . . counterfeiters could make a heyday on it."

The Winnipeg investigators eventually concluded the dies never arrived there and may have been swiped before they ever left Ottawa, said Mr. Stewart, who retired in 1995 after 35 years of service.

If correct, that means the lost voyageur and its mate may still be floating around the capital. Their resurfacing would be no small change to coin collectors and the Royal Canadian Mint, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

"Everybody has a dollar in their pocket, so they can kind of understand this story," said Christine Aquino, an Ottawa spokeswoman for the mint. "It's one of those urban legends or folklore stories of the mint that everybody likes to talk about. What really happened to those dies?"

As Mounties in Winnipeg and Ottawa tried to answer that question in late 1986, mint officials combed their design bank and selected an image of a loon by artist Robert-Ralph Carmichael. It had been submitted and rejected in 1978 as the image for a \$100 gold coin. The substitute design was quickly approved by the federal government.

But for two months, officials said nothing publicly, hoping the lost voyageur and the other die would surface. Before they left the mint in Ottawa, the two dies—each about eight centimetres square by a few centimetres thick—were to be packaged separately for shipping, a standard security practice to prevent counterfeiters from getting their hands on a complete set of dies. But they somehow ended up being packaged together in a box clearly marked as mint property.

After they were picked up on Nov. 3, they were taken to the courier service's offices on Comstock Road, and were to be taken with other parcels and letters by van that night to Montreal's Dorval airport for an Air Canada air-freight flight to Winnipeg. They should have travelled in a cargo bag with five other small boxes going to Winnipeg that night.

At 6:55 the next morning, Nov. 4., the bag was picked up by another courier service in Winnipeg. The five other boxes were there, but police could never determine if the two dies also arrived. All of the shipping documents for the dies were missing, too.

John Regitko, past president of the Canadian Numismatic Association, believes someone along the line spotted the mint's package "and said 'Oh, there must be some

valuable coins in here,' and managed to sneak it out. I suspect when he saw what it was, that he or she knew they couldn't go into a coin store and try to sell them.

"I think they're buried in somebody's backyard and years from now . . . somebody's going to come across (them)."

A week after the dies went missing, mint officials finally informed Monique Vézina, the minister responsible for the mint. For several weeks, Ms. Vézina and mint officials even considered making a minor change to the voyageur design that would enable a police investigation to track down where any counterfeits might be coming from.

That was scrapped when someone decided the public could get burned with the counterfeits in the meantime. People who unknowingly wind up with counterfeit money are required to turn it over to police without any compensation.

On June 30, 1987, six months behind schedule, the first of the bronze-plated nickel dollars went into circulation and 850 million loonies later, the image stands as a ubiquitous Canadian symbol in its own right.

"When you think about it, the loonie is by accident, it was never supposed to be," said Ms. Aquino.

As for the voyageur canoe, "we came to the conclusion that it either went missing somewhere in transit or before it left Ottawa," said Mr. Stewart.

An interesting and different slant on this story comes from coin dealer Willard Burton, who was employed by Loomis who had subcontracted with a dependable local Ottawa courier for the transport of letters and small packages. He had a hand in the investigation at the time the dies went missing and confirms they were in transit when they disappeared without a trace. It is also a fact that our first dollar coins would have featured the familiar voyageur design, and perhaps that Canadian icon, the Loonie, would never have come into being.

The Meeting

By James J. Antonio

Vincent was the greatest one for telling stories. The one though about how he got interested in coin collecting was one of the best.

Vincent was twelve when his grandfather gave him an 1846 United States silver dollar, the Liberty Seated type with the lovely eagle on the back with its widespread wings. The coin wasn't new by any means, not even close to being uncirculated. In fact, it was fairly well worn and just dull gray, like the sky in November.

Vincent was the type of guy who liked to talk a lot. But he was not a braggart nor was he loud or offensive in any way.

"This silver dollar," he began one night at the coin club, holding it up for everyone to see, "has a long, long story to tell, I can assure you!"

That was one of his favorite expressions: "I can assure you." As he was a smaller man, a bit stocky but short, perhaps this phrase made him feel bigger the way it drew attention.

"First off, it's not much to look at," he continued, wagging his curly head. "It's just another silver dollar. We all wish our coins could talk. I'm sure all of you have thought the same thing at one time or another. Just imagine! The stories, my goodness!... And, boy, does this silver dollar here ever have a story to tell!"

A hush fell across the room. No one so much as even twitched, seemingly hypnotized by this newspaper editor. Vincent looked good for forty-seven, his pallor no reflection of his health. He spent so much time indoors that it would have taken a sun lamp to pour any color into him or a session at a tanning salon, which he neither had the time for nor cared to do.

It was nineteen seventy-two when his grandfather, then aged eighty-eight, arthritic and hard of hearing but still as sharp as a tack, gave him the coin.

"This is for you," he said, passing it across the great oak desk where he sat much of the time leafing through his books. He was a bibliophile, which, he claimed, was helping him 'keep his marbles' in his old age. "My grandfather gave it to me and now I'm giving it to you. It's time alright. There is one stipulation that goes with it, my dear boy Vincent, and that is that you never sell the coin. I won't be able to stop you of course but I would prefer that you keep it. It has a historic past, which I'm going to tell you about..."

Vincent, smiling out at the little crowd, paused and turned around to set the silver dollar on the table there behind him.

"I couldn't hold my arm up like that very long," he confessed.

Everybody laughed.

Vincent folded his arms on his chest, frowned as he gazed down, no doubt gathering his thoughts the way you would sweep crumbs off a table, and then raised his pensive eyes and began speaking.

"So let me take up the thread of this dear little story.... My great grandfather was the one who acquired the silver dollar. And it can all be attributed to --- believe it or not -- ballet!"

After Vincent's grandfather had given him the coin that day in his study, with all the books looking on from the shelves like so many silent witnesses of all that had happened through time, he folded his hands on the desk, peered across at him with his pale blue eyes, and told him everything.

The story seemed incredible but there were just too many details that made historical sense to say that it was untrue.

"My grandfather was a great benefactor of the arts," Vincent said. "He loved going to concerts and to the opera and especially the ballet. He loved going to art galleries too. The walls of his study were alive with lovely prints of ballet dancers..."

As his grandfather spoke across the desk that day, his words soft and clear, his eyes seemed to roll like marbles from wall to wall, taking in the pictures.

"Your great great grandfather must have been one of the luckiest men alive. He was in the right place at the right time. It happened this way. He was interested in the ballet, just as I am. It must be hereditary, this wonderful appreciation of dance... I hope you too, Vincent, will come to enjoy it as I have...."

"One day, Édouard -- that was your great great grandfather's name, French for Edward -- was strolling down the Champs Élysées in the latter part of the nineteenth century...."

Vincent recalled every detail now as he spoke. "Imagine that: the Champs Élysées! Paris in the latter part of the nineteenth century! It was eighteen ninety-three. I can assure you that I have a memory for dates. Don't all coin collectors?" This elicited a chuckle from the tiny crowd. "Édouard noticed a sandwich sign on the busy sidewalk. It read 'Ballet Lessons'. He stepped into what looked like a store, except for the curtains on the window. He saw the girls and the young women doing ballet practice in small groups. Édouard would have been spellbound, I can assure you...."

His grandfather cleared his throat and was just about to go on with the story when his grandmother brought in some tea in a fine china cup and saucer painted with pretty red flowers like the roses in the yard at home.

"Thank-you, Julia," his grandfather said with a smile. When she left he went on. "Your great great grandfather noticed a man off to the side. He was holding a large pad and appeared to be drawing. He was squinting as if he was having trouble seeing. The man looked sad in his dark suit, often looking up to watch the dancers and then looking down again. Édouard quietly went over to where he was standing. 'May I watch?' he asked the stranger...."

"The man didn't so much as glance at my great great grandfather," Vincent said. "He did say, 'Oui' almost in a whisper and continued sketching out his picture. Édouard could see right away that the fellow had a lot of talent. He was using a pencil and it was a picture of the girls and the women in their gauzy umbrella skirts as they went through practice on the shiny wood floor where sparkles of dust were rising in the sunlight, stirred by the commotion of busy little feet...."

"He was very sociable, your great great grandfather was, Vincent. It was easy for him to approach a stranger and strike up a conversation about anything at all. That's what happened that afternoon in Paris." Vincent watched his grandfather sip

Coming Events

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.

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, 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 5, Chatham, ON

Kent Coin Club 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, displays with prizes in 10 categories. Kent Coin Club. For more information, contact Lou Wagenaar (President), 27 Peters St., Chatham, ON, N7M 5B2, (519) 352-5477.

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 Antoniuk (519)886-3547 www.waterloocoinsociety.com.

MAY 3, Windsor, ON

Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club. The Windsor Coin Club will be holding its 59th Annual Spring Show at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave., Windsor. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission of \$1 includes draws for hourly door prizes and a grand prize. Juniors admitted free. Lots of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information, contact Margaret Clarke at mclarke@wincom.net, (519)735-0727.

JUNE 14, 2009 Brantford, ON

Brantford Numismatic Society 48th 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 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.

AUG. 9, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9 to 4:30 Admission \$2, (includes ticket on gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items and more. Food and drink available at show. Buy sell trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca, http://tedscollectables.com.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. 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@jdirect.com.

OCT. 17 & 18, 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.

OCT. 24, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. 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 ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9, (519) 824-6534, e-mail: ljwierstra@sympatico.ca. Website: http://www.w3design.com/swcs/.

NOV. 8, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army Navy and Air Force Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. Larry walker, telephone 519-271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0. Website: http://lswalker@cyg.net.

The Meeting - Continued

Continued from page 32.

the tea with his pinkish lips, which reminded him of a candle. They looked so soft and he began to fret that the hot tea might melt them. He couldn't imagine his grandfather without lips. "After a while, your great great grandfather spoke to this quiet artist. He invited him for a coffee at one of the sidewalk cafés. The man picked his bowler hat up off the chair, put it on his head and said, "Oui, merci, quel plaisir!"

"They talked about ballet," Vincent said, beginning to fidget on his feet. "And then Édouard asked him the obvious question: 'Are you an artist?' The man smiled demurely and said yes, he was. A painter in fact. 'And what is your name?' Édouard wanted to know. But the man, who was shy, seemed not to hear. They had their coffee mostly in silence as people pitter-pattered by on the sidewalk. When it came time to pay, the artist offered, pulling out the silver dollar you just saw. Great great grandfather saw the coin and wanted it as a souvenir to take back home to Canada...."

The cup of tea was almost half gone when his grandfather finished up. "Your great great grandfather paid for the coffee and bought the silver dollar too. He found out that this quiet man with his fluffy salt and pepper beard had gotten the coin in New Orleans years before when he'd visited his uncle....Do you know whose coin it was, Vincent?"

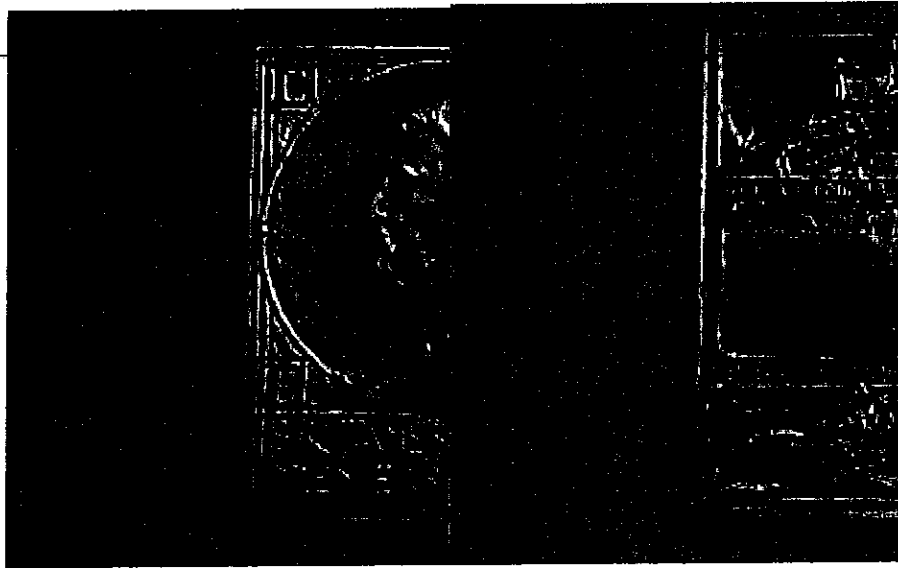
"My grandfather asked me to take a good look at the pictures on the walls," Vincent said. His words were now full of emotion, like leaves trembling in a breath of air. "Do you know who painted them?" I had no idea. I figured it was someone important though. My grandfather had that ominous look on his face. 'No,' I said, having given it some thought...."

His grandfather, after what seemed like an eternity in the quiet of the large, book-laden study, said, "That silver dollar was once in the pocket of Edgar Dégas."

~End

SIR JAMES WHITNEY

By Lorne Barnes



Canadian National Exhibition 1914 Award Medal (Unnamed)
Obv: Sir James Whitney Premier of Ontario
Rev: 1814-1914 A Century of Peace British Empire United States
Bronze 44mm x 56mm, weight 2.2650 ounces or 64.27 grams.
By P.W. Ellis & Co.

Sir James Pliny Whitney was born October 2, 1842 in Williamsburgh Township, Upper Canada. The son of a blacksmith-farmer, J. P Whitney secured his early learning in a rural setting. By 1860 he had advanced to the Cornwall Grammar School and membership in the local volunteer militia. Upon completing his education, he entered the law office in Cornwall, Upper Canada of John Sandfield Macdonald and John Ban MacLennan. Although as a prominent politician Macdonald had more important matters before him than the legal training of young Whitney, but he made time for him. Whitney later credited the older man with tutoring him in politics as well as in law.

Whitney's pursuit of a legal career did not follow a straight path. In the late 1860's he disappeared from Cornwall. He surfaced occasionally at his father's farm near Aultsville, and unsubstantiated stories suggest that alcohol may have been at the root of his wanderings. If his whereabouts remain a mystery, his politics do not, when he could be sighted, it is as a labourer for the Liberal-Conservatives. He resumed his legal studies about 1871. Called to the bar at the age of 33, he set up practice in Morrisburg, Ont. in May. In this village of some 1,600 people located near one of the St Lawrence canals and astride the Grand Trunk Railway, Whitney soon acquired a reputation as a dogged practitioner. Whitney thought his future was secure; he married Alice Park of Cornwall in 1877. If Whitney brought bright economic prospects to the relationship, Alice brought the firm hand that reined in his drinking.

Unencumbered by the nasty religious aspects and defeat of the general election of 1886, Whitney played the theme of honesty versus corruption for the first but certainly not the last time in his long political career in the by-election in January 1888. He captured Dundas for the Conservatives by 28 votes and he found himself at William Ralph Meredith's side in the legislature. Meredith the Tory

leader would prove to be the dominant personal influence in the shaping of a country lawyer into a provincial premier.

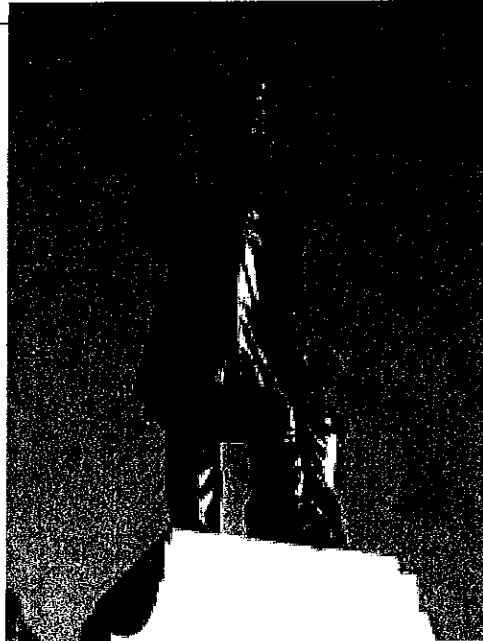
Whitney became leader of the party in 1896 taking it from a narrow, bigoted rump into a forward looking party determined to build the province. His government nonetheless passed the most bigoted and backwards language legislation in Ontario history. In the 1905 election he led the Tories to victory for the first time in 33 years by defeating the Liberal government of George William Ross.

Once in the premier's chair, Whitney was to be dislodged only by death. He was returned to power in 1908, 1911, and 1914, securing in the process a stranglehold on a majority of Ontario voters and a preponderance of seats. He had travelled a long distance from his by-election triumph in 1888, a time when politics had been coloured by seemingly endless squabbles that related to religious differences. And the province, now held by the Tories for the first time since confederation, was considerably different numbering about two and a quarter million inhabitants. It was well launched along the route of industrialization, possessing almost one-half of all capital invested in the nation's manufacturing. Whitney's skilful attempts in the complex battle for public hydroelectric power, to reconcile the opposing groups, partly to avoid the collapse of private interests and his steady efforts to preserve the confidence of Canadian and British financial communities were of considerable importance.



The Hon. Sir James Pliny Whitney

A month after Whitney's sweeping electoral triumph in June 1908; he was knighted when the Prince of Wales, who was visiting Quebec for its tercentenary, conferred honours bestowed by his father, Edward VII. This was not the first time that Whitney had received formal recognition, for he had been awarded honorary degrees in 1902 and 1903. He took the opportunity to speak of Canada as a "great auxiliary kingdom within the Empire," a definition which to his mind allowed for national development with the very necessary retention of a British connection.



Statue of James Whitney- Queens Park Toronto, Ont.

Whitney's government laid the basis for Ontario's industrial development by creating the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, with Sir Adam Beck as its chairman and driving force. His government also passed the Workmen's Compensation Act and enacted temperance legislation. He also appeased the anti-Catholic, anti-French Canadian sentiments of supporters of the Orange Order in his caucus by passing Regulation 17. This regulation banned the teaching of French in schools beyond the first three years of school. The measure inflamed French Canadian opinion across Canada, particularly in Quebec, and split the country as it entered World War 1.

Sir J. P. Whitney's death marked the end of a remarkable era in Ontario politics. The eastern Ontario farm boy had, with tutelage from Meredith, moved the government into new areas which acknowledged the growing urbanization of the province. In a time when politicians had a great deal of freedom to offer innovative legislation, he had used the state as an instrument to improve the lives of Ontarians.

Sir James Whitney died on September 25, 1914 at the age of 71.

Sources: Dictionary of Canadian Biography On Line

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THE NEBULOUS NATURE OF NUMISMATICS

by Richard Morrison, Financial Post

Coins are among the most liquid of collectibles traded on online auctioneer site eBay, with many items attracting 20, 30 or more bids — far more interest than stamps, watches, dolls, china, silverware, toy soldiers and the like, which means selling them is not a problem. And unlike, say, refrigerators, coins are relatively easy to wrap and ship.

Do coins outperform stocks? Dealers can trot out statistics showing how an investment in coins has consistently outperformed stock markets, but stamp shop owners can tweak the numbers to show the same thing, as can those who sell art. The fact is, an investment in pocket lint would have outperformed stocks over the past year, so determining the relative advantage of anything over equities is tricky.

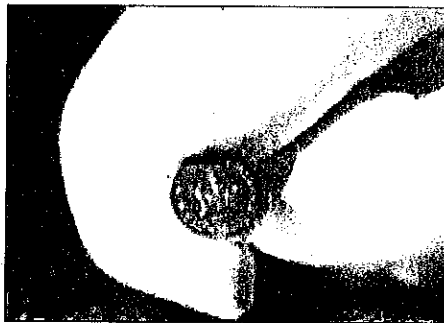
But those contemplating a shift from stocks to collectibles of any sort should be aware that each market carries its own perils. If you don't know what you're doing, coins you've paid a fortune for can easily turn out to be counterfeit.

For coins, value is linked to rarity and condition. Old coins are not necessarily worth more than new ones, since it depends on how many of the coins are still around and what condition they're in.

Coins are graded on a 70-point scale, with 1 being so worn, tarnished and scratched that the words are illegible. At the far end of the spectrum are mint-state, or MS-70 coins, as shiny as when they were made, with all details clearly visible, untouched by human fingers and unscratched by other coins. The older the coin, the less pristine condition it is expected to be in, and a relatively rare one can trade for \$10,000 or more in near-mint state.

If you own what you think might be a valuable coin, you can send it to an independent grading service, where for a fee an expert will examine the coin under a magnifying glass, assign a grade to it, issue a serial number, then enclose everything in a tamper-proof plastic holder. If the expert says your coin has been cleaned (a no-no in collecting circles) or finds that it has been doctored or is counterfeit, it will likely be

After a horrible year
in the stock market,
I decided to diversify what
was left of my investments by
selling some of my stocks and
exchange-traded funds and
putting the proceeds into cold,
hard cash
— coins, specifically.



“body-bagged” and sent back to you without a grade.

Novice coin collector/investors should start by reading veteran collector Susan Headley's pages at About.com (coins.about.com), followed by the book *Coin Collecting for Dummies*, by Neil Berman and Ron Guth. Among their most important points: Don't tell anyone you have a coin collection at home, or sooner or later word will reach a criminal who will break into your house to steal them. (I keep my coins in a safety deposit box).

You can buy “raw” or ungraded coins and take your chances on what you can sell them for, but as all the books say, until you have experience in evaluating coins yourself, collectors should buy only coins graded by International Coin Certification Service (ICCS) in Canada, and either Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) or Numismatic Guarantee Corp. (NGC) for U. S. coins.

How do you know what a coin is worth? For those collecting Canadian coins, the annual *Charlton Catalogue of Canadian Coins*, edited by W. K. Cross, is indispensable.

For U. S. coins, check out the Numismedia Web site (www.numismedia.com) and get a subscription to the weekly *Coin Dealer Newsletter*, which lists current wholesale coin prices.

Buying coins on eBay carries the risk of falling prey to numismatic fraudsters, particularly with ancient coins, where as many as two-thirds may be fake, as Reid Goldsborough explains on the Numis Web site (rg.ancients.info/guide).

“Cheating has always been a part of the world of money, including the world of collecting money. The Internet just makes it easier to cheat, and be cheated,” he warns. He recommends buying only from reputable dealers.

Along with fraudsters, Canadians who trade anything on eBay are vulnerable to currency fluctuations, since most transactions get converted to U.S. dollars if you pay with PayPal. If you buy something on eBay for US\$1,000 while the loonie trades at US80¢, its real cost is \$1,250. Should the loonie rise to par with the U. S. dollar and you sell the same item for US\$1,000, you will be out \$250. You can improve your odds if you buy heavily when the loonie is relatively strong and sell when it's relatively weak, but that's not as easy as it sounds.

Canadians face another hazard when buying anything from outside the country: The Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA) is supposed to levy GST and PST on any packages foreigners send to you.

I paid a Texas coin dealer US\$728.88 for a 1908 Liberty Vnickel, only to have the CBSA demand a further \$43.33 in GST and \$69.33 in Ontario provincial sales tax — \$117.66 in total — before the chap at Canada Post would give me the package. My appeal to a CBSA official, based on the grounds that I have never had to pay the taxes on about 50 foreign-sourced items I've bought on eBay before, fell flat.

“You were lucky,” he said.

The coin market is as complex as the stock market. I am moving into baseball cards.



THANK YOU, ANDREW CARNEGIE

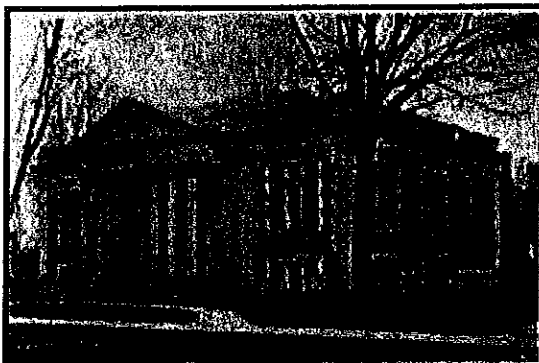
submitted by **Fred Freeman**, President of the **Woodstock Coin Club**

Information and Pictures courtesy of Woodstock Public Libraries, Ontario Public Libraries, Ontario Heritage Foundation, and Wikipedia

The year 2009 marks the "Centennial" or 100th anniversary of the **Woodstock Carnegie Library**. **Andrew Carnegie** was a Scottish immigrant who came to the U.S. as a young lad of 13. He made his fortune in the steel industry and was a major philanthropist. In the 1870s he built Pittsburgh's Carnegie Steel Company (which named him the "Captain of Industry" as by the 1890s Carnegie Steel was the largest and most profitable industrial enterprise in the world), which was later merged with Elbert H. Gary's Federal Steel Company and several smaller companies to create U.S. Steel. When he sold the Carnegie Steel Company to J.P. Morgan in 1901 (who created U.S. Steel), Carnegie received the incredible amount of \$500,000,000 (i.e. 500 million). With the fortune he made from business, he turned to philanthropy and interests in education, scientific research, World Peace, founding the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Carnegie gave away most of his money to fund the establishment of many libraries, schools, and universities in America, the United Kingdom and other countries, as well as a pension fund for former employees. Carnegie is often regarded as the second richest man in history. Carnegie started as a telegrapher and by the 1860s had investments in railroads, railroad sleeping cars, bridges and oil derricks. He built further wealth as a bond salesman raising money for American enterprise in Europe. Steel was where he made his fortune. Luckily for Woodstock and more than 100 other Ontario cities and towns, Mr. Carnegie had a life long interest in free library service for everyone. When word reached Woodstock and other cities in 1899 about grants being made to build new libraries, the excitement became intense. Mr. James Bertram was in charge of disbursing the funds. He was very thorough in dispensing the funds and made certain that the grants were used for libraries and not for other municipal buildings. Eventually there were 125 Carnegie libraries built in Canada, with Ontario having the lion's share of 111. Mr. Bertram went to great lengths to ensure that the library buildings were imposing edifices. Thank you Andrew Carnegie, from all of us in Woodstock and area who have benefited from your generous gift of 100 years ago. How many Ontario Numismatists researched currency in these libraries?

Woodstock Carnegie Public Library

Constructed in 1909; Received grant July 6, 1905. Received \$24,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Chadwick & Beckett, Architects. Property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. Two c.1909 pictures below. The library is asking anybody with stories and pictures about the library to please submit them.



Andrew Carnegie

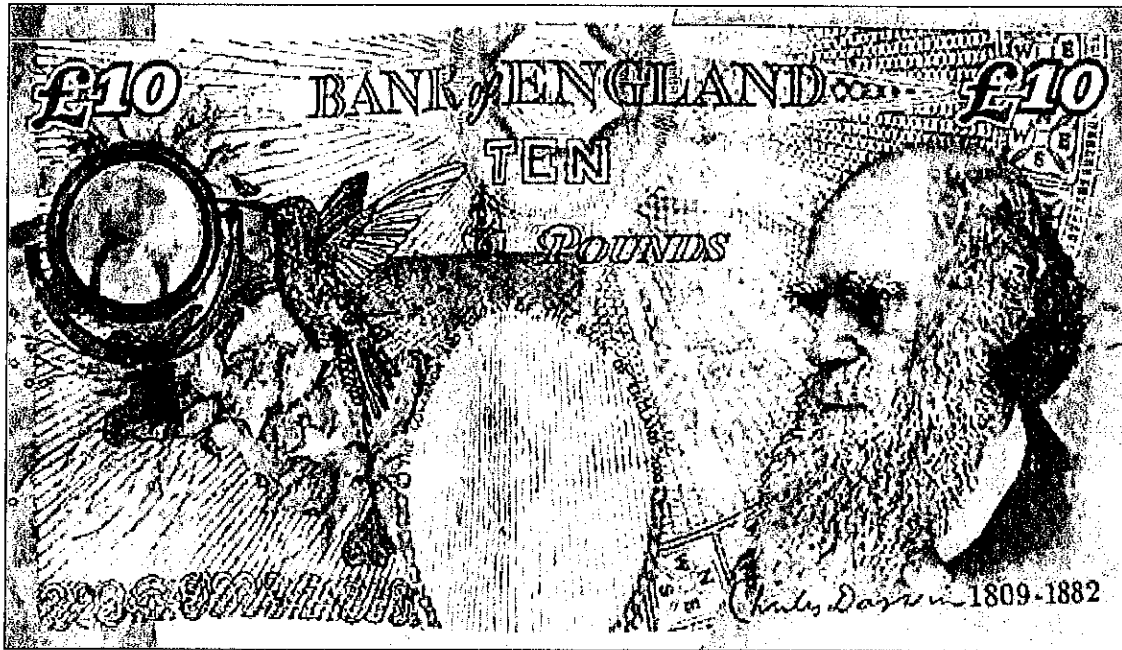


Born: Nov. 25, 1837 Dunfermline, Fife, U.K.
Died: Aug. 11, 1919 (age 83) Shadow Brook, Lenox, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Cause of death: Bronchial Pneumonia
Spouse: Louise Whitfield
Children: a daughter Margaret Carnegie Miller
Occupation: Businessman & Philanthropist
Net Worth: Above \$298.3 billion in 2007 dollars according to Wealth Historical Figures 2008, based on information from Forbes February 2008.

Signature: *Andrew Carnegie*

Signature:

DARWIN ART STRIKES WRONG NOTE



It is the ultimate, infallible tribute to a Briton: placing their portrait on a banknote alongside images of their life and work. But now a leading UK biologist has announced that pictures on the £10 note, which commemorates the achievements of Charles Darwin, are 'little better than fiction'.

Professor Steve Jones, of University College London, said putting a hummingbird on the current £10 note was a blunder. 'The note is supposed to encapsulate Darwin's trip to the Galapagos, with him looking at a hummingbird as a source of inspiration. But there are no hummingbirds on the islands,' said Jones at last week's opening of the Natural History Museum's exhibition, Darwin.

'Mockingbirds and finches were important in getting Darwin thinking about evolution, but hummingbirds played no role at all. Presumably the artist just happened to like them.' Jones said he had written to the Bank of England but had received no answer. A spokesman for the Bank referred The Observer to its website which insists the hummingbird was of 'the type characteristically found in the region of the Galapagos Islands'.

But hummingbirds are not even mentioned in *On the Origin of Species*, said Jones. 'So why depict them? This is not a trivial issue. We are surprised by the numbers of people who believe in creationism and rubbish like that only to find the currency in which we place our trust is telling us lies about evolution.'

WHAT IS GOING WRONG AT EBAY?

by Joe Weingarten, Executive Director, Macintosh Reseller Association

As the economy slows you would have to assume that people would want to sell Grandma's antique green glass collection and on the other side of the coin people would want to buy bargain products. Could it be that eBay is hurting themselves?

eBay, in its quest to drive profits, is doing everything wrong from the perspective of the sellers. Without good sellers, the buyers will leave. Fees have gone up so much that sellers have been moving to other auction sites that charge much less. Then they started to push Free Shipping to try and increase eBay revenue. You see, shipping is not included in the auction fee eBay collects, so some dealers overcharged on shipping. With free shipping the amount is included in the sale price, so eBay gets paid. Instead of fixing the problem of excessive shipping, they drove off sellers and the overcharging shippers continue. They also put pressure in a very quiet way to move towards online stores, thus removing the small seller who has unique listings and many one of a kind items, this limiting choices in the long run... something that made eBay a place to find anything.

Then they took actions that did in fact drive off buyers. For example, a lot of buyers of antiques are older and less trusting of electronic payment systems, so eBay started to

demand using their PayPal system only for payment. Buyers who use money orders or cheques left. Of course this tied PayPal and another revenue stream to eBay, but at what costs? And to top it off, fees to list products keep increasing. You used to be able to look all over the world at other eBay sites with ease, now you have to sign in at each country, thus reducing both products and sales.

Here come the other sites to compete with eBay. Offering free stores with a commission on sales only or listings at about 50% off eBay fees and some allow listings for free, just making money on commission on sales, and no collection of payment restrictions. www.ibid.net, www.ioffer.com, www.specialistauctions.com, <http://listityourselfauctions.com> just to list a few.

eBay continues to change its format to make it easier to sell and buy, the only problem it makes it harder and slows down the system. It is almost as if we were going to switch driving from the right side to the left side of the road. It appears this is being done to increase revenue from advertisers on the eBay site. Maybe eBay needs to move backwards towards what worked in years past and stop being greedy... I think it is starting to hurt them.

What Happened to His Master's Voice?

submitted by Judy Blackman (research internet, CAPS journals, trade books, library)

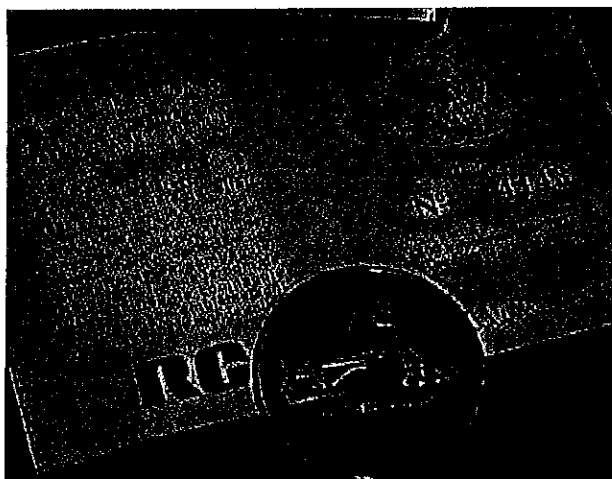
Television in Canada began with the opening of the nation's first television stations in 1952. As with most media in Canada, the television industry, and the television programming available in our country, are strongly influenced by the American media, perhaps to an extent not seen in any other major industrialized nation outside of the U.S. itself. Customers have come to expect the wide variety of choices available in the U.S., but in the eyes of many this has come at the expense of the high-quality indigenous programming available elsewhere, even in comparable English-language markets such as the U.K. or Australia. This influence is less pronounced in our predominantly French-language P.Q.

*my coin from
WCS auction>>>*



The RCA silver medallion I was the successful bidder on at the WCS Feb. 2009 meeting is quite a find. There were only 6,500 minted in August 1977 by the Sherritt Mint of Gordon Mines in Toronto, it's a limited edition to commemorate the silver jubilee (1952-1977) of television broadcasting in Canada, and it's .999 pure silver one troy ounce. The reserve was \$7.50 and the market estimated at \$15 Cdn. and nobody bid against me, so I lucked out at \$7.50. I had a hunch about this piece and immediately researched it, and I found they are rarer than I thought and one was recently auctioned off over \$100 and there is currently one on eBay with a starting bid \$99.99 U.S. but it has the certificate with the serial number 4143. I have the case with mine like the one on the internet, but I don't have the certificate and have gone back to see if the certificate can be sourced from the person who put the item in the auction. Obviously if you hold certificate 0001 your medal is worth more than certificate 6500, a lot like limited edition art. Silver closed on market today (Feb. 18th, 2009) at \$14.30 U.S. so \$7.50 Cdn. for an ounce of silver is a very good deal!!! You've got to love club auctions, you never know what pleasant surprises will come your way!!!! For example, I was able to get a 1915 Great Britain .925 silver Half Crown that I was missing for my set. Again you've got to love it!!! I went home extremely happy from that meeting!!!

*coin pic
from net>>*



In 1928 RCA increased its financial interest in the Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, and in 1929 bought it completely. RCA used this license to become a Canadian radio manufacturer, and names slowly changed in Canada. According to the Radio College of Canada circuit diagram sheets, the actual change from Victor Talking Machine Company to RCA Victor seemed to occur, with some overlap, in the 1933-35 model years. RCA in the US was originally formed to be a patent holding company, and contracted out the manufacture of their radios to the Westinghouse and General Electric companies. They also followed this procedure in Canada, using the Canadian Westinghouse and Canadian General Electric companies. A popular rendition was of RCA's famous mascot, Nipper

-- a fox terrier who loved to bite people's ankles -- dragging a GE prisoner's ball-and-chain and wearing a hobo hat, asking, "Brother, can you spare a dime?" The other major shift in consciousness was away from the idea that employees owed loyalty and allegiance to their company in return for their continued employment. The prevailing attitude at this time was that the company would get rid of current employees without a second thought, so they didn't owe the company anything.

BMG Music Canada Inc. / Musique BMG du Canada Inc. (successively, 1929-86, RCA Victor Co., Ltd., RCA Inc., RCA Limited / Limitee). Record company which began as the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Camden, N.J. (USA) in 1901. Its records were pressed and distributed in Canada by the Berliner Gramophone Co. of Montreal. The Berliner Gramophone Company of Montreal, was a franchise holder of the Berliner Company in the US. Berliner then became the Victor Talking Machine Company in 1920, when RCA bought Berliner in the US for \$5.1 million, which also included some equity in the Canadian company. In 1924 Victor purchased Berliner and formed the Victor Talking Machine Co. of Canada. Edgar Berliner remained president until 1930. Victor in turn was purchased by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in 1929 and RCA Victor was created, and the Canadian subsidiary became RCA Victor of Canada. The boom year of 1929 gave way, however, to the depression economy of the 1930s and this, combined with the increased interest in radio, seriously affected the record industry. In Canada, with the disappearance of Columbia as a separate firm, only the Compo Company remained to compete with RCA Victor in the record business, with the Compo firm issuing mostly U.S. material. So as implied, RCA Victor was one of two record companies in Canada to survive the Depression. RCA retained the North American rights to the Berliner mascot, 'Nipper', associated with the HMV (His Master's Voice) series and maintained him until the early 1970s. At that time the Victor name also was dropped in view of RCA's increased activity outside the recording industry. The Canadian company relocated its head office to Toronto in 1972 (and in 1991 had branch offices in seven other locations). The parent company was sold in the early 1980s to General Electric which in turn sold RCA's music holdings in 1986 to Bertelsmann AG of Gueterlsh, West Germany. The name BMG Music Canada Inc. (for Bertelsmann Music Group) was in commercial use by 1987. BMG Musique Que. was established in 1990 to service the French-speaking market.

Did you know about CAPS? The interests of 325+ members of the Canadian Antique Phonograph Society (CAPS) range across all aspects of sound recording and its history: phonographs and gramophones, all types of sound recordings of historic importance, ephemera (items designed only to last a short time such as programmes and posters) and related memorabilia. There is particular emphasis placed on the history of recorded sound in Canada. Check them out at www.capsnews.org/.

So ensure you come out to your club's auction, or you could be missing out on the deal of your lifetime!! Your club needs your support. WCS has amazing auctions coming up and their website (www.waterloocoinssociety.com) usually has 2-3 auction sheets posted ahead giving you plenty of time to plan. Be sure not to miss out on these great deals!!!

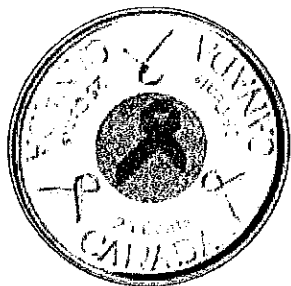
Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THAT WAS THE YEAR THAT WAS — THE MINT AT 100

BY PAUL PETCH

I am sure that all collectors are aware that 2008 was a very special year for the Royal Canadian Mint. It was a full year of celebration marking the centennial of Canada's own mint. Strictly speaking, it was in 1931 that the Government of Canada took over the operation of our national mint, it actually being the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint when it opened in 1908.

This short article does nothing more than present what this writer considers to be the top items produced by the Mint in 2008. This is all a matter of personal taste, so if you have been attracted to something that does not appear here, please don't be offended, because I'm sure you have already cast your vote for your favourites by adding them to your collection.



Thirty million breast cancer coins entered circulation beginning on April 1, 2006. These were the second coloured circulation coins to be produced by the RCM's Winnipeg facility, following the popular 25-cent poppy coin in the fall of 2004. This is a 2008 story because the RCM received recognition from its peers at the Mint Directors Conference in Busan, Korea, with the Most Technologically Advanced Circulation Coin Award. This is the second honour earned by innovative circulation coin, which was previously recognized in May 2007 as the "Best New Coin" by the International Association of Currency Affairs. The 25-cent breast cancer circulation coin features the iconic pink ribbon, the symbol of hope and awareness in the effort to create a future without breast cancer.



Released on June 23, just as the Beijing Olympics were getting underway, this welcome circulation coin commemorated the participation of Canada's athletes at the games. "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 and through the launch of the coin, Canadians also have an opportunity to own a piece of the Olympic dream," said Ian E. Bennett, President and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint.



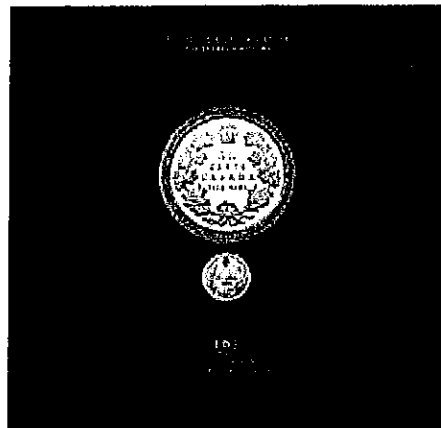
Lucy Maud Montgomery's heroine Anne Shirley first appeared in print 100 years ago as *Anne of Green Gables*. This oversized, nickel-plated steel 25-cent painted coin, bears a portrait by accomplished illustrator Ben Stahl.



To celebrate and commemorate its centennial anniversary, the Royal Canadian Mint released a truly stunning book entitled, *Royal Canadian Mint: 100 Years of History*. The book is a delight, not only for numismatists but for bibliophiles as well. It is not unlike the best of what the Folio Society produces, being, to use the usual language of that hobby, sumptuously-bound, lavishly illustrated, and enclosed in a protective slip case. The book is both very large (at over 11 inches [28cm] in length and width, and very heavy (at 1 inch, or about 2.25cm thick). There are 198 pages.

In an unusual twist, the doubled-dated, proof fifty-cent coin bearing the bust of King Edward VII on its obverse and the 1908 wreath design on its reverse is physically embedded in the cover of the book. (This is the same sterling silver coin as that in the commemorative coin and stamp set.)

A commemorative stamp and its selva from the same set are also "tipped in" on an inside page. Beautiful black and white, as well as colour photographs adorn every single page of the book, and collectors will see almost all their beloved favourites represented (the Canadian centennial \$20 gold coin from 1967 is a notable exception). The two covers of the book feature in large size the two sides of the 1908 fifty-cent piece, part of the first coinage run come out of the new production facilities in Ottawa, one hundred years ago.

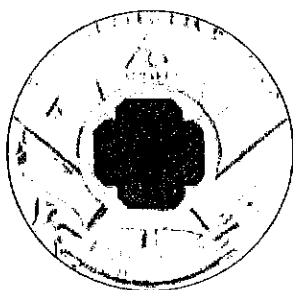


Courtesy of the North York Coin Club - Continued



These coins celebrate the founding of Quebec city in 1608 by French explorer and map maker Samuel de Champlain. The design featured on the sterling silver dollar is the exceptional work of Longueuil, QC artist Suzanne Duranceau. The coin features a portrait of Samuel de Champlain with the "habitation" he built at the foot of Cap-aux-Diamants, now Quebec City, in the background. He had landed on the shore of the St. Lawrence River in 1608 at a place the local Algonquin people called "Kébec" or "where the river narrows".

The RCM also released six million circulating \$2 coins on May 8. "I invite all Canadians to look for this commemorative coin in their change," said Ian E. Bennett, the Mint's President and CEO. This coin was officially unveiled to the public at the IIHF World Hockey Championship's "Fanfest" on May 7th, before the start of the game headlining France and Belarus. "There are few North American cities that can celebrate a past such as that of Québec City. It is from the year 1608 that we truly started to become what we are today. Because the founding of Québec City also marks the founding of Canada," said the Honourable Josée Verner, Minister of Canadian Heritage, Status of Women and Official Languages. The coin, designed by emerging jeweller and Quebec City native Geneviève Bertrand, depicts the founding of the city. It features a fleur-de-lis, a ship, and lines representing the waters of the St. Lawrence River. This design was engraved on a two-dollar coin by Mint Engraver William Woodruff of Ottawa.



On the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Armistice, the Royal Canadian Mint, in association with the Royal Canadian Legion, issued its latest coloured circulation coin which features the iconic red poppy, Canada's flower of remembrance. The Mint announced it would produce up to 11 million 25-cent coloured poppy coins, which entered into circulation October 27 and were distributed exclusively at Shoppers Drug Mart/Pharmaprix locations from coast to coast. Between 1914 and 1918 over 650,000 Canadian men and women fought to protect the peace and freedom our country enjoys today. Of those, more than 66,000 gave their lives and another 170,000 would be wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, a Canadian medical officer during the First World War, was responsible more than any other for the adoption of the poppy as a symbol of remembrance in Canada and the Commonwealth through his poem *In Flanders Fields*.

The famous 17th century playing card money of New France got a nod from the RCM when these two colourful sterling silver representation were released this year. Two more are to follow in 2009.





The Ontario Rifle Association

By Scott E. Douglas

DID YOU KNOW.....

.....that the Ontario Rifle Association (ORA) was formed in 1868? Under the umbrella of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association the ORA came into existence after a meeting at the St. Lawrence Hall in Toronto on April 30th. The first President of the ORA was Sir Casimir Gzowski who was considered by many as 'the father of rifle shooting' in Canada. In 1873 Gzowski resigned as President having borne the responsibility of dual Presidency for both the Dominion and Ontario associations.

The first prize meeting of the ORA was held June 22, 1869. This meet was opened by Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William P. Howland. Sir William fired the first shot on the newly constructed Garrison Common Range on Toronto's waterfront. Two decades later this site would give way to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition the forerunner to the Canadian National Exhibition. Snider Enfield rifles were used in this first match of six days duration. The target used was a rectangle made of solid cast iron divided into two-foot squares and coated in whitewash. Competitions consisted of firing from various distances of up to 1000 yards. When the smudges of too many bullet strikes made scoring a new shot difficult for the 'marker' (the umpire housed in an 'L' shaped bunker for protection), he would reach up with a long handled brush and apply a new coat of whitewash to the target's face. Amazingly, no serious injury to the marker seems ever to have resulted. The safer canvas target was adopted in 1882. The Ontario Rifle Association has enjoyed a long and fruitful existence. Over the years it has borne opposition to its Ranges being within Toronto city limits and has made accommodating moves. In the 1950s the organization encountered a stereotypical controversy of the times when small numbers of 'markswomen' began joining the ranks of the ORA. The association dealt effectively with this situation; today, the group of women members share part of the rich history of this great sport.



LeRoux 1601

The numbers on the reverse 1812-37-66 represent:
The War of 1812, 1837 Upper Canada Rebellion and 1866 Fenian Raids.

Dealers attending the ONA 2009 Convention

1-2-3	Ted's Collectables	Paris, Ont.
4	House of Coins	Montreal, Que.
5-6	Rex Wilson's Coins	Courtice, Ont.
7-8	Olmstead Currency	St. Stephen, NB.
9-10	Paul Koolhass	Tottenham, Ont.
11-12	Tom Clarke	Windsor, Ont.
13	Dave Hill	Angus, Ont.
14	Peter MacDonald	Kirkland, Que.
15-16	Alliance Coins	Almonte, Ont.
17-18	B.C. Coins	Stratford, Ont.
19	Bill & Lorne	London, Ont.
20	The Connoisseur	Sudbury, Ont.
21	Charles Moore	Walnut Cr. CA. USA
22	Proof Positive Coins	Baddeck Nova Scotia
23	Canadian Numismatic Co.	Quebec City Que.
24	T.J. Horvath Coins	London, Ont.
25-26	Certified Coins of Canada	Angus, Ont.
27	Cameo Coins	Port Dover, Ont.
28	Andy Grecco	Thorold, Ont.
29-30	Ross D. King	Chesley, Ont.
31-32-33	Bob Armstrong Coins	Owen Sound, Ont.
34	Select Currency	Georgetown, Ont.
35-36	Newcan Coins	Kenora, Ont.
37	Southwestern On. Coins	Strathroy, Ont.
38	Traders Goldcorp	Hamilton, Ont.
39-40-41	B&W Coins	Brampton, Ont.
42-43	Forest City Coin& Stamp	London, Ont.
44	Peter Kostyk	Niagara Falls, Ont.
45	Allan Davies	Pt. Rowen, Ont.
46-47	Colonial Acres	Kitchener, Ont.
48-49	Pierre Cyr	River du Loup, Que.
50-51	Halton Coins	Brampton, Ont.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS - O.N.A. CONVENTION 2009

FRIDAY APRIL 24

7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. RCNA "Strategic Planning Session"
 Ontario Salon - A Room
 Security commences
 2:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Dealer & Exhibitors Set-up in the Waterloo
 Salon - A-B-C
 3:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Registration table open for pick-up of registration
 kits, bourse open to Delegates
 6:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m. Coin Auction Michigan Room
 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Reception in the hospitality room for all Dealers
 and Registrants in Georgian Room

SATURDAY APRIL 25

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Bourse room open to Dealers, Exhibitors &
 Delegates in the Waterloo Salon A-B-C-
 Michigan Room
 8:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.. Registration tables open for pick up of kits.
 7:30 a.m. - Noon. C.N.A. Executive meets in
 Ontario Salon Room A
 9:00 a.m. - Noon. C.T.C.C. meets in Ontario Salon Room C
 9:00 a.m. 11:00 p.m. C.P.M.S. meets in Ontario Salon Room B
 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Hospitality Suite open to all registrants, bourse
 dealers and their families for complimentary coffee
 & snacks in Georgian Room
 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Bourse floor opens to public
 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Education Seminar Ontario Salon Room B
 Chris Boyer
 Fred Freeman
 Steve Bell
 Paul Johnson
 11:00 a.m.
 11:30 a.m.
 12:00 noon
 12:30 p.m.

SATURDAY APRIL 25 (Continued)

1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Annual O.N.A. & Club Delegates Meeting All
 official club members and delegates, O.N.A.
 Executives and guest are invited to attend the
 installation of ONA executive and incoming
 President; along with the annual reports. Meet in the
 Ontario Salon Room B
 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. C.A.W.M.C. meets in Ontario Salon Room A
 2:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. C.A.T.C. meets in Ontario Salon Room C
 6:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Pre-Banquet Reception and cash bar-open only to
 holders of banquet tickets. In the Ontario Salon
 Rooms A-B-C
 7:00 p.m. Banquet- keynote speaker Tom Reitz Curator of
 Doon Heritage Crossroads Kitchener includes full-
 course dinner, draw prizes, award presentations and
 more.

SUNDAY APRIL 26

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Bourse room open to Dealers & Delegates
 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Bourse floor opens to the public.
 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Hospitality Suite open to all registrants, bourse
 dealers, their families, coffee & snacks served in
 Georgian Room
 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. O.N.A. Executive meeting All ONA members are
 encouraged to attend as observers - meet in
 Georgian Room
 2:00 p.m. ONA Dream Vacation Draws you do not have to be
 present to win (Convention foyer)
 3:30 p.m. Bourse room closes. Tear down begins
 4:00 p.m. SHOW CLOSES

47th Annual Convention Medal

As host's of the 2009 ONA 47TH Convention the Waterloo Coin Society will also celebrate its Golden Jubilee Anniversary recognizing 50 years of fellowship and contributions to the advancement of numismatic knowledge.

The Waterloo club hosted the ONA's founding convention in 1962 which was held at the Walper Terrace Hotel in Kitchener. There was a Kitchener Coin Society and a Waterloo Coin Society and they merged becoming Waterloo Coin Society holding meetings in Waterloo. The original WCS medal design used for the 1973 convention emphasized the "W" for both the City of Waterloo and the County of Waterloo, later to become The Region of Waterloo. So it's obvious that the letter "W" was very significant to the convention coin design, it was important to re-visit the design and make added changes marking the 50 years that the Waterloo Coin Society was celebrating and to acknowledge the fact that the club's members come from all corners of the area.

Holiday Inn Hotel & Conference Centre Fairway Rd S. is the site of this year's convention. In keeping with tradition; the obverse side is the "W" but with the 50 enhancement. ONA is recognized around the top and WCS around the bottom along with the dates for the convention. Just above the dates, are the DJP to acknowledge the designers, Don Antoniak, Jeff DeBrusk and Peter Becker. Another ring and the two Canadian maple leaves have been added to this 32mm medal. The Great Canadian Mint in Edmonton, AB. struck the medals

100	Copper	33.7 grams.	38.93 mm. dia. 3.6 mm thick
50	Brass	32 grams.	38.87 mm. dia. 3.58 mm. thick
50	Silver	31.3 grams.	38.85 mm. dia. 2.99 mm. Thick

There were also a number minted with the reverse side only leaving the obverse blank to engrave the names of the individual volunteers supporting the convention preparation, as well as working the 3-days of the convention.

Reverse side:



Obverse side:



Change to the Ontario Numismatic Association Constitution

October 26, 2009

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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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.

ONA Nominations 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 dr@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



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www.ontario-numismatic.org

ELECTED EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT

Paul Petch

128 Silverstone Dr. Toronto, On M9V 3G7
(416) 745-5856* p.petch@rogers.com

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Tom Rogers

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

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Robb McPherson

652 Nelson St. W., Port Dover, On N0A 1N2
(519) 750-3978 robb4640@sympatico.ca

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

Peter H. Becker

1-102 Sydney St. N. Kitchener, On N2H 3L7
(519) 744-6719 beckerhansp@rogers.com

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Area 1A Colin Cutler

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(519) 962-2584 ccutler@cogeco.ca

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P.O. Box 48024 London, Ont. N6M 1K5
(519) 633-8842 lornebarnes@rogers.com

Area 2 Fred Freeman

88 Northland Cres. Woodstock, Ont. N4S 6T5
(519) 539-2665 bfreesman@oxford.net

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(905) 871-2451 thume1@cogeco.ca

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11 Joysey St., Brantford, Ont. N3R 2R7
(519) 756-5137* ltrakalo@sympatico.ca

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1-102 Sydney St. N. Kitchener, On N2H 3L7
(519) 744-6719 beckerhansp@rogers.com

Area 6 Vacant

Area 7 David Bawcutt

75 Claremore Ave. Scarborough, Ont. M1N 3S2
(416) 266-2718 dbawcutt@sympatico.ca

Area 8 Sandy Lipin

85 Ontario St. Apt. 607 Kingston, Ont. K7L 4V3
(613) 542-6923 sandlipin@aol.com

Area 9 Barry McIntyre

3 State St. Ottawa, Ont. K2C 4B3
(613) 421-1119 Barry.McIntyre@rogers.com

Area 10 William Waychison

P.O. Box 466, Timmins, Ont. P4N 7E3
(705) 267-7514 billwaychison@gmail.com

Area 11 Vacant

President's Message

For the folks who attended, that was certainly more than a convention. In many ways it was also a celebration; a party.

What I am writing about is the 47th Annual O.N.A. Convention hosted by the Waterloo Coin Society (WCS) in Kitchener at the Holiday Inn. The WCS had just commemorated their 50th anniversary on Tuesday, March 10, and this convention marked the fifth time they have hosted an O.N.A. convention. The proceedings got off to a warm start with the Friday evening reception when the Armstrongs cut the cake to get the party underway.



The Armstrong's cut the cake

The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association actually got things started on Thursday evening and during the day Friday with a planning session attended by many of their own board members and representatives from the executive of many of Canada's numismatic organizations. Lead by Paul Winkler, Publisher of Canadian Coin News, the intense session looked at possible R.C.N.A. goals and the strategies for achieving them.

News from the bourse floor was very good, with the dealers fortunate enough to have the right stock on hand doing a brisk and successful business.

It was at the Annual General Meeting on Saturday afternoon that your O.N.A.'s new executive was voted into office. My thanks to Nominations Chair Len Trakalo for handling these proceedings. I also thank Area 7 Director David Bawcutt for serving as a one-man task force to update our constitution, causing all Area Director positions to now be filled by appointment.

Continued on next page

APPOINTED COMMITTEE

RECORDING SECRETARY

Len Trakalo
11 Joysey St., Brantford, Ont. N3R 2R7
(519) 756-5137* ltrakalo@sympatico.ca

TREASURER

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

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MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Bruce Raszmann
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WEBSITE CONTACT

webmaster@ontario-numismatic.org

* 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

President's Message - Continued

I am pleased to report that Peter Becker, Past President of the Waterloo Coin Society, has agreed to serve as the Area 5 Director, following the passing of Art Stephenson. In the longer term, he has accepted the position of 2nd Vice President. This leaves Areas 6 and 11 without Directors... a situation I am trying to resolve.

I extend my congratulations to this year's award winners, who were honoured during the banquet program. Fellow of the O.N.A. has been declared for Peter Becker, Ted Leitch and Frank Smith. The Award of Merit was presented to Fred Freeman and a very special President's Award, marking 50 years of tireless service to the hobby, went to William (Bill) English. Bill had very kindly organized to provide special men's and women's gifts to all in attendance at the banquet.



Bill & Laura English stand with the President's Award

The appointed position of Awards Chairman has been accepted by current Awards Committee member William Waychison. I now step down from this most enjoyable position after serving for 6 years. Also, I have very exciting and significant news regarding the Webmaster position. As Robb McPherson moves in as 1st Vice President, Judy Blackman takes up this task. Judy is an experienced and talented web designer, and her good work can already been seen on our web site. My sincere thanks go to all those who serve on the O.N.A. executive as well as Sandy Lipin and his team at the Kingston Coin Club who will be hosting our 2010 convention.

In closing, I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the hard working members of the Waterloo Coin Society's Convention Committee. Your team has hosted a very successful, and very memorable, convention.



Sincerely,
Paul Petch,
President

A SPECIAL "THANK YOU"

It has been an honour and a privilege for me to serve these past six years as ONA's President. There are so many people who made my job much easier, and without you all I couldn't have done it.

Thanks to the executive, club members, dealers, Coin News, our editor, exhibit judges, advertisers, the public, hotel's and their staff.

I better not forget my wife as I did lean on her a lot and I mean a lot. A thanks hardly seems enough.

"Congratulations" to your new president Paul Petch, who I know will serve all our clubs and members well.

Tom

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the March - April issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

1979 Brent W.J. Mackie, Kitchener, Ont.,
1980 Daniel Raby, Welland, Ont.,
J1981 Matthew Galan, Wiarton, Ont.,
J1982 John Bescec Jr., Campbellville, Ont.,
J1983 Eric de Doer, Almonte, Ont.,
J1984 Stephen Tarrant, Brockville, Ont.,
J1985 Konnor Shewchuk, Oshawa, Ont.,
J1986 Joshua O'Brien, Loretto, Ont.,

The following applications have been received

1987 Rich Williams, Oshawa, Ont.,
1988 Paul Strong, Oshawa, Ont.,
1989 Don Ferguson, Penetang, Ont.,
1990 Ron Culbert, London, Ont.,
J1991 Nathan Roy, Stratford, Ont.,
1992 Alain Proulx, Saint-Colomban, Que.,

Bruce H. Raszmann,
O.N.A Treasurer & Membership Chairman

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

The undersigned is in the process of producing a PowerPoint presentation for the London Numismatic Society and the Ontario Numismatic Association, on "Savings Banks Issued by Canadian Financial Institutions". These are metal banks with slots to accept coins and bills, and generally have a 'name plate' on them by the issuing Banks... e.g. Home Bank, Royal Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

To complete the presentation a photo/scan is required for a bank issued by The Imperial Bank of Canada. This is a chrome plated steel bank, oval in shape, and approximately 4.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 inches.

If any reader has this bank, please contact:

Len Buth
lbuth@webmanager.on.ca,
519-641-4353

N & K COIN SHOP

KEN

PREECE

Please staple your business card in this space. Now there is no doubt about your business name and the correct spelling of your own name. Thank you.

Are you interested in having a name badge made up in your name? The Woodstock Coin Club is now making up name badges, similar to the one shown above. **NO CHARGE TO YOU.** Just fill in the required information and mail it to the address shown below.

You have several options-

- a) Similar to above, with dealer name or coin club name on top line. Includes your first and last name. (Most popular choice)
- b) Leave the top line blank. First & last name only. (Dealers only)
- c) Your first name only, leave top & 3rd lines blank. (Dealers only)

We will need the following information as shown above.

Circle your choice as shown above-

A

B

C

Business name or coin club name _____
(Please print)

Badge names _____
(First name) (More badges with first names along here)

_____ (Last name) (Last name to correspond with above first name)

We will need your postal address so we can mail the badges to you.

Your postal address- Your name here-----

Street or box # -----

City or town -----

Postal code -----

Phone number in case we need more information () -----

**Mail to- Woodstock Coin Club
Box 20128
Woodstock, ON
N4S 8X8**

**ALWAYS REMEMBER TO WEAR YOUR
BADGE. IT SHOWS OTHER PEOPLE
THAT YOU ARE A FRIENDLY PERSON.**

Coming Events

MAY 22 - 24, St. Catharines, ON

TNS Spring Show, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Show pass \$20 (includes early entry), daily admission \$4. For more information, contact Rick and Jo-Anne Simpson, email: rscoins@cogeco.ca, telephone 905-643-4988, fax 905-643-6329.

MAY 23, Kemptville, ON

Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club, Kemptville Meeting, North Grenville Community Centre, 285 County Road 44. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian Tire coupons and memorabilia, trading, displays, auction, education seminar, fun and fellowship. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Tire Collector's Club. For more information, contact Linda Newson, telephone: (613) 258-9013, or Roger Fox, telephone: (905) 898-7677, or e-mail: phoxyx@look.ca. Website: <http://www.ctccc.ca>.

JUNE 14, 2009 Brantford, ON

Brantford Numismatic Society 48th 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 27, Mississauga, ON

Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club, TOREX Meeting, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: 10 a.m. to noon. Canadian Tire Coupons and Memorabilia, trading, displays, auction, education seminar, fun and fellowship. Sponsor/Affiliate: TOREX Show and Convention. For more information, contact Roger Fox, telephone: (905) 898-7677, or e-mail: phoxyx@look.ca. Website: <http://www.ctccc.ca>

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>.

AUG. 7 - 9, Long Sault, ON

Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club, Everett's Swapmeet, Everett Runtz's Home, 35 Chantline Dr. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. A whole extended weekend of Canadian Tire Coupon Club events, plus a club Bar B Q with all the trimmings. A not-to-be-missed fun event. The weekend will include a whole range of Canadian Tire Coupons, trading sessions, displays, an auction, education seminars, and most importantly, fun and fellowship. Everyone Welcome, but please RSVP Everett, so he can plan the ultimate Swapmeet. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Tire Collector's Club. For more information, contact Everett Runtz, telephone: (613) 534-2675 or Roger Fox, telephone: (905) 898-7677, or e-mail: phoxyx@look.ca. Website: <http://www.ctccc.ca>.

AUG. 9, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9 to 4:30 Admission \$2, (includes ticket on gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items and more. Food and drink available at show. Buy sell trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca, <http://tedscollectables.com>.

AUG. 30, Woodstock, ON

Woodstock Show, Community Complex, 381 Finkle St. Twentieth annual show. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$1, kids free, free parking, lunch counter, hourly draws. Sponsor/Affiliate: Woodstock Coin Club. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, telephone (519) 451-2316.

SEPT. 13, London, ON

London Numismatic Society 17th Annual Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. off Hwy. 401. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays and dealers in coins, medals, notes and tokens. Admission \$2, includes entry for draws. Children free. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Len Buth (519) 641-4353, email: lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 25 - 27, St. Catharines, ON

TNS Fall Show, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Show pass \$20 (includes early entry), daily admission \$4. For more information, contact Rick and Jo-Anne Simpson, email: rscoins@cogeco.ca, telephone 905-643-4988, fax 905-643-6329.

SEPT. 27, Windsor, ON

Annual Essex County Coin Show, Fogular Furlan Club, 1800 EC row Ave. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian, U.S., and world coins and paper money, watches, and tokens. Admission by donation to Canadian Diabetes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact Essex County Coin Club, email: club@hotmail.com, or Colin Cutler, email: ccutler@cogeco.ca.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 17 & 18, 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>.

OCT. 24, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. 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 ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9, (519) 824-6534, e-mail: lwierstra@sympatico.ca. Website: <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/>.

NOV. 8, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army Navy and Air Force Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. Larry walker, telephone 519-271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0. Website: <http://lswalker@cyg.net>.

NOV. 21, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show. Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Admission \$2. Free gold draw, free parking. For more information contact Todd Hume (905) 871-2451.

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

DREAM VACATION

2009

DRAW WINNERS

FIRST PRIZE – DREAM VACATION DRAW WINNER

CHIP NOBLE – LUCASVILLE, N.S.

SELLER PRIZE – (\$100.00 Cash) FRANK E. NOBLE, ORLEANS, ONT

SECOND PRIZE - \$100 GOLD COIN

CHARLIE BOAST – INGERSOLL, ONT

FIVE CONSOLATION PRIZES – 2009 O'CANADA SETS

M. ROBERTS – WINDSOR, ONTARIO

SUE BREW – AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO

BRENDA WOODS – WATERLOO, ONTARIO

MAE BOUCK – FONTHILL, ONTARIO

L AINSWORTH – ALMONTE, 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

Bruce H. Raszmann

Draw Chairman

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• Fax: (905) 450-3170
E-mail: b_and_w@sympatico.ca
• willardb@bwcoin.com

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

DREAM VACATION
2009
Lottery Results
Tickets Sales by Clubs

Clubs	Books Sold
Brantford Numismatic Society.....	9
Cambridge Coin Club.....	14
Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors.....	2
City of Ottawa Coin Club.....	5
Champlain Coin Club.....	4
Essex County Coin Club.....	1
Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club.....	10
Ingersoll Coin Club.....	65
Kent Coin Club.....	12
Kingston Numismatic Association.....	3
Lakeshore Coin Club.....	1
Lake Superior Coin Club.....	2
London Numismatic Society.....	6
Mississauga-Etobicoke Coin, Stamp & Collectibles....	7
Montreal Haninville Collectors.....	1
Niagara Falls Coin Club.....	22
Nickel Belt Coin Club.....	23
North York Coin Club.....	1
Ontario Numismatic Association.....	44
Oshawa & District Coin Club.....	7
Peterborough Numismatic Society.....	3
Polish-Canadian Coin & Stamp Club.....	-
Sarnia Coin Club.....	-
Scarborough Coin Club.....	9
South Wellington Coin Society.....	2
St. Thomas Numismatic Association.....	10
Stratford Coin Club.....	32
Tillsonburg Coin Club.....	37
Timmins Coin Club.....	5
Waterloo Coin Society.....	140
Watford Coin Club.....	4
Windsor Coin Club.....	54
Woodstock Coin Club.....	16

Total Books Sold	551
Registration Kits.....	23
Door Prizes.....	4

Total Books	578

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008

General Account

Petty Cash @ January 1, 2008	\$ 33.67	
Bank Balance @ January 1, 2008	<u>\$2490.28</u>	
	\$2523.95	\$2523.95

Receipts

Memberships (Regular, Junior & Club)	\$4399.00	
O.N.A. Convention Draw	\$1780.09	
Club Ticket Rebate	\$ 88.00	
Premium U.S.A. Money	\$ 22.55	
2008 O.N.A. Convention	\$3712.77	
Interest on Certificates	\$ 400.22	
Medals Sold	\$ 150.00	
Donations	\$ 90.00	
Advertising	\$ 400.00	
C.N.A. Medal	<u>\$ 20.00</u>	
Total	\$11062.63	\$11062.63

Expenses

O.N.A. Publication "Ontario Numismatist"	\$6186.48	
Postage	\$ 266.21	
Office Supplies	\$ 185.61	
P.O. Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 127.05	
Safety Deposit Box Rental & G.S.T.	\$ 157.50	
Photocopies & Printing	\$ 111.11	
Executive Reimbursement	\$2125.00	
Table Covers	\$ 7.80	
Library Books	\$ -36.03	
C.N.A. Dues	\$ 35.00	
Holders For DVD	\$ 27.08	
Covers Power Point	\$ 28.25	
Display Cases	\$ 330.00	
Tote Boxes For Lamps	\$ 22.76	
Trailer Accessories (Spare Tire Holder)	\$ 19.37	
O.N.A. Archives (2008 & 2009)	\$ 140.00	
Transfer To Life Membership	\$ 300.00	
Transfer to Insee Acct (2008) Subsidy	<u>\$ 576.20</u>	
Total	\$10609.39	\$10609.39

Excess Receipts Over Expenses		\$453.24
Petty Cash @ December 31, 2008	\$ 78.57	
Bank Balance @ December 31, 2008	<u>\$2898.62</u>	
Total	\$2977.19	\$2977.19

General Account - Bank Reconciliation

Bank Ledger Sheet Balance @ December 31, 2008	\$2898.62
Outstanding Cheques	NIL
Bank Statement Balance @ December 31, 2008	\$2898.62

General Account Assets

Wait & See Certificate	2000.00
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	6000.00

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008

Contingency Account

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2008 \$861.63

Receipts

Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 467.55	
Interest Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	\$ 751.80	
Interest Wait & See Certificate	\$ 60.00	
Matured Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$15000.00	
Matured Wait & See Certificate	\$ <u>2000.00</u>	
Total	\$18279.35	\$18279.35

Expenses

Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	\$18500.00	
Total	\$18500.00	\$18500.00
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		\$ <u>-220.65</u>

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2008 \$640.98

Contingency Account Assets

Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	\$28500.00
Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$ 6500.00

Insurance Account

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2008 \$1433.77

Receipts

29 (2009) Club Premiums @ \$90.00	\$2610.00	
1 (2009) Club Premium @ \$110.00	\$ 110.00	
Interest on Certificates	\$ 168.13	
Cashed Wait & See Certificate	\$2000.00	
(2008) Subsidy From General Account	\$ <u>576.20</u>	
Total	\$5464.33	\$5464.33

Expenses

Insurance Premium (Nov 1, 2008 – Nov 1, 2009)	\$3364.20	
Postage & Photocopies	\$ 34.28	
Wait & See Certificate	\$ <u>2000.00</u>	
Total	\$5398.48	\$5398.48
Excess Receipts Over Expenses		\$65.85
Bank Balance @ December 31, 2008		\$1499.62

Insurance Account Asset

Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates	\$3300.00
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ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Treasurer's Report
For The Period January 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008

Cash Asset Summary @ December 31, 2008

Cash & Bank Balance – General Account	\$ 2977.19	
Wait & See Certificate – General Account	\$ 2000.00	
Premium Rate Redeemable Cert's – General Account	\$ 6000.00	
Bank Balance – Contingency Account	\$ 640.98	
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates – Contingency Acct	\$28500.00	
Guaranteed Investment Certificate – Contingency Acct	\$ 6500.00	
Bank Account – Insurance Account	\$ 1499.62	
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificates – Insurance Acct	\$ 3300.00	
Total	\$51417.79	\$51417.79
Cash Assets (2007)		\$49619.35
Increase In Cash Assets		\$ 1798.44

Life Membership Account

Bank Balance @ January 1, 2008 \$979.03

Receipts

Life Membership #113	\$ 450.00	
Interest Premium Rate Redeemable Certificate	\$ 237.54	
Interest Guaranteed Investment Certificate's	\$ 165.25	
Transfer From General Account	\$ <u>300.00</u>	
Total	\$1152.79	\$1152.79

Expenses

56 Membership Dues (2008) @ \$15.00	\$ 840.00	
Life Membership #112	\$ <u>450.00</u>	
Total	\$1290.00	\$1290.00

Excess Receipts Over Expenses \$-137.21

Bank Balance @ December 31, 2008 \$ 841.82

Life Membership Assets

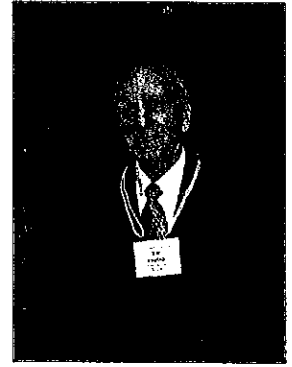
Guaranteed Investment Certificate's	\$2700.00
Premium Rate Redeemable Certificate	\$7450.00

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

Treasurer Bruce H. Ratzmann

Open to Offers

submitted by **Bill English**



As many of you already know, I sold off all my C.N.A. (now R.C.N.A.) medals and O.N.A. medals a few years back. Recently, I also sold off all my solid gold W.C.S. medals. I am now entertaining offers for my 1961-1971 (excluding 1962) W.C.S. gold filled (plated), silver, and bronze medals. I also have some 3-and-4-medal holders designed and made specifically for the W.C.S. medals. The medals are not currently in the holders as I've kept them secure in my safety deposit box and the holders would not fit, but I can give the holders with the medals, and then the buyer(s) can decide if they want to put them in or not. The gold filled medals have GP on them, whereas the solid gold I've sold have the karats and the medal issue number along the outside edge. The earlier minter did not number them for us, so I did it myself, but later we changed minters and then they came pre-numbered.

All the medals have an obverse and reverse except the 1961 which is uniface with only "Annual Banquet Medal" from 9 to 3 around the edge as would be seen on a clock. Bottom center '1961' at 6. I don't have the 1962 because it was also the O.N.A. medal and I sold off all of my O.N.A. earlier. The earlier minted medals were looked after for us by Nash Jewellers in London Ontario (they have been around since 1918 and have multiple locations today) who had them minted by the Wellings Mint company (today Wellings Mint is now part of the Franklin Mint family) in Toronto which was owned by Birks Jewellers.

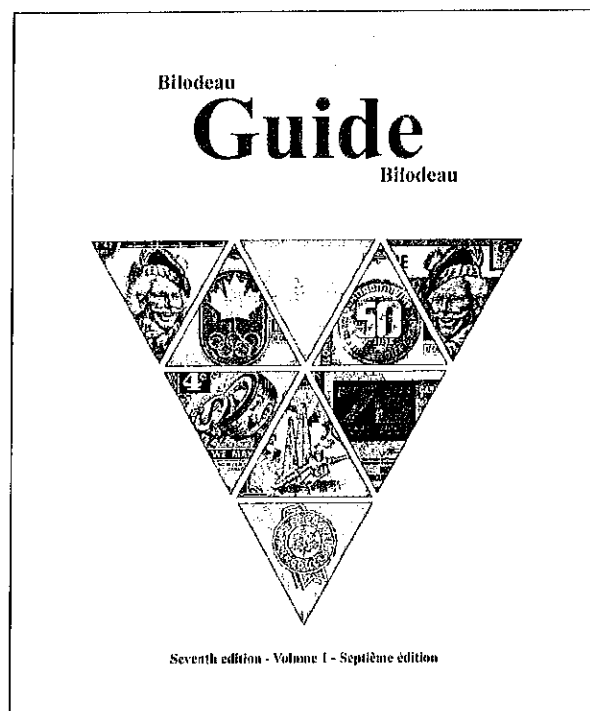
An interesting point, C.N.A. ordered medals through Birks Jewellers: "According to Wikipedia, in 1954, a new trend was beginning to emerge for the Canadian Numismatic Association as annual meetings evolved into annual conventions. Working with the Toronto Coin Club as host, the first such convention was held in Toronto in 1954. The conventions offered an agenda of educational forums, bourse activity, competitive exhibits with awards to the winners, and a closing banquet, with the highlight being a special guest speaker. It was also in 1954 that the association issued its first ever medal to commemorate the event. The tradition of an annual convention and a convention medal continues to this very day. The Canadian Numismatic Association's official seal would eventually be used on many convention medals. The seal is an adaptation of Emmanuel Hahn's famous "Voyageur" design, which was used on Canadian Silver Dollars since 1935. The first year that this seal was eventually used was 1963. The original die was engraved by H.F. Sarson of Pressed Metal Products in Vancouver. The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association's (formerly the Canadian Numismatic Association) official seal would be used beginning with the 2009 convention medal, following the official name change of the organization in 2008."

The nice thing about the W.C.S. medals, they are still recognizable today as special and limited edition, and they still bear the name of the organization. They also had a much lower issue than the R.C.N.A. medals. W.C.S. started a trend of preserving historical heritage of the Waterloo County on its commemorative medals with very attractive designs. Enjoy beautiful designs like Pioneer Tower, Kissing Bridge, Conestoga Covered Wagon, Waterloo First Schoolhouse, Old Berlin Post Office, Waterloo County Map, Sheaves Tower (Blair Power Station), and Mennonite Dachwaegle (horse and buggy).

So make me an offer (in Canadian dollars), you can contact me at 705-527-6268.



Press Release March 12th, 2009



The long awaited Volume 1 of the 7th Edition of the Bilodeau Guide to Canadian Tire Money has finally been terminated.

The Guide contains the usual "Regular issues" including sections on the Gas Bar, Store, Lubritorium and Simard coupons, along with the usual CTC historical preface. In this jam-packed issue, we have added a short history of Ovide Bilodeau, our forward-thinking founder. We have also added a section on grading paper money and after each section we have included a check-list for your convenience. A short note for the different varieties found in each section of the Guide has also been added.

All the information pertaining to each series can now easily be found on the same page, to save having to jump from one page to another for prices and high-low numbers. The prices have been adjusted to better reflect the current market value of the different coupons.

The format has been changed from 5.5" x 8.5" to 7" x 8.5" so that more information can be packed onto the same page. There is even a possibility to get an enlarged 8.5" by 11" copy, for those of you who have trouble with smaller print sizes, for an extra \$10.00. But the larger size means you get more "Bang for your buck" or as the CTC slogan goes, "We make your dollars go farther".

As with everything else in life nowadays, inflation obliges us to up the price. It has increased to \$29.95 from \$23.95 to help defray the extra postage, which is included in the price, and printing costs.

To order your copy of the Guide please send your payment, "PAYABLE" to: Lucien Levesque, 13285, rue de la Bourgogne, Mirabel, Quebec, J7J 1P9
e-mail : llev@videotron.ca

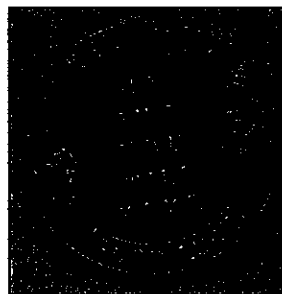
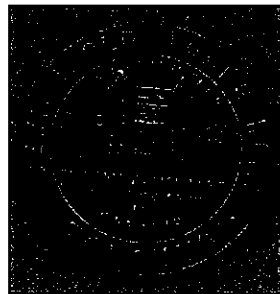
A bit of history.

In 1988, Ovide Bilodeau published the 1st Edition of the Bilodeau Guide as a 32-page booklet cataloging Canadian Tire "money". The 2nd edition issued in 1991 was to be the first edition used by the CTCCC (Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club). After years of research and classification it is now the only bilingual guide to Canadian Tire Gas Bar, Store, Sandy McTire and P. Simard coupons; catalogues and miscellaneous memorabilia, including telephone cards, tokens, pins, truck banks and gift certificates. In 2003, with Don Bradt, Jerome Fourre and Lucien Levesque, they released Volumes 1 & 2 of the 6th Edition. Now, in 2009, they have revamped and released the 7th edition of Volume 1. This book is a must for those interested in the new and fascinating hobby of Canadian Tire "Money" collecting.

Apotex Centre Jewish Home For The Aged

submitted by Judy Blackman

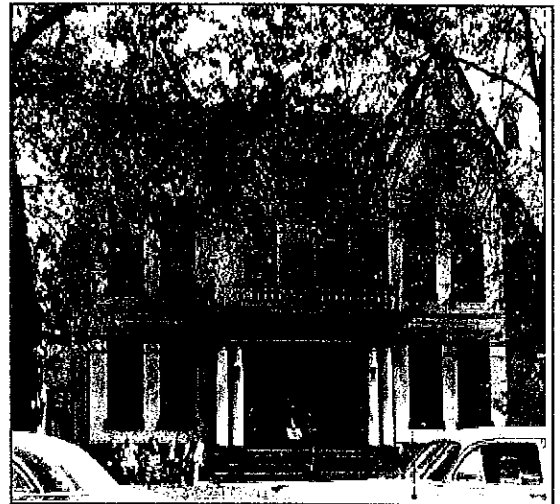
Once again the O.N.A. Annual Convention was a terrific success. I know I really enjoyed the friendships that were formed, and of course the terrific deals. Although it's sad to see Bob Armstrong Coins winding up for retirement, I did appreciate the fantastic deals they were providing. Always being one looking for unusual items, I discovered in their case this medallion which has no year on it, and Bob didn't know when it was from and indicated this is the only one he's ever seen. I then asked some other dealers and numismatists if they knew anything about it, and it seen virtually unknown. So the mystery began....The obverse reads: JEWISH OLD FOLKS HOME TORONTO CONTRIBUTION 25¢ 25¢ THE ONLY JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED IN ONTARIO, and the reverse reads: KEEP ME UP AND YOU WILL HAVE GOOD LUCK.



The medallion's gross weight is 13.18gms, I think it's copper (but could be bronze), and it's 34mm in diameter.

According to Baycrest and Ezras Nashim Society and other Jewish resources in Toronto, the story began 90 years ago when a group of forward-thinking and hard-working women volunteers (members of the mutual benefit group, the Ezras Nashim Society) established the Toronto Jewish Old Folks Home. Since those early days, the spirit of volunteerism, combined with the expertise of staff in elder care and the discoveries of leading scientists, has supported the growth of the Baycrest we know today, a place renowned for excellence in care, research and teaching, particularly in the area of brain disorders. This picture is the First Jewish Old Folks Home in Toronto and the same building (188 Cecil Street) portrayed on the medallion above.

In 1918, Baycrest's forerunner, the Toronto Jewish Old Folks Home, opened in downtown Toronto. The new: Jewish elderly in downtown Toronto needed a place to live where they could eat Kosher food and talk to staff in their own language. The response: The Ezras Noshem Society, a charitable women's group, collects money door-to-door and opens the Toronto Jewish Old Folks Home in a semi-detached house on Cecil Street. Eventually it expanded and cared for more than 100 elderly people from Ontario. *Could this medallion have been given by the women's group as a thank you for the contribution when they went door-to-door?? Possibly, but wouldn't it have cost them more to make than the 25¢ contribution received?*



In 1953 the Atkinson Foundation granted Baycrest an unprecedented \$100,000 to design Canada's first-ever comprehensive geriatric medical program. In 1954 the residents were moved from 188 Cecil Street north to the new Jewish Home for the Aged at Bathurst Street and Baycrest Avenue. For the first time in Ontario, a chronic care hospital and a home for the elderly were incorporated in the same physical structure.

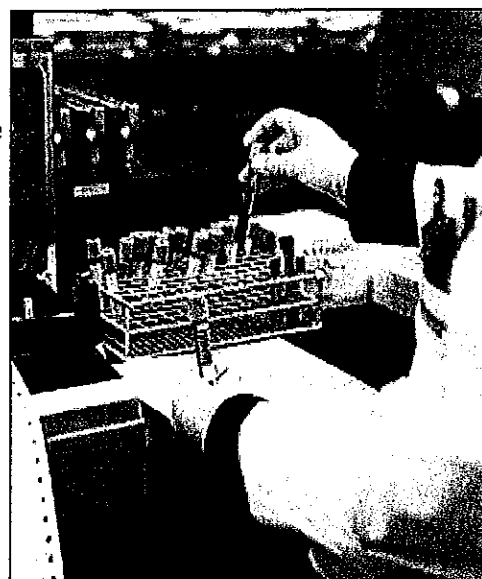
In 1959, the first day care program for elderly was established. The need: Elderly people on the waiting list for the Jewish Home for the Aged needed services to help them live independently until admission. The response: the Baycrest Community Day Centre for Seniors offered older adults a supervised day program of social activities, counselling and education. It also provided meals, transportation and access to Baycrest Services. In 1987, the Samuel Lunefeld Special Day Care Centre opened, providing a unique respite program to families caring for older relatives with moderate to severe cognitive impairment. Could the day care or cognitive impairment centre have used the medallion to raise funds??

In 1968, Baycrest built a new Jewish Home for the Aged. The need: the waiting list for the Jewish Home for the Aged / Baycrest Hospital had grown. There as a need for a more modern, spacious facility. The response: the Jewish Home for the Aged Abe and Elsie Posluns Building opened. At the time it was considered an example of "ultra-modern care", providing private and semi-private rooms with washrooms, a large main floor dining room, a synagogue and an auditorium. Baycrest Hospital expanded to occupy four floors in the former Home. Could the medallion have been used to raise money for either of these expansions?

In 1976 a Seniors' apartment and community centre opened. The need: Seniors needed apartment-style accommodation that offered support services to help them live as independently as possible and offered easy access to social and recreational activities. The response: Baycrest Terrace opened in 1976, providing 203 apartment units designed especially for seniors. The bachelor and one-bedroom units were each equipped with bathroom and kitchenette. There was a central dining room, weekly housekeeping, and access to Baycrest services. In 1977, the adjacent Joseph E. and Minnie Wagman Centre opened, offering a wide variety of physical, recreational and educational programs in many languages to Terrace residents and seniors living in the community. Could the medallion have been used to raise funds for either of these ventures?

In 1986, a new Baycrest Hospital provided expert geriatric care. The need: Ontario's growing population of elderly people requiring specialized medical services. The response: a new, state-of-the-art, 300-bed Baycrest Hospital, Ben and Hilda Katz Building was constructed providing: continuing care for people with complex medical conditions; and short-term, specialized geriatric services, including psychiatry, behavioural neurology, rehabilitation and palliative care. Could the medallion have been used to raise funds for this new hospital?

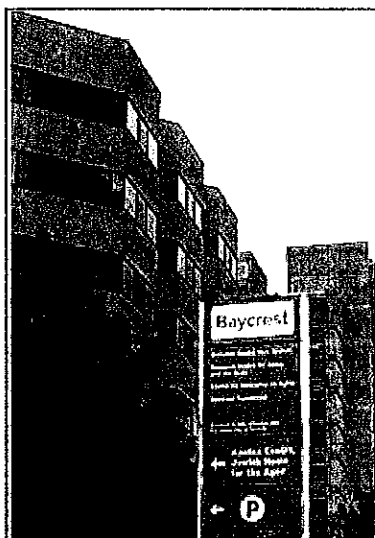
In 1989 the Rotman Research Institute brought top scientists to Baycrest. The need: there was a need to understand the behavioural changes which occur during aging in order to promote effective care and improved quality of life for the elderly. The response: Baycrest established the Rotman Research Institute to find new and better ways to care for the elderly and treat the diseases of aging. Leading scientists in the field of brain research study memory, brain function, and conditions as Alzheimer's disease and stroke, using new imaging techniques such as PET (Positron Emission Tomography). In recent years, Baycrest's research activities have expanded to include the Clinical Epidemiology and Evaluation Unit (established 1995) which evaluates clinical programs and conducts long-term studies of health issues affecting older adults and the Kunin Lunenfeld Clinical Research Unit, (established 1996) which links researchers with Baycrest clinical departments to enable prompt implementation of research findings. These two programs merged in 1998 to become the Kunin-Lunenfeld Applied Research Unit. Could this medallion have been used to fund research? Community Care: the need: more medical and social services needed to be provided through out-patients clinics and home visits in order to make effective use of health-care dollars and to avoid or delay institutionalization of the elderly. The response: Baycrest expanded its community services. New programs were now included in the Community Hearing Health Care Service, the Community Social Work Counselling Service, and the Community Assessment and Treatment Program.



In 2000, the Apotex Centre, Jewish Home for the Aged and the Louis and Leah Posluns Centre for Stroke and Cognition opened. The need: the current Jewish Home for the Aged, constructed thirty years ago, was designed for a younger, more ambulatory and cognitively alert population. By the millennium, people were entering institutions at a later age and a greater proportion were suffering cognitive impairment. The response: following a \$60 million fund-raising campaign, Baycrest built the Apotex Centre, Jewish Home for the Aged and the Louis and Leah Posluns Centre for Stroke and Cognition. It opened in 2000, and cares for 372 residents with progressive dementia and 100 residents with vascular dementia. The innovative design offers a new concept in homes for the aged. Floors are organized into small, home-like units each with its own kitchenette, dining room and grooming centre. The main floor brings a neighbourhood feeling indoors, with courtyards, retail outlets, restaurants and an activity centre. Could the medallion have helped fund this?

In 2008 the provincial government recognized 90 years of volunteering at Baycrest with a celebration. They reminded us again that Baycrest was started by a small group of grandmothers who would be gratified and astonished to see what their legacy has produced 90 years later. Some 2,500 volunteers support the present-day organization with all the dedication and compassion that the founders brought to the task of caring for the elderly in Toronto's Jewish community in the early 20th century. So we still haven't determined when this medallion was made, could it have been for this 90 year celebration as a commemorative, but how would that explain the "contribution 25¢"?

So let's pursue "remarkable volunteers recognized by government" further....



"In recognition of their dedication to Baycrest and the many hours they spend supporting staff and clients, each member of this group of volunteers was recently presented with an Ontario Outstanding Achievement Award." Could this medallion be that award? Possibly but still doesn't explain the "contribution 25¢"? "From left (standing) are Edyth Gibson, Les Neurenberg, Rosetta Tautonico, Domenica Guglielmino, Ruth Weiner, Manny Hoffman, Rachamin Friedman, (seated) Doris Cohen and Matilda Bigio. Missing from photo are Pnina Altman and Elly Stabb. Thanks to a leadership gift from Baycrest Foundation board member Joseph Gottdenker, some of Baycrest's most valued donors, volunteers and former staff will be honoured in the third bi-annual Treasures of Baycrest exhibit to be dedicated later this fall. Treasures of Baycrest honours individuals whose affiliation with Baycrest dates back to the early 1900s, including Slova Greenberg, whose extraordinary efforts harnessed the energy and financial support of the community to build the first Jewish Home for the Aged (Baycrest's forerunner) on Cecil Street in 1918." Aha! "financial support of the community"! Could this medallion be from the early 1900's and have been used to raise runs to build the home??? Let's dig deeper!

The permanent home of the exhibit is located on the ground floor of the Baycrest Hospital, across from the Morris and Sally Justein Heritage Museum. The 2008 exhibit was dedicated November 9th as part of a special afternoon program honouring the new group of "Treasures" who were accompanied by their invited guests. The public can view the unique bio-pictorial exhibit in two formats. The wall display features the framed sepia-toned photographs and biographical stories of the most recent honourees, while an interactive electronic kiosk showcases earlier inductees. The concept behind the exhibit was originally conceived by the Baycrest Foundation recognition committee but it is through the financial support and commitment of Joseph Gottdenker that the project has become an enduring source of pride for the entire Baycrest community. "We simply could not continue to recognize the many deserving people behind Baycrest's 90-year history without Joe's tremendous generosity", said Baycrest Foundation President Mark Gryfe. "Joe is a true friend to Baycrest and the people we serve."

A successful businessman, Gottdenker first became involved with Baycrest in 1984 as a member of the foundation's endowment fund committee, eventually becoming its co-chair. Since then, this Holocaust survivor and son of Bina and Bendet Gottdenker, has become one of Baycrest's leading advocates, serving as treasurer on the foundation board during the 1990s and creating innovative fundraising initiatives to support planned giving. Aha, another hint,

could one of his "innovative fundraising initiatives" have been this medallion? Let's continue our search... He has also supported several Holocaust-related initiatives at Baycrest, including an annual Yom Hashoah program and the first-ever resource guide for people who care for Holocaust survivors. When asked why he supports the Treasures of Baycrest exhibit, Gottdenker said, "It's a wonderful way to honour the visionaries of the past and to inspire those of the future."

Today Baycrest is a research and education hospital on Bathurst Street in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It was founded in 1918 for the care of the elderly. While Baycrest serves all of the elderly, it was originally founded by and for the Jewish community and thus caters specifically to the needs of the Jewish elderly, including those of Holocaust survivors. Baycrest's facilities include a full-service hospital, the Jewish Home for the Aged nursing home, the Baycrest Terrace Assisted Living facility, and a research facility affiliated with the University of Toronto.



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Canada M6A 2E1
Telephone: (416) 785-2500
Fax : (416) 785-2378
http://www.baycrest.org/About_Baycrest/default.asp



So have we found the answer? Not really, so if anybody has valid information to confirm when this medallion was minted please email it to www.yourcdncoinconnection@live.ca. My bet is it's from 1966-1967 as a fundraiser for the new Jewish Old Folks Home built in 1968.

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Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

PRISONERS USE MACKEREL AS CURRENCY

BY RICHARD GIEDROYC, WORLD COIN NEWS

Something may smell rotten, and it's not in the state of Denmark as was exclaimed by Hamlet. It may be more like the old comment from a Charlie Chan movie in which the detective says, "A bad alibi is like an dead fish. It doesn't improve with age."

If you like to collect odd and curious money, sometimes referred to as primitive money, the Oct. 2 *The Wall Street Journal* newspaper featured a new collectible that will be challenging to add to your collection—a mackerel.

People in detention have often been required to use special currency for many reasons. One important reason is so their "money" can't be used outside of their place of detention in case of escape or the desire to trade illegally beyond the boundaries established by their detention. This detention could be a concentration camp, political prisoner gulag, or a place for criminal incarceration. Special money has also been employed at canteens at mints so the coinage being produced at those facilities can't be used improperly by employees.

When standard coins and bank notes or their substitutes are either unavailable or are purposely limited within such confines those persons in detention often find other ways to build wealth or to trade. It's very simple and very primitive. They simple barter with whatever is available.

You might anticipate criminals in a prison setting would barter such things as cigarettes or services one inmate might perform for another inmate. What you might not expect is for the prisoners to be using "macks," that is mackerels, as a substitute for coins and bank notes.

According to the WSJ story, "Prisoners need a proxy for the dollar because they're not allowed to possess cash. Money they get from prison jobs (which pay a maximum of 40 cents an hour, according to the Federal Bureau of Prisons) or family members goes into commissary accounts that let them buy things such as food and toiletries. After the smokes disappeared, inmates turned to other items on the commissary menu to use as currency."

The article continues, "Books of stamps were one easy alternative. 'It was like half a

book for a piece of fruit,' says Tony Serra, a well-known San Francisco criminal-defense attorney who last year finished nine months in Lompoc on tax charges. Elsewhere in the West, prisoners use PowerBars or cans of tuna, says Ed Bales, a consultant who advises people who are headed to prison. But in much of the federal prison system, he says, mackerel has become the currency of choice."

Now, before you try to figure out how to dry a mackerel, then find a slab that can house your collectible, understand that these are not fish being pulled out of a local waterway or sewer, these are plastic-and-foil pouches of mackerel fillets provided to some U.S. prison systems by Global Source Marketing Inc.

According to the WSJ article, Global Source President Mark Muntz has acknowledged the fish are imported from Asian canneries, however his major market is U.S. prisons. Muntz is quoted in the article as saying, "We've even tried 99-cent stores. It never has done very well at all, regardless of the retailer, but it's very popular in the prisons."

Prison sources indicated the pouches are popular with wardens, since inmates might make metal cans in which fish could have been stored into weapons.

Anyone interested in the "mintage" figures for this barter item might like to know Muntz reported more than \$1 million in sales to federal prison commissaries during 2007. One pouch of his mackerel costs about one dollar, making it a good exchange-friendly commodity.

Bureau of Prisons spokeswoman Felicia Ponce is quoted in the WSJ article as saying, "We are aware that inmates attempt to trade amongst themselves items that are purchased from the commissary." Prisoners are limited in the amount of such goods they are allowed to stockpile due to bartering, which is frowned upon.

Collectors always want to know the possibility of their collectibles in increasing in value. Power Commissary Inc. Vice President Jon Linder is quoted in the newspaper article as saying, "There are shortages worldwide in terms of the catch."

Royal Canadian Mint Warns Critic of Oil Tankers to Halt Its Loonie Campaign

BY CHARLIE SMITH

The Royal Canadian Mint has sent a legal warning to a B.C. environmental group not to deface the loonie.

The Dogwood Initiative has urged people to attach "notanker" decals to loonies to register their opposition to a proposed pipeline across north-central B.C.

A recent Georgia Straight cover story focused on the project, which would carry oil from the Alberta oilsands to Kitimat. From there, it would be transported by tankers via Douglas Channel to Asia.

"Ultimately, the notanker decals can be removed by a flick of the finger and the loonies brought back to their former selves," the Dogwood Institute claimed in a notice to its supporters today. "The same can't be said of an oil spill on our coast."

The Royal Canadian Mint, however, maintains in its letter that Section 11 of the Currency Act bans the use of coins for any reason other than as currency.

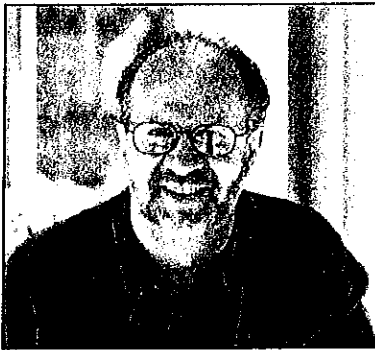
"Contravention of this section of the Currency Act can lead to liability on summary conviction to a fine and or imprisonment," the mint's legal counsel, Kathryn Reynolds, wrote.

So far, that hasn't dissuaded the Dogwood Initiative. "The Royal Canadian Mint has asked us to cease and desist and has accused us of violating the currency act, but we think we are on the right side of the law," it stated.



*Of course, Canadians first used
the Mackerel on currency
over 40 years ago, in 1967!*

Courtesy of the South Wellington Coin Club



The Ontario Rifle Association
By Scott E. Douglas

DID YOU KNOW.....

.....that the Ontario Rifle Association (ORA) was formed in 1868? Under the umbrella of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association the ORA came into existence after a meeting at the St. Lawrence Hall in Toronto on April 30th. The first President of the ORA was Sir Casimir Gzowski who was considered by many as 'the father of rifle shooting' in Canada. In 1873 Gzowski resigned as President having borne the responsibility of dual Presidency for both the Dominion and Ontario associations.

The first prize meeting of the ORA was held June 22, 1869. This meet was opened by Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William P. Howland. Sir William fired the first shot on the newly constructed Garrison Common Range on Toronto's waterfront. Two decades later this site would give way to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition the forerunner to the Canadian National Exhibition. Snider Enfield rifles were used in this first match of six days duration. The target used was a rectangle made of solid cast iron divided into two-foot squares and coated in whitewash.

Competitions consisted of firing from various distances of up to 1000 yards. When the smudges of too many bullet strikes made scoring a new shot difficult for the 'marker' (the umpire housed in an 'L' shaped bunker for protection), he would reach up with a long handled brush and apply a new coat of whitewash to the target's face. Amazingly, no serious injury to the marker seems ever to have resulted. The safer canvas target was adopted in 1882. The Ontario Rifle Association has enjoyed a long and fruitful existence. Over the years it has borne opposition to its Ranges being within Toronto city limits and has made accommodating moves. In the 1950s the organization encountered a stereotypical controversy of the times when small numbers of 'markswomen' began joining the ranks of the ORA. The association dealt effectively with this situation; today, the group of women members share part of the rich history of this great sport.



LeRoux 1601

The numbers on the reverse 1812-37-66 represent:
The War of 1812, 1837 Upper Canada Rebellion and 1866 Fenian Raids.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

Shipwreck Holds 200,000 Gold Coins

By David L. Ganz, World Coin News, March 2, 2009

Odyssey Marine, the southern Florida shipwreck experts that have found more coin treasures than any other salver, has discovered the wreck of HMS Victory, it was announced Feb 2.

HMS Victory sank in the English Channel on Oct. 4, 1744, taking 1,150 sailors and four tons of Portuguese gold to the bottom of Davy Jones' locker.

About 200,000 gold coins are believed to be part of the treasure, whose sinking caused a major embarrassment to King George II in 1744, and whose recovery in 2009 could well become a cause celebre in international legal circles.

The wreckage of the HMS Victory, found below about 330 feet of water, may carry an even bigger jackpot than the \$500 million in sunken treasure discovered two years ago off the coast of Spain.

Research indicates the HMS Victory was carrying 4 tons of gold coins when it sank in a storm, said Greg Stemm, co-founder of Odyssey Marine Exploration, ahead of a Feb. 2 news conference in London.

So far, two brass cannons have been recovered from the wreck, Stemm said. The Florida-based company said it is negotiating with the British government over collaborating on the project.

"This is a big one, just because of the history," Stemm said. "Very rarely do you solve an age-old mystery like this."

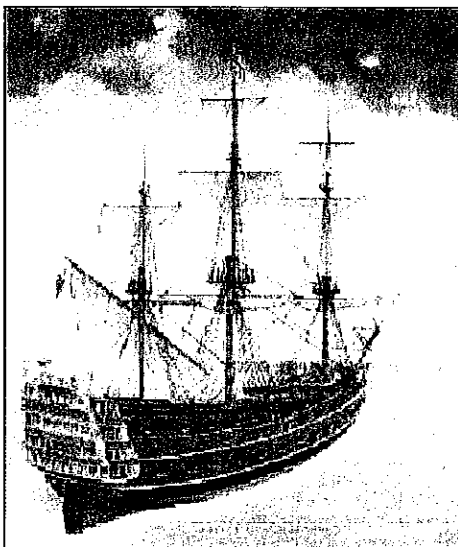
Thirty-one brass cannons and other evidence on the wreck allowed definitive identification of the HMS Victory, the 175-foot (53-meter) sailing ship that was separated from its fleet and sank in the English Channel on Oct. 4, 1744, with at least 900 men aboard, the company said. The ship was the largest and, with 110 brass cannons, the most heavily armed vessel of its day. It was the inspiration for the HMS Victory famously commanded by Adm. Horatio Nelson decades later.

Odyssey was searching for other valuable shipwrecks in the English Channel when it came across the Victory. Stemm wouldn't say exactly where the ship was found for fear of attracting plunderers,

though he said it wasn't close to where it was expected.

"We found this more than 50 miles (80 kilometers) from where anybody would have thought it went down," Stemm said.

Federal court records filed by Odyssey in Tampa seeking the exclusive salvage rights said the site is 25 miles to 40 miles (40 kilometers to 64 kilometers) from the English coast, outside of its territorial waters. Odyssey Marine has previously discovered vessels with treasure that sailed under the



flags of Spain, Peru, England and others.

In order to assert ownership, Odyssey Marine commenced an action in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, located in Tampa. The technical term is to "arrest" the vessel, a principal whereby the salver recovers some portion of the ship or its cargo and brings it before the court. In this case, it was a brass cannon.

The Victory—the same name was used for Lord Nelson's ship at Trafalgar generations later—is only called an "Unidentified vessel" in the title of the complaint, the better to confuse those who might seek to take the treasure from under the noses of the competition—other treasure salvagers.

Odyssey's claims for salvage rights for other vessels were asserted under either international law of the sea or the law of salvage, which sometimes conflict. They are

litigating against the Kingdom of Spain and Republic of Peru over Spanish galleons found after a shipwreck in the 17th century.

English shipwrecks have a common law background, different from the civil law of Spanish countries, which reserve treasure to the sovereign—and provide that it cannot be salvaged without the consent of Her Majesty's government. On another less important wreck, Odyssey got to keep 80 percent of the first \$50 million in salvage value on a diminishing scale until above \$500 million the profits would be split 50–50.

Under international maritime law and the law of the sea, going back to the time of Hugo Grotius in the year 1600, when an owner of a vessel abandons it, it may be claimed by anyone who finds it. When it is not abandoned, a wreck may be salvaged by anyone who claims it ("arrests" the wreck, in the arcane language of admiralty law).

They may not necessarily be able to keep the goods, but must be compensated for the salvage work that they have done the payment can be quite liberal—if there is a right to work the vessel and its treasure in the first place.

In most instances, available technology at the time the ships surrendered to the depths limited the ability to salvage the ships, rescue persons or property. The situation with the Mercedes (another Odyssey litigation with Spain) is also similar to more than 600 other Spanish wrecks that are known to have populated the East Coast of the United States.

This very factor, and the wreck of other ships, prompted the U.S. Congress in 1987 to try and regulate control over the marine tragedies that took place inside the three-mile limit. Essentially, they were ruled to be owned by the United States, which in turn delegated the ownership to the individual states.

The Victory is located in the English Channel, about 60 miles from its last reported position which solved a historical mystery—and Odyssey claims that no nation has the right to regulate who can salvage it.

Continued next page...

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

VIEWPOINT: WHERE HAVE ALL THE COIN CLUBS GONE

BY JIM MAJOROS, NUMISMATIC NEWS, DECEMBER 29, 2008

Coin Clubs have vanished just the way movie theatres, phone booths and some local newspapers have, but not for the same reasons. The Internet, cell phones and advanced technology of television are the primary reasons, but coin clubs had a few other reasons. True, the Internet and e-bay may be primary reasons some individuals have decided not to join a club, but club losses began before the Internet became a routine household item.

An April 1975 Numismatic News publication that lists all U.S. coin clubs by state as well as foreign countries has been part of my library for a long time as occasionally I've used it to search out a coin club's history. In 1975, 67 clubs were listed in my state of New Jersey. Today, 33 years later, there are 18.

Nationally, in 1975, there were 1,986 active coin clubs. Unfortunately, the only document I have to compare that figure is the ANA club membership total of 499 clubs listed as active ANA member clubs. One could estimate another 200 clubs are not ANA members, but I would hope not that many. This is over a 60 percent loss in just over 30 years.

A review of a few other heavily populated states reveals that California went from 173 to 59 clubs, Pennsylvania from 139 to 30, Ohio from 124 to 22, New York from 115 to 21 and Illinois from 109 to 21. Current club totals are ANA member clubs while the totals in 1975 were all clubs listed by Numismatic News, regardless of any other affiliation. As a matter of fact, just to show how active club organizations were during that time frame, the news reported, "New coin clubs are being organized every week" in their venture to receive current club information. This is a far cry from today's new club listings.

Where did they all go? Most of you that have been part of coin clubs over the years can clearly understand what has happened. Clearly, clubs fold due to lack of membership. Members either passed on, moved or lacked further interest. I was a member of clubs in New Egypt and Manasquan, N.J. that did just that and others have told me the same thing happened to clubs they were a part of. I can also see other clubs nearing a demise for the same reason. One might blame the Internet as the reason since so much information can be obtained from a computer along with on-line

bidding. This can be partly to blame, however, the loss of over 60 clubs in New Jersey occurred prior to the Internet explosion.

What can clubs do now? That depends on the club leadership as to how aggressive they are in recruiting new members and retaining those they have. Leaders must recognize they are not there forever and replacements are necessary to continue club activities.

Tips on club troubles are available on line at the A.N.A. web site www.money.org under "ANA Clubs" then go to "Club Trouble." You will find the article by Bill Fivaz, "Is your club in need of a transfusion?" It covers everything you need to know to improve membership, participation, finances, recruiting, Young Numismatist (YN) programs, etc.

Coin club members are volunteers and have responsibilities of family, employment, etc, however, members should realize to reap benefits of club membership, there are also requirements to make that extra effort to keep it going. Coin clubs provide speakers, on-site auctions, show and tells, social events, personal contact and friendship and some, YN programs. This is everlasting camaraderie that you won't find on the Internet.

SHIPWRECK...

The British Foreign Office disagrees. Regardless of the state or nation involved, the general principals of law are essentially the same. When sunken ships or their cargo are rescued from the bottom of the ocean by those other than the owners, courts generally favor applying the law of salvage over the law of finds.

"Finds" can be summed up by that childish taunt, "Finder's keepers."

Finds law is generally applied, however, where the previous owners are found to have abandoned their property. Abandonment must be proved to the Court's satisfaction by clear and convincing evidence, typically by an owner's express declaration abandoning title. (It can be proved indirectly through actions, too).

In some instances, a commercial shipments of gold may be insured, and the underwriters are usually asked

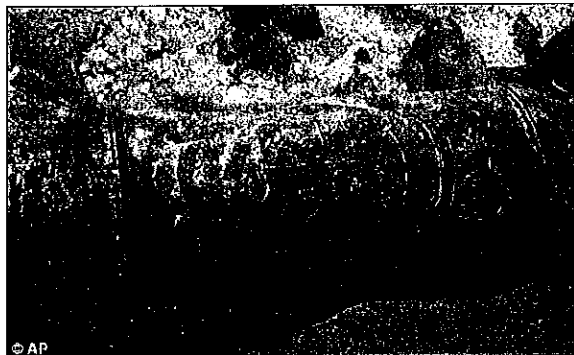
to promptly pay the claims. The payment of the claims vests title to the gold in the underwriters, who can no more salvage the boat than the government can.

The position of the Department of State, as expressed in a Report of the House of Representatives in 1988 is that "the U.S. only abandons its sovereignty over, and title to, sunken U.S. warships by affirmative act;

mere passage of time or lack of positive assertions of right are insufficient to establish such abandonment."

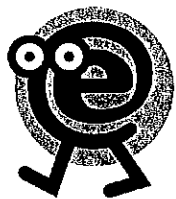
A 1902 treaty of friendship and commerce with Spain provided the key that the Court will look to: "Spanish vessels can . . . be abandoned only by express renunciation. Both Spain and the United States agree that this treaty provision requires that in our territorial waters Spanish ships are to be accorded the same immunity as United States.

So the shipwreck of the century is headed to Tampa and court, where it will all be sorted out in the coming months. Meanwhile, the salvors will be looking for the coins that they know are on board, under 300 feet of the English channel and many pages of history.



This photo from Odyssey Marine Exploration shows a bronze cannon on the shipwreck site of HMS Victory bearing the royal crest of King George I

The Associated Press contributed to this report. Thanks to Bill McDonald for pointing this story out.

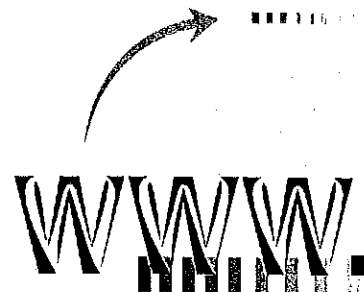


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If you have time, please visit our upgraded website. It can be reached at either of these addresses:

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All sections of the new website are accessible to the public except the "For Members Only" page. If you wish to register for this page, please e-mail the webmaster and within 24 hours you will be e-mailed a pass code to enter along with your e-mail address to gain access. When e-mailing the webmaster at webmaster@ontario-numismatic.org, you must give your full name and your ONA active membership number to validate your access. When the Webmaster replies, you will then go to the "For Members Only" page, enter your e-mail address, enter the pass code the webmaster gives you, then you will have a screen flicker and be on the same page but you are in ("entered through the gate"), so hover over the "For Members Only" button and pick the sub-menu you want to go to. The same e-mail address and pass code is your entry to any of the "For Members Only" pages.



Once in you should be able to access and participate in the pages, with the exception of Let's Talk Collecting which is a blog (forum) page. To use this page, your computer might ask you first if you wish to subscribe to the RSS Feed, and you just say yes or click subscribe. There is no cost involved. Once you have completed the subscription, you should be able to click on Let's Talk Collecting on the white screen and it should take you back to the website to participate. All forums created should be numismatic related. If you are unsure how to post a topic and would like assistance, just e-mail the webmaster with the topic you would like posted and how many days you would like it to remain up (generally the guideline is 7 days), and it will be addressed within 24 hours.

There is also a Message Board where you can leave notes about numismatic items you want to sell, buy, trade, or are looking for information on to complete your research. You can also put car-pool requests for making arrangements to travel to club meetings or shows together. As well, you can post invitations to numismatic events. If an ONA member is celebrating a milestone, that member might wish to share that occasion.

There is also a Chat Page, a page to upload acceptable numismatic Videos and Clips (currently the Rick Mercer report is there as the website subscribes to YouTube). There is a Photo Album too which has pictures from numismatic events. If you wish to stop at one picture, just click on it, otherwise the picture rotation will continue.

Hoping you enjoy your new tools, happy "surfing"!

Your Webmaster

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

MONTREAL CANADIENS CENTENNIAL RECOGNIZED BY ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

The Royal Canadian Mint has created a 2009 circulating one dollar coin to celebrate the centennial of the Montreal Canadiens hockey club. The coin was unveiled on March 10 at Montreal's Bell Centre by Montreal Canadiens President Pierre Boivin and Royal Canadian Mint President and CEO Ian E. Bennett. The Mint also unveiled a limited-edition Montreal Canadiens Centennial proof silver dollar enhanced with touches of selective gold plating, and presented two of these precious keepsakes to Canadiens Official Ambassadors Henri Richard and Réjean Houle.

"The Montreal Canadiens have made an immeasurable contribution to Canadian sports history and the Mint is delighted to permanently commemorate this legendary team's 100th anniversary through a special

one-dollar circulation coin," said Ian E. Bennett. "The legacy of the Montreal Canadiens will be preserved from coast to coast as Canadians find this coin in their change and save it as a treasured symbol of Canada's glorious hockey heritage."

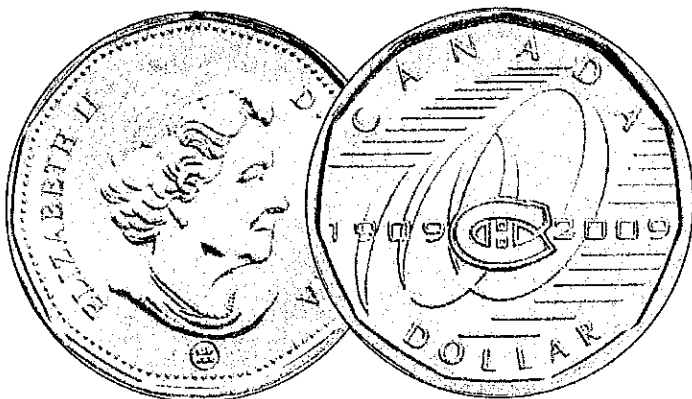
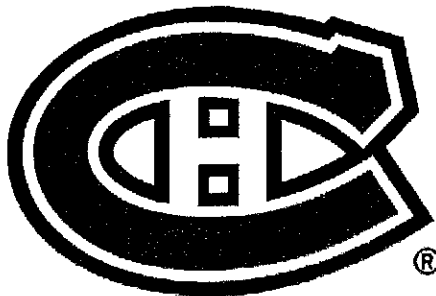
"The Royal Canadian Mint's one-dollar circulation coin paying tribute to the centennial of the Montreal Canadiens is an exceptional addition to our team's year-long centennial celebration," said Montreal Canadiens President Pierre Boivin. "The Montreal Canadiens hold a special place in the hearts of hockey fans across Canada and thanks to the Royal Canadian Mint, they can own a piece of Canadiens history."

Canadiens fans across Canada can now look in their change for these new coins or purchase products such as a limited-edition

roll of 25 coins retailing for \$ 44.95 CDN, among other Montreal Canadiens Centennial collectibles. On March 11, 2009, Metro, Quebec's largest grocery chain, will begin the exclusive distribution of the Mint's Montreal Canadiens Centennial \$1 commemorative circulation coin across the province.

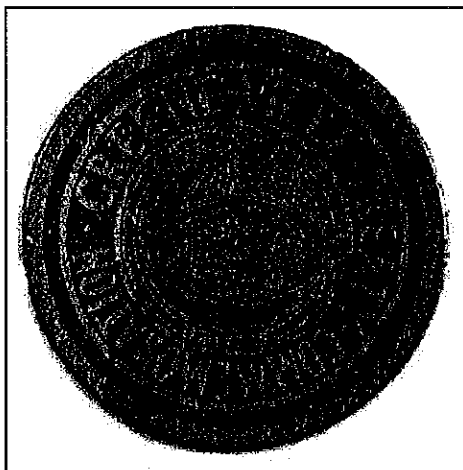
The Mint also launched a special-edition proof silver dollar which is limited to a worldwide mintage of 15,000. It is available for \$69.95 CDN in a clamshell case or \$74.95 CDN, if customers choose an innovative acrylic stand, simulating a well-worn ice surface. Selective gold-plating over the Canadiens centennial official logo and rim of the coin adds a rich contrast to its proof silver finish.

*The Mint adds to the
celebration of the team's 100th
anniversary with a limited-edition
Proof Silver Dollar*



1945 WOODEN NICKEL, GREENVILLE, OH, TREATY COMM. 1795-1945

2-1/4" in diameter and is 1/16" thick with some light discoloration. Reverse reads "REDEEMABLE AT FACE VALUE IN U.S. COIN UNTIL NOON, JULY 31, 1945 AT COMMEMORATION HEADQUARTERS GREENVILLE OHIO ONE WOODEN NICKEL"



I (*Judy Blackman*) recently joined the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (CAWMC) and have been enjoying their *Timber Talk* publication. With Art Stephenson having passed, I lost my valuable resource who was mentoring me in woods. His research and cataloguing were invaluable, and I can only hope they resurface, possibly in a book, or through an association library.

So I started to research some of my own woods, design and have some of my own woods made, and also go out and purchase interesting ones. Woods are a quieter hobby than coins. There are fewer groups, and less opportunity for selling and buying. The margins on selling haven't had the appreciation in value that coins have enjoyed. So I try to search for very unusual items that later if I ever decide to depart with my collection, they are likely to fetch a good market price. I find it difficult to find out who made the woods and how many were issued.

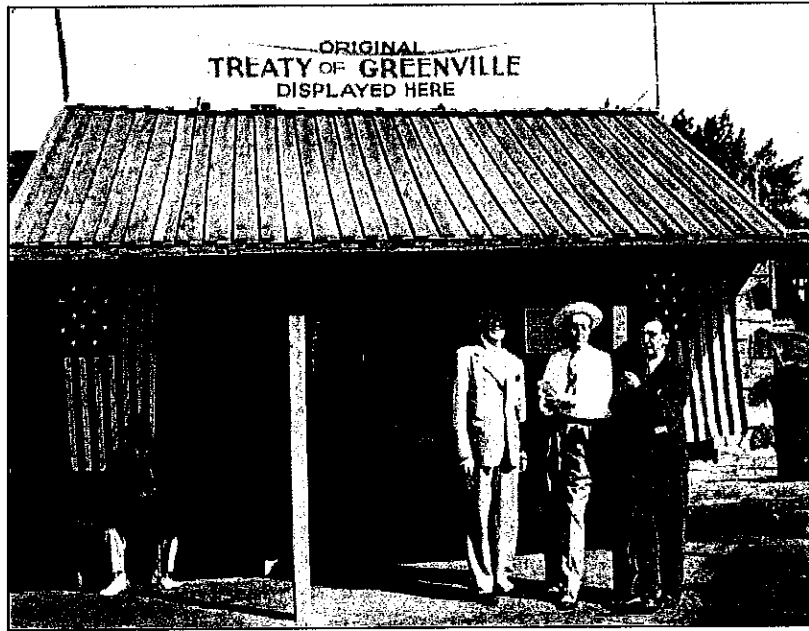


OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY SELECTIONS

According to the Ohio Historical Society, Heritage Pursuit, and Wikipedia, Greenville is a city in Darke County, Ohio, United States. The population was 13,294 at the 2000 census. It is the county seat of Darke County. Greenville is the historic location of Fort Greene Ville, a pioneer fort built under General Anthony Wayne's command, at over 55 acres (220,000 m²) this was the largest wooden fortification ever built. It was here that the Treaty of Greenville was signed on August 3rd, 1795, bringing peace to the area and opening up the Northwest Territory for settlement. Fort Greene Ville was named for Wayne's fellow General Nathanael Greene.

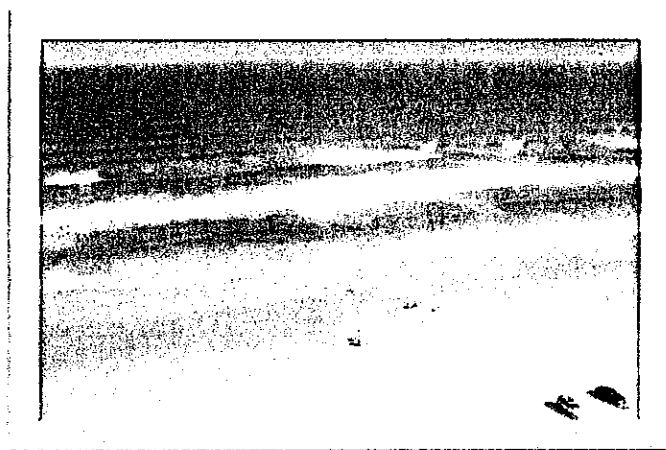
Greenville has a history museum, the Garst Museum, which features the largest known collections of memorabilia of Annie Oakley and Lowell Thomas, both of whom were born nearby. It also holds historic artifacts relating to Anthony Wayne and the Treaty of Greenville as well as Native American artifacts. The museum also includes a village of shops, a wing of early American furnishings, pioneer life, and military uniforms; an early Indianapolis 500 race car built

in Greenville; and an extensive genealogy room for research. Also located in Greenville is St. Clair Memorial Hall, the center for the arts in Darke County. This fine piece of architecture, built in 1910, has been completely remodeled and is a showpiece for all of Darke County. This photograph depicts part of the celebration in honour of the 150th Anniversary of the Treaty of Greenville in August 1945. It shows the celebration headquarters.



By the Greenville treaty, ratified August 3rd, 1795, the United States acquired from the Indians about two-thirds of the present territory of Ohio. The boundary line began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up that stream to the portage leading to the Tuscarawas River; thence along the portage and down the Tuscarawas to the forks (the town of Bolivar); thence in a southwesterly direction to Loramie's store, on the Great Miami River (in Shelby County); thence to Fort Recovery (in Mercer County); thence southwest to the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. All of the lands east and south of this line were ceded by the Indians to the Government. The previous treaties of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, Fort Finney, in 1786, and Fort Harmar, in 1789, had a similar object in view, but failed in accomplishing a peace of sufficient permanence for the whites to obtain possession of the coveted territory. The Indians also ceded to the Government, by the treaty of Greenville, several tracts within the territory still retained by them, for the establishment of trading posts or settlements. Those in Ohio were located at or near Loramie's store, and on the St. Mary's, Auglaize, Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, and Sandusky Bay. The tribes likewise guaranteed to the people of the United States free passage by land and water between said posts. By a treaty made at Fort Industry (Toledo), July 4, 1805, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga River was secured. In November, 1807, the lands north of the Maumee were purchased by treaty at Detroit, Michigan, from the Ottawas, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and Chippewas; and in November, 1808, the same tribes, with the Shawnees, by a treaty at Brownstown, Michigan, granted a tract two miles wide for a road through the Black Swamp, from the Maumee Rapids to the east line of the Western Reserve. On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was made at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, with the Wyandots, Ottawas, Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas, and all of the lands in this State then remaining in possession of the Indians were ceded to the United States.

Courtesy of the South Wellington Coin Society



Report from Daytona Beach, Florida.

Since I am going to be spending some time in the Sunshine State I decided to check out the local coin club. I drove out to Holly Hill, about 15 minutes from where I am staying in Daytona Shores, to a hall used by the Daytona Beach Coin Club. The DBCC meets on the third Wednesday of the month at 7:30Pm. The club was established in 1972 and has enjoyed a long and vibrant existence. Upon arriving at 6:30 I was met in the parking lot by Paul Knudson who had just arrived himself. Paul is the owner of Paul's Coins located nearby and was a very fortunate person for me to meet initially. Paul walked me into the club meeting room and announced my arrival. There was already about 20 people present. I noticed a gentleman sitting by himself and so I sat beside him and introduced myself. Well, under the heading of it's a small world the gentleman's name is Frank Winters and he lives just outside of Woodstock, Ontario. This was Franks first meeting as well. It turns out along with the thirty to forty regular members who live locally there are several who winter in Florida that join the club even though they only attend meetings in the first 3 months.

The President opened the meeting at 7:30 and the club business was taken care of in the first 10 minutes. Members then spoke of their visit to the FUN show and some displayed their finds in a 'show and tell' format. Then we broke for refreshments (fresh baked brownies) for 10 minutes and to visit with the 2 dealers that had set up at the back of the meeting room. After this the President proceeded with a member's attendance draw, a raffle for about 10 numismatic items (tickets had sold before the meeting began) and a small charity auction for the club treasury. During most of the meeting there was a lot of participation by the members and lots of discussion. All in all it was a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Needless to say I joined the DBCC and look forward to attending February's meeting as a member instead of as a guest.

Scott E. Douglas

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

MINT SALE FACES OPPOSITION

by Mia Rabson, Winnipeg Free Press

Crown corporation currently being reviewed for relevance

The Royal Canadian Mint is among the government's best options for privatization, economists and business experts suggest, but the Conservatives could be in for a wild political ride if the money-making Crown corporation ends up with a for sale sign on its lawn.

The Mint, which employs more than 300 people at its Winnipeg manufacturing plant, is among the Crown enterprises currently being reviewed for its relevance as a government-owned company. The review comes as Finance Minister Jim Flaherty is hoping to glean up to \$4 billion from the sale of government assets or spending cuts this year to keep the budget deficit at \$34 billion.

Mike Storeshaw, Flaherty's director of communications, said the Mint is not being specifically targeted but over the next year finance officials will look at it to determine how relevant it is to the core things the government can and should be doing, and whether or not there are any changes that should be made to its structure or ownership to improve its value to taxpayers.

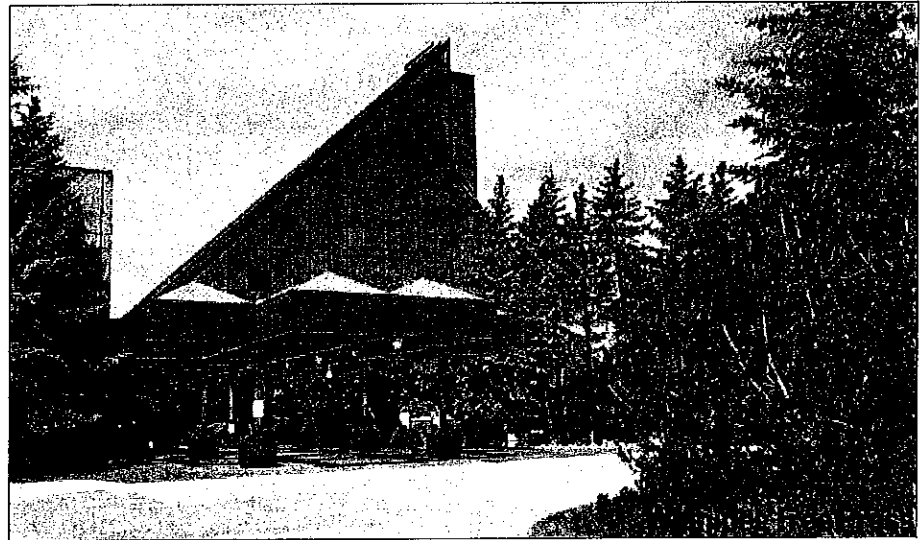
"The government will only proceed with transactions that realize fair value for taxpayers and make economic sense," said Storeshaw.

On the list for review this year are any enterprise Crown corporation within the departments of finance, Indian Affairs, transport and natural resources, such as Canada Post, VIA Rail and the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority.

The Mint falls within the department of transport and Don Drummond, chief economist of TD Bank Financial Group, said the Mint would be a leading candidate for privatization.

"The Royal Canadian Mint, absolutely, could be privatized," said Drummond. "In fact, much of what the Mint does right now is printing money for other countries, which has nothing really to do with Canada. But it makes money, so why not?"

The Mint, which has plants in Winnipeg and Ottawa, had a net profit of more than \$21 million in 2007 and paid more than \$9 million in income taxes. In addition to Minting almost two billion coins for Canada in 2007, it produced more than two billion coins and blanks for 12 countries around the globe including New Zealand, Ghana and Papua New Guinea, all at its Winnipeg plant.



The Ottawa offices house the headquarters and Mint commemorative coins and medals.

Ken Wong, a business professor at Queen's University, said privatizing an enterprise like the Mint could actually allow it to expand the memorabilia side of the business.

"As a government agency they are just charged with making currency," said Wong. "If you're going to be in memorabilia why just dip your toe in when you can immerse your whole body."

Wong said the bottom line for determining privatization should be whether or not Canadians are better off owning the asset or not. Among the factors to go into the decision would be the cost to the government of running the enterprise including the added bureaucracy and hassle to a minister, the price the government could get from the sale of the asset and the long-term impact of losing the asset as a source of annual revenue, versus the increase in taxes that would be paid if the company expands once it is privatized.

Wong noted government-owned assets are not solely focused on the business case when making decisions and are also driven by political and national interests which can mean they are less efficient.

If the government were to proceed with selling the Mint, it would not happen without a fight. Liberal MP Anita Neville said she fears for the jobs in Winnipeg and said the government would have to have a very good reason for touching the Mint.

"It definitely concerns me," she said. NDP MP Pat Martin said it was a "national

insult" to even consider selling off a heritage corporation like the Mint.

Patty Ducharme, the executive vice president for PSAC, said the union will fight against privatization tooth and nail.

The Winnipeg plant of the Royal Canadian Mint focuses on the manufacturing of coins for Canada and foreign countries. The Ottawa plant produces commemorative coins and medals and has a gold and silver refinery.

Fast Facts on the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg

- Established in 1976
- Number of employees: 316
- 2007 by the numbers:
 - * 1.9 billion—number of Canadian coins produced at the Mint in Winnipeg
 - * 2.2 billion—number of foreign currency coins produced at the Mint in Winnipeg
 - * \$289.3 million—revenue to RCM from Winnipeg plant production of Canadian and foreign coins
- Canadian coins produced in 2007:
 - * 947.9 million pennies
 - * 221.4 million nickels
 - * 04.1 million dimes
 - * 386.8 million quarters
 - * 38.1 million loonies
 - * 38.9 million toonies

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

BERMUDA'S NEW 'SIDEWAYS' CURRENCY IS A REAL HEAD TURNER

BY TOM VESEY, BERMUDA SUN COLUMNIST

This fun article could have been written on April Fools Day, but it does report on a new banknote series from Bermuda

The following is the latest monthly report to the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) by the Senior Public Officer Of Funds (SPOOF).

I want to congratulate everybody involved in introducing Bermuda's new banknotes on their brilliant achievement in the face of huge challenges. More than half the money in circulation now is the new colourful banknotes. The new notes are so widespread now that several doctors have reported seeing patients with repetitive neck injuries from counting money with the new "sideways" printing.

The Chief Medical Officer issued a bulletin this week advising the general public, especially those like bank tellers and cashiers who handle large amounts of cash, to hold the money at right angles to the way old money was held.

Many large retailers and banks have ordered money cash drawers and cash registers with the slots facing in a new direction, while new ATMs are being installed that dispense banknotes narrow-end first.

For those depositing money in ATMs, banks have ordered a new supply of envelopes that measure 10x5 inches, instead of the 5x10 inches formerly used. Traditional cheques will fit in the new envelopes if they are inserted end-first.

To speed the transition to the new bank notes, SPOOF has been encouraging the public to spend their existing money as fast as possible, so that it can be replaced by the

new banknotes. Because overall spending is down in these troubled economic times, this process has been slower than expected. Our officers are now removing old bank notes from individual savings and chequing accounts and replacing them with the new sideways money. As a result, many Bermudians using ATM machines are receiving new banknotes from their accounts, even if they haven't spent all their old money or earned any new money. It is worth mentioning how important ATM machines were in the process of bringing the new notes to Bermuda. Original plans called for newly printed banknotes to be shipped to Bermuda in locked cases, but that presented unacceptable security risks.

Fortunately, in this era of electronic money transfers, the BMA was able to have the new money sent to Bermuda over the Internet. Because the BMA does not have its own ATMs, the newly transferred money was, by special arrangement, collected by BMA employees from Bank of Bermuda and Bank of Butterfield ATMs.

SPOOF would like to thank Lindo's Family Foods and the MarketPlace stores for allowing us to use their store-based ATMs and parking lots, after hours. The new banknotes were then driven back to the BMA headquarters where the BMA chairman and directors began the time-consuming process of putting their signatures on each note.

WIDESPREAD PRAISE

The new banknotes have received widespread approval from the Bermuda public and from numismatists around the world. The latest issue of the prestigious journal Notable Notes described the Bermuda

money as "a refreshing new take on lateral printing. "It is reminiscent of Mongolia's 20 and 50 mongo notes, with the insistent modernity of Israel's new 100 shekel. But the Israeli money is printed laterally on only one side; Bermuda has shown the world she is willing to go all the way!"

The rival New Note News draws comparisons with the Colombian 50,000 peso note, the new Venezuela bolivar fuerte, and the half-sideways Brazilian real. "No currency we know of, anywhere in the world, combines so many images on a single banknote," New Note News proclaims.

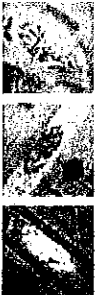
"The \$10 note alone bears images of butterflies, turtles, leaping fish, angel fish, a parrot fish, and several other kinds of fish, a sea horse, a sea anemone, coral, the sun or moon rising over the horizon and puffy clouds, several maps of the island, the Commissioner's House, the Deliverance, a cannon, an anchor, some onions, several scuba divers and a picture of the Queen of England, not to mention a sailboat and hibiscus flower watermarks. "If you can't find what you want here, you can look through the transparent oval in the middle of the banknote and see anything you happen to be facing. "Bermuda is clearly in the business of self-promotion. Its Premier has proclaimed this the island's 'Platinum Period' for tourism, but by the looks of its banknotes, Bermuda tourism is very much in its \$10 Period."

This lavish description puts into perspective minor local grumbling over the use of the wrong species of tree frog on the \$20 bill, and the wrong species of longtail on the \$50 bill. Given the total number of images, these two small errors are trivial.

Continued next page...

See-Through

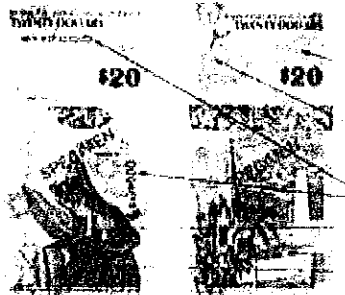
New Bermuda Notes have a unique feature called **OPTIKS** in the form of an oval on the front and slip on the back which look metallic in reflected (daylight) but which form a transparent oval with a map of Bermuda repeated inside when held up to the light.



Se-Cure

Additional security features are as follows:

- Watermark and Hologram (When the note is held up to the light a hazy sun flower and a jagged line are visible)
- See-through feature (A transparent oval on the front and back of the note which will appear when the note is held up to the light)
- Serial numbers increasing in size
- Microprint (around the \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations)
- Lateral image (The image and an edge of the denomination numeral will appear)



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THE BERMUDA MONETARY AUTHORITY PRESENTS THEIR "NOTES OF DISTINCTION"

Sea View - All notes incorporate themes and scenes of maritime Bermuda and are in distinctive bright colours found in Bermuda.



Two Dollars

Front: Bluebird
Back: Dockyard Clock
Tower and Statue of
Neptune
Colour: Blue



Five Dollars

Front: Blue Marlin
Back: Horseshoe Bay
Beach and Somerset
Bridge
Colour: Pink



Ten Dollars

Front: Blue Angel Fish
Back: Deliverance and
Commissioner's
House
Colour: Purple



Twenty Dollars

Front: Whistling Frog
Back: Gibbs Hill
Lighthouse and St.
Mark's Church
Colour: Green



Fifty Dollars

Front: Longtail
Back: St. Peter's
Church
Colour: Yellow



One Hundred Dollars

Front: Red Cardinal
Back: House of
Assembly
Colour: Red



The Bermuda Monetary Authority announced its new Banknote Series representing the first major redesign of the note series since the Bermuda Dollar was first issued in 1970. The new modern design includes Bermuda flora, fauna and scenery. The notes incorporate the very latest in banknote security features that will provide Bermuda currency with the highest level of protection.

Complaints over the small size of the Queen's head, meanwhile, have quickly been turned to a useful social purpose. Supporters of the Queen are making their views known by deliberately handing over their money with the Queen's image prominently pointed towards the receiver. Advocates of independence, on the other hand, are using the exchange of banknotes like a secret fraternity handshake, discretely covering the Queen's image with their thumbs whenever money changes hands.

SPOOF is pleased to report, in conclusion, that our new banknotes are not merely a new form of money, but a new instrument for marketing tourism, and a new form of political and social exchange. We have already begun work on designing new Bermuda coins to accompany these banknotes. These too will be minted with a "sideways" design. The Queen's profile, and all other images and inscriptions, will be removed from the face of the coin and engraved, instead, along its rim. Users will

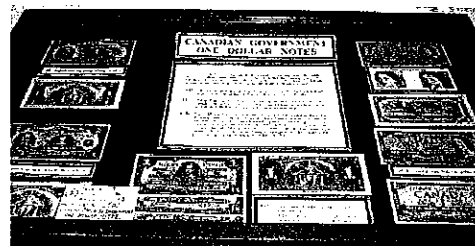
no longer have to lay a coin flat on their palms to determine its denomination but can simply glance along its edge.

Minor differences between species of longtails or other animals will not be noticeable, while the image of the Queen will be so small that no change will be needed if Prince Charles ascends to the throne, or even if Bermuda becomes an independent country.

Photos from the 2009 ONA Convention



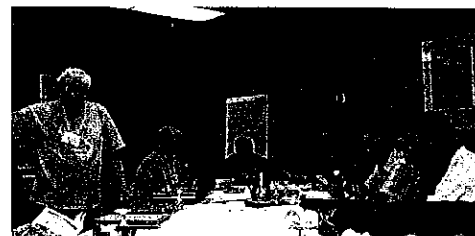
(From left) Tom Rogers, Bill English and Dave Marcella cut the 50th Anniversary cake.



One of the many exhibits.



Tips on exhibiting seminar with Paul Johnson.



C.A.W.M.C. meeting.



The very busy bourse floor.



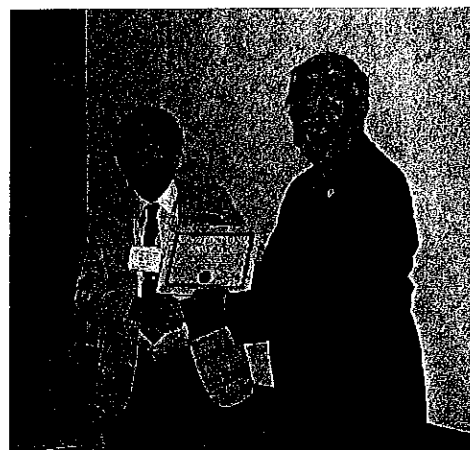
More highlights from the bourse floor.



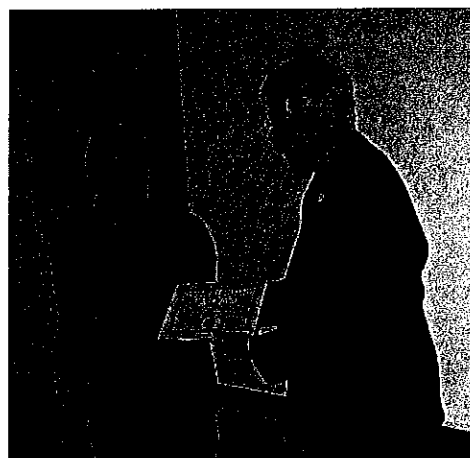
More photos from the 2009 ONA Convention



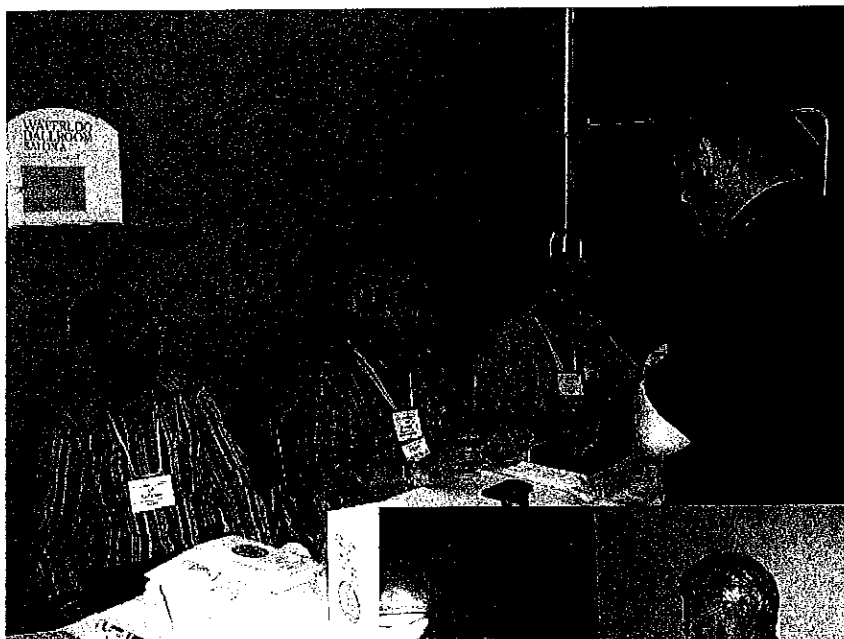
(From left) Robb McPherson (1st VP), Tom Rogers (Past President) and Paul Petch (President) at the Annual General Meeting.



Fellow of the O.N.A. Frank Smith

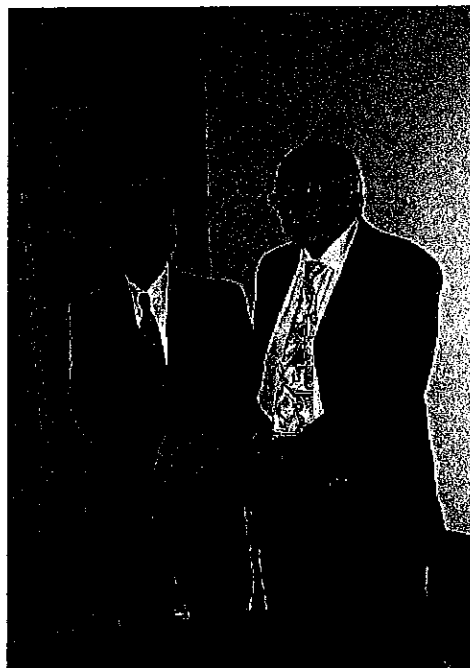


Fellow of the O.N.A. Peter Becker



(Above) The registration table

(Right) The Award of Merit went to Fred Freeman.



President's Award Bill English



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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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President's Message

Are you right up to date on all the ins and outs of modern-day text communication? Some of the text that is sent from cell phone to cell phone these days strikes me as being more like code than communication. One of the recent short forms that has come my way is TOTH, which apparently means "tip of the hat."

My coming across this is fortunate and timely, because a TOTH and sincere thanks is what I send to the Brantford Coin Society for providing space to the O.N.A. executive for our meeting at their show location on Sunday June 14. It was, beyond a doubt, a great show on a truly fine day.

High points on the meeting agenda included confirmation of Peter Becker as 2nd Vice-President and Area 5 Director and Judy Blackman as our Web manager. Also important were the final numbers and the closing of the books on the 2009 Convention. I was unable to attend the June Waterloo Coin Society meeting, but 1st Vice President Robb McPherson was there to present the cheque representing Waterloo's share of the convention profits. Thanks to all those who had expense claims for getting them in and allowing us to wrap up the convention right on time. In addition to all the usual reports from executive members, we were pleased to welcome Ken Koch who had a few words to say as outgoing Audio Visual Lending Librarian. I am sure all members join with me in thanking Ken for his many years of faithful service in this position.

Our convention focus now switches to 2010 and our event scheduled at the Four Points Sheraton in Kingston. Convention Chairman Sandy Lipin and the members of the Kingston Numismatic Association are already well into the advanced work of convention planning. Specific details will soon start appearing on the O.N.A. web site, so please watch for it as you visit. The 2011 convention was also discussed at the executive meeting with the Ingersoll Coin Club being confirmed as our host and the Four Points Sheraton in London once again serving as the venue.

One point of business to be completed, in the background, by an incoming O.N.A. President is to join the Treasurer in meeting with bank officials and complete the necessary paper work establishing responsibility and signing authority for the O.N.A. bank account. I am pleased to report that this was done on June 19. Both Bruce Raszmann and I were surprised with the extent of the paper work and the amount of time taken to satisfy new Government of Canada requirements that apply to club and association accounts. Local club executive that have not had to update their accounts for a few years, be warned: it is not as easy as it used to be!

July and August are fairly slow show months here in Ontario, however, it is nice to see we have S.W.O.N. in Paris to look forward to on August 9 and the Woodstock Show coming up on August 30. For those able and willing to travel a little further, there is also the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association 2009 Convention at the Delta Edmonton South Hotel from August 12 through 16. This is shaping up to be another fine R.C.N.A. Convention and I look forward to seeing O.N.A. members and many local coin friends out in Alberta at the event.

With best wishes for a really fine summer,

Paul Petch,

President



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* 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

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the May-June issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

1987 Rich Williams, Oshawa, Ont.,
1988 Paul Strong, Oshawa, Ont.,
1989 Don Ferguson, Penetang, Ont.,
1990 Ron Culbert, London, Ont.,
J1991 Nathan Roy, Stratford, Ont.
1992 Alain Proulx, Saint-Colomban, Que.,

The following application has been received

J1993 Ted Judd, Toronto, Ont.,

Bruce H. Raszmann,
O.N.A Treasurer & Membership Chairman

FOLLOW-UP FROM LAST MONTH'S ARTICLE

Apotex Centre Jewish Home For The Aged

Last month the Ontario Numismatic ran an article titled *Apotex Centre Jewish Home For The Aged* by Judy Blackman. Below is a response she received after that story was published. Judy wanted to share that response with everyone to further prove how helpful and insightful the readers of this publication can be.

Dear Judy Blackman,

I read with great interest about your article in the Ontario Numismatist about the Apotex Centre. I have collected a number of these contribution medals which were issued in the early 1900's to help pay for and maintain these Jewish homes for the aged. I have three from Montreal, two from Toronto and a few from the U.S. They all are similar with a picture of a building on the obverse while the reverse shows an elderly man and women with a reference to good luck or god will help you. The donation or contribution shown are either 25c or \$1. From the die work and the 25c denomination, I would say that the Toronto medal dates with the opening of this building. 25c was a lot of money at this time. The Montreal medals are similar to Toronto for a 25c contribution but there is another one from Montreal that has a more contemporary design for a \$1 donation. I hope this information is useful.

Regards

Barry Uman

Coming Events

AUG. 7 - 9, Long Sault, ON

Canadian Tire Coupon Collector's Club, Everett's Swapmeet, Everett Runtz's Home, 35 Chantline Dr. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. A whole extended weekend of Canadian Tire Coupon Club events, plus a club Bar B Q with all the trimmings. A not-to-be-missed fun event. The weekend will include a whole range of Canadian Tire Coupons, trading sessions, displays, an auction, education seminars, and most importantly, fun and fellowship. Everyone Welcome, but please RSVP Everett, so he can plan the ultimate Swapmeet. Sponsor/Affiliate: Canadian Tire Collector's Club. For more information, contact Everett Runtz, telephone: (613) 534-2675 or Roger Fox, telephone: (905) 898-7677, or e-mail: phoxyx@look.ca. Website: <http://www.ctccc.ca>.

AUG. 9, Paris, ON

S.W.O.N., Special Events Building, 139 Silver St. (Fairgrounds). Hours 9 to 4:30 Admission \$2, (includes ticket on gold coin draw). More than 55 tables of coins, paper money, jewellery, nostalgia items and more. Food and drink available at show. Buy sell trade. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, 1-866-747-2646 or tedscollectables@bellnet.ca, <http://tedscollectables.com>.

AUG. 30, Woodstock, ON

Woodstock Show, Community Complex, 381 Finkle St. Twentieth annual show. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$1, kids free, free parking, lunch counter, hourly draws. Sponsor/Affiliate: Woodstock Coin Club. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, telephone (519) 451-2316.

SEPT. 13, London, ON

London Numismatic Society 17th Annual Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. off Hwy. 401. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays and dealers in coins, medals, notes and tokens. Admission \$2, includes entry for draws. Children free. Sponsor/Affiliate: London Numismatic Society. For more information, contact Len Buth (519) 641-4353, email: lbuth@webmanager.on.ca.

SEPT. 25 - 27, St. Catharines, ON

TNS Fall Show, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Show pass \$20 (includes early entry), daily admission \$4. For more information, contact Rick and Jo-Anne Simpson, email: rscoins@cogeco.ca, telephone 905-643-4988, fax 905-643-6329.

SEPT. 27, Windsor, ON

Annual Essex County Coin Show, Fogular Furlan Club, 1800 EC row Ave. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian, U.S., and world coins and paper money, watches, and tokens. Admission by donation to Canadian Diabetes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact Essex County Coin Club, email: club@hotmail.com, or Colin Cutler, email: ccutler@cogeco.ca.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 17 & 18, 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>.

OCT. 24, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. 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 ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9, (519) 824-6534, e-mail: ljwierstra@sympatico.ca. Website: <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/>.

NOV. 7, Scarborough, ON

Scarborough Coin Club invites you to attend their 13th Annual Coin Show. Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd., Scarborough Ontario. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Free admission and draws. Coins, paper money, tokens, medals, club table, etc. Refreshments available. Show will take place where the club meets. Tables still available, contact Dick Dunn, cpms@idirect.com pr P.O. Box 562 Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 8, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army Navy and Air Force Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. Larry walker, telephone 519-271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0. Website: <http://lswalker@cyg.net>.

NOV. 8, Windsor, ON

58th Annual Fall Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Sponsor: Windsor Coin Club. Admission of \$1 includes hourly draws and grand door prize. Juniors are admitted free. Plenty of free parking. For more information contact, M. Clarke at mclarke@wincom.net or (519) 735.0727.

NOV. 21, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show. Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Admission \$2. Free gold draw, free parking. For more information contact Todd Hume (905) 871-2451.

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Courtesy of the South Wellington Coin Society



Devins and Bolton of Montreal

DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

...that the Montreal firm of Devins & Bolton were responsible for the most extensively countermarked coin in Canada? Richard John Devins was born in Montreal, Quebec on June 24, 1837. He studied at McGill University to become a physician but later ended up applying his full attention to chemistry and medicines. After apprenticing for a short time with a Mr. Burke of Montreal he went to New York City for a time. Devins returned to Montreal due to the death of his mother in 1857 and began in business for himself in 1861. In June of 1862 Mr. Bolton arrives on the scene and in January 1863 Devins announces Bolton as a partner thus creating the firm of Devins and Bolton.

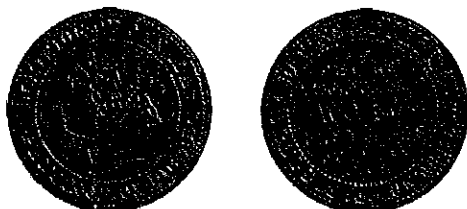
The firm appears to have begun countermarking coin sometime in 1863 up until 1870. Most countermarks appear on the obverse side and are apparent only on copper pieces with none known to date on silver. Many different Canadian colonial tokens as well as US large cents and some foreign coins were used as the host coin. The reason for this practice of countermarking was because of its value as an advertising tool. This was likely made clear to Richard Devins during his time in New York where the practice of countermarking was widely used.

The Devins & Bolton worm pastille token (Breton #569) is well known to Canadian collectors. It was struck in Birmingham, England but was seized by Canadian customs because of the recently passed 'New Currency Law' forbidding the manufacture or importation of coins or tokens without government approval. These tokens commemorated Canadian Confederation (1867) but resembled the Canadian large cents of 1858 and 1859 too closely. The tokens were to be destroyed but a few years later some made it into the hands of collectors. The firm of Devins and Bolton dissolved sometime in 1880.

For more information on this prolific company read the fine article by Mr. Warren Baker in volume 6 of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors journal.



Devins & Bolton countermarks on a PEI token, a bank token and a US large cent.



Worm pastille token Breton # 569.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THE WAR MUSEUM PAYS \$288K TO BUY VICTORIA CROSS

BY DAN BLACKBURN AND RANDY BOSWELL, SASKATCHEWAN LEADER-POST

The Canadian government spent almost \$300,000 at a controversial auction in Toronto on Monday night to buy a Victoria Cross awarded to First World War hero Robert Shankland, preventing the iconic medal from leaving the country.

A set of nine military decorations given to Shankland — who was one of the three “Valour Road” soldiers from the same Winnipeg street who earned VCs in the 1914-18 war — was sold for \$288,000 to officials from the Canadian Museum of Civilization Corp., the federal Crown corporation that oversees the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa.

The hammer price of \$240,000, plus a buyer's premium to be paid to sale organizer Bonhams Canada, pushes the total to \$288,000.

News of the outcome came as a “delight” to Murray Burt, author of a forthcoming 100th anniversary history of the Winnipeg-based Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Shankland's former regiment.

The regiment had been engaged in a “quiet” fundraising effort ahead of the auction to acquire the medal if the top bidder on Monday was a foreign collector.

“It really is a relief,” Burt told Canwest News Service minutes after the sale of Shankland's VC and the rest of his medal set. “I don't think there's a better place for it than the Canadian War Museum.”

He added that the regiment had “substantial philanthropists on our side” in case a fundraising drive had been necessary to keep the medals in Canada.

“This means that we won't have a protracted hassle” to raise cash and prevent the export of Shankland's decorations.

The planned auction of the Victoria Cross, awarded to Shankland for “most conspicuous bravery” in leading an attack against the Germans at Passchendaele in 1917, had prompted the federal NDP — with backing from the Royal Canadian Legion

— to introduce a bill last month that would outlaw such sales in the future.

The medal set included the “very scarce” combination of Shankland's VC and his Distinguished Conduct Medal — won in 1916 for rescuing a team of Canadian stretcher bearers under enemy fire.

Veterans Affairs Minister Greg Thompson had already vowed to do “what-

earned through several daring dashes into no man's land in 1945 — the federal Liberal government of the day vowed to block the sale or to purchase the medal.

In the end, a public fundraising campaign spearheaded by the veterans of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion — Topham's former unit — raised \$300,000 to prevent the medal's sale to a British collector.

Topham's VC was later donated to the Canadian War Museum — now the likely home of Shankland's medal following its acquisition by the museum's parent corporation.

Shankland, who immigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1910 and settled in Winnipeg, earned his Victoria Cross in October 1917 during one of the bloodiest battles of the First World War.

A lieutenant with the Cameron Highlanders, he was credited in his VC citation with “most conspicu-

ous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions.”

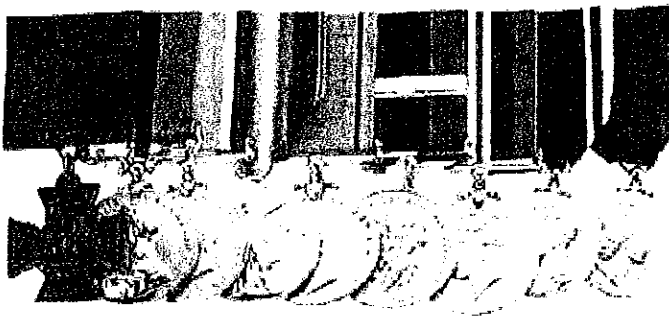
The official description of his exploits describes how Shankland “rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy. Later, he dispersed a counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unmolested.”

Shankland lived before the war on Winnipeg's Pine Street, along with two other future Victoria Cross recipients — Cpl. Leo Clarke and Sgt.-Major Frederick Hall.

The street was later renamed Valour Road in honour of the First World War heroes.

Neither Clarke nor Hall survived the 1914-18 conflict. But Shankland returned to Canada, working in Winnipeg and Vancouver before — at the age of 53 — rejoining the Camerons in the Second World War and serving in Britain as an officer at the Canadian army headquarters.

Shankland died in 1968 at age 80 and is buried in Vancouver.



Victoria Cross of Robert Shankland, one of the trio of First World War heroes from Winnipeg's 'Valour Road'

Photograph by: Handout, Canwest News Service

ever it takes” to keep Shankland's VC in Canadian hands, and provisions under the federal Cultural Property Review Board would have compelled any foreign buyer of the medal to accept a matching offer from a Canadian collector or public institution within six months.

“These medals are a powerful part of our nation's history and they are staying in Canada — where they belong,” Veterans Affairs Minister Greg Thompson told Canwest News Service Monday night.

Burt said Thompson's vow had been “very comforting” to the Cameron Highlanders.

“His heart seemed to be in the right place.”

Previous attempts to auction examples of the country's highest military decoration — awarded only 94 times in the Canada's history, and not once since 1945 — have prompted controversy.

In 2004, with the family of Toronto-born Second World War medic Fred Topham poised to auction his Victoria Cross —

The Artist – A Short Story

By James J. Antonio

By day, Pierre Bracquemond worked at the Royal Canadian Mint as a die maker and engraver, and, at night, or any other time he happened not to be working, he painted pictures. He preferred doing portraits but occasionally ventured out on better-weather days to do a cityscape or landscape. Ottawa, being home to a number of beautiful parks, especially the Ornamental Gardens, and some wonderful older buildings, was most inspirational. His 'forte' being portraits, however, Pierre had trouble finding anyone willing to sit for hours in his studio while he, as if trying to chase flies away, fussily flicked at a piece of stretched canvas. He resorted, therefore, to doing pictures of people he saw in magazines, jumping for joy on those rare occasions when he managed to hook a real model to sit for a few dollars an hour wither through a chance meeting or friend, or even via a small classified ad. The ads, rare things that they were, ran thus: Hopeful and happy painter (male) seeks cheery model (male or female) for portraiture; remuneration.

Pierre was just past thirty, a tall, thin young man with an eccentric, almost criminal look about him. Some of it came from the way he dressed, usually in black and white, rarely any other color, the clothes themselves expensive items, neither dress nor casual but lying somewhere in between. Classy definitely. It was a blue moon when his black shoes weren't as shiny as the coins that came off the presses. And about these, the coins, he was a bit disapproving regarding the austerity of Her Majesty's face. Unlike his own where there always seemed to be the beginnings of a smile to soften his sharp, pointed face -- just a spark and there it would be, amazingly wide and happy for a small mouth. He had short black hair, a close-cropped moustache and goatee; and, with his obvious pallor, these appeared to be nothing more than neat swaths of paint. He had piercing, amazingly blue eyes, a long, pointy nose, and a mildly jutting chin.

Pierre raced home one afternoon in his black Audi and pulled up with a screech in front of the imposing Georgian brownstone on Rue de Villejust. He was eager to put the finishing touches on the portrait of his superior, the CEO and Master of the Mint, Mr. Felix Turner. It was a beautiful day in June but he paid the sunny, blue skies little attention as he skittered up the walk by the pillowy beds of starry Lavender Queen aubrietias and into the house, so taken up with the project that he left his car keys in the ignition. As usual at this time of day, his mother was in the kitchen preparing supper.

"Hello," he said in acknowledgement, and then on up the steps he hopped, chortling to himself about the grocery list he'd noticed on the counter by the sink.

How he'd had fun with that not so very long ago! The trick was to add a renegade item or two in his mother's handwriting. She had seldom fallen for it, but once in a while mistakenly brought an unwanted culprit or two home. Only mildly reprimanded, he'd gotten the greatest kick out of it. It was simply something to do for a thrill, that was all there was to it. And didn't kids get into some kind of mischief every now and again?

"You're a prankster!" she'd admonish, shaking her head mirthfully.

His room had French doors that opened onto a small balcony, where he'd sit at the little table in good weather drawing or just sipping an espresso. From there he could gaze at the fruit trees in the backyard, -- a cherry, two McIntosh apple, and a peach --, finding them especially inspirational in the spring in their regalia of pastel blossoms. There was a tall red maple off to the left, and a collection of crusty old rose bushes along the fence that reminded him of gnarled witches' claws ready to prick anyone who came near. He was amazed by the galaxy of buds that still appeared, almost like magic, all the summer long, opening like bright children's eyes. It was incredible for such an ancient clan! There were flowers out there too, annuals and perennials in small numbers and, in particular, geraniums, which his mother had a preference for, their numbers far in excess of the rest. "Durability," she liked to say. "They can take the cold and the heat. They can stand anything and still look good. And that's how you ought to be, Pierre!"

He kept the room neat. There were no unfinished canvases lying around and anything completed had a frame. His work was in a playpen, off in a corner, the pictures standing together like dominoes. His easel and stool seemed to be waiting for him like old friends beside the French doors, a chosen spot in recognition of his appreciation for natural light. The stool, made of maple and sporting the sheen of

Continued on next page.

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CONTINUED - The Artist

ages, matched the hardwood floor, which had been put down years and years ago in long, lean, reassuring planks, gleaming from what could have been a third, or even a fourth wash of varnish. When the sun peered at it, the floor took on a tremendous glare, as of polished silver. There was a single bed, which he made each and every morning before setting out for the mint, and a plain Victorian table, which served as a desk, smallish, with two drawers, pushed up against a wall to give it backing for a row of books. His brushes and paints were kept in a painter's box on the floor, everything in it clean, organized, always ready for use. He took some change out of his pocket, a couple of quarters, a dime, a nickel, and two pennies, and set it on the desk. The quarters were most obvious: there she was, Her Majesty with that austere look. How he wished he could do something about that! In fact, lately he found himself brooding over the portrait more and more often. He sat on the bed and took off his shoes. Then, in black stockinged feet, he padded over to the closet, opened it, and placed the loafers right there in their spot, beside his dress boots. He shut the closet and eagerly approached the easel, the palms of his hands clammy.

Pierre was nervous, but not in any incapacitating way. It was merely the fuse of excitement for a later explosion of creativity. He wanted to paint 'right'. But what was 'right' and what was 'wrong' when it came to art? He pushed his long, slender hands into his pockets and studied the oil on canvas of Mr. Felix Turner. There he was, the CEO, austere staring at him (just like the Queen of England!), his short hair all there, tinged with gray, a perfect brush on a squarish head. The man's eyes were dark, unmoving, paralyzing almost, his nose short, pugnacious, and, beneath, a trim little bold and brassy moustache capped, just like the outline of an arrowhead, the small, adamant, unsmiling mouth. The painting was in the Impressionist way and Pierre had to admit, and he was only being honest and not egotistical, that if he stepped back it was fine work and the Mintmaster was indeed a healthy-looking specimen with his full ruddy face and his yes! austere look.

He opened his box of tricks, took out the paints and a tiny brush, and, after a time, had managed to put a smile, albeit almost imperceptible, on the man's face.

The next day, Pierre, standing by the rolling machine with earplugs in his ears, was inspecting a fresh strip of nickel before it headed off to the blanking machine, when the mintmaster seemed to materialize out of nowhere. He had a sort of eager look on his face. Pierre was surprised to see him at all because he rarely set foot in the production area. Mr. Turner motioned for him to come.

In the quiet of the well-lit hallway, earplugs dangling from his fingertips, Pierre nodded upon hearing the question, and said, "Yes, sir, it's just about ready. Do you want me to bring it here?"

"Yes, I do," came the curt response.


Pierre, after several days deliberation on the quality and thoroughness of the portrait, brought the painting to work and, not finding the Master of the Mint in his 'bureau', laid it carefully on Mr. Turner's very neat and uncluttered desk. It was wrapped up in an old, but clean, sheet, and, for a moment, he stood there gazing at it open-mouthed, wondering if the stern man would like it, wondering more, and anxiously, if he'd appreciate the new, more upbeat visage. Well, he ought to, Pierre told himself, because the world needs a smile. So be it!

It was a long and uncertain month for the artist because he heard nothing at all from the Mintmaster. He went about his work dutifully nonetheless, as he always did, cringing whenever he saw Mr. Turner or even so much as glimpsed him out of the corner of his eye. One day, the man surprised him, nudging him from behind. Pierre spun around, startled. The Mintmaster said nothing, his face stern and expressionless as he handed him the envelope. He simply turned then and walked off, straight as a poker, as if he'd merely been to the washroom or gone through the wrong door.


Pierre waited until after work, when he was in his hot, sunbaked car, to open the envelope. Out of the end he drew the check, more money even than they'd agreed upon, and a note too that read: Delightful, Pierre! Absolutely delightful! Pierre breathed a sigh of relief. The CEO and Master of the Mint was satisfied, and, he mused, despite his uncompromising and severe look, he did after all have a sense of humor and a drop or two of joy! It was just the impetus he needed, and he drove home with a grin, pondering 'it'.

A man in a coffee shop a few months afterwards was the first to notice the trace of a smile on the brand new quarter on the table in front of him. The coin was with a couple of older ones, and a dime and a nickel. The man was middle-aged, in jeans and a heavier coat for the icy cold and, unemployed, was a bit down on himself. His hair was light brown, short, graying in places, and parted neatly on one side, but it was obvious he hadn't shaved. His long faced needed a lift and his eyes some twinkle and that

Continued on next page.




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CONTINUED - The Artist

was what happened when he took up the quarter and gave it a closer look. Despite not having his glasses, the smile on the face of Queen Elizabeth was conspicuous enough. He smiled too, and there, for a moment, his woes were forgotten. He showed the coin to someone else, who told someone else, and so on and on it went. And soon everyone was looking for coins with the portrait of the smiling Queen.

Felix Turner sat at his desk one morning in February, gazing out the window at the bare branches of the oak and maple trees as they seemed to reach up to the bright blue sky and the sunshine in a desperate way, entreating nature to hurry things along so they could make their new suits of foliage. The trees were ugly, the Mintmaster thought, not pleasing to look at at all, and certainly much more pleasant to the eye with all their leaves. He seldom even glanced at them at this time of year, but now it occurred to him how greatly he appreciated their greenness, their physical expression of life in the warm months. They were inspiring then, a token of reassurance from the Almighty that life did indeed go on and was in constant renewal. He wagged his head and even smiled. He looked at the six coins on his barren desk. There was a penny, a nickel, a dime, a quarter, and a loonie and toonie too. All of them had the portrait of the smiling Queen. He had to admit, Pierre was a real wiz with dies. What could he do with a fellow like that? After all, the portrait was not exactly comical, not hilarious at all but, in its subtlety, it did lend a certain aura of happiness and joy to the coins. It was done, definitely, in good taste. He was almost sure no one was going to make much of a stir about it. But therein lay the problem. It was he, Felix Turner, who would now have to bear the brunt of it all. There would be politicians to answer to, sure enough, and likely Queen Elizabeth herself. He'd had only one phone call so far concerning the matter, from the Prime Minister oh, and another too from a member of parliament who said that, although he liked 'the look', he didn't quite approve of it. The 'Smiling Queen Variety' was born.

"That Pierre!" said the Mintmaster out loud with a smile. "That crafty Pierre!"

A headline on the front page of one of the national newspapers that summer announced in big, black, bold letters:
QUEEN LIKES NEW COIN PORTRAIT, DECLARING IT PEACEFUL AND UPLIFTING

End

George Manz Coins & Auctions presents Auction #7

Submitted by George Manz

ONA member George Manz has announced that the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show will be the venue for the seventh in a series of auctions by George Manz Coins & Auctions. The auction includes part IV of the Georg Manz Senior Collection (the father of the auctioneer) as well as Part VI of the Roy Miller Collection.

The first lot at auction among the 298 lots is an Athenian tetradrachm that depicts Athena on the obverse and an owl on the reverse. The beautiful silver coin is expected to realize \$750. Other ancients include a Roman Imperial AE follis of Galerius as Augustus and a Chinese Wang Mang spade issued 7-22 AD. World coin highlights include a Colombian leper coin, a British Trade Dollar, and a rare Straits Settlements 1883H 10 cents. The small American section is led by an 1888S Morgan, a 1900 Quarter Eagle in MS-64 and a 1909D \$5 Half Eagle. Canadian decimal coins are once again the strength of this auction, including a large number of hard-to-get varieties. The 10 cents section includes two rare 1875H 10 cents, including one graded VF-30 by CCCS that is expected to reach \$2250. The 25 cents section includes a rare 1951 Low Relief graded MS-62 by ICCS. By far the most interesting section is the silver dollar section, with almost every coin having a variety mentioned on the certification. The highlight is a 1948 silver dollar with a die rotation, graded MS-60 by ICCS that is expected to sell for \$2200. Gold coins include an outstanding 1918C sovereign graded MS-63 by ICCS with a \$1500 estimate and a 1914 \$5 gold graded MS-62 by PCGS that is expected to realize \$2000. Newfoundland coins include a 1940 Re-Engraved Date 1 cent, a 1904H 20 cents with rotated dies, and three \$2 gold coins, including a scarce 1872 (one of only 6,000 struck) graded AU-58 by NGC. Errors include a rare 1875H 25 cents struck off center with a baseball cap type effect and several other hard to find coins that somehow slipped out of Canadian and American mints. Rare tokens include Wellingtons with die rotations and clips, a Blacksmith token, a Devins & Bolton token, and a one-of-a-kind 1885 Willow Bunch 50 cents token. The diverse auction also includes counterstamps, encased coins, a hobo nickel, wooden nickels, a communion token, trade dollars and commemorative and military medals. Paper money is led by a rare Hudson's Bay Company note and a 1935 English Small Seal \$20 featuring Princess Elizabeth.

The auction will take place at the Regina Coin Club's Fall Show on Saturday September 19 at the Western Christian College gym in Regina.

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.

Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

THE SHELL ADVERTISING CARD FOR W. A. MURRAY & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO -PREVIOUSLY UNLISTED-

By Len Buth FCNRS



obv. Liberty Head 1868, brass shell rev. cream coloured cardboard
actual size 34mm

Shell cards [also referred to as embossed business or advertising cards] are relatively rare for Canadian merchant issuers and seldom seen, although nearly 1,000 cards are now recorded for United States issuers [1]. These advertising cards began to appear in the decade 1866 - 1876 following the US Civil War. It is known at least 15 manufacturers were involved in the production of the US cards. At this time, there are ten known Canadian issuers of shell cards, and undoubtedly most of these cards were produced in the US, as they are identical to the US counterpart ones.

The W. A. Murray & Co. card was recently discovered and does not appear to have been previously recorded.

William Allan Murray was born on August 5, 1814 at Ravelson, Scotland, the son of William and Margaret [Carfrae] Murray. W. A. Murray received his education at Perth, Scotland, but owing to an early death of his father, he was compelled to leave his studies and enter the work force in order to care for his younger brothers. He was introduced to the dry goods business while working for a firm in Limerick, Ireland, where in 1844 he married Jane Ann Macnamara. They had seven children: Mary Jane; William Thomas; Charles Stuart; James Peter; John Alexander; Elizabeth Honora; and Margaret Helena. In 1854 the family came to Canada, to join Mr. W. A. Murray's brother Alexander in business in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1856 W. A. Murray and his family moved to Toronto, Ontario to form a dry goods partnership with G. B. Wylie with the business known as Wylie & Murray. This partnership dissolved in 1860, with W. A. Murray buying the assets to form the W. A. Murray & Co. A Mr. John Drynan subsequently took an interest in the firm in 1872, with W. A. Murray's sons William T., James P., and John A. also becoming involved in the business.

The W. A. Murray & Co. firm was highly regarded and a substantial enterprise which continued to grow and prosper during the period 1870's - 1890's. Originally occupying store space at 21 & 23 King Street East, they had expanded the business by 1888 to encompass 17 - 27 King St. E., in a building that also fronted on the street south, 10-14 Colborne Street. Their five-storey building had inventory including all sorts of dry goods, notions, millinery, boots & shoes, furnishings, carpets, china, etc. They were especially known for their tailoring, silks, satins, cashmeres, velvets and dress fabrics of every description. Staff employed included over 300 clerks and they also had an active mail order business with clients extending from Halifax, NS to Vancouver, BC. They were prominent newspaper advertisers and in 1897 were recorded to have double the amount of advertising of a competitor, the T. Eaton & Co.

Mr. W. A. Murray was well respected for his business acumen and crossed the Atlantic 119 times to purchase suitable goods to import and sell. His business always occupied his undivided attention and it is reported that he had little time for public life or politics, although he was a close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald [1815-1891], Canada's first Prime Minister. Mr. Murray remained active in management until 1890. He died on September 7, 1891, at the age of 77. The business continued after W. A. Murray's death, becoming incorporated in 1899 as W. A. Murray and Co. Ltd. By 1915 the company merged with another competitor, the John Kay, Son & Company to form Murray-Kay Company, Limited. This latter company ceased operations in January 1925, thus bringing an end to the "Murray" name from the Toronto department stores scene. The business demise was, in part, the result of major competition from two other department stores burgeoning at the new Toronto retail hub located 3 blocks north from King Street, at Queen and Yonge Streets. These competitors, and marketers to be reckoned with were none other than the Robert Simpson Co. [formed in 1872] and the T. [Timothy] Eaton Co. [formed in 1869]. The latter two firms dominated the Canadian department stores arena for most of the twentieth century.

Photos of the store, a newspaper advertisement and a small butter dish ordered by The W. A. Murray & Co. Ltd. for one of their Toronto clients from the English firm of John Maddock & Sons Ltd., are appended below.

Sources & Acknowledgements:

- [1] TAMS [Token & Medal Society] Vol. 45, Issue 5, Oct. 2005 & Vol. 45, Issue 6, Dec. 2005
- Toronto newspapers - The Empire - Sept. 8, 1891
 - The Globe - Sept. 10, 1891
 - The Toronto Mail - Sept. 8, 1891
 - various 1874 - 1925
- "Commemorative Biographical Record of the County of York, Ontario", J.H. Beers & Co. Toronto, 1907.
- "History of Toronto & County of York, Ontario" - C. Backett Robinson, Toronto Publisher 1885
- "Toronto Illustrated 1893" - Published 1893 by the Consolidated Illustration Co. Reprinted 1992 by The Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto
- "The Barnums of Business - Department Stores and Their Relations to Trade, Property & Wages" - John H. Macintyre, Sheppard Publishing Co. 1897
- Various Business and Trade Directories - including: Mitchells & Co.; R. G. Dun & Co.; Bradstreets
- Thanks to Scott Douglas and Larry Laevens for information supplied.

GREAT SALE OF MANTLES.

W. A. MURRAY & CO.

To-day offer the following Special Lines in the
MANTLE DEPARTMENT

200 Ladies' All-Wool Scotch Tweed Ulsters, new shapes and new colorings, at \$4, \$5, and \$6 each.

250 German Pattern Jackets, at \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10 each.

200 French and German Dolmans at about half-price.

150 Fur-Lined Cloaks from \$8 to \$10 each.

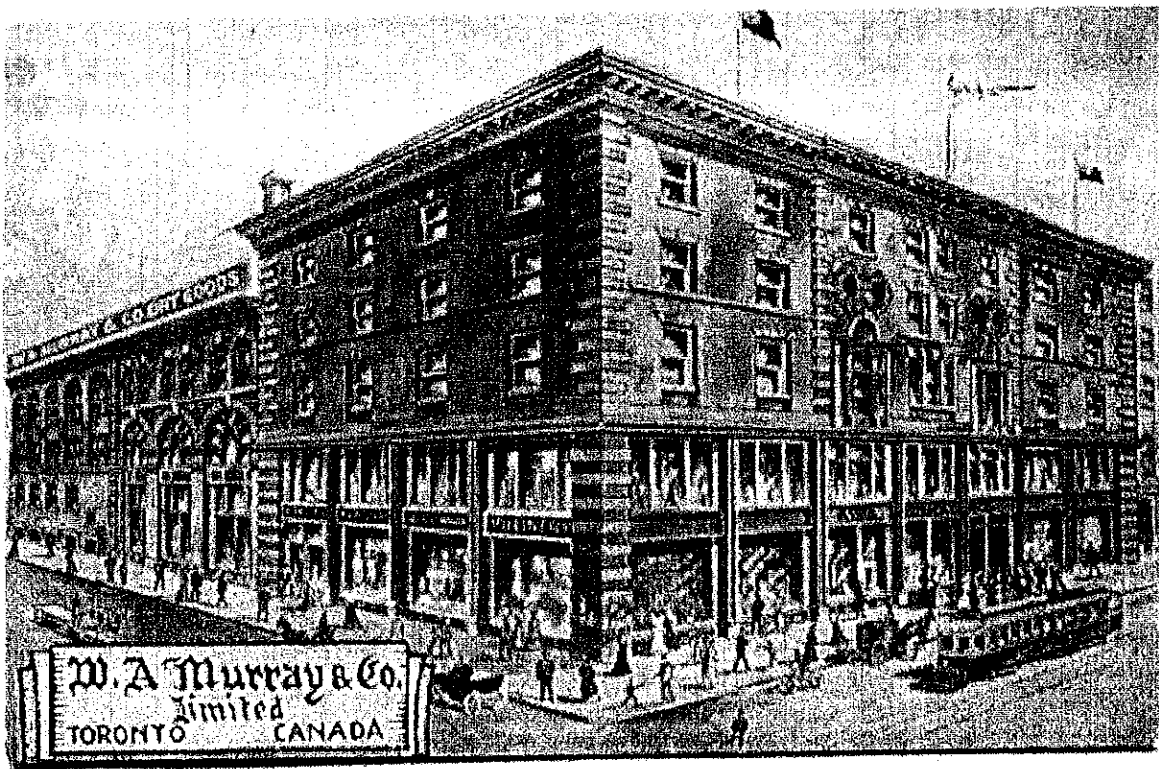
200 Children's German-made Jackets at less than half the Wholesale Price.

Also a lovely lot of Real Sealskin Jackets, Real Dog Skin Jackets, Brocade Silk Velvet Mantles, Satin Mantles, Plush Mantles, Broche Silk Mantles.

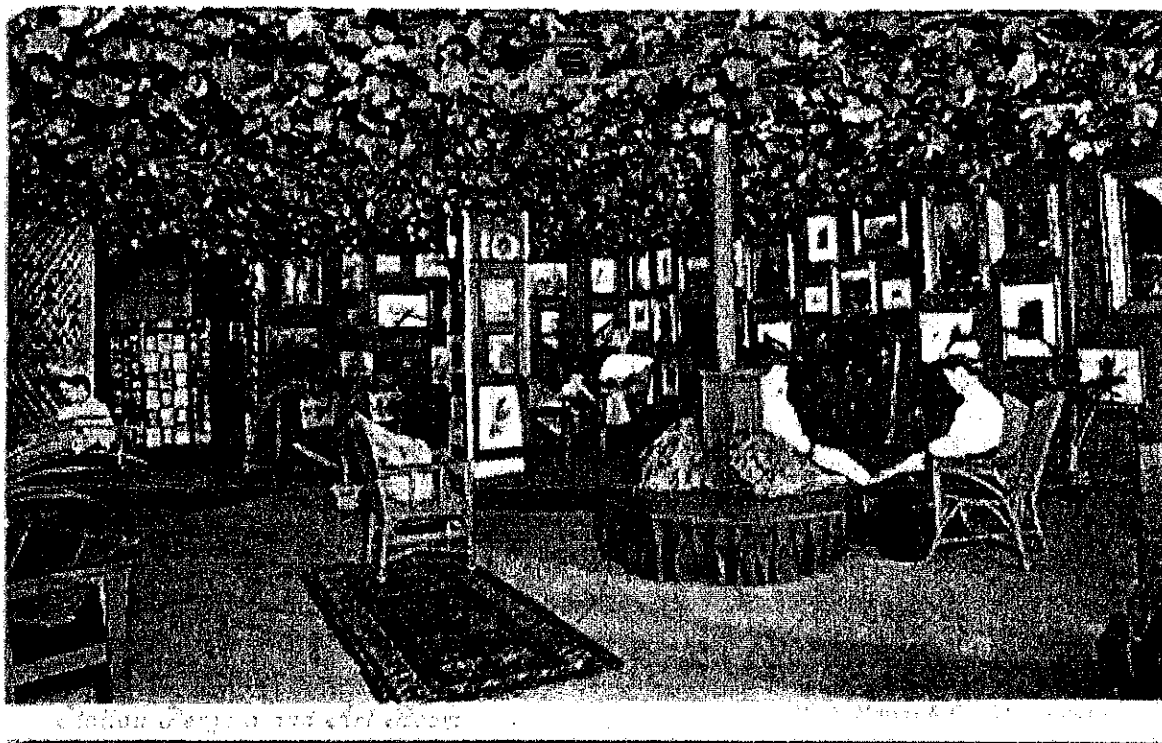
Every Lady about buying a Mantle should see the magnificent stock at

W. A. MURRAY & CO.'S,
 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27 King-street.

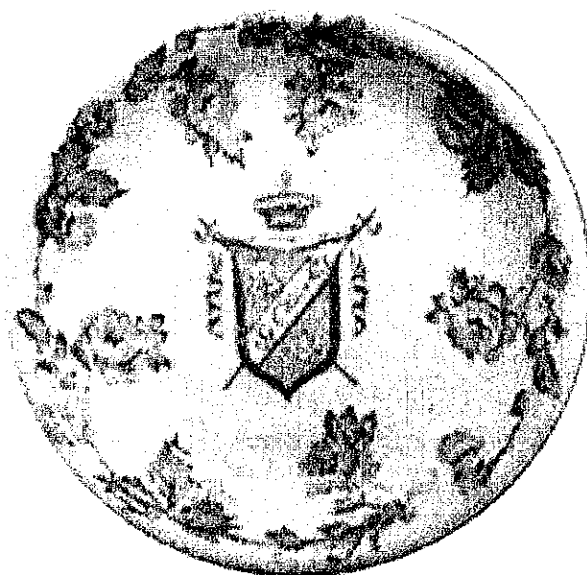
The Globe, November 12, 1881 Advertisement



Exterior view circa 1900



Interior view circa 1900



Butter Dish ordered by W. A. Murray Co. Ltd. for their Toronto client, St. Charles Hotel.
Actual size 79mm

KNOWN CANADIAN ISSUERS OF SHELL ADVERTISING CARDS

By Len Buth, FCNRS

A concurrent article on the shell advertising card issued by W. A. Murray & Co., Toronto, Ontario will provide some background information concerning these cards. As mentioned in the Murray article, there are not many known Canadian merchants who issued these advertising pieces. Based on the writer's research, only 10 issuers are known at this time.

As the Canadian cards are generally identical to their US counterparts, it is presumed most of the Canadian pieces were made in the USA. However, it will be noted below one of the issuers was J. K. Cranston from Galt, Ontario. As Cranston was involved in the sale and making of metal and cardboard tokens, it is again presumed he may have arranged for his own shell card and perhaps those of other merchants.

The known Canadian issuers of shell cars are:

Name	City shown	Date type*	Obv. metal colour	Obv. paper	Rev.	Notes
<hr/>						
QUEBEC						
1. John Galbraith	Montreal	-	beaver	alum	salmon	
2. A. P. Savage	Montreal	1868	LH	brass	mauve	
ONTARIO						
3.. H. E. Clarke	Toronto	1868	LH	brass	pink	
4a. J.K.C. [J.K.Cranston]	Galt	1858	LH	brass	pink	
b. J.K.C.	Galt	1868	LH	brass	pink	Good for \$1.
5a. W.C. Edwards & Co	Rockland	1868	LH	brass	cream	Good for \$1.
b. same		1870	LH	brass	cream	Good for 50c
6. W.C. Hoag	Straffordville	1876	LH	brass	mauve	
7. Horsman & Co.	Uxbridge	1870	LH	brass	brass	br both sides
8. Richard Horsman	St. Thomas	1868	SL	brass	brass	br both sides
9. J. Lowe	Hamilton	1867	SL	brass	green	
10. W.A. Murray & Co	Toronto	1868	LH	brass	cream	

* LH = Liberty Head, SL - Seated Liberty

There is one other shell card that will be mentioned here as it is of interest due to its reference to the Canadian firm, the Hudson's Bay Company. The issuer however is a New York merchant. This is the card of:

F. W. Lasak's Son - 682 Broadway, NY. - LH 1868 - brass embossed obverse and reverse - reads "Russian, American and HUDSON'S BAY CO." Furs.*

It is hoped this article may lead to readers identifying other issuers and different varieties of cards. The writer would be most pleased to hear from anyone who may be able to contribute additional information so that this small segment of Canadian exnumia may be expanded.

- Specimens of 1, 2, 4b, 5a & b, 6, 7 & 9 are in the Bank of Canada Currency Museum, Ottawa, ON.
- Specimen of 8 is in a private collection.
- Specimens of 3 and 10 are in the collection of the writer.

Other specimens of the merchants listed above no doubt exist in other collections.

- 1 and 2 are recorded in "Tokens of Quebec" by Fred Bowman as 2095[a] and 3150[a] respectively.
- 4a and 5b are record in "Trade Tokens of Ontario" by Fred Bowman as 404-I-A and 884-C-B respectively.
- 3 and 6 are record in TAMS Journal [Token and Medal Society] Vol. 45, issue 5, October 2005 as Rulau: A75 and 302 respectively.

** The specimen in the writer's collection is ex Lot 667, Bowers and Merena, Inc. "The Frontenac Sale" Nov. 20, 1991.

- Special thanks to Dr. Christopher Faulkner for supplying needed data for this article.



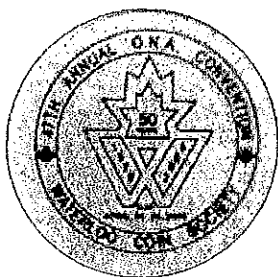
Card of - H. E. Clarke

Card of - F. W. Lasak's Son

Courtesy of Timber Talk

MORE 2009 ONA CONVENTION WOODS CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH

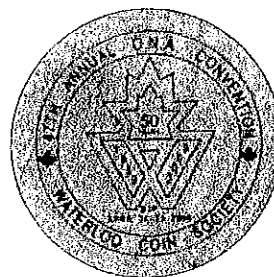
All the following woods are 38 mm in diameter



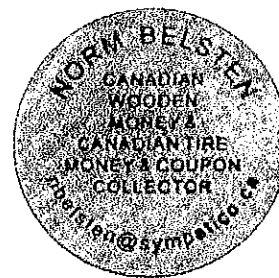
RED
RICHMOND HILL



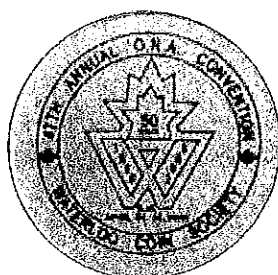
RED



BLUE
NEWMARKET



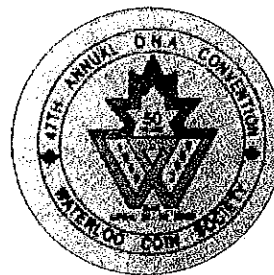
BLUE



RED
MISSISSAUGA



RED



MULTI
GRAND VALLEY



BLUE



BLUE
WATERLOO



BLUE

The first four woods were handed out at the convention while the last one was only available in the registration kit.

CARLYLE COIN CLUB

This isn't a coin club as we know it, but rather a promotional and charitable effort by an Edmonton, Alberta Group of orthodontists. The following is a quote I found online that explains the program. "At each regular visit, patients are able to earn coins that they can collect and trade in for a variety of great rewards. Whether you would like to "cash-in" your coins for a hot Wheels or lip Smackers, or save them up to get a gift certificate to one of the stores listed on our coin club wall...it's up to you." The three doctors in the practice Drs. Carlyle, Meador and Chung.

Thanks to Bob Brown for information on this wood.



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

WHY YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE "TICKEY"

By CHRIS WOLTERMANN, WORLD COIN NEWS

South Africa's 1898 gold threepence provides a valuable lesson on how a non-circulating legal tender coin (NCLT) can become a coveted collectible of lasting numismatic interest. Collectors today wonder how many of their era's NCLT issues will fare as well.

We readers of World Coin News appreciate the timeliness of this question. Every month, Colin Bruce II's "World Coin Roundup" gives us a global overview of new coins. The majority of these, at least in a typical month, comprises mint products never intended for circulation.

One such piece struck over a century ago recently fetched the second-highest figure, 1.4 million South African rands or about US\$185,000, ever paid for a South African coin. We may draw from its story several conclusions as to the conditions that foster or impair the numismatic potential of modern NCLT issues.

The enigmatically named Sammy Marks tickey, as South African collectors denote their 1898 gold threepence, is difficult to classify. Krause Publications joins South African cataloger Brian Hern in treating it as a pattern. We gain a better understanding of it as a NCLT off-metal strike if we delve into its meaning as a "tickey" and its association with Sammy Marks.

"Tickey" is long established South African slang for a threepence. Of uncertain origin but arguably deriving from a Nguni (Zulu, Xhosa) word meaning "something small," it became a fitting nickname for the smallest silver coin in South Africa's old monetary system. A tickey was nothing special; it was, quite simply, an ordinary coin.

Sammy Marks was extraordinary. Born in Lithuania, he immigrated to southern Africa where he made his fortune in the Kimberley diamond fields. He later moved to the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, the famed Transvaal. Marks soon became one of the ZAR's first great industrialists. He initially focused on manufacturing and coal mining, from which he diversified into gold.

The basis of the connection between the 1898 gold tickey and Marks was his double role as a personal friend of the ZAR's president, Paul Kruger, and an unofficial financial adviser to Kruger's administration. During the turbulent 1890s, Marks repeatedly secured financing crucial to the completion of the government's railroad project.

Marks sought to show his esteem for the people close to him by giving each of them a most unusual memento. Pursuant to this end, he arranged through Kruger's intercession the privilege of using the ZAR's Pretoria mint for one day. To their credit, Marks and Kruger acted openly so as to avoid suggestions of scandal.

Thus was born the Sammy Marks gold tickey. The mint struck only 215 pieces, and Marks proceeded to distribute them to his relatives, friends and associates in government.

Surviving examples of the Marks tickey are much outnumbered by benign replicas and, to a lesser extent, counterfeits meant to deceive. The genuine article does not differ, except for its date and gold composition, from silver threepences struck from 1892 to 1897. Official 1898 dies were used. Ironically, these saw no other service as the ZAR canceled its plans to coin silver in 1898.

The recent market performance of the Marks tickey has been stunning. S A Coin, whose senior broker Christine Jones negotiated the sale of a pristine example for R1.4 million, affirms that such a piece would have brought only R50,000 10 years ago.

Behind this price appreciation lie elemental numismatic passions and other, more mundane factors unique to South Africa. The latter, principally the country's tax-free treat-

ment of numismatic profits and the influx of blacks into the ranks of white collectors, have amplified the effect of the former. Being clear about this fact allows us to discern whether other NCLT issues, including ones now being coined in 2008, have anywhere near the potential of the Marks tickey.

I've distilled from the story of the Marks tickey three quasi-rules that seem to be determinative. They are:

Rule #1: The coin should have a meaningful relation to the history and/or culture of the country of issue. NCLT pieces associated with some peripheral personage or an obscure event fall far short of this standard. So too do coins minted long after the occurrence of an associated event or the death of an honoree. In general, the more contemporaneous the minting is with a coin's referent, the better.

Rule #2: The coin should be recognizable as a coin in the context of the minting authority's circulating coinage. This means, among other considerations, that the coin should bear the denomination of an ordinary workaday coin. The NCLT's metallic composition should be common to some other circulating coinage, even if, as in the case of the Marks tickey, it is characteristic of different denominations. Finally, the coin's design should not be too far removed, if at all, from that of its circulating counterpart.

Rule #3: The coin should be scarce. Anything suggestive of contrived scarcity, though, is a major negative. The ideal NCLT issue has a small mint run, one sufficient to satisfy the coin's initial market upon its release to the public, but which subsequently meets with unexpectedly strong collector interest.

Although the foregoing criteria may seem too stringent for modern NCLT coinage, they nevertheless are useful tools for assessing which modern issues fall so short that their potential for long-term collector interest is negligible. Perhaps the Sammy Marks tickey is in a class by itself.

The pinnacle of South Africa's NCLT coinage will serve a function unimaginable to Sammy Marks if it stimulates foreign interest in South African numismatics. Collectors and investors in South Africa have created a robust domestic market whose allure is already becoming global.



Courtesy of The Collector (CTCCC)

WIDE & NARROW VARIETIES OF PREFIX W ON COUPONS PRINTED BY CTC

by Don Roebuck #848

The prefix W appears on five of the coupons printed by Canadian Tire Corporation: the orange and black Gas Bar coupons CTC 2-D and CTC 4-D, the Sandy McTire coupons MP1B-10W and MP2C-5W, and the Gas War coupon GW002.

There are two major varieties of this prefix: a wide W, which is about 4.4 mm wide, and whose lines are at an angle

of about 15 degrees to the vertical, and a narrow W, which is about 3.7 mm wide, and whose lines are at an angle of about 12 degrees to the vertical.

Which variety appears where? Here is what I have found in my own rather incomplete collection, supplemented by the illustrations in the Bilodeau Guide, 6th Edition:

Coupon with one W:	CTC 2-D			
wide W				
narrow W	(x)			
Coupons with two W's:	CTC 4-D	MP1B 10W	MP2C 5W	GW 002
two wide W's				x
two narrow W's	(x)	x		x
left wide, right narrow				
left narrow, right wide	x			x

(I have put parentheses around the ones that I have only seen in the Bilodeau Guide, because I'm not absolutely sure about them. It's hard to measure something accurately when it's printed in halftone dots, especially when it's scaled down.)

And now it's up to other collectors to fill in the gaps. (I'll keep the records, so send photocopies to Don Roebuck, 110 Dewbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont., M6C 1Y7.)

There also seem to be some minor differences among the W's, of both major varieties. (For example, the mid-point

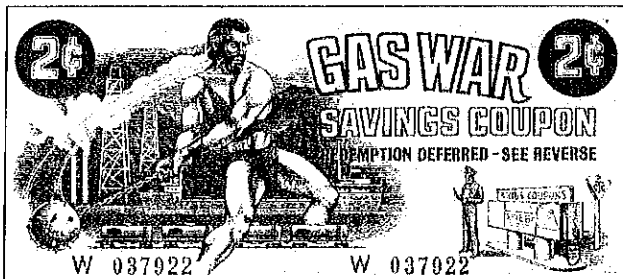
of the W may be flatter, or rounder, or more pointed.) In my personal opinion, these minor differences are not significant from a collecting point of view, but they might be useful if, for example, you were trying to determine how many of these coupons were printed on a sheet. (There is, arguably, a third major variety of the CTC's prefix W: the huge W that appears only on the problematic Sasaki-Muncaster orange and black Gas Bar coupons. From the illustration in vol. 2, no. 2 of the Collector, I'd say that it's about 5.8 mm wide. It's also taller than the other prefix W's.)



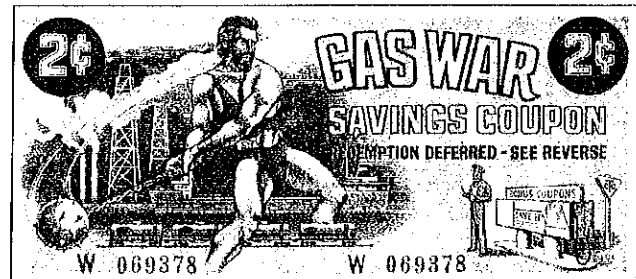
CTC 4-D with left W narrow, right W wide



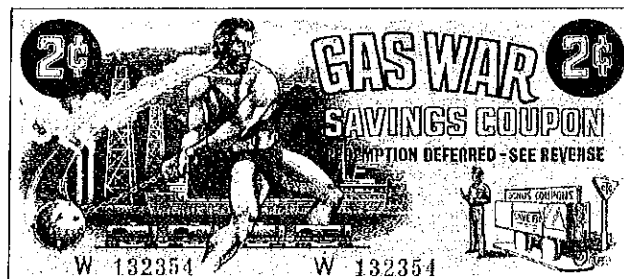
MP1B-10W with both W's narrow



GW002 with both W's wide



GW002 with both W's narrow



GW002 with left W narrow, right W wide

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

A NUMISMATIC SANDWICH BY ALAN HERBERT, COINS MAGAZINE

The Sandwich is Not Just for Lunch!

The well-loved "sandwich" has a variety of meanings, hardly as many as the possible fillings available at the deli counter, but still a source of possible confusion for the coin collector. It's a very commonly used word, so it's not surprising that the coin hobby has adopted it.

Wikipedia says that "The first form of sandwich is attributed to the ancient Jewish sage Hillel the Elder, who is said to have put meat from the Paschal lamb and bitter herbs inside matzo (or flat, unleavened bread) during Passover." The English earl, Lord Sandwich, is credited with assembling a hasty meal of bread and filling, which was dubbed the sandwich in his honour.

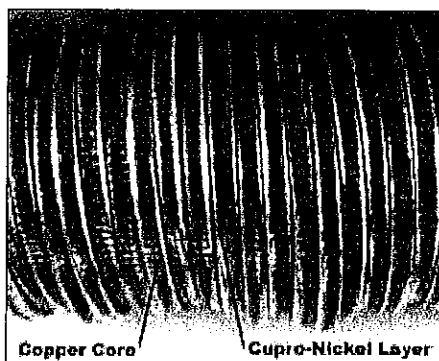
So, what does all this have to do with coins? Well, in case you hadn't noticed, coin collectors have a habit of applying nicknames to their coins and sandwich is well on the way to becoming a favourite.

After all, the term has long since been applied to our clad coinage, a natural considering that when you put a sheet of one metal between two other sheets of different metals, what point is there in avoiding the obvious?

One word of caution is important here as the misconception is rampant that "clad" applies only to a copper core between layers of copper nickel. Actually, any metals or alloys can be used in making a clad coin. To point out just a couple, the 40-percent silver Kennedy halves have silver in the core and the clad layers, as do the 40 percent silver Eisenhower dollars.

If that were the only instance of using the term in the hobby, I'd need to pontificate about the earl, but there are other uses.

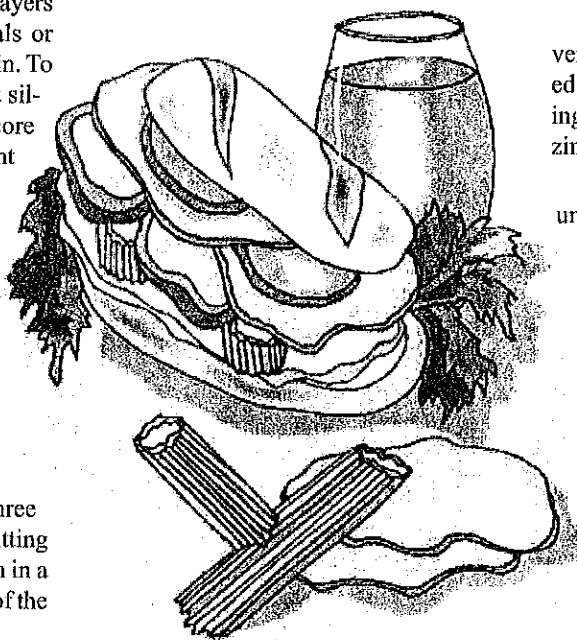
For instance—and a frequent question—coins with extra, incuse, reversed design elements are also called sandwich coins, because they are made by stacking three coins, (or two coins and an anvil) and hitting them with a hammer or squeezing them in a vise. The "filling" gets incuse versions of the designs from the other two coins.



Point to watch here is that the sandwich may be filled, or it can be open faced. Think about it.

There are at least three numismatic meanings for the term:

1. A clad coin that has a solid core, surrounded by clad layers.
2. An altered coin, produced by sandwiching a coin between two others.
3. This one is something of a surprise. An expert in English coins understood sandwich to mean two coins soldered together. That was a new usage to me. Although English collectors, like their American counterparts, have a similar tendency to use slang and nicknames when referring to their coins.



Actually, there is a precedent for the United States' clad coinage. Seems that clad coinage has been around for some time. The Greeks instituted a silver-clad copper coinage after A.D. 700.

I know I'm going to miss one or more important usages of the term, but my loyal readers will be more than happy to fill in the blank spots in my memory.

While on the topic of sandwich coins, it wouldn't hurt to explain that there are at least two ways of producing clad coins. The U.S. Mint started out in the mid-1960s with an expensive process that depended on a thin layer of explosive to bond the clad layers to the core. It quickly wrecked their budget and they were busy searching for a cheaper alternative.

The method they found uses pressure to bond the metal layers together. For the collector of minting varieties, the appearance of sandwich coins lacking one or both slices of bread made them highly collectible. This bonding method was introduced in 1967.

A bonding process line was installed at the newest Philadelphia Mint in 1969, doubling the cost of the building to more than \$30 million, only to be abandoned later in favour of purchasing bonded strip from outside suppliers. Remember, this was the cheaper process!

Bonding, coating and plating have some very common roots. The U.S. Mint persisted, for public relations reasons, in describing the 1943 steel cents as "coated" with zinc, when it was actually plated.

Confusing the three terms is quite easy until you sit down and study them closely.

Plating usually involves transferring one metal onto another using electricity, but there are actually other methods, such as to accomplish anodizing, or even chemical plating.

All of which takes us far from our original sandwich, but it serves as a gentle nudge to ensure you have an appetite for the right terms.

Courtesy of the South Wellington Coin Society



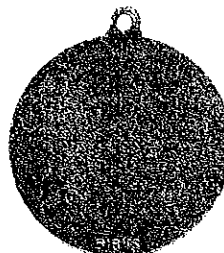
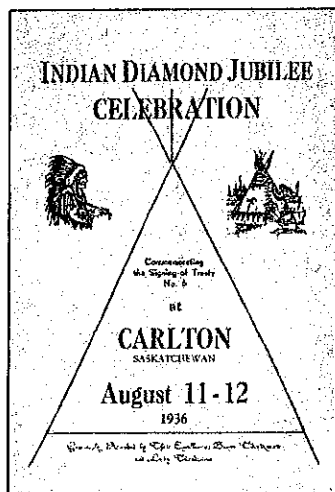
Indian Diamond Jubilee

DID YOU KNOW.....?

By Scott E. Douglas

.....that in 1876 the First Nations peoples signed over all of their land in Assiniboia (Alberta) and Saskatchewan to the Government of Canada for what amounted to agricultural assistance and an early form of 'medicare'? Following its assumption of sovereignty over the North-West Territories, the Government of Canada began negotiating a series of numbered treaties with the native peoples of this region of Canada. Treaty #6 was signed on August 26, 1876 by the Cree, Chipewyan and Saulteaux Tribes. The amount of land involved was 309,760 square kilometers and in return these First Nations peoples would move to designated newly established Reserves. On the Reserves the natives would receive the benefit of newly built schools, farm animals, agricultural tools and farming instruction. Treaty #6 also allowed for the provision of medicine and an assurance of Government protection in case of '.....any pestilence or general famine.' This treaty was signed at Fort Carlton, Saskatchewan. It has been suggested that even though a translator was present that the First Nations people really did not fully understand exactly what they were signing.

However, at the Indian Diamond Jubilee Celebration August 11, 1936 the prologue of the Cree Tribe stated in part '*....we have come together once again to re-enact before your gaze the Treaty #6, by which we gave our lands away, yes, willingly, nor would we wish it changed.*' This two day gala affair was attended by Lady and Baron Tweedsmuir of England. Baron Tweedsmuir was the Governor General of Canada and was made a chief of the Cree Nation in a ceremony at the Jubilee. There were several presentations to First Nations leaders as well as to other attending dignitaries by First Nations leaders. The highlight of the Jubilee was a re-enactment of part of the Treaty #6 negotiations in which Chief Sam Swimmer and Chief Joseph Dreaver along with several others took part. The sixty year celebration was a huge success and was commemorated by a medal produced by Birks. This medal is one of the few mementoes left as a reminder of an important part of our Canadian history.



The medal produced by Birks to celebrate 60 years of Treaty #6.

Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

BANK OF LONDON NOTES

Graham Esler FRNS, FCNRS

When Bill Clarke and I decided to investigate the Bank of London in 1965 there were three known notes, all Fives.

One, 00627/_ was held by the University of Western Ontario; the second 10011/B, illustrated in C. S. Howard's *Canadian Banks and Bank Notes, A Record*, was in the Bank of Montreal Collection and the third, 00013/C which was purchased at the CNA Auction (lot 1277) in 1959 by Byron Swayze and, subsequently, obtained by S. S. Carroll for the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada.

By the time we finished our article a fourth note, 09820/B had been discovered and found its way to the National Currency Collection as part of an exchange involving the Swayze note.

In 1966, as a result of an enquiry to the British American Bank Note Company regarding the Bank of London, the President Richard P. White supplied the following information (personal correspondence).

However, an old vault record indicates we engraved \$5,
\$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes for this Bank about 1883.

This was the first indication that denominations other than \$5 notes should exist.

In 1970, the National Currency Collection obtained a \$10 note from a private source in London. This note was shown, originally, to Keith Greenham, proprietor of Forest City Coins and Stamps. He referred the owner to S. S. Carroll, Chief Curator of the National Currency Collection.

In 1978, the Minute Book of the Bank of London was discovered in St. Thomas, Ontario in the possession of a descendant of one of the directors of the Bank who was instrumental in winding up its affairs after the failure of the Bank. Preserved between the pages of the minute book were sheets of remainder notes for all denominations, which had been punch cancelled PAID. For the first time the designs of the \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes were available to collectors and researchers.

The following is the list of the remainder notes:

\$5.00	one cut note	
	a partial sheet of three notes	23337/A,B,C. (D position is missing).
\$10.00	a partial sheet of three notes	07493/A,B,C. (D position is missing)
\$20.00	a sheet of two notes	0995/A,B
\$50.00 and \$100.00	a sheet of two notes	0994/A,A.

The \$5 and \$10 notes were printed in sheets of four (A, B, C, D)

The \$20 notes appear to have been printed in sheets of two (A, B).

There is also the possibility that the 20s, 50s and 100s were printed in sheets of four - on 20: 20: 50: 100 with the corresponding position letters A:B:A:A.

This information was recorded in the *The Canadian Paper Money Society Journal* (Vol. XIV, No. 3, July 1978, pp 91 - 94). I suspect that the author of the article was Ruth McQuade who not only was the editor of *The Journal* but also worked in the National Currency Collection at the time.

The quantities of notes printed, as listed in the article, is the same as those recorded in the minute book. The discrepancy occurs in the number of unissued \$5 notes listed as destroyed. The quantity listed in the article, 58,796 notes has always been puzzling. When I went back to the minute book I found that an error had been made in the CPMS article in calculating the number of sheets destroyed. The minute book indicates that the quantity of these notes destroyed was 58,060 (Bank of London Minute Book, October 13, 1887, page 144).

A. Numbers of Bank of London Notes Printed.

\$5	00001 - 25000	A,B,C,D	100,000 notes.
\$10	00001 - 07500	A,B,C,D	30,000 notes
\$20	00001 - 01000	A,B	2,000 notes
\$50	00001 - 01000	A	1,000 notes
\$100	00001 - 01000	A	1,000 notes

B. Number of Bank of London Notes Destroyed 1887 - 1888

Date	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100
Oct. 13, 1887	58,000*	26,000*	2,000*	1,000*	1,000*
Oct. 16, 1887	2,060	440			
Oct. 27, 1887	34,000	3,000			
Nov. 9, 1888	2,470	295			
Dec. 21, 1888	2,150	225			

*Not issued

Total Destroyed	99,480	29,960	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total Unredeemed	520	40	0	0	0

C. Number of Bank of London Notes Issued

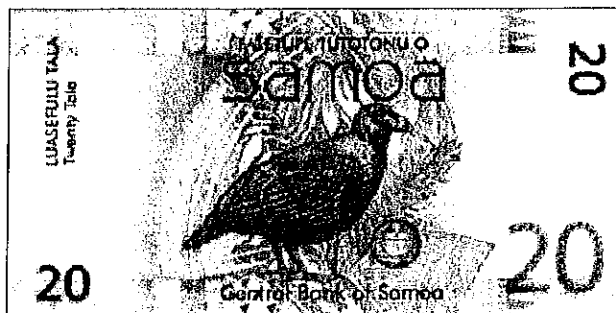
\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100
41,200	4,000	0	0	0

There are four fewer Bank of London notes unredeemed than previous thought, 520 rather than 524.



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY CHOOSES SAMOAN ISSUE FOR 2009 BANKNOTE OF THE YEAR



*Samoa's new 20 tala polymer bank note wins
the international award for Bank Note of the Year*



*From the
International Bank Note Society's
web site www.theibns.org*

After reviewing government banknote issues worldwide last year, the International Bank Note Society (IBNS) has selected their Banknote of the Year from among the many countries that issued new currency designs in 2008. This year, the International Bank Note Society's Board of Directors has chosen as the most attractive new issue of 2008, the Central Bank of Samoa's 20-tala note. Samoa's 20-tala banknote beat eight other banknotes nominated by IBNS members, two of which were also from the Pacific region.

With striking, eye-catching yellow and gold colours and bold and innovative security devices, the 20-tala note easily eclipsed its competition in the views of the IBNS judges. The judges liked the Central Bank's emphasis on tourism, achieved by highlighting one of the nation's picturesque waterfalls — a refreshing departure from the standard practice of portraying famous persons on paper money. The reverse design was also praised for featuring Samoa's national bird, the Manumea, and the national flower, the Teuila; the two symbolizing the uniqueness of Samoa's natural environment.

Sharing the spotlight with the Central Bank of Samoa is the designer and printer of the banknote, UK-based De La Rue Currency, one of the world's foremost producers of paper money and securities. De La Rue's creative blend of state-of-the-art security features and design elements maintains its long tradition of superior banknote design and printing, significantly adding to the appeal of the 20-tala banknote, according to the IBNS Board.

NEW 20 TALA BILL IS 'BANK NOTE OF THE YEAR'

From the Samoa Observer, April 13, 2009

APIA, Samoa —The Samoan 20 Tala currency note has won the International Bank Note Society's (IBNS) '2009 Bank Note of the Year' award.

The IBNS is an Organisation founded in 1961 with the objectives of promoting, stimulating and advancing the study and knowledge of world banknotes and paper currencies. It has some 1,750 members throughout the world who collect, research, and write about aspects of paper money. And, for a number of years, the IBNS has made an award to recognise an exceptional banknote issued each year. The award recognises the artistic merit, imaginative design, and use of security features in the winning banknote.

In his letter advising the Central Bank of Samoa of the award, the IBNS President Mr. Peter Symes stated "of the nine notes short listed for our award this year, the 20 Tala note was a clear winner." Mr. Symes went on to congratulate the Central Bank of Samoa and the printers of the note, De La Rue and Company, on the magnificent achievement, not only in producing the Bank Note of the Year, but also in preparing a meritorious range of notes in the new series of banknotes.

The design theme of the 20 Tala note is 'Nature and the Environment.' These are

represented by the Sopoaga waterfall and native forest in the front, and our national bird and national flower at the back of the note. Like other notes in our new family of banknotes, the 20 Tala exhibits a vibrant colour palette, which is an important part of the Bank's design brief. Our traditional Samoan tattoo designs background all the notes in the new family of banknotes.

The new Tala series of currency notes is the first since the 1980s to involve a complete redesign. This follows a decision by the Central Bank to introduce new designs and upgrade to the latest banknote security features, especially after experiencing many counterfeiting problems with the previous issue.

On receipt of the notification of the award, the Governor of the Central Bank of Samoa, Leasi Papali'i Scanlan, said he was both "gratified and pleased" at the recognition received by Samoa's new banknotes, praising the close collaboration between the Bank and De La Rue on the award winning design.

The Central Bank has been further advised that our same 20 Tala note has also won the 'Bank Note of the Year' award for a German Numismatic Publication called the Munzen & Sammeln.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

EFFORTS INCREASING TO KEEP VICTORIA CROSS IN CANADA

BY RANDY BOSWELL, SASKATCHEWAN LEADER-POST

April 24, 2009

A growing controversy over the planned auction of an iconic Canadian war medal — the Victoria Cross of one of Winnipeg's "Valour Road" heroes from the First World War — has officials with Lt. Robert Shankland's former regiment plotting ways to prevent any sale to a foreign collector while debating whether Ottawa or Winnipeg should eventually lay claim to the illustrious decoration.

Shankland's VC, awarded to him in 1917 for "most conspicuous bravery" in leading his troops against the Germans near the Belgian town of Passchendaele, is the centrepiece of a nine-medal set being offered at Bonhams' May 25 auction of Canadian art and history.

The high-end estimate for the full set — which includes a Distinguished Conduct Medal awarded to Shankland in 1916 for rescuing a Canadian unit of stretcher bearers from enemy fire — is \$330,000.

In one of Canadian war history's most poignant twists of fate, Shankland lived before the war on west-end Winnipeg's Pine Street along with two other future Victoria Cross recipients — Cpl. Leo Clarke and Sgt.-Major Frederick Hall.

The street was later renamed Valour Road, which remains a focal point of Winnipeg remembrance activities.

Murray Burt, historian and secretary for the Winnipeg-based Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, said the regiment is lining up "quiet financing" for an attempt to secure the Shankland VC, but intends to "hold our fire until after the sale." It's a strategy aimed at taking advantage of federal rules that give Canadians six months to match any auction price paid by a foreign buyer for specially designated Canadian cultural artifacts, including historic military objects.

"Our principal worry is that it goes out of the country," said Burt, adding that if any international collector purchases Shankland's VC "we'll sure go after it."

He added that the Cameron Highlanders "took some comfort" from the vow earlier this week by Veterans Affairs Minister Greg Thompson to do "whatever it takes" to block

the export of the "powerful and enduring symbol" of Shankland's gallantry.

"We have a duty to protect and preserve this proud history of our nation's truest heroes," Thompson said Tuesday to Canwest News Service after it first reported the planned sale. "Our heritage cannot be for export."

Wayne Lightfoot, a federal public servant in Winnipeg, has also launched a public campaign to keep the Shankland medals in Canada.

Burt noted that some Cameron Highlanders working to secure Shankland's medals "would like them in Winnipeg" to be displayed at the regimental museum or elsewhere. Others, he says, believe the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa — which holds 30 of the 94 Victoria Crosses awarded to Canadians between the 1850s and 1945 — would be the "best place" to exhibit the Shankland VC.

Jack Kerr-Wilson, president of Bonhams Canada, has said Shankland's medals are attracting considerable international interest and that they will be available to any Canadian or foreign buyer.

Previous attempts to auction examples of Canada's highest military decoration have also provoked public ire and government objections to the planned sales.

In 2004, with the family of Toronto-born Second World War medic Fred Topham poised to auction his Victoria Cross — earned through several daring dashes into no man's land in 1945 — the federal Liberal government of the day vowed to block the sale and even offered to purchase the medal.

In the end, a public fundraising campaign spearheaded by the veterans of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion — Topham's former unit — raised \$300,000 to prevent the medal's sale to a British collector.

Also in 2004, the planned sale of the Victoria Cross won by Canadian soldier Filip Konowal during the First World War was halted by the RCMP after the Canadian War Museum claimed ownership of the medal.

Konowal's VC had disappeared from a museum storage area in the 1970s. Following a brief police investigation, the

medal was returned to the military history collection in Ottawa, where Konowal had worked as a Parliament Hill janitor before his death in 1959.

And even the first Victoria Cross awarded to a Canadian — Alexander Dunn's VC from the 1854 Crimean War — sparked controversy when it was auctioned in Britain in 1894. Canadian government officials later purchased and repatriated the medal, which is now on display at Dunn's former school in Toronto.

Would you like to know more about the Victoria Cross? Here are some citations from the *Canadian Numismatic Bibliography*:

<<Victoria Cross>>. — CNJ : Vol. 12, no. 9 (Sep. 1967). — p. 330 - 331, ill. — *history of the Commonwealth's highest gallantry award which was instituted in 1856. Includes a chart displaying the number of VCs and bars awarded in various wars to Commonwealth Servicemen and civilians*

1000 Brave Canadians. — Toronto : Unitrade Press, 1991. — 415 p. — *includes all of the citations for Canadians awarded the: Victoria Cross; George Cross; Albert Medal; Edward Medal; George Medal; King's Police Medal; Cross of Valour; Star of Courage; Medal of Bravery; and the Meritorious Service Cross*

<<Four Canadian physicians have won the Victoria Cross>>. — CNJ : Vol. 36, no. 4 (April 1991). — p. 136 - 137. — *biographical notes on Herbert Taylor Reade, Campbell Millis Douglas, Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger and Bellenden S. Hutcheson - all physicians who were awarded the Commonwealth's most distinguished military honour while serving with Canadian Units at various times from 1857 -1918 (by NYCC member Marvin Kay)*

History of the Victoria Cross : being an account of the 520 acts of bravery for which the decoration has been awarded, and portraits of 392 recipients. — Glendale, New York : Benchmark publishing, 1970. — xxiii, (1), 442, (2) p., ill. — reprint of original 1904 edition by Philip A. Wilkins

Courtesy of Timber Talk

THE WOODEN NICKEL INVENTORY OF HARVEY FARROW

by John Regitko, CAWMC Member #265

His Background

Harvey Farrow passed away suddenly at his home on January 18, 2001. A memorial service was held on February 15. The hobby was represented by 10 collectors, including Paul Petch, at the time President of the North York Coin Club, which Harvey considered his "home" club. He was pre-deceased by his parents Godfrey and Hazel Farrow (Harvey was only 6 months old when his father passed away).



In his 63rd year, he received his education at Variety Village where he also learned to cope with his physical abilities that were the result of a birth defect. His determination to succeed at whatever he chose to do was evident even in his childhood because one of his "hobbies" was going for longer walks around Toronto. He could be seen most weekends walking along Danforth Avenue to take in the sights of Greektown, or attend some event being held in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

Following his education at Variety Village, he obtained employment at Remington Rand where he was responsible for accounts receivables and credit & collection. I was also employed by Remington Rand for over 25 years, ever since I graduated from school. Although I had met Harvey numerous times at the Toronto and North York Coin Clubs, when I was hired by Remington I was not aware that Harvey worked there. I ran into him about a week after I started when I ventured from my 7th floor office to be introduced to the people in accounting on the 5th floor. Small world sometimes.

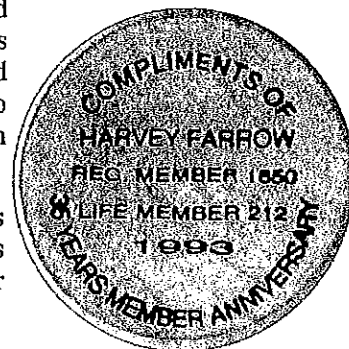
After more than 25 years, he joined All-Comp Supplies & Services Ltd., which I owned. Harvey was responsible for looking after all of the company's accounting functions, including invoicing, accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory control, banking and financial record keeping. As an aside, all employees of All-Comp were involved in the hobby. Jacquie Miller, who was the daughter of the late Eric Miller, owner of Coin-Militaria Mart which operated out of the Sheppard Centre two blocks away from All-Comp, worked with me for a number of years. She and Larry Sontagh, another employee of All-Comp, always assisted me in running the Toronto International Coin Fair (TICF) which I owned and operated. With great teamwork, we turned TICF into Canada's largest coin show with more dealers than anyone else. We offered complimentary meeting space to organizations. The Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club held their founding meeting at one of the TICFs.

An avid hockey fan and season ticket holder, Harvey could be found every Saturday evening cheering for his favorite team, the Toronto Maple Leafs. He could also be found at a number of local area coin clubs, including the North York, Oshawa, Thistletown and Scarborough Coin Clubs, as well as Markham Village and Richmond Hill Coin Clubs when they were in operation. He could be found at every ONA Convention since the ONA's very beginning, as well as at virtually all CNA Conventions regardless where across Canada they were held.

He received his start in numismatics when his mother and her best friend, Louise Graham, introduced him to the Toronto Coin Club. While Mrs. Graham went on to become the President of the Toronto Coin Club and the North York Coin Club, as well as President and Executive Secretary of the Canadian Numismatic Association, Harvey also became involved with the organizational aspect of the hobby in a big way. One of his early volunteer positions was long-time Treasurer of the Toronto Coin Club during the times when Louis Graham and I were President of the club.

His history with the North York Coin Club had been long and extensive. At the time of his death, he was the North York Coin Club's Treasurer, a position he had held for over 25 years. He also served the club as President, Receptionist, and Social Convenor. He represented the Club as its official delegate at numerous annual ONA and CNA Conventions. For his hard work and dedication, he was made an Honorary Life Member by the club. Just prior to his passing, he agreed to take over as Treasurer of the Mississauga-Thistletown Coin Club.

As John Regitko stated at the eulogy at Harvey's memorial service: "Harvey was determined to do the best possible in whatever he was involved with, be it in business or in his hobby. He was as dependable and accurate as anyone else I have ever known."



Harvey Farrow's Wooden Nickels

Kent Farrow, who held the Power of Attorney over Harvey's property, asked me to review his numismatic holdings and set a value for estate probate purposes, as well as to recommend its eventual disposition. One of the things that Kent agreed to was to donate all of Harvey's wooden tokens and presentation certificates to the North York Coin Club. They were turned over to the North York Coin Club. The inventory was then reviewed by three members that were members of both the NYCC and CAWMC: Norm Belsten, Ron Zelk and myself. The only stipulation that Kent proposed was that most of the material should be given away (such as in door draws).

The inventory of wooden nickels amounted to about 1,800 which he had accumulated over his lifetime of collecting and included personal woods given to him by fellow collectors, wooden souvenir tokens from ONA and CNA Conventions that he attended, woods he won in door draws while attending coin club meetings and promotional woods passed on to him by others. Sixty-six had a NYCC connection and were retained by the club. It was determined that 139 had more than a minimum value. This included the hand painted woods of Lou Vesh and Garry Littrell, as well as some earlier issues and autographed woods by well-known numismatists that had passed away. These better woods were disposed of by auction at the CAWMC meeting that was held in conjunction with the CNA Convention in Quebec City.

In a showing of generosity, the executive of the North York Coin Club voted unanimously in favour of Paul Petch's motion to donate 50% of the remaining wooden nickels of around 1,600 from the Harvey Farrow Estate to other clubs of which he was an active member. This included the Scarborough Coin Club, Oshawa Coin Club, Mississauga-Thistletown Coin Stamp & Collectables Club and the Southern Ontario Chapter of CAWMC. Norm Belsten was asked to sort them into four piles of 200 each. The remaining 800 woods were used over an extended period of time in door draws and at auctions.

As I stated in the ONA Numismatist, official publication of the Ontario Numismatic Association, of which I was editor at the time: "We salute the members and the executive of the North York Coin Club for sharing their windfall with other clubs that were also attended by Harvey and were also close to his heart!"



Gold 1.5" dia.



Blue 1.5" dia.

Obverse used for
the 1994 ONA
Convention
Hosted by the
North York Coin



Black 1.75" dia

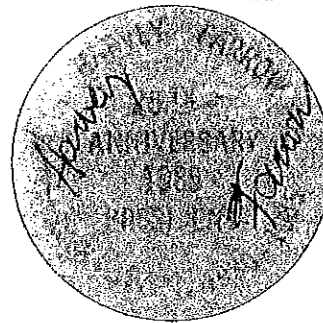
Obverse used for
the 2004 CNA
Convention
Hosted by the
North York Coin



Green 1.75" dia.



Blue 1.5" dia.



Green-blue ink 1.5" dia.

Illustrated are just six of the different woods issued by Harvey or for the North York Coin Club. The one in the lower right, issued as a personal wood by Harvey, shows his frugality. It was created by the use of a rubber stamp that did not involve the expense of creating a die.

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

GETTING YOUR 4-CENTS WORTH

BY BILL MILLER, SOUTHERN OREGON MAIL TRIBUNE

\$15 for 2009 pennies? That joke was done nearly a century ago!

Tom Bartholomew thought the best way to celebrate Abe Lincoln's 101st birthday was with a practical joke. After all, the old rail-splitter always had loved a good story.

Tom was the owner of the West Side Pharmacy, just a couple of blocks up Main Street from the Medford railroad tracks.

It's sometimes difficult to find a penny these days, but if you should get desperate and really want one for yourself, check with your friendly banker or favourite cashier. If you want to pretend you still can see Tom Bartholomew's sign, head for the corner of Grape and Main in Medford. The devilish Westside pharmacist dispensed his particularly strange brand of humour just about where the Britt headquarters now stands.

In March 1910, the newly minted Lincoln pennies, first issued in August 1909, still were pretty hard to find. The public, especially young boys, were stashing them away in bags and drawers.

In Bartholomew's store window, up went his sign — "\$15 for 1909 Pennies." Even the mathematically challenged quickly recognized a \$14.99 profit. Drawers opened up and bags of copper coins came out. One by one, customers hurried in with their dreams of a new bonnet, yoyos or maybe even a few extra beers at their favourite saloon.

A timid lady approached Tom's counter clutching her new "Lincoln" and asked if it were really true.

"Why, sure I'll give \$15 for 1909 pennies," said Tom.

"But, I only have one penny," said the lady, ready for her reward.

"Well, you must get 1,908 more pennies," said Tom, with a smile. "To get the \$15 you must have 1,909 pennies."

20 MILLION LINCOLN RAIL SPLITTER PENNIES SOLD IN FOUR DAYS

BY MIKE UNSER, NUMISMATIC NEWS

Blazing past all expectations, collectors purchased more than 400,000 rolls of the 2009 Lincoln Rail Splitter cent in just four days, the latest United States Mint sales figures show.

The Mint launched the coin Thursday to an excited public. On the same day, two-roll sets — one roll of 50 coins for the United States Mint at Philadelphia and one roll of 50 coins for the United States Mint at Denver — went on sale for \$8.95. Or, perhaps more clearly, for 8.95 cents per penny!

As of Sunday, the Mint said 200,055 of the



**In the United States,
four new pennies
will appear this year
in celebration of
Lincoln's 200th birthday**

Then there was the portrait, the first to appear on a national coin. Some said it was like a Roman Emperor, while others found it appropriate that a humble, unpretentious patriot would be honoured on the country's smallest, humblest and most common coin.

For 50 years, even when it was made of steel in 1943, the reverse of the coin carried two wheat heads, the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the national motto, E Pluribus Unum, "one out of many." That was replaced by the Lincoln Monument in 1959.

On Feb. 12, Lincoln's 200th birthday, the U.S. Mint issued the first of four new pennies that will appear this year. Lincoln remains on the front, but

the back images will change about every three months. First is the log cabin where Lincoln was born. In May, it's Lincoln reading on a log, followed by Lincoln in front of the Illinois Statehouse, and in December comes an unfinished Capitol Building, just as it was during the Civil War. Next year, a not-yet-released design will celebrate the union of the states.

In 1910, Tom Bartholomew's joke would cost you \$14.99. This year, it's going to take \$59.96. Now, that's what you call inflation.

two-roll sets have sold for a total of 400,110 rolls, adding up to more than 20 million pennies.

A staggering level that greatly outshines the very impressive performance of the first Log Cabin cent where 96,000 sets were sold in less than two weeks. To be fair, the Mint unexpectedly stopped selling those rolls, and

that helped create further excitement for the second launch. And, obviously, the sales limit was greatly increased for the new cent.

The public, and collectors specifically, apparently had little objections in paying premiums for the rolls. In running the numbers and discounting shipping, the Mint has grossed a whopping \$1.79 million (\$8.95 x 200,055) for the pennies so far.

For the Mint's part, a clear motivation was getting more pennies out to a demanding public. And to the Mint's credit, they have not shut down sales of the coins. The action may help reduce Lincoln coin prices overall. After the first 2009 log cabin cent launch, prices for the pennies in the secondary market went (and are) much higher than original Mint prices.





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President's Message

My message, and this issue of The Ontario Numismatist, comes to you at time I like to think of as being close to "the real New Year". This is the time of new beginnings and fresh starts, unlike that other New Year which is only a winter pause in the events already underway. We are looking forward to a new season at our local coin clubs, the fall season of coin shows and a time when planning intensifies as we count down to our next O.N.A. Convention.

The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association held its annual convention in Edmonton from August 12 through 16. It was a nicely paced event that began with a 7-speaker symposium. While the focus of the symposium had an Alberta theme, excellent general information was presented on woods, the life of W.A.D. Lees (outstanding researcher of the Ships, Colonies and Commerce token series), museums and their numismatic displays, and insight into the operation of the Sherritt Mint, including its close association with the Royal Canadian Mint and the resulting influence and impact it had on our circulating coinage. I saw many Ontario collectors there and no less than 14 Ontario dealers occupying 25% of the bourse space -- and that's not counting our friends from the Royal Canadian Mint and Trajan Publishing. It was my privilege to bring greetings from the O.N.A. to the well-attended Friday morning Delegates' Breakfast where O.N.A. member Brent Mackie presented do's and don'ts on computer-based newsletter publishing. All in all, far too much activity to relate in this small space, but I do hope at least one of your local members was there and that you are able to set some time aside at your next coin club meeting to get more of the news. Congratulations and thanks go to every member of the hard working Edmonton Convention Committee for a fine time.

All O.N.A. Club Presidents and Executive should be watching the mail over the next few weeks for the annual package inviting your club's participation in the Club Insurance Program. The O.N.A. will continue to subsidize the cost, but remember that our insurance year begins on November 1 and this piece of business needs your immediate attention. This is the best example of O.N.A. buying power working to the benefit of all clubs: protecting them from financial disaster and satisfying the requirement for insurance coverage now sought by many meeting and coin show venues.

Our 48th O.N.A. Convention, hosted by the Kingston Numismatic Association is coming up April 16 - 18, 2010 at the Four Points by Sheraton. Located in downtown Kingston, it is an easy drive south from Highway 401 -- almost to the water's edge. The convention chairman, Sandy Lipin, and his committee have been communicating with me as they get back to their planning work following their summer break.

Scanning the Coming Events pages, I see that over these next two months the London Numismatic Society has their show on September 13, Essex County on October 4, Oshawa on October 10, South Wellington October 24, Scarborough on November 7, Windsor on November 8 and also Stratford on November 8... I hope you will have the time to take a Fall drive and support these clubs, as well as two commercial shows: the TCL Cambridge show and Torex in Toronto.

Perhaps I will see you there,



Paul Petch,

President

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Bruce Raszmann, ONA Treasurer
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MEMBERSHIP REPORT

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

We welcome:

J1993 Ted Judd, Toronto, Ont.,

The following applications have been received

1994 Robert Blake Gubbins, Kingston, Ont.,
J1995 Mark Vandenberg, Caledonia, Ont.,
J1996 Matthew McKinlay, Toronto, Ont.,
J1997 Nicolas Lepine, Ottawa, Ont.
J1998 Katelyn Rose Smith, Washago, Ont.
J1999 Ryan Baxter, Thorold, Ont.
2000 Ed Anderson, Kitchener, Ont.

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Coming Events

SEPT. 25 - 27, St. Catharines, ON

TNS Fall Show, Quality Hotel, 327 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Show pass \$20 (includes early entry), daily admission \$4. For more information, contact Rick and Jo-Anne Simpson, email: rscoins@cogeco.ca, telephone 905-643-4988, fax 905-643-6329.

SEPT. 27, Windsor, ON

Annual Essex County Coin Show, Fogular Furlan Club, 1800 EC row Ave. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian, U.S., and world coins and paper money, watches, and tokens. Admission by donation to Canadian Diabetes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact Essex County Coin Club, email: club@hotmail.com, or Colin Cutler, email: ccutler@cogeco.ca.

OCT. 3, CAMBRIDGE, ON

TL Coin Show, Cambridge Hotel and Conference Centre (formerly Future Inns), 700 Hespeler Rd., Cambridge. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, admission \$4, seniors and students \$2, young collectors (12 & under) free. For more information contact Linda Robinson, telephone: (289) 235-9288; email: lindarobinson@cogeco.ca; or Tom Kennedy, telephone (519) 271-8825.

OCT. 4, WINDSOR, ON

Annual Essex County Coin Show, Fogular Furlan Club, 1800 EC Row Ave. E. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Canadian, U.S., and world coins and paper money, watches, and tokens. Admission by donation to Canadian Diabetes. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Coin Club. For more information, contact Essex County Coin Club, email: essexcountycoinclub@hotmail.com, or Colin Cutler, email: ccutler@cogeco.ca.

OCT. 10, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, 5 Points Mall, 285 Tauton Rd E. 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@idirect.com.

OCT. 17 & 18, 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>.

OCT. 24, Guelph, ON

South Wellington Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 919 York Road. 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 ages 16 and up. Free gold coin draw. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. Lowell Wierstra, 8 Smart St., Guelph, ON, N1G 4K9, (519) 824-6534, e-mail: ljwierstra@sympatico.ca. Website: <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/>.

NOV. 7, Scarborough, ON

Scarborough Coin Club invites you to attend their 13th Annual Coin Show. Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd., Scarborough Ontario. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Free admission and draws. Coins, paper money, tokens, medals, club table, etc. Refreshments available. Show will take place where the club meets. Tables still available, contact Dick Dunn, cpms@idirect.com pr P.O. Box 562 Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 8, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Show, Army Navy and Air Force Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission, 16 and under free. Buy, sell coins, paper money, tokens, lunch available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. Larry walker, telephone 519-271-3352, Box 221, Gadshill, ON, N0K 1J0. Website: <http://lswalker@cyg.net>.

NOV. 8, Windsor, ON

58th Annual Fall Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Sponsor: Windsor Coin Club. Admission of \$1 includes hourly draws and grand door prize. Juniors are admitted free. Plenty of free parking. For more information contact, M. Clarke at mclarke@wincom.net or (519) 735.0727.

NOV. 21, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show. Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Admission \$2. Free gold draw, free parking. For more information contact Todd Hume (905) 871-2451.

FEB. 20, (2010), Oshawa , ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. 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, telephone: (905) 728-1352, email: papman@bell.net.

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Please staple your business card in this space. Now there is no doubt about your business name and the correct spelling of your own name. Thank you.

Are you interested in having a name badge made up in your name? The Woodstock Coin Club is now making up name badges, similar to the one shown above. **NO CHARGE TO YOU.** Just fill in the required information and mail it to the address shown below.

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Getting the Numismatic Word Out

submitted by Judy Blackman

It's time to express a heartfelt thank you to all the editors of all the Ontario clubs' and associations' newsletter editors. Each month I wait excitedly for the South Wellington, Stratford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Waterloo, Ottawa, North York, and Mississauga-Etobicoke electronic bulletins (with the exception of a few that do not publish in July and August). I also receive Timber Talk from the C.A.W.M.C., Regina, and the electronic bulletins from the American Numismatic Society. I've also procured a Regina club book that is outstanding. Additionally, I get the ONA's bi-monthly Numismatist, and the quarterly ANS Magazine, RCNA bi-monthly CN Journal and the bi-weekly Canadian Coin News. Sometimes due to assisting some friends with some technical issues, I receive newsletters from other numismatic groups too. A couple of my memberships don't put out regular newsletters but do send me special notices of important club news and events from their clubs. If my pockets were a bit deeper, I would join even more numismatic organizations than the 16 that I currently belong to, and subscribe to other publications. For example, Coin World, Great Britain's London Numismatic Society, and Australia's Numismatic Society too! For now I just participate in international numismatic chat groups on Facebook. I often get e-mailed from these friends asking for assistance, or them providing me assistance, such as the one from Florida I got yesterday needing resolution on a rare Canadian 1964 silver medallion. These groups are a great way to make international friends that you can connect with when you visit their country.

After I pour over these amazing publications I am very happy, and then pass them on to my mother for her enjoyment, from there they go to her various friends through her church, hairdresser, or apartment, and some go to the Grand River Health Centre where out-patients read them while taking their Cancer chemo or Kidney dialysis treatments. Who knows how many new members or subscribers are found along the way.

Anyway, I have to say that Ottawa, North York and Mississauga-Etobicoke newsletters really blow me away. They are so well researched with tremendous references, and fantastic graphics and pictures. The outstanding one has to be John Regitko's club meeting "Minutes" that comes in average of 4 parts average 14 pages each. Sometimes he calls them his reports from conventions and shows. These include research on every item brought by member to show'n'tell, or where assistance has been requesting to help identify. I learn so much about numismatic from these newsletters than I learn in nearly a year of meetings and shows. John is absolutely dedicated to this hobby, and a true numismatist! Thank you John for your fabulous communication! I also enjoy John's articles in the Canadian Coin News. It's no surprise why Paul Petch's North York newsletter often has its articles featured in the ONA's Numismatist, as once again, these articles are well researched and documented, and have super graphics and pictures. What is really terrific is the uniqueness of several articles, stuff you just don't come across in most publications from clubs such as details on gold refining and how thieves might have smuggled gold in acid. David Bergeron's Ottawa Newsletter in conjunction with the support Barry McIntyre gives it on the

Ottawa website (and the forums too), are also out of this world too often focusing on old items which I particularly enjoy. It also has great tips like the recent "Design Elements" to help you learn how to identify and understand key elements of coins. Although Tony Hine's Timber Talk is usually not more than 4-6 pages, it's a great publication with clear attractive pictures which isn't always easy with woods given they wear differently than metals. Thank you John, Paul, David, Barry, and Tony are being Ontario leaders for club newsletters!! You set the bar very high!! Congratulations on a job well done!

Other clubs have good newsletters too, but their focus tends to be more on what happened at a recent meeting and upcoming events, and less on teaching members more on numismatics. They occasionally share information on a new coin release, error, or tip, and additional information on what a speaker or video already covered at the meeting. I believe the intent is for those who missed the meeting to receive as close a benefit as possible as had they attended the meeting. From a person who until this summer attended every meeting of my "home" club (other important family commitments this summer have restricted my participation), I can say that re-hashing what I experienced can be a little less exciting than reading new information. However, clubs' set their newsletter protocols based on what the majority of their members are looking for, and so this obviously serves the clubs' membership. Having personally been involved for a period of time in the development of a club newsletter, I know they have a set template they want followed, and by the time you cover reliving what happened, and upcoming events, there is very little room left to include other information. Even though most clubs are electronically sending their newsletters' now to get them to members faster, give members an opportunity to electronically archive them, and to reduce postage costs, the clubs still try to keep the newsletter size down so not to fill up members' e-mail boxes, and to make the newsletter easier to open. Personally though, and it's only my opinion not necessarily representative of the majority of club members, I don't want upcoming events that are already on the Canadian Coin News' website and in their publication revisited. I do want to know of events not open to the public, therefore not advertised. I don't want to relive any meetings at all, unless it's more research WITH PICTURES on numismatic items shared. I DO WANT to receive numismatic articles that are not repeats of what is already published in another club's newsletter or association's publication. I love to see profiles on members, learn why they go into collecting, and what their favourite field of numismatics is. I also like learning if a particular member is searching for an item, as I love to mail items to people and surprise them (without any obligation on their part) so they can get closer to completing their collections. Maybe down the road if I am searching for something, they will do the same for me. I really like to learn how currency historically impacted politics, economy, demographics, and wars. I love to learn how designs were decided on.

So once again, thank you to all numismatic club and association editors, and particularly thank you to John, Paul, David and Barry, and Tony, you folks are the BEST EDITORS!

Courtesy of the Waterloo Coin Society

An Out-Of-Sight Error - by Jared Stapleton

Collecting, or better yet, finding an error note can be an exciting part of the paper money hobby. An error note has recently been discovered within the \$10 BTT and BTU Journey series, a new variety of double denomination. The printing company has printed \$10 Journey notes on \$20 Journey paper. This can be a tough error to spot if you are not paying attention.

The notes appear to be regular \$10 bills, but closer examination will reveal that the hologram strip reflects \$20 on the face, as does the windowed thread on the back of the note. Examining the watermarks closely, you will notice that the Queen's head is present along with the number 20 to the right, in place of Macdonald's and the number 10.



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Now I am sure you are asking yourself the big questions:

- How rare are these notes?
- How big are the ranges?
- What are they worth?

To the above I respond, I don't know, I don't know and I don't know.

Without getting technical or detailed, here is what I can share with you. So far there are four confirmed notes:

BTT	9688688	non-error
BTT	9708306	ERROR NOTE
BTT	9724459	non-error

BTU	2180979	non-error
BTU	2186143	ERROR NOTE
BTU	2186178	ERROR NOTE
BTU	2190162	ERROR NOTE
BTU	2196643	non-error

With the first two finds, there was a possibility that there could be approximately 9.2 million error notes in circulation, but with more recent data indicate that is not the case. At minimum there are four sheets printed with this type of error. It has also been stated by one of the error note finders that he has many like this, suggesting there may be a small run of notes yet to appear.

At this point, you can make some of your own hypotheses and conclusions from the data.

Yes, this is an error note and yes, it is cool, but careful consideration should be given when purchasing one of these notes (any note for that matter) for a great deal of money at this time.

Continued on next page

Courtesy of the Waterloo Coin Society

An Out-Of-Sight Error - Continued

It will take quite some time to determine how many there are in circulation. If one of these notes comes your way, consider a few things:

- This is a new find: avoid getting sucked into the hype.
- No matter how cool it is, the quantity of notes found dictate market price.
- First sale is a sale, second sale is a trend, third sale is a market.
- If ten showed up tomorrow, the selling/buying price will decline

In this hobby, information is not readily available to collectors. Through research, collecting available data, analyzing the situation and sharing information, you can make an educated decision on your note purchases.

I would like to thank all the members of the Canadian Paper Money Forums along with private contributors who have provided me with their data. Please keep the numbers coming to help define the ranges.

Jared Stapleton is a member of the Canadian Paper Money Society and frequently reports on major auctions containing paper money lots. Jared is also an active member of the Canadian Paper Money Forums at <http://www.cdnpapermoney.com/forum>. This article originally appeared in the Canadian Paper Money Society Newsletter, June 2009 issue, and is reproduced here with permission of the author.

Third Olympic Bullion Coin Released

The Royal Canadian Mint recently made the final Olympic themed Maple Leaf bullion coins available. Featuring a hockey player preparing to shoot a puck, the one ounce coin will be available in .9999 fine silver and .9999 fine gold. Both coins bear the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II along with the official Vancouver 2010 logo and denomination of \$5 and \$50 respectively. Limited information was available at time of writing and searches on the internet turned up empty, however the July 27th issue of Coin World contained a complete write-up along with suggested pricing. The RCM does not sell these coins directly to customers due to the fact that they are bullion coins, however they will be made available through various distributors in Canada and worldwide.

Flying Ace of the Steel Rails Honoured

The second installment in a series of \$20 one ounce .9999 silver coins paying tribute to great Canadian locomotives is now available for \$74.95. Designed by William Woodruff, the Jubilee class of locomotive was first introduced in 1936 marking the 50th anniversary of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This locomotive ushered in a new era of high speed trains. One interesting feature is the plain edge containing lettering with the name of the locomotive class. Last year's coin featured the 2850, a Hudson type 4-6-4 locomotive built in 1938. This locomotive was made famous by being chosen to shuttle King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during the North American visit in 1939. Train enthusiasts are sure to be pleased!

History of the Canadian 50 Cent Piece By Peter Becker

Canada's often forgotten circulating coin has undergone numerous changes since first introduced in 1870. From being the largest denomination coin in circulation at the time to effectively becoming a non-circulating collector coin, the 50 cent piece provides some interesting challenges for both the novice and experienced collector.

Prior to Confederation, U.S. half dollars circulated freely in Canada along with lower valued U.S. coinage at par and only accepted through the banking system at a discount. The federal government finally decided it was time to introduce a sterling silver circulating 50 cent piece to replace the U.S. counterpart and issued 450,000 pieces in the first year of production representing the largest number struck for the entire Victorian series. The design by Leonard C. Wyon, the Royal Mint's chief engraver was similar to circulating coinage of that date.

Many die varieties exist and years were often skipped as demand for coinage fluctuated. Mint state examples from 1870 to 1901 are quite scarce and costly to obtain.

The coinage of King Edward VII from 1902-1910 continued with few changes, the most notable being the die axis change from coinage to medal in 1908 with the production shifting from the Royal Mint in England to the Ottawa Mint. The 50 cent piece was the first domestic coin produced in our nation's capital.

The reign of George V resulted in three varieties of 50 cent coinage. New dies had been prepared in 1911 that lacked the "*DIE GRATIA*" reference denoting his reign by the grace of God. This was reinstated on subsequent issues after public outcry. In 1920 the silver composition was reduced to .800 on all of Canada's silver coinage.

Continued on next page

Courtesy of the Waterloo Coin Society

History of the Canadian 50 cent piece - Continued

Demand for the 50 cent piece was very light with only 28,000 pieces being issued from 1921-1929. Over 480,000 pieces of 1920 and 1921 coins in stock were melted down and re coined resulting in as few as 75 1921 50 cent pieces surviving, earning it the title "King of Canadian Coins."

Following the accession of Edward VIII in 1936, Canada decided to introduce entirely new designs for all coinage except for the dollar in an attempt to modernize and to show our more independent status. Edward's abdication in December of 1936 forced the work on his coinage to be halted. A competition held to design the new coinage resulted in all of the reverse designs being rejected. Two well known artists were subsequently invited to work on new designs for the reign of George VI and by July of 1936 the government of Canada adopted the coat of arms for the design on the 50 cent piece. George Kruger-Gray's proposed design originally featured the lion and unicorn sitting and has undergone a number of changes since first introduced. Many hundreds of major and minor varieties also exist from 1941-1952 mainly centered on the date from the practice of repunching old dies with current dates.

With India gaining independence from Britain in 1948, the Royal Canadian Mint was faced with another dilemma, as new obverse dies from England would not be ready for some time and the demand for new coinage was strong. A decision was made to continue to strike 1947 coins in 1948 by adding a small maple leaf to the date, designating them as a later issue. When the new obverse dies finally arrived late in 1948 with the "ET IND: IMP." removed, production was resumed on all 1948 coinage. This resulted in two key dates of similar mintage with the 1947 maple leaf, curved 7 variety commanding upwards of \$2,000.

Queen Elizabeth II succeeded her father in 1952 and during her reign the reverse of the 50 cent piece has seen a number of modifications in an effort to achieve a stronger strike. A smaller version of the coat of arms was introduced in 1959 designed by Thomas Shingles. The new design added a ribbon at the bottom with the Latin inscription "A MARI USQUE AD MARE", meaning "from sea to sea." Canada's Centennial year produced the first circulating commemorative 50 cent coin where

the coat of arms was replaced by Alex Coville's design of a howling wolf in 1967. Beginning in 1968 Canada's silver coinage was replaced with nickel resulting in smaller 50 cent and one dollar coins making them easier to strike in the harder metal.

Further modifications were made to the reverse in 1977, 1992 (double date 1867-1992) and 1997. The latest change incorporated the motto "*DESIDERANTES MELIOREM*" on a ribbon behind the shield, which means "they desire a better country" and was designed by C. Bursey-Sabourin and William Woodruff.

As demand for a 50 cent coin continued to decrease in the mid 1980's it virtually disappeared from circulation with one brief exception. In 2002 over 14.4 million special commemorative circulation strikes were produced featuring the design of the 1953 coronation medallion on the obverse and a modified reverse to honour the golden jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II, celebrating her 50 years as Queen of Canada.

Struck from multi-ply plated steel blanks in use for all circulation coinage since 2001, they were made available through Canada Post and coin dealers in an attempt to promote the use of this denomination. Unfortunately it was largely unsuccessful due to the confusion with the popular \$1 coin being slightly larger coupled with the general public's unfamiliarity with this denomination.

While the 50 cent piece has enjoyed a long history spanning nearly 140 years, its future as a circulation coin has all but ended as production is now limited to mint sets, first strikes and specially wrapped rolls for collectors. Having essentially become curiosity pieces, their legal tender status is often questioned and they are generally hoarded as a rarity. Just try spending one in a restaurant or coffee shop and see the reaction you get! The 50 cent piece also lives on in a variety of non circulating sterling silver collector coins. Collectors today faced with the nearly impossible challenge of completing an entire date or variety set wisely choose to limit their collection to a select few pieces or create a type set. This coin remains the "crown jewel" in many collections.

Sources: London Numismatic Society PowerPoint presentation and 2009 Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

COLLECTOR'S CORNER: TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

BY MICHELE ALICE, AUCTIONBYTES.COM

Further to a discussion at the NYCC April meeting on a plastic AVA piece, here is some information to do your own investigation on collecting transportation tokens

Are you a vecturist? No, I'm not referring to membership in some obscure political party.

Derived from the Latin vectura, meaning fare or passage-money, a vecturist is an exonumist who specializes in transportation-related tokens. (Exonumia are all those numismatic and related items - i.e., everything from animal tags and subway tokens to commemorative medals and wooden nickels - other than legal tender.)

Transportation tokens were initially manufactured in response to coin shortages, but they soon supplanted regular coinage due to their convenience. In turn, tokens are now being replaced by electronic payment methods, making them ever more attractive to collectors.

Tokens have been issued in such variety that specialization is almost a must. Country-of-origin, mode of transportation (ferry, bus, train, etc.), material (brass, zinc, plastic, etc.) and time period are just a few of the areas upon which collectors concentrate. There are also transportation-related tokens, such as for car washes and parking meters, that are sought after. And because most tokens can be purchased for just a few dollars at most, many collectors are able to amass quite sizable collections.

If you would like to learn more about this interesting collectible, check out the recommended resources in the boxes to the right.



BOOKS:

The Atwood - Coffee Catalogue of United States Canadian Transportation Tokens, Sixth Edition, by John M. Coffee and Harold V. Ford. This book is considered the "bible" of transportation tokens. It is available to AVA members on the membership form. [Link to application in PDF format:](http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA%20Membership%20Application.pdf) <http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA Membership Application.pdf>

Cash, Tokens, & Transfers: A History of Urban Mass Transit in North America, by Brian Cudahy

A Guide Book of Tokens and Medals, by Katherine Jaeger
Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900, by Russell Rulau

WEBSITES:

www.exonumist.com: Keith's online token collection has 1957 transportation tokens listed, with illustrations

www.NYCsubway.org: *Medals and Tokens of the New York City Subway System*, provides a detailed illustrated history (<http://www.nycsubway.org/tech/tokens/tokensmedals.html>)

The Token and Medal Society: is at <http://www.tokenandmedal.org/index.htm> — check out their [FAQs page](#) for a clarification of the differences between tokens, medals.

www.Vecturist.com: This is the portal for the American Vecturist Association (AVA). Members receive a monthly newsletter (Fare Box), discounts on publications, an invitation to the annual convention and more.



Toronto Transit Commission tokens

Subway token, aluminum,
Atwood number: Ontario 900A



Borough of Etobicoke/TTC, brass subway token,
Atwood number: Ontario 900D



Subway token, aluminum,
Atwood number: Ontario 900F

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY: COLLECTING NUMISMATIC BOOKS

by Larry D. Mitchell (from his blog)

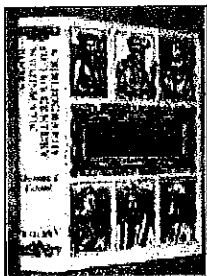


People build their private libraries around a great variety of different interests. For some, the private library may be a reflection of their vocation: doctors, for example, may collect books about medicine; lawyers may collect books about law; magicians may collect books about magic. For others, the private library may reflect an avocation: doctors, for example, may collect books about gardening; lawyers may collect books about model railroading; magicians may collect books about photography.

This case study looks at building a private library around an avocation, a hobby that used to be quite popular, though anecdotal evidence suggests that its popularity, like that of many other hobbies of an older generation, is on the decline. That hobby is numismatics. Numismatics is defined as "the study or collection of coins, tokens, and paper money and sometimes related objects." The "related objects" may be items that resemble coins (such as medals) or items that serve the same function as coins (such as credit cards).

We suggested in a previous post that most folks probably would find collecting numismatic books to be a bit more "obscure" than collecting something like romance fiction. That is because most people do not realize just how extensive the literature of numismatics is, nor do they realize how far back such literature began.

In fact, the first known numismatic book, *De Asse et Partibus Eius*, "a scientific study of Roman metrology and coinage written by Guillaume Budé in 1514," was published only 60 years after Gutenberg first introduced printing from movable metal type to western Europe. And a recent publication, Christian Dekesel's *A Bibliography of 16th Century Numismatic Books*, finds that some 1148 individual numismatic titles were published during the 86 years after Budé. More impressively, in a highly-acclaimed sequel, *A Bibliography of 17th Century Numismatic Books*, Dekesel found the pace of publishing numismatic books actually increased, to some 2825 individual titles. This



pace would only quicken in succeeding centuries.

While the earliest numismatic books were concerned primarily with the evidence that numismatics provided for historical personages and events, the focus of such books would undergo substantial change as "common folk" began to collect coins, paper money and the like. Increasingly, numismatic books would also focus on "what do I have?" (is it really what it is purported to be?) and "what is it worth . . . ?"

Numismatic books perform a variety of functions: they authenticate; they differentiate; they historicize. Which is to say, they help determine whether or not a particular numismatic item is genuine or fake (counterfeit); they help determine in what way(s) a particular numismatic item is different from a similar numismatic item; and they place the production of particular numismatic items within a specific historical context. When such books are well illustrated and attractively printed and bound, they also stimulate one's aesthetic sensibilities.

Just as numismatic books perform a variety of functions, so do people collect numismatic books for a variety of reasons. At the risk of painting with an overly broad brush, numismatic books usually are collected for personal, professional or academic reasons (and sometimes for all three).

Example: you need a book to help you determine whether or not a numismatic item is real or fake. If you are a collector of this numismatic item, the appropriate book will help keep you from wasting your hard-earned currency. If a professional, this book will help keep you from sullying your reputation by selling something that is not genuine. If an academic, this book will help you explore the historical context in which counterfeits of the genuine item arose.

Among the numismatic books you may find in a private library are: bibliographies; dictionaries & encyclopaedias; price guides; die studies; country-specific or denomination-specific studies; auction catalogues; numismatic journals.

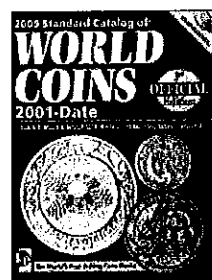
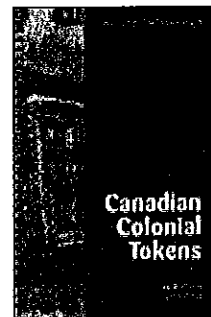
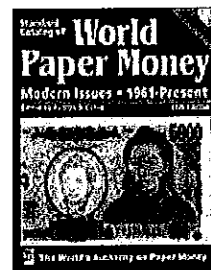
Price guides are

the part of numismatic literature with which the general public probably is most familiar.

Price guides are published for all three major numismatic specialties (coins, paper money, exnumia). For the most part, price guides assume that the numismatic item you have in hand is real. They merely provide some bare-bones information about it: who minted or printed the item; how many of this item were minted or printed over what time span; who did the art work (modeled the coin or engraved the banknote plate); what is the approximate value to other collectors of this particular item in a particular state of preservation.

That last bit of information is why most people buy numismatic price guides: to answer the question, "what is it worth?" As is true of books and other types of collectibles, the better the state of preservation, the more an item generally is worth (all other things being equal). For numismatic specialties where the value of an item is tied to its fabric (what the item is made of — e.g., gold, silver, bronze), the information contained in printed price guides may become obsolete too quickly. That is why publishers also make this information available electronically, through CDs & DVDs as well as via online access to real-time databases. Even with electronic access to such information, numismatic book collectors usually still purchase the print edition of such price guides for their private library (for historical data; in case electronic access becomes unavailable for whatever reason; because they do not buy & sell numismatic items that frequently; etc.).

Because most price guides do not answer the question "is it real," many numismatic book collectors keep one or more books or journals on their shelves to specifically answer that question. (While for-fee grading services have developed over the years to help collectors grade their numismatic items, these serv-



Continued on next page

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

ices do not offer authentication services per se; rather, they return as ungraded any coins they find to be of "questionable authenticity").

The most helpful books and/or journal articles are, of course, those which address the specific numismatic item in hand. If, for example, you collect U.S. bust half dollars such as this ...



... you might find it helpful to know whether or not you have one of the many counterfeits in this series that were identified by Keith R. Davison in his 1996 book *Contemporary Counterfeit Capped Bust Half Dollars*.

Likewise, if you collect the beautiful ancient coins known as Thracian tetradrachms ...



... would it not be wise, given the large number of modern counterfeits in this series, to have on your bookshelf a book like Ilya Prokopov's 2003 publication, *Modern Counterfeits and Replicas of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins from Bulgaria*? Though other books also have been published about the counterfeits in this series, almost all the forgeries in the referenced title are specifically Thracian tetradrachms. (As an interesting aside, this particular Thracian tetradrachm is the basis for the modern British copper penny: as Tkalec Auktion noted in a 2001 sale, "Athena has been replaced with a classical representation of Britannia, while the monarch's head was substituted for that of the deified Alexander the Great.")

Journals also offer numismatic book collectors a way to keep up with the great number and variety of counterfeits that are found in the marketplace. *The Numismatist*, the official journal of the *American Numismatic Association*, often publishes articles that identify specific types of counterfeits currently in the marketplace. As do a number of other numismatic journals, as can be seen by a quick search of the library catalog of the *American Numismatic Society*.

While "what is it worth?" and "is it real?" probably are the two questions that most numismatic book collectors first seek to answer when they begin to build their private library, the whole world of numismatic literature soon beckons them.

Next we will see how a really good bibliography or two can help book collectors sort the "must haves" from the "maybes." ...

Up until about 1979, collecting numismatic books was a haphazard affair:

"The hobby of numismatics first reached a critical mass in America just prior to the Civil War, and many of the early coin hounds were literature collectors as well. Men such as John W. Kline, Ferguson Haines, and William Poillon went far beyond the requirements of basic references to collect books and catalogs for their own sake. The high water mark of 19th century numismatic bibliomania came in 1876, with the publication of Emmanuel Joseph Attinelli's superb bibliography of numismatic auction catalogs, Numisgraphics. Then came the bibliophile's dark night of the printed word; interest in the literature gradually declined after the nation's centennial, and during the first five decades of the 20th century, it was hard to find an American coin collector who cared a fig for books, catalogs, or periodicals except for the sake of pure reference."

Few articles were published about the importance of numismatists collecting numismatic books. Likewise, few articles were published suggesting that numismatists consider a private library of such books.

There were a few auctions which featured numismatic literature. A few books were published regarding numismatic literature in institutional collections. And a small number of bibliographies, some of them specific to a particular numismatic specialty, were published.

In 1979, at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association — held that year in St. Louis, Missouri — a dozen collectors of numismatic books "gathered for a dinner and discussed forming an organization for numismatic book and catalog collectors." From that meeting, an organization devoted specifically to collecting numismatic books was born: *The Numismatic Bibliomania Society*. Though it would endure numerous controversies, and come close to extinguishing its own existence on several occasions, with the birth of the NBS numismatic book collectors at long last had some "cred."

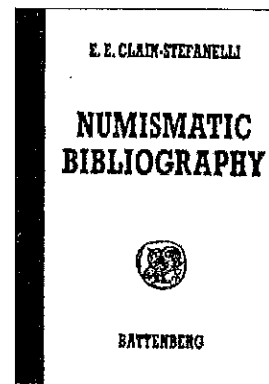
In 1985, Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, Executive

Director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection, published the most comprehensive modern bibliography of numismatic literature that had been attempted to that date, her *Numismatic Bibliography*.

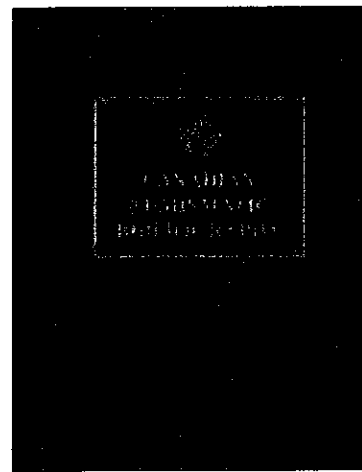
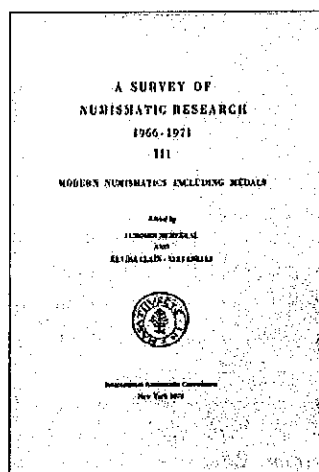
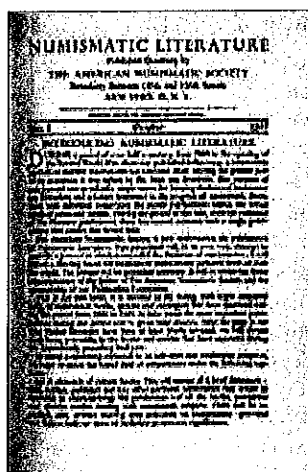
While this is purely speculation on the part of your blogger, the publication of this truly comprehensive modern general numismatic bibliography, coming on the heels of the birth of an organization devoted to numismatic book collecting, both events taking place during a resurgence in numismatic collecting of all types (during the 1970s and 1980s), seems to have created a "perfect storm" for a renaissance in numismatic publishing. Certainly, no work since Clain-Stefanelli has attempted to capture within the pages of a single book everything that has been published in the modern numismatic era in every numismatic specialty. There simply is too much being published.

In some ways, this is a Golden Age for the collector of numismatic literature. One simply has to figure out some way to sort the "must have" books and articles from the "maybes." There are several ways to do this.

In 1999, your blogger began to create for the NBS a checklist of important titles in various numismatic specialties that would update Clain-Stefanelli. Time and other constraints made it impossible to finish the task, though the few components that were published now form the basis of the *NBS Numismatic Bibliography*. Thankfully, this bibliography is now being published as a wiki so anyone can update it. Hopefully, this eventually will lead to a checklist that is both comprehensive and current (it presently does not cover U.S. numismatic literature at all; nor does it cover articles in periodicals or journals, which is where original numismatic research often first appears; nor does it cover anything not in the English language; and the last time your blogger updated it was in 2005).



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club



The American Numismatic Society has, since 1947, published an annual compendium called, appropriately enough, *Numismatic Literature*:

"Until the late 1960s this was compiled by the ANS librarians and based largely on ANS library acquisitions. In 1967 the International Numismatic Commission assumed patronage of the publication and formalized a system of international editors that continues today. The titles and abstracts are submitted either by the authors themselves or by one of nearly 40 international editors who are themselves well-known numismatists. Each volume contains an author and a subject index, cross-

references, a listing of the sources for book reviews, and an obituary section.

Numismatic Literature has been published quarterly from 1947 to 67, semi-annually from 1968 to 1999, and irregularly since 2000."

Another publication that may help numismatic book collectors figure out what to buy for their bookshelves is *A Survey of Numismatic Research*. First published in 1953 for the International Numismatic Congress, and published roughly every five years since (during each succeeding conference), the next volume in this survey is due out in 2009.

The really comprehensive bibliographies for numismatic book collectors have taken a turn in recent years toward specific specialties. In addition to the two Dekesel bibliographies mentioned at the start of this article, two especially notable such bibliographies are the recently published *Canadian Numismatic Bibliography* and W. E. Daehn's *Ancient Greek Numismatics, A Guide to Reading and Research: A Bibliography of Works Written in English with Summaries of Their Contents*.

With titles like the above at hand, the individual building a private library of numismatic books should be well on his or her way to putting together an enviable collection.

COIN HOARDING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

From the *Green Living Tips* web site

Hoarding loose change - a green no-no?

A reader pointed out to me today that hoarding coins, something that most of us do I guess, has a negative impact on the environment. I'd never really given it any thought, but it was certainly an interesting point.

Generally speaking, coins have a very long functional life span compared to notes - around 30 years according to the Mint. When we hoard coins, it prevents them from being in circulation, so more coins need to be minted to make up for the shortfall - which means more metal and energy is consumed.

A few bucks worth of loose change here and a few bucks there couldn't really add up to all that much could it? Curiosity piqued, I decided to look into it a little more.

According to the research I was able to do, in Ireland, approximately \$60 million of coins are being hoarded. In the UK it's somewhere in the region of three quarters of a billion dollars worth! I wasn't able to locate hoarding estimations in other nations, but in some coun-

tries it's become a massive problem. India is currently suffering a critical shortage of coins; to the point that shopkeepers are resorting to getting change from street beggars in order to keep their businesses running.

To get some idea of how much metal is needed to keep coins at appropriate levels for circulation, here's some statistics from the United States Mint for January 2007 through June 2007 coin production, plus some of my own metal tonnage estimations:

1¢ Copper Plated Zinc	- 4700.40 million -
2.500 g =	~ 11750 tons
5¢ Cupro-Nickel	- 792.96 million -
5.000 g =	~ 3960 tons
10¢ Cupro-Nickel	- 1269.00 million -
2.268 g =	~ 3400 tons
25¢ Cupro-Nickel	- 1559.44 million -
5.670 g =	~ 8839 tons
50¢ Cupro-Nickel	- 4.80 million -
11.340 g =	~ 45 tons

Total? - nearly 28,000 tons of coin metal; just for the USA, just for 6 months - wow!

How much of the above metal is reclaimed material vs. new metal or the level of production is directly attributable to making up for coin hoarding related shortfall, I really have no idea.

For every ton of nickel or copper mined, 400-600 tonnes of waste material is produced. Many thousands of acres of landscapes and waterways have been ruined by the nickel and copper mining industry. Refining and smelting metals is also energy intensive and various environmental toxins are created in the process; for example, nickel sulfide (carcinogenic) and nickel carbonyl (extremely toxic gas).

So there's our green tip for the day - don't hoard loose change; keep the coins in circulation to lessen demand for new metal and reduce energy consumption required to produce new coins. Every little bit helps I guess!

Restoration - a short story by James Antonio

It was a sunny Monday morning and Esteban Torres, a third-generation Spanish American stood out front of Torres Automobile Restorations, gazing down Van Nuys Boulevard at a couple of tall, slender palms that seemed, ridiculously enough, to be sharing some sort of secret, their neat heads like asterisks up against the background of sweeping blue sky. The trees had been on the boulevard for as long as he had and he mused ambivalently that he'd likely be quite a rich man if he had a dollar for every car that had rolled by over the years on the wide, smooth road. Esteban, a tall, slim man with a full head of shiny black hair and a brownish, saturnine face, did not like Mondays all that much, not after drowsy Sundays that were like pillowy, pleasant dreams. He remembered the taste of yesterday's artichoke and kidney bean paella and all traces of serious reflection were replaced with a smile. Sundays were what made Mondays tolerable. How lucky I've been! he thought. How well I've done! The name Torres was synonymous with precise and professional restorations, correct to code, of older, collectible cars, especially 1960's 'muscle' cars. It was a thriving business and Esteban was proud to have taught his son Caton the art of restoration, to have given both his children good employment. Damita, his daughter, kept excellent books, and especially helped in locating hard-to-find parts, thanks to superior computer skills. Esteban took a deep breath of the warm, California air and, replenished in spirit by the recognition of, and the thankfulness for, all that he had, turned and sauntered across the clean, black asphalt toward the office.

The building, once a gas station, had been added to a couple of times over the years so that it was unidentifiable with its past. It was white, with new windows and bright red piping along the edges of the roof. Great, pink, bouffant sprays of phlox, and white alyssum, like a gathering of bright-eyed children, seemed to rise, smiling, out of the two large planters on either side of the door. Except for the sign near the road, it could have been mistaken for a nicely refurbished residence.

No sooner had Esteban set foot inside than Caton grabbed him by the arm. "Papa, come look! Hurry, come!" Caton was twenty-four, with his father's heavy dark eyebrows and hair. His bright little brown eyes, like jumping beans, always seemed to be on the lookout for excitement. "We've found something! You won't believe it! You won't believe it, honest!"

"Dismin' la velocidad, mi pequeno," cautioned Esteban, waving his hand in a wide, sweeping gesture of mild ennui. He couldn't imagine what the big deal could be; he'd been here for so long that the idea of a surprise of any kind, especially a major one, seemed not only unlikely but ridiculous too. After all, they were merely beginning restoration on a 1970 Corvette, so what could be the big deal? "Let go of my arm there and I'll come along.... It must be good, Caton. You always have good things to show me!" Esteban was not without facetiousness. He smiled to himself, tongue-in-cheek, as he stepped along slowly behind the boy, dropping back as the younger man's enthusiasm and impatience drove him forward like a strong current.

The work area, smelling faintly of gasoline, suggested new and trouble-free motoring; it was as clean as a freshly-washed plate. The smooth concrete floor gleamed in the soft light of the fluorescents mustered strategically across the ceiling. At one end was the showroom, where a shiny restored automobile seemed to be smiling out of the large window. There were currently three cars in various stages of restoration: the 1970 Corvette, up on the hoist; a 1968 Ford Mustang and a Chrysler Imperial, both staring blankly at the metal counter that stretched like a track from the office on down to the showroom. Large red tool boxes stood like sentinels and the only place where there seemed to be anything at all going on was around and under the dilapidated, old Corvette. Its paint was red and drab and showed none of its former, gleaming glory. Leaks had been dripping and splashing all along the chassis for ages, and spots, like dark eyes, glistened on the floor. Off to the side, at the back of the car, not far from the detached spare tire tray, three canvas money bags sat like delinquent children caught in a prank. They were dingy and splotched with ugly marks, their necks gaping open like hideous flowers in a bad dream.

Esteban winced when he saw what was inside: coins, hundreds of them, copper, silver, and even gold. Some were in odd-looking, little white squares with windows, the rest, loose. Right way, he thought of evil, the bags must be from a crime years before. He was sorry now that the car had found its way into their shop. It seemed like an omen of misfortune.

He shook his head and looked at his son Caton with a mixture of surprise and grief. "We cannot work on this car until we have called the police. Something is not right. I do not have to tell you. Why would all of this money be in this old car in these dirty bags? Someone has hidden the treasure for a bad reason, mi pequeno. You, you are to call the police and tell them about this. You are not to touch the bags."

Caton shrugged. His impish, usually brownish face, seemed to have paled. He could tell his father meant business. "I'll go, papa. I'll do it now."

The boy jogged over to the office to tell his sister Damita, who made the phone call.

In the afternoon, Esteban went over a list of parts to be ordered for one of the cars with Damita, who sat there listening attentively, her intelligent eyes following her father's finger as it slipped like a little pet from item to item. She was twenty-one, younger than her brother, and had a penchant for bright, fashionable clothing. She wore a red chiffon top and a white skirt, with red dots for earrings. She wouldn't turn her head either

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Restoration - Continued

way until her father was finished. Even a second of inattention could result in a car that wouldn't be ready in good time, making, perhaps, for bad advertising and certainly holding up payment. As Esteban spoke, he would occasionally turn around to see how the police were doing. More than once, he spotted Caton scuttling about. He couldn't help thinking how much he wished the impulsive boy had his sister's patience. He worried that Caton would not do well in the automobile restoration business because he tended to do things in too much of a hurry.

At noon, a detective in blue cotton pants and a short-sleeve shirt led Esteban outside and told him what they'd decided. As he spoke, his long-fingered hands, as if searching awkwardly for the right keys on a piano, danced about at his sides in tune with his words. "It's a crime alright, Mr. Torres. We're almost positive. What else could it be, huh? All those coins in those old bags in that old Vette? So, here's what's going down....Oh that guy inside, the older one with the gray hair and the crumpled blazer, you see him?" Esteban nodded, squinting in the bright sunlight. His hands clenched and unclenched nervously in the pockets of his jeans, as if he hoped to somehow squeeze away the unwelcome intrusion in their lives. "Well, he's a coin guy. You know, a dealer? Yeah, he buys and sells the stuff. He says they're valuable alright, he's positive. From the few he's scrutinized he says there could be maybe a million or more bucks in what was the word he used? Numismatic value?

"So here's what we're gonna do, Mr. Torres," Esteban noted with concern the man's sudden frown. "We're gonna impound the car and the coins too, of course...."

Later, Esteban strolled back and forth behind the garage to reflect on things. At fifty-six, he'd learned to shrug off problems, even serious ones, in order to cope. In his younger days, the incident would have bothered him to no end, causing sweat to break out on his forehead, a loss of appetite, and sleep too. He had learned to put things in perspective. Hardly ever did the worst happen. He was sure the owner of the Corvette was innocent. Regretfully, he had to admit, it seemed there'd been a crime. But, as he gazed off into the peaceful shade of the hostas that grew in great lush tussocks there under the bayberry trees beyond the curb, he felt a sense of peace; he, like the insects that lived there, could go home and sit on the patio and certainly forget about it. He shook his head, recalling how 'worked up' Caton had been. The boy had imagined all of the worst things: they'd lose the customer, forfeit, too, the money they would have made, get a bad name for themselves. "Papa, you shouldn't have called the police," he'd protested, "you should have kept those bags, what difference would it have made?" Esteban scoffed and sat down on the curb. A car horn blared off a way, another seemed to respond, and then it was quiet for a while, save for the lullaby of the traffic whispering along the boulevard. You do not have to go far, he thought with a sense of peace, to get away from things. He could feel the concrete, warmed by the sun, through his pants. It reassured him that life was good. The boy would learn in time, he was certain. "Mi pequeno," he whispered, gazing down at his shiny black boots. "Mi pequeno, " and, stretching his arms, yawned resignedly.

Sandro was a shoemaker from Italy. He knew everything there was to know about shoes and could hand make them. He had learned the trade from his father, and his father had learned it from his father. Sandro liked to believe, and he could have been right, that the 'art' had been passed down genetically from the Renaissance. He had a dusty little shop on a street corner in a dusky old neighborhood in Buffalo, New York. There was everything you needed to be a shoemaker; and the machines, like old iron horses, throbbed and thumped away when he worked. He knew how to make a strong stitch, sometimes repairing minor breaks by hand, and he was even good at doing a hem for his wife or a cuff for himself. The shop smelt of leather and dust and old thread, and now, on this late afternoon in June 1970, as a shaft of sunlight slanted through the window onto the weary and worn hardwood floor, a paralyzed cloud of bluish smoke cast an ominous pall over everything.

Sandro stood at the window smoking a cigarette and gloomily watched his wayward son backing out onto the street. Tony drove a white Oldsmobile 98 convertible with red seats, and Sandro winced at how the boy, now twenty-five, barely took a look up and down the street before careening out with a screech and then tearing away, the radio booming with the song 'American Woman'. Sandro watched until the car disappeared around the corner, then rubbed his head, mostly bald except for wispy tufts of graying brown hair in the middle and on the sides, and closed his narrow eyes on a life gone awry. With his pencil-thin moustache and waxen pale face he looked like a dying saint in an old church painting. He pretended not to understand where his son got the money for the car and clothing and the jewellery he never left home without. He didn't work and the source of his funds, together with the reckless way he drove, were causes of considerable anxiety for Sandro and his wife. Just as the first shadows from the tall trees began to nip away at the shaft of sunlight lighting up the cloud of smoke from his cigarette, Sandro turned, shuffled back through the small shoe shop, pulled open the green door with its small window panes, and stepped into the adjoining apartment. He knew how life went. He wondered with a vast emptiness how long it would be before Tony never came home at all. Would they come to his door and tell him? Or would the phone ring in the middle of the night?

Both of the young men, not much for school, thought they had found an easier way. Tony and Alberto had spend the 1960's stealing hubcaps, which eventually lost much of their glitter with the arrival of specialty wheels. Now that they were older, their needs were more demanding.

"Andiamo," said Tony as the convertible passed the large, deserted parking lot of a new plaza.

Plazas were popping up like mushrooms and, with a slight sense of remorse, Tony thought of all the things they'd stolen from cars in these asphalt fields. Oh, he liked the money alright but breaking the law occasionally bothered him, the disruptive twinge, however, quickly flickering out like the flame of a candle.

"You don't seem thrilled, Toe," Alberto said, sliding his arm to rest along the top of the seat. He was older than Tony by more than a year, as sort of gruff-looking young man with large, unsmiling eyes, a full, trimmed moustache, and a strong jaw line. "You oughta be thrilled. This is a big deal. The guy's got lotta coins. We're gonna score big tonight, Toe! Big!"

Continued on next page.

Restoration - Continued

Tony had a soft, pinkish face, normally pale, but the sun had brightened it up in drives with the top down. He spoke in somewhat hushed tones and already, taking after his father, his downy hair was beginning to grow thin. He combed it back, nothing fancy, and his blue eyes were misted over with a boy's shyness. He sat back in the car, lounging as if he were on a sofa, with one hand at the top of the steering wheel and the other resting limply on the seat. He was trying to get as comfortable as possible to compensate for another of the throbbing headaches he'd been having lately. He would have been content to just drive around the rest of the night with the warm breeze ruffling his hair like the tips of an angel's fingers then go home to bed. He was mesmerized by the lights, the wonderful blinking and twinkling lights; he imagined floating through a galaxy of stars. He didn't feel like breaking into anyone's house tonight, he wanted to forget about it altogether. But he couldn't let his friend down. They were partners in crime, were they not? He might reconsider. For not though...

He drew up in front of a hall on a narrow street. There was a church next door so God would surely be watching! He nervously cleared his throat and tried blanking out his mind.

Alberto sensed something was amiss. "Hey, Toe, what's the matta? Ya look like you're goin' to a funeral."

"Let's go."

The doctor, a pediatrician, lived in a large two-story Georgian house with a white portico. At this time of night it looked like a giant looming up out of the deep, dark earth. Tony swallowed his fear and gathered up a sudden, insane courage, becoming the small-time crook that he was. Prowling in step with Alberto, he glanced around like a wary cat. It was eerily quiet. He could hear the pitter-patter of their shoes. He noticed a dimly lit window, another further down, reminding him of a couple of desperate souls. He cringed at a dog barking momentarily, echoing off the spooky houses.

They took a last glance and then, in pitch darkness, dashed down the side of the house and around the back.

Like his father, Philip Bien-Aimé had been a pediatrician and had enjoyed his career except when he had to tell parents there was no hope, nothing more could be done, and visiting funeral homes. He'd been a philanthropist, had he not? Wasn't helping people one of the greatest things? And how he spent his days leisurely pursuing his interest in art and coin collecting. With regards to numismatics, he'd taken up where his father had been forced to leave off. There'd been a robbery at the house, everything had been taken. It was years ago, he remembered, rubbing his myopathic leg. 1970. And, despite all the police work, no one had come up with even a clue as to who the burglar or burglars were nor what had become of the collection. The rarest coin, and one he still had an eye out for, was an 1895 Morgan dollar. But he had the rest of the Morgans, the 1889CC, the 1893S and so on, and other complete sets of U.S. and world Coins too. He didn't have a 1921 Canadian half-dollar either, he remembered, lightly rubbing the top of his smooth ebony walking cane. Generally, he passed time reading in the cozy little study, sitting in a good leather chair by a red and green Tiffany lamp. He continually sought out coin shows and art expositions, rushing off to the Louvre or the Luxembourg. He was thankful that, despite the muscular myopathy, he could still flit from one place to another independently thanks, in whole, to his wonderful little cane. One leg was worse than the other, and he cringed at the thought that the stronger one might soon atrophy to a point where he would require a walker.

But he quickly envisioned a Stop sign and decided it was simply too nice a day for despondent thoughts.

Clasping the phone in one hand, he shuffled and thumped his way across the sun-drenched parlor like a wounded soldier, slipping out the French doors onto the patio, which overlooked the street. He stood at the wrought-iron railing gazing out over the hustle and bustle of the city like an awe-struck child who, for the first time, sees a man in a bright red suit with a long white beard sitting in a chair at the back of a department store. Philip raised his face to the warmth of the sun and closed his eyes. He listened joyfully to the sounds of Paris the swish-swish of traffic along the street, motors that grumbled, the curt screech of a tire, blaring horns and vehement voices, and a church bell pealing for everyone to remember the Spirit.

Philip had the look of a content and jovial man who'd just finished a good dinner. For one thing, he seemed always to have a little smile on his face, his mouth being made that way, and a neat, narrow, trimmed moustache seemed to suggest cleanliness and organization. His blue eyes were hallmarked with boldness and determination; "I won't give in and I won't give up," they seemed to say. As for his hair, it was brown with only a trace of gray, medium-length, soft as feathers and parted in the middle, subject to fluttering in the slightest breath of air. He did not look anywhere near sixty.

The sun was warm and it made him feel rather lazy and somnolent, good too about getting his vitamin D. Sometimes, when matters relating to health come to mind, he recalled how he'd gotten interested in a most worthy cause. He'd been waiting on a subway platform at the Châtelet station early in the afternoon amid a milling crowd and there it was, a sign on a board: Coterie Française Contre Les Myopathies. He became an avid member, the Coterie's mission being to provide emotional, and sometimes financial, support for those suffering from the muscular disorder.

He sat down in the chair and sighed contentedly. He had picked the apartment because it was in the heart of things. He had plenty of money, which gave him a good measure of comfort and solace. He could chase his dreams and almost forget his malady. He lived near the Arc de Triomphe in a lovely old Gothic building with parquet floors and excellent tenants, who kept to themselves. Never was there a fight or commotion. Presently, he was thinking about a coin show; 'Gold Coins of the Ages', said the advertisements. That was the thing he wished he had now, all of those gold coins of his father's!

The phone startled him.

He leaned against a Chippendale writing table and gazed absentmindedly at the drawings on the wall, originals by Watteau and Fragonard. But his mind was hardly on what he was seeing. He couldn't believe all that he'd just heard, from across an ocean and a continent by way of a wire! His arms were folded and his legs were fine, though the cane remained there beside him, and attendant

Continued on next page.

Restoration - Continued

ready and able. He supposed he should call his friend Diane to tell her. He'd met her at a meeting of the Coterie. Her hair was golden and long and she had blue eyes in a somewhat sad face. He thought she was beautiful, and she shared his love of art and was a novice numismatist. Her favorite coins were crowns, talers, and silver dollars, and she adored toning in blue and green. They went everywhere, to museums and art galleries, and expos in the big hotels, where they always struck up wonderful conversations with coin dealers, art dealers, and their wives. Cooking for oneself being a lonely occupation, they often dined out in Montparnasse, strolled the gravel paths in the gardens of the Luxembourg, or simply perused books in the galleries of the Odéon. The outings seemed to get Diane out of herself even if for only a time; she was not coping well with her affliction.

Returning from the office of The Association For Children From China, Amata Torres stopped at the garage to get a look at the infamous 1970 Corvette they'd finished restoring that morning. Short, plump, and dark-haired, in a green and yellow calico dress, she drew up alongside the building thinking about the story the car had to tell. Normally, though she did take an interest in the business, Amata was never very worked up about any car that had been restored, but this this was different! With her pudgy little hands still tacky from making caramelized pineapple turnovers, she eagerly opened the front door and stepped into Torres Automobile Restorations.

The Corvette was in the showroom, as bright and red as any of the big tomatoes that grew in her sunny little garden. Acknowledging her son Caton, who, with a white mask over his nose and mouth was busy with some sandpaper, Amata skedaddled through the work area and barged into the showroom. She regretted her abruptness when she saw that her husband was with someone, and cowered off like a mildly reprimanded puppy to sit in one of the chrome and vinyl chairs.

The car reminded her of a bright new picture. The white convertible top was even whiter than the walls of the showroom, which displaced a collection of sequential restoration photographs. She thought the Corvette looked like a race car because of the way it sat there, somewhat higher at the back, sleek and ready, it seemed, to dash forward to begin its new life. The chrome wheels were almost like mirrors and she could see the distorted images of her husband and the other man in one of them.

Esteban let up on his casual flow of words and turned to look at his wife.

"This is Theodore," he said, introducing the man. "He is the one who owns the car. And he is very happy."

Amata made to get up but the man, big and overweight and reminding her of a teddy bear, motioned for her to stay seated.

He came over with a smile, his little blue eyes twinkling behind his glasses. Taking her hand, he said, "Happy to meet you, Mrs. Torres. Your husband has done a great job. I can't believe it. The car's like new. I can't wait to drive it," and he laughed and patted his big stomach, "even if it is hard for me to get in and out of....D'you know the story?" He glanced at Esteban and then eagerly back at her. "Has he told you?"

"I do know, yes," said Amata, with a broad smile. The man was excited, she liked that. She was glad when a customer was pleased, and this one was very much so. "Esteban has told me, and more than once."

"Yeah," Theodore said, ruminating to himself. He pushed his meaty hands into the pockets of his baggy blue jeans, and his eyes bouncing back and forth from Amata to Esteban, recounted the whole story, talking more to himself than to them. His amazement was obvious and he kept shifting his great weight from one foot to the other, poring over the car with divine adoration whenever his skittish eyes were not directed at either of the Torres. "It's wild, it's just wild! I can't believe it. But it turned out alright. It was God's will, there's no question about it. Serve the Lord and He'll reward you. You're happy, you get paid, and I'm happy too. By golly, I'm getting a new Corvette! From a pile of junk to this terrific machine! That's a miracle, Mr. And Mrs. Torres! A miracle! Praise the Lord!..." Amata and Esteban listened on. It seemed that after the robbery at the doctor's house on that night so long ago, the thieves had taken most of the coins out of their little white packages and thrown them into the canvas bags. The one man, Tony was his name, was the original owner of the Corvette. He bought the car shortly after the robbery and hid the coins in the spare tire tray. "A good place," the policewoman said. "Hardly anybody ever changes a flat tire on a Corvette by themselves, wouldn't ya know!" But Tony died suddenly of an aneurysm and his partner in crime, Alberto, was sent to prison for a bank robbery. Again, from the policewoman: "Success always makes them more daring." Tony's parents didn't need the Corvette and sold it, unknowingly with the stolen coins inside. Afterwards, the fancy sports car went through a succession of owners, apparently none of them ever so much as opening the spare tire tray, which lay under the gas tank in front of the spilt, chrome rear bumper.

"And here we are, by golly!" Theodore beamed. "If it wasn't the will of God then what was it?"

Praise, praise, and more praise!"

Amata, some months later, at Sunday dinner, told the family that The Association For Children From China had bought a new passenger van with the money from the coins.

"That man, Mr. Bien-Aimé who lives in Paris, he will certainly go to heaven," she proclaimed with confidence. "He is a very, very good man."

Philip, not in need of money, had sold the coins at auction and donated half the proceeds to charity; the remainder went to the Coterie Française Contre Les Myopathies.

"So, Esteban, there you go! There is a purpose to your life," Amata said, setting on the table a plate of sesame balls. "These... well, you know what they are. They are like our lives, very good."

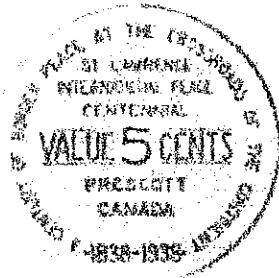
The window was open, and the curtains were restive, billowing now and again in the warm breeze. The Torres could hear the rat-tat-tat of a woodpecker. Peals of children's laughter and dribbled bits of conversation wafted over from a nearby yard picnic. Happiness, mused Esteban, you never know where it is going to come from.

End

Courtesy of Timber Talk

THE PRESCOTT ONTARIO WOOD SERIES

By Norm Belsten C45



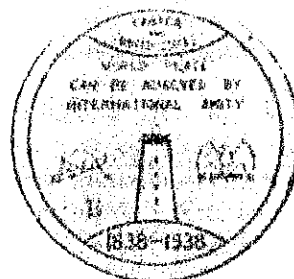
On the left is the common reverse for the series, while the wood on the right is a plain obverse with no letter on it.



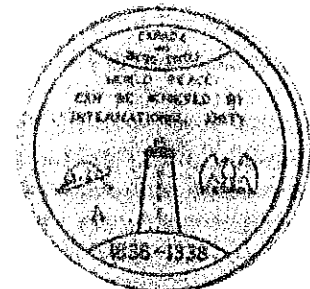
The 1938 Prescott woods are 38mm dia. blue print on 1/8 inch plywood. The original story claimed that a contest was held to find woods with the letters that spelled *peace*, and 25 woods were said to have been lettered so that five sets spelling peace were available. However I have several woods with letters that are not in the word peace and are shown below. The first three woods with letters are the start of the word peace P, E, A, however the next three woods have three letters that are not in the word peace I, N, O. There is said to be an "R" wood but no picture of it. They offered a prize of \$25.00 for the woods spelling peace but no one claimed the prize. If anyone has a different letter on a wood please advise and I will buy the wood or need a colour scan for the catalogue, you will be given credit for supplying any information.



P



E



A



I



N



O

Send any information to Norm Belsten 86 Hamilton Dr. Newmarket ON L3Y 3E8
nbelsten@sympatico.ca

Courtesy of Timber Talk

THE WOODS OF DONALD D. PATERSON - PART ONE

HIS SILVER DOLLAR WOODS BY JOHN REGITKO

Donald D. Paterson responded with a call from the Royal Canadian Mint for designs for Calgary's centennial that was being considered as one of the themes for the 1975 non-circulating Canadian silver dollar. It was the first time he had ever submitted a design.

The next time he made a submission was in 1980, when the theme was announced to artists as being The Arctic Territories Centennial. Again, his design was chosen. However, as is usual, when the staff at the Royal Canadian Mint reviewed his submission, they proposed that he make changes to the appearance of the polar bear to have him stand on a solid ice floe rather than smaller pieces of floating ice. As well, they proposed that the polar bear be "fattened up" (to quote Don Paterson's exact words to me), making him a bit shorter and having him stand a bit different. Finally, they proposed that the jagged ice behind the bear be made taller and made to appear more solid. They also added a maple leaf between "Canada" and "Dollar." Incidentally, he initially received a \$1,000 honorarium for being one of the ten finalists, with additional compensation (I believe \$3,000) when his design was selected. Three of the five judges were Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator, National Currency Collection; Robert Willey, Editor, CNA Journal and Al Bliman, Executive Secretary of C.A.N.D., now all deceased.



At left is Paterson's final draft. At right is the final sketch that he submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint that contained refinements with slightly more detail. The final submission to the Mint was in the normal 8 inch diameter sketch mounted on cardboard from which the above photocopy was made. Although artists were advised that the designer's initial would not appear on the coin, the "DDP" he placed in the field in front of horse's legs was left on the final design.



At left is the final design that Paterson submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint. Note that the polar bear is standing on smaller pieces of ice floating in the sea. Behind the bear is an ice flow consisting of large jagged pieces which was changed to a much larger ice floe. The polar bear stands on smaller pieces of ice. The shape and stance of the polar bear was also changed. These changes are incorporated in the final design as per the illustration above, right.



High-resolution copies of the two silver dollars designed by Donald D. Paterson, incorporating all the changes that were requested by the staff at the Royal Canadian Mint. Don told me that he agreed with the changes since they improved the final product as looking at a 2-dimentional drawing in 8 inch diameter is different than the detail one sees with the naked eye on a 3-dimentional coin that is much smaller



Scan of original artwork that was provided to me by Don to create dies for the manufacture of wooden nickels. Note that although the rights to the design were acquired by the Royal Canadian Mint, they have never frowned upon collectors reproducing the designs for non-profit purposes (unlike when the Mint sent an invoice to the City of Toronto last year for the use of the 1-cent design and the word "Cent").

Courtesy of Timber Talk



Delaney Wooden Nickel Company struck a quantity of 200 of each of the woods bearing the 1975 and 1980 silver dollar designs on 45 mm (1.5 inch) blanks. As you might expect, they were printed in silver. The backs were left blank and were individually signed by Donald Paterson. A few exist without signature, thinking that they might be used for a donation auction at a fundraiser such as at an annual meeting of CAWMC.



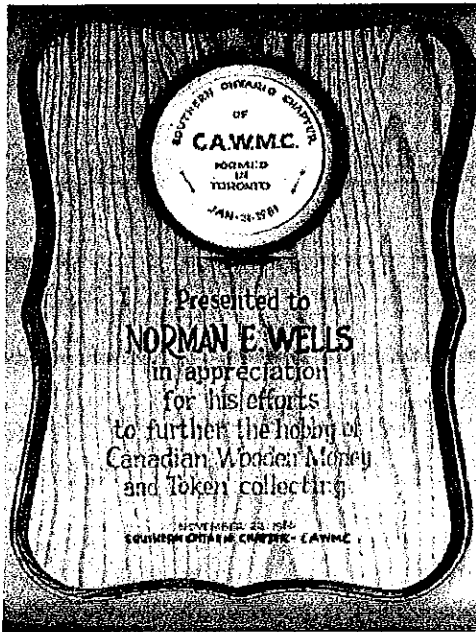
Thumbnail sketches of ideas by Donald D. Paterson for the 1975 "Calgary" Canadian dollar shown here in reduced size to fit available space. His original sketches are nearly 4" in diameter which shows the detail much better. He ultimately settled for the rider on a bucking horse rather than the other popular sight at the annual Calgary Stampede, the wagon. Copied from Paterson's sketches as reproduced in his booklet "How to Make a Dollar" published by him following the announcement of the winner of the coin design competition.



Although the invitations to artists stated that the artist's name or initial would not be on the 1975 dollar, Don placed it to the front of the horse's legs (left). It was left it in the final design (second illustration). For 1980, he was told initials would definitely not appear on the coin. Although his submission did not include an initial (third), he managed to place an inconspicuous "P" on the ice at the back of the bear in his final revision.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

HIS PRESENTATION PLAQUE TO NORM WELLS



One week before Norm Wells' death, he contacted me asking me to come to Peterborough to get a quantity of wooden nickels and some special items. These special items included Wells' membership cards in the Canadian Association of Wooden Nickel Collectors; copies of the books on the Canadian National Exhibition medals and medalist Stanley Hayman from Peterborough which Norm self-published, other numismatic books and catalogues, as well as two souvenir items from the All Wooden Nickel Shows held in Niagara Falls. He asked me to distribute them for the benefit of the wooden nickel hobby in Canada. I was surprised and tickled pink that he would choose me to look after his material at a time when he knew he had just days or weeks to live.

He asked me to choose any three items that he would give me for my time and trouble in driving from Toronto to Peterborough and then deciding what to do with the material.

One of the items that I chose was the guest book containing signatures of dozens of well-known wooden money collectors from Canada and the U.S. that attended the November 22, 1986 "All Canadian Wooden Money Meeting" in Niagara Falls, Ontario. It reads like a Who's Who of the wooden nickel hobby, both past and present.

The second item I chose was the catalogue of medalist Stanley Hayman of Peterborough, Ontario which was missing from my library.

My first choice by far, with Norm's blessing, was a special certificate of appreciation in the form a wooden plaque presented to Norman E. Wells. It reads as follows: "Presented to Norman E. Wells in appreciation for his efforts to further the hobby of Canadian Wooden Money and Token collecting - presented November 22, 1986 - Southern Ontario Chapter - C.A.W.M.C." The wording on the round "wooden nickel" was drawn with a black felt pen. The wording on the rest of the plaque also is in black pen, except for "NORMAN E. WELLS" and "SOUTHERN ONTARIO CHAPTER - C.A.W.M.C.," which are both in red ink. The plaque is 9" wide by 11-1/2" high.

Congratulations and Best wishes Norm
Donald Paterson



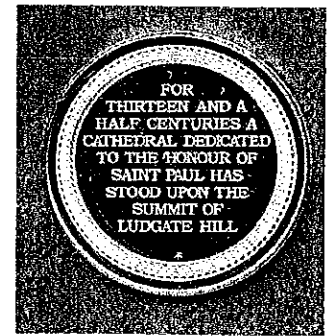
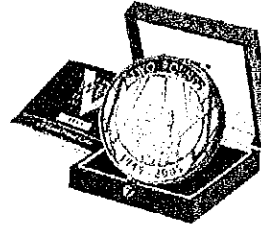
These pages barely touch upon the involvement of the late Donald Paterson (shown at left with his wife, Barb) and the wooden nickel hobby. I have written two more articles of which, with the blessing of the editor, will be published over the coming months. They cover many other wooden nickels which he and I were involved with, including a quantity of one-of-a-kind hand-painted ones used for fundraising.

To be continued



St. Paul's Cathedral Church London Silver Medal 36-37mm .680 oz/19.30 gms

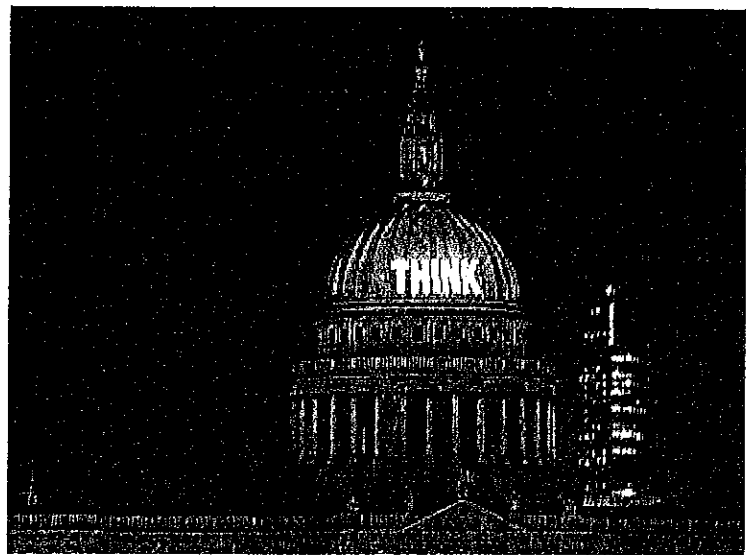
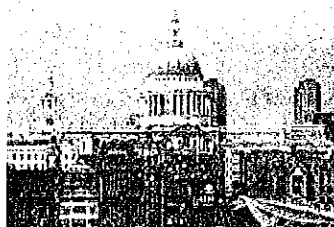
The Royal Mint in England also made a commemorative in 2005 Gold 2 £ Proof in case.

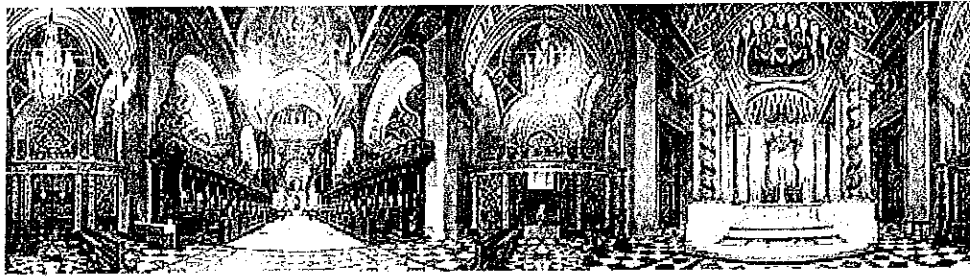


In 2007, Dean and Chapter commissioned public to create a major public artwork to mark the 300th topping-out of Wren's building. The Question Mark Inside consisted of digital text projections to the cathedral dome, West Front and inside onto the Whispering Gallery. The text was based on blog contributions by the general public as well as interviews conducted by the artist and the artist's own views. The project presented a stream of possible answers to the question: 'what makes life meaningful and purposeful, and what does St Paul's mean in that contemporary context?' The Question Mark Inside opened on 8 November 2008 and ran for 8 nights.

artist Martin Firrell anniversary of the

In 2007, the World Monuments Fund and American Express awarded St Paul's a grant as part of their Sustainable Tourism initiative. The project will open up rarely seen areas, relieve crowding in the nave - which suffers heavily from foot traffic and fluctuations in humidity - and fund a new Exploration Centre in the crypt. This centre will provide insight into a variety of topics relating to the cathedral, including architecture, history, science, music, and, of course, religion. A lapidarium of recovered medieval stones and the room containing Wren's "Great Model" (currently only seen by appointment) will also be opened to the public.





St Paul's Cathedral is the Anglican cathedral on Ludgate Hill, in the City of London, and the seat of the Bishop of London. The present building dates from the 17th century and is generally reckoned to be London's fifth *St Paul's Cathedral*, although the number is higher if every major medieval reconstruction is counted as a new cathedral. The cathedral sits on the edge of London's oldest region, the City, which originated as a Roman trading post along the edge of the River T. The fourth St Paul's (known as *Old St Paul's*, a 19th-century coinage, or *the pre-Great Fire St Paul's*) was begun by the Normans after the 1087 fire. Work took over 200 years, and a great deal was lost in a fire in 1136. The roof was once more built of wood, which was ultimately to doom the building. The church was consecrated in 1240, but a change of heart led to the commencement of an enlargement programme in 1256. This 'New Work' was completed in 1314 - the cathedral had been consecrated in 1300. It was the third-longest church in Europe. Excavations in 1878 by Francis Penrose showed it was 585 feet (178 m) long and 100 feet (30 m) wide (290 feet or 87 m across the transepts and crossing), and had one of Europe's tallest spires, at some 489 feet (149 m).

By the 16th century the building was decaying. Under Henry VIII and Edward VI, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and Chantry Acts led to the destruction of interior ornamentation and the cloisters, charnels, crypts, chapels, shrines, chantries and other buildings in the churchyard. Many of these former religious sites in St Paul's Churchyard, having been seized by the crown, were sold as shops and rental properties, especially to printers and booksellers, who were often evangelical Protestants. Buildings that were razed often supplied ready-dressed building material for construction projects, such as the Lord Protector's city palace, Somerset House.

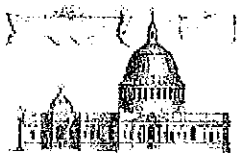
Crowds were drawn to the northeast corner of the Churchyard, St Paul's Cross, where open-air preaching took place. In 1561 the spire was destroyed by lightning and it was not replaced; this event was taken by both Protestants and Catholics as a sign of God's displeasure at the other faction's actions.

England's first classical architect, Sir Inigo Jones, added the cathedral's west front in the 1630s, but there was much defacing mistreatment of the building by Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War, when the old documents and charters were dispersed and destroyed (Kelly 2004). "Old St Paul's" was gutted in the Great Fire of London of 1666. While it might have been salvageable, albeit with almost complete reconstruction, a decision was taken to build a new cathedral in a modern style instead. Indeed this had been contemplated even before the fire.

The task of designing a replacement structure was assigned to Sir Christopher Wren in 1668, along with over 50 other City churches. His first design, for a replacement on the foundations of the old cathedral, was rejected in 1669. The second design, in the shape of a Greek cross (circa 1670-1672), was rejected as too radical, as was a revised design that resulted in the 1:24 scale "Great Model" on display in the crypt of the cathedral. The 'warrant' design was accepted in 1675, and building work began in June. The first stone of the cathedral was laid in 1677 by Thomas Strong, Wren's master stonemason. The 'warrant' design included a small dome with a spire on top, but King Charles II had given Wren permission to make "ornamental" changes to the approved design, and Wren took the liberty to radically rework the design to the current form, including the large central dome and the towers at the west end.

Continued on next page.

The cathedral was completed on 20 October 1708, Wren's 76th birthday. On Thursday, 2 December 1697, thirty-two years and three months after a spark from Farryner's bakery had caused the Great Fire of London, St Paul's Cathedral came into use: it proved to be well worth the wait. The widower King William III had been scheduled to appear but, uncomfortable in crowds and public displays, had bowed out at the last minute. The crowd of both the great and the small was so big, and their attitude towards William so indifferent, that he was scarcely missed. The Right Reverend Henry Compton, Bishop of London, preached the sermon. It was based on the text of Psalm 122, "I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go into the house of the LORD." The first regular service was held on the following Sunday. The consensus was as with all such works: some loved it ("Without, within, below, above the eye/ Is filled with unrestrained delight."); some hated it ("...There was an air of Popery about the gilded capitals, the heavy arches...They were unfamiliar, un-English.."); while most, once their curiosity was satisfied, didn't think about it one way or another.



Wren's Greek Cross design



Wren's warrant design



Wren's cathedral as built



The clock tower on the

(submitted by Judy Blackman, information from the British Mint and London Numismatic Society, and internet sources)

JUDGE: ODYSSEY MARINE SHOULD SEND COINS TO SPAIN

FROM THE TAMPA BAY BUSINESS JOURNAL

Here is the latest chapter from this story The Bulletin started following a few months ago...

A federal magistrate in Tampa has recommended Odyssey Marine Exploration Inc. return to the Kingdom of Spain more than 500,000 gold and silver coins and other artefacts recovered from the ocean near the Straits of Gibraltar.

Odyssey Marine has been seeking recognition from the court that it should have ownership rights to the items, which it recovered in 2007 in a project it code-named "Black Swan."

In a decision handed down in June, U.S. Magistrate Judge Mark Pizzo said the court lacks jurisdiction to hear the case and recommended granting Spain's motion to dismiss. He also recommended Odyssey Marine return the coins and artefacts within 10 days.

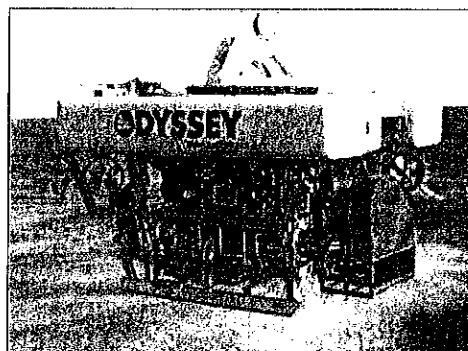
Odyssey Marine said in a release that it would file a written objection to the recommendation and would "continue to vigorously defend its rights to what it has legally recovered."

Spain has said the artefacts came from the "Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes," a warship carrying treasure back from Peru when it was sunk by British gunboats off the Spanish coast in 1804, and claimed the treasure as its own.

The magistrate ruled there was enough evidence to confirm the recovery site was that of the Mercedes and that the vessel and its cargo are subject to sovereign immunity.

"I'm very surprised," Greg Stemm, Odyssey Marine's chief executive, said in the release. "Odyssey has done everything by the book. For the Court to find that enough evidence exists to conclusively identify the site as the Mercedes and that neither Odyssey nor the claimants who owned the property have any legal interest is just wrong. I'm confident that ultimately the judge or the appellate court will see the legal and evidentiary flaws in Spain's claim, and we'll be back to argue the merits of the case."

Odyssey Marine (NASDAQ: OMEX), headquartered in Tampa, is engaged in the exploration of deep-ocean shipwrecks.



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

CHECK BOTH SIDES OF THE COIN

BY RICHARD MORRISON, INDEPENDENT INVESTOR, FINANCIAL POST, MAY 22, 2009

Among all the collectible items you might want to diversify your investment portfolio with, rare coins offer the most potential for profit, as there are more wealthy coin collectors than there are say, collectors of stamps, baseball cards, comic books or just about anything else.

Sadly, counterfeiters have figured this out too. A simple search on eBay and a few online auction sites show that it's common for rare coins to attract bids of \$1,000 or more - and that means huge profits for those who can pass off counterfeits bought for a few dollars as the real thing.

Neal Shymko, a coin collector in Edmonton, logged on to eBay in February and spotted a package of 15 Canadian 50¢ pieces being offered by a Quebec-based seller. Twelve of the 15 coins were of so little value their combined worth would be about \$50, Mr. Shymko says, but three coins, from 1888, 1890 and 1894, were noteworthy, and he won the package with a \$4,000 bid, then paid with a money order.

The coins arrived soon enough. After a quick glance showed they were indeed old 50¢ coins, Mr. Shymko logged on to eBay and gave the seller positive feedback - a favourable review of the transaction, a move he later regretted, since eBay does not allow changes.

Mr. Shymko says he grew suspicious about the three high-end coins when he took them out and noticed they felt unusually light. Such coins should weigh 12 grams, but when he put them on his postal scale, each of the three weighed only 8.5 grams.

"Just to make sure my scale wasn't out I checked other coins I have from the same time period and they all weighed in at the 12-gram mark," Mr. Shymko says.

Before putting them in a safety deposit box with the rest of his collection, he examined the three coins and discovered they'd been struck improperly, with the same obverse, or front, for all three, and a historically incorrect obverse for the 1894 coin. As a final clue, Mr. Shymko noticed the seller had reused a box with a label from China, where producing replicas of rare coins is a huge

industry.

Mr. Shymko contacted the seller, who first claimed an inability to understand English, and then fell silent when Mr. Shymko used an online translator to correspond in French. "All correspondence from them has now ceased," Mr. Shymko says.

Mr. Shymko complained to eBay, which sent him a few form-letter replies and said its staff was investigating but could not offer further details because of privacy issues. "Ebay has been totally useless in this matter," he says.

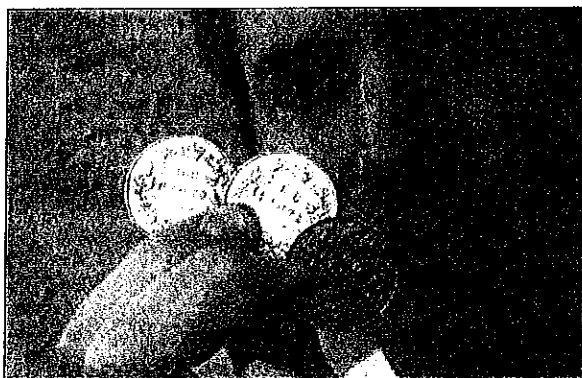


Photo: Chris Schwarz / Canwest News Service

Edmonton collector Neal Shymko paid \$4,000 for rare coins that turned out to be counterfeit. The 1890 piece in the centre of the three coins would have a book value of \$4,500 if it was real.

Andrea Stairs, an eBay Canada spokesperson, described the incident as "not typical to eBay," noting that according to the information she has, the seller, who spoke no English, used a translation program and listed the item in good faith.

The incident "was the result of a couple of really unusual events," says Ms. Stairs. "We have a zero tolerance for counterfeits and we're doing our best to make sure that those things don't hit the marketplace," she says, adding that eBay works with the RCMP, the provincial police forces and members of the numismatic community to develop guidelines and policies that help protect buyers from purchasing illegal merchandise.

Ms. Stairs says if Mr. Shymko had paid with PayPal, he would have been protected up to the full amount of the purchase price - something Mr. Shymko says he's heard sev-

eral times since then, but which doesn't make him feel any better.

A recent search on eBay found 352 replicas of rare Canadian coins for sale, all but four from sellers in China. Another 9,950 replica U.S. coins were listed; of these, 9,134 were from China. There is nothing illegal about buying or selling a replica, as long as the coin is stamped as such. A collector who wants the 1936 "dot" Canadian 1¢, for example, might want a replica since only three genuine ones exist, going for prices of \$200,000 and up. A replica of the coin on eBay, however, is just \$4.65, with free shipping. A replica of the extremely rare 1921 Canadian 50¢ piece, which goes for \$35,000 to \$85,000, depending on its condition, was on offer for US\$4.

On eBay, the photographs of the coin copies show the word "replica" stamped into the coin. But if it arrives without a stamp, the buyer has a counterfeit coin.

To avoid being victimized by a counterfeit coin, it's best to stick to coins that have been independently examined, graded and encapsulated in tamper-proof holders. In Canada, that means only buying coins graded by International Coin Certification Service (ICCS) of Toronto or Canadian Coin Certification Service (CCCS) based in Saint-Basile-Le-Grand, Que. (canadiancoincertification.com).

Louis Chevrier, CCCS president and chief grader, has been a coin collector for 35 years, a dealer for 16 years and a coin auctioneer for the past five years. He says he can usually spot a fake coin right away. "It raises a red flag with me. I get a gut feeling there is something wrong," he says, adding that some Chinese replicas are often crudely made but novice collectors could still be fooled.

Mike Marshall, a coin collector in Trenton, Ont., says he has tried without success to make police enforce Section 406 of the Criminal Code, which deals with counterfeit coins, and to persuade politicians to contact eBay and urge them to disallow the sale of "replica" coins. "One phone call from an agency of power in Canada to eBay would end the influx," Mr. Marshall says.

Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

History of POGs

Tom Rogers

POGs date back to the 1920' - 50's in Hawaii, children collected milk bottle caps.

They devised a game where they would stack the caps art side up. They would then take another milk bottle cap, called a hit or a slammer and throw it and try to hit the stack. Any caps that were flipped over with the blank side showing were collected by that player. As cardboard containers replaced glass milk bottles, children turned to juice bottles sold by the Hileakala Dairy in Maui for the bottle caps. The word POG stands for Passion fruit, Orange and Guava a tropical drink sold by the dairy. The name POG stuck, POG's are still available, though they are no longer bottle caps but are manufactured as toys.



An earlier version of modern day POGs is from Camp Davies NCO club in Saigon. The Vietnamese could not handle Military Payment Certificates (MPC) that were used by soldiers for purchases nor could they read English. To obtain take-out food, a soldier would pay for the order at the cashier cage with MPC and would receive a chit. The soldier would then give this to the cook to receive his order. The chits were of three types: square pieces of cardboard, cardboard inventory tags with metal ring and cardboard milk bottle caps. They were stamped with "Camp Davies NCO EM" and had the food item and the cost hand written on the face, along with the Club Sergeant's initials. The bottle caps were from Valley Farm Dairy, J.P. Serpa Dairy, Bristol, RI. and Weltmer's Farm Dairy, Perrysville, OH. How these caps end up in Vietnam is a mystery, as they did not provide milk to Vietnam. These could be classified as first Military POGs.

POGs can only be used at Army, Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) facilities. AAFES officially labels the POGs as gift certificates. This stems from the law that only the US Government can manufacture coins and paper notes. POGs are not produced by the US Mint or the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing. So they cannot be called "money" and instead be classified as a token.

AAFES POGs are Polystyrene discs 23 mm (1.58 in.) in diameter. They have a medal turn. There are multiple printings of POG. Once a printing is completed, it will never be reissued.

The first printing has "Gift Certificate" across the top, "AAFES" across the bottom and the denomination in the center on one side of the POG. On the other side the denominations is

Courtesy of the London Numismatic Society

located at the top, (AAFES) on the bottom and three lines of text in the middle which state. "This Gift Certificate has a retail" (line 1) "value of (5-10 or 25) cents and is redeemable" (line 2) "only at your BX/PX" (line 3). The background is white/grey on 5 cent brown, on the 10 cents and red/brown on the 25 cents.

First off you can spend them like real money even if they look like board game currency.

Second if you don't get rid of them before heading back home you may redeem them at any Army and Air Force exchange service (AAFES) store world wide.

Third if you don't want them, give them to someone else, keep them as souvenirs or start a collection.

Currently there are ten series of AAFES POGs (five in print) dating back to 2001 each denomination has 36 different designs, such as air craft, rockets, service members, Humvees, Elvis, Richard Nixon. and various military themes.

POGs issued in 2003 have the year stamped on them, while those made in 2002 do not.



The newest edition of POGs being used in Iraq and Afghanistan features moving images when viewing at different angles, this is called: Lenticular images".

Very few errors have been reported since POGs came on the scene in 2001, slightly of-center cuts are not unusual. There are now 10 series! Over 11 million were manufactured at the AAFES facility in Dallas warehoused in Mainz Kastel Germany and shipped to Afghanistan, Iraq and Kuwait.

Money comes in many forms but this one speaks Military History as well as being Military spendable and of course collectable.

To get more on this interesting collectable "Craze" information can be found on the internet.

AAFES www.aafespogs.com/world is a poghtm.

The Civil War Token Society <http://www.cwtsociety.com/history.html>



2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th, 2010



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 2010.
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 4th 2010. 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 labelled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labelled 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson. (**Note the O.N.A. 2010 continues until Sunday at 3:00 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chairperson to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no miscommunication 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 (who are fully accepted current O.N.A. members for 2010) 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 will 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 Chairperson 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 2010 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION
hosted by
Kingston Numismatic Association
at the Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th 2010



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
Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 ONA 48th Convention" to the Exhibit Chairman :**

Samuel Lipin – Exhibits Chairman
85 Ontario St., Apt 607
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5V7
e-mail sandlipin@aol.com , Phone 1-613-542-6923



2010 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 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 cheque payable to the "Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 Convention"). \$ _____

NAME OF MAIN OR YOUNG NUMISMATIST REGISTRANT;

NAME OF SPOUSAL REGISTRANT (If applicable):

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

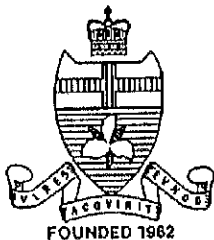
E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

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

Please complete this form and return it to the

Four Points by Sheraton Kingston
285 King St. East, Kingston,
Ontario, Canada K7L 3B1
www.Fourpoints.com/Kingston
1-888-478-4333 for toll free reservations
(Please be sure to mention O.N.A. when
booking hotel rooms)
Local 613-544-4434

2010 ONA Convention
c/o, Samuel Lipin, Registration Chairperson
85 Ontario St., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5V7
Phone : 1-613-542-6923
E-mail : sandlipin@aol.com



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www.ontario-numismatic.org

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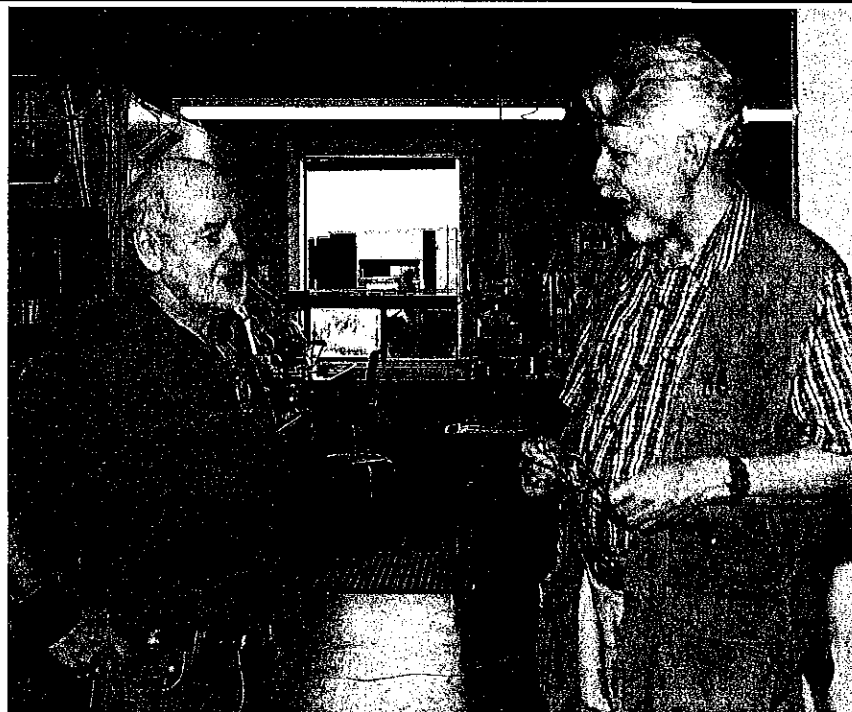
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Caption: Larry Coburn, engraver for the Mississauga Mint (left) greets O.N.A. President Paul Petch during a visit.

President's Message

Fall is the favourite time of year for many people. Not these current days, so full of the threat of winter, but the earlier ones when you could pretend you had settled into a never-ending summer. And pardon me for sounding like an old grouch, but the fact the kids are back in school by that time is a pure bonus!

As I look back over these last couple of months, I must admit there have been some precious moments of relaxation, but for the most part it has been a very busy time.

A highlight was a visit to the October meeting of the Kingston Numismatic Association. It is a small and yet vibrant club and I felt much positive energy as plans for our 48th Annual O.N.A. Convention were being reviewed. Besides discussing the convention location, the souvenir program and the medal, general convention information has been finalized, and through the work of convention chairman Sandy Lipin and the talent of web manager Judy Blackman, our www.ontario-numismatic.org site is now the easy one-stop place to get all the facts. Tom Rogers, our energetic past president, but more importantly our bourse chairman, tells me the bourse tables for this convention are sold out and that he is now keeping a waiting list.

Also at the Kingston meeting, plans were confirmed for the striking of the convention medal. I am pleased to tell you that I have met with the engraver, Larry Coburn of the Mississauga Mint, and work on its production is now underway. It promises to be an exceptional offering with its portrait of Sir John A. MacDonald, who of course was a resident of Kingston.

While I was in Kingston I took the time to visit the host hotel, to both check it out and explore its locale. Unlike many of the convention hotels of recent

President's Report continued

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WEBSITE CONTACT

webmaster@ontario-numismatic.org

* 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

conventions, we are right downtown in the tourist and shopping district and just a pleasant stroll away from all the sights along the shoreline. This is definitely the convention at which you want to bring along your spouse, who may care little about our hobby: there's a lot to explore just outside the hotel door.

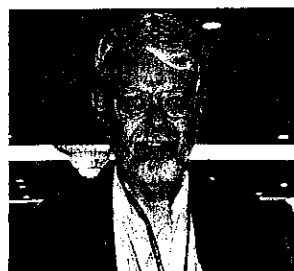
Registrants will notice the hotel rates are a bit higher than usual, but I do believe you will get value for your money given both the excellent facilities and location.

In my previous message I asked all O.N.A. Club Presidents and Executive to watch for the annual package inviting your club's participation in the Club Insurance Program. The club renewals have been flowing in and at this time we are 90% complete and O.N.A. Thank you for your support! Treasurer Bruce Raszmann tells me our payment to the insurance agent has gone through.

Now that the clubs are in such good shape, I must appeal to you to not delay and send in your renewals and update your information with telephone number and e-mail address. And that request for updates goes to the Life Members as well.

So now, as 2009 continues to wind down through these final end-days of fall, it is timely for me to look ahead just a few weeks and take this, my last chance, to wish you a Blessed Christmas Season and a Joyful and Prosperous New Year.

Perhaps I will see you there,



Paul Petch,

President

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The applications for membership that appeared in the September/October issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

1994 Robert Blake Gubbins, Kingston, Ont.,
J1995 Mark Vandenberg, Caledonia, Ont.,
J1996 Matthew McKinlay, Toronto, Ont.,
J1997 Nicolas Lepine, Ottawa, Ont.
J1998 Katelyn Rose Smith, Washago, Ont.
J1999 Ryan Baxter, Thorold, Ont.
2000 Ed Anderson, Kitchener, Ont.

The following applications have been received

2001 Raymond Pfohl, Cambridge, Ont.
2002 Herb Kimmich, Kitchener, Ont.

Bruce H. Raszmann,
O.N.A. Treasurer & Membership Chairman

Coming Events

NOV. 21, Niagara Falls, ON

Niagara Falls Coin Club Show. Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Admission \$2. Free gold draw, free parking. For more information contact Todd Hume (905) 871-2451.

JAN. 29-31, 2010, Hamilton, ON

CAND Annual Show, Sheraton Hamilton Hotel, 118 King St. West. Auctions conducted by Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc. - Numismatic Auction on Saturday, Military Auction on Sunday. Public admission Sat. and Sun. at 10 a.m. Adults \$4, seniors \$2, young collectors free. Show passes \$30. Sponsor/Affiliate: CAND, The Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers. For more information, contact the Show Chairman Tom Kennedy, 519-271-8825, email cand@cogeco.ca.

FEB. 20, (2010), Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-ARama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. 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, telephone: (905) 728-1352, email: papman@bell.net.

FEB. 27 - 28, 2010, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret and Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

MARCH 20, 2010, Cambridge, ON

19th Annual Cambridge Coin Show, Cambridge Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Rd. Free admission, buy, sell, trade, and evaluate at 52 tables of tokens, trade dollars, paper money, coins, militaria, sports cards, and CTC coupons. Sponsor/Affiliate: Cambridge Coin Club. For more information, contact Wolfe, email: wolfe1937@hotmail.com; Vince Nevidon, telephone: (519) 740-1416; or Louie Schmidt, telephone: (519) 653-7838.

APRIL 16 - 18, 2010, Kingston, ON

Ontario Numismatic Association 48th Annual Convention, Four Points by Sheraton, Downtown, 285 King St. East, K7L 3B1. Fifty-six bourse tables, daily admission \$3. Hours: Friday, 3 p.m. set-up, bourse open to public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Jeffrey Hoare Auctions is operating a numismatic auction Fri. April 16 at 6 p.m. Convention Hotel offers a convention rate, telephone: (613) 544-4434 or 1-888-478-4333 or use the reservation link under Upcoming Convention on the ONA web site. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, telephone: (519) 451-2316, email: trogers@sympatico.ca for bourse tables, or Sandy Lipin, telephone: (613) 542-6923, email: sandlipin@aol.com Convention Chairman. Website: <http://www.ontario-numismatic.org>.

MAY 15 - 16, 2010, Hamilton, ON

TL Coin Show, Sheraton Hotel, 116 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sund. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, seniors/students \$2, young collectors 12 and under Free. Linda Robinson, telephone: (289) 235-9288; email: lindarobinson@cogeco.ca; or Tom Kennedy, telephone (519) 271-8825.

JUNE 26 - 27, 2010, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's Finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. 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, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

OCT. 16, 2010, Oshawa, ON

Durham Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall, 285 Taunton Rd. E. 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, telephone (905) 728-1352, email: papman@bell.net.

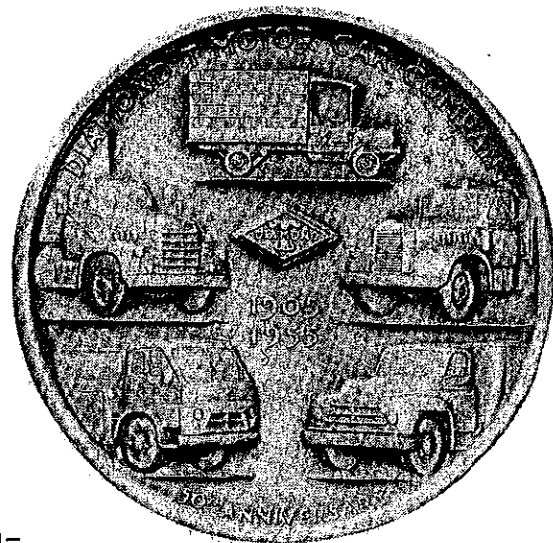
OCT. 23 - 24, 2010, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5975 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's Finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret & Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. Sponsor/Affiliate: . For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

Courtesy of the Ingersoll Coin Club

A Diamond In The Rough

Did you ever wonder how the Diamond T truck got its name? The truck's symbol of course, was a T within a diamond shaped lozange. To find the answer, we must go back to the beginning of the Diamond T Motor Car Company in 1905. (Originally the firm made cars, but after producing a truck ordered by a customer, the company thereafter concentrated on commercial vehicles only without ever dropping the word "car" from its name). The Diamond T Motor Car Company was founded by Charles Arthur Tilt. Tilt's father was a shoe manufacturer who used a trademark with a diamond to represent quality and a T to stand for his name. Several car and truck names were originally used on bicycles --- even one on a sewing machine (White) but surely Diamond T must be the only one that was adapted from a shoe. Nevertheless, one might say that the Diamond T had the most logical bloodline--from shoes (feet) to wheels.



The illustrated yellow bronze medal (76mm) by Medallie Art was issued by the Diamond T Motor Car Company on its 50th Anniversary in 1955. The obverse depicts a facing portrait of Charles Tilt (1877-1956), the founder who was still active as chairman of the board of directors. Interestingly, the initials beneath the portrait show that it was sculptured by Gilroy Roberts, who later became famous for the Kennedy half dollar and other coins and medals. The reverse bears the initials RJM for Ralph J. Menconi, another well known sculptor, and depicts the Diamond T symbol surrounded by "Old No 1" above trucks of 1955 vintage.



Headquarters of Diamond T was in Chicago.

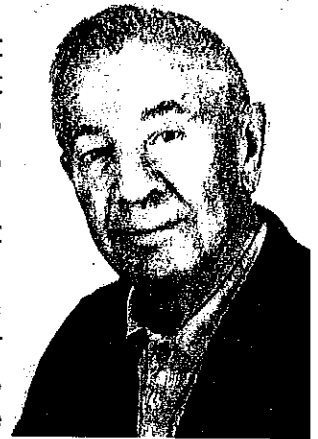
The trucks were primarily of the heavy duty type, widely used in hauling freight and for logging in the Pacific Northwest. This being a particularly competitive segment of the truck market, Diamond T was unable to survive after the death of its founder. In 1958 the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the White Motor corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, an even older manufacturer of heavy duty trucks. A year earlier, White had obtained the Reo truck firm and the operation so both Reo and Diamond T were combined in Lansing, Michigan. The name of the truck was also combined, becoming the Diamond Reo but sales continued to falter and White discontinued their manufacture in 1971.

TICKETS PLEASE

by Fred Freeman

Betty and I bought a large brick home in Niagara Falls when we were first married and planned to rent rooms to the workers on the large Hydro project. We tried to live on \$10.00 a week for groceries and dispensed with the luxury of a car. Soon we were in deep financial trouble. However, someone mentioned that the Canada Coach Lines were hiring part-time drivers for the summers. After a trip to the headquarters in Hamilton and a few basic instructions, along with a suitable uniform, cap and ticket punch, I was in charge of large passenger buses with varied assignments. This was a pretty heady experience for a 23 year old, newly married husband. The very first day on my own, was a trip was to Buffalo, NY. Things went well until in downtown Buffalo, I couldn't find the bus terminal. The bus was then driven into a fire station for instructions. When I came out of the fire station, it was impossible to put the bus into reverse gear. All the firemen then came out and pushed the bus back onto the street because it was blocking their exit doors. Finally the bus terminal was found and another driver was consulted. "Put the gear shift handle in low-low and pull back to the left." Problem solved. The very next morning, my name came up on the spare board to pick up a number of women in Welland and bring them to the canning factory at St. Davids. The destination was known but I had never been to Welland in my life. A sympathetic driver pointed out the highway. "How do I know what persons to pick up?" The answer was if you saw a group of women at a bus stop, ask them if they are going to the canning factory. They will then show you the rest of the passengers and the right way to get to St. Davids. The pay schedule was such that you were paid the full hourly wage for driving but half pay for waiting. The regular drivers avoided such trips as to the race track in Fort Erie where you waited four hours to return to Niagara Falls. Guess who got these low paying trips? One time in July, a lady got on my bus at Niagara Falls with a fur coat in her arms and I remember seeing her put it in the overhead luggage rack. When I arrived back at the Niagara Falls terminal, the supervisor was waiting for me and demanded to know what I had done with the lady's fur coat. The whole situation

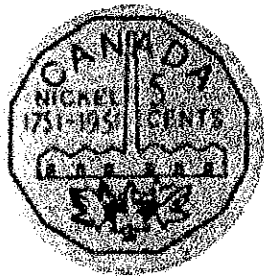
was so bizarre. Why would anyone be carrying a fur coat on a bus in July? They kept insisting that I was responsible. About the 4th time of being questioned, I lost my cool, and that nonsense stopped. Eventually she was paid \$125.00 for the vanished fur coat. The sight seeing trips around the Falls area were very enjoyable, except for one



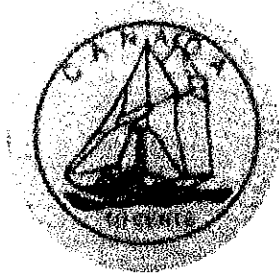
Sunday when I brought Betty along for the ride. A bus load of passengers were picked up at Table Rock House near the Falls themselves and we would make the circle tour down the Niagara Parkway, cross the Niagara River at Queenston and return via the American side to Goat Island. At the Queenston river crossing was a suspension bridge across the Niagara River. Here was Betty sitting in the seat behind me so we could talk. It was an extremely windy day and the suspension bridge was swinging wildly. Coupled with this, the plank roadway rumbled as we drove over it and the turbulent river seemed very close. I thought it was hilarious, but Betty was understandably terrified and this episode ended her sight seeing trips to that location. Luckily, I have been most fortunate to marry a good natured wife, and a low maintenance one, as one of our friends kidded both of us, one time. A happier experience was when I was on the evening Illumination Tour to view the coloured lights on the Canadian side. We would pick-up passengers at the Rainbow Bridge terminal and drive to Goat Island, which as you know is on the Niagara River, opposite the Canadian side. They had changed the route around Goat Island into a one way trip. I couldn't figure out how to exit the island without getting lost. Betty was sitting behind me with an elderly lady when the bus was circling Goat Island with the baffled driver. The lady remarked to Betty "My, isn't he a good driver, this is four times we have viewed the lights. How very thoughtful of him." Betty didn't let on that the driver was her husband and he was trying to find the correct exit. Finally I took a chance and luckily arrived back in downtown Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods



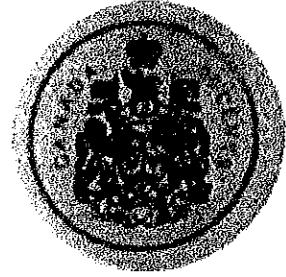
ISSUED 2001
GREEN



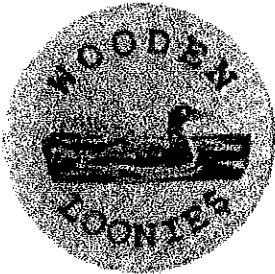
ISSUED 2002
BLUE



ISSUED 2003
ORANGE



ISSUED 2004
PURPLE



ISSUED 2005
GOLD



ISSUED 2006
GREEN



ISSUED 2007
BLUE



ISSUED 2008
COPPER

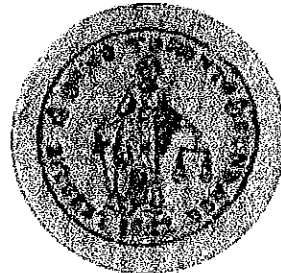
The above woods were issued by the Calgary Numismatic Society for their annual shows, the other side shows the location and dates of the shows, and both sides are the same colour. Note that the wooden Loonie is not like the actual coin. The ten cent design was used on several different woods as was the twenty five cent wood, and mostly in the Maritimes. There are several different designs that were used on woods for the dollar.



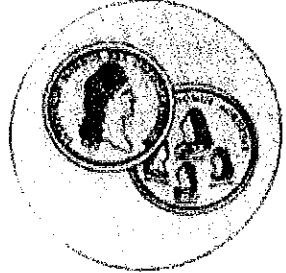
ISSUED 1989
BLUE



ISSUED 1994
RED/GREEN/BLUE



ISSUED 2008
BRONZE



ISSUED 2009
RED



ISSUED 2009
GREEN

The last five woods were issued by Stanley Clute (4) and Earl Salterio (1) with Earl's being 45mm diameter, all the other woods on the page are 38mm diameter. 500 of each of the Calgary Numismatic Society show woods were issued for each year, while the the personal issues of Stanley Clute and Earl Salterio were 100 of each. Stanley's 2008 issue shows a early Canadian token, while his other issues show roman coins.

Courtesy of Timber Talk

MY COIN WOODS

By

Stanley Clute

As always, I enjoyed reading Timber Talk from front to back, and the October issue was no exception. However, the article "Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods" missed my first two woods with coin designs. This is not meant as criticism, but merely as clarification. After all, our Editor does a tough job under trying conditions and does it well.

My first woods with coin designs were issued while I was living in High River, Alberta and serving as President of the Canadian Numismatic Association (which has recently become the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association). The obverse of the first reads "The Canadian Numismatic Association..." around "1986 / convention / Toronto in three lines in the centre. It is printed in green. The second wood, issued the following year reads "The Canadian Numismatic Association..." around "CALGARY / July 14 - 19, 1987 / wooden nickel" in 3 lines in the centre, and is printed in blue.

Both woods use the same reverse, printed in red: "STANLEY CLUTE" around the top, "C.N.A. PRESIDENT" around the bottom and, in the middle the overlapping obverse and reverse of a Roman coin with the dates 1985 - 1987 in two lines to the coin's right. All the wording on both sides was painstakingly laid out by me by hand, using sheets of transfer lettering.

The coin shown on these woods is a brass *dupondius* issued by the first Roman emperor, Augustus, from Nemausus in Gaul. The *dupondius* was a Roman denomination worth one half of a brass *sestertius* or one eighth of a silver *denarius*. In 27 BC Augustus honoured the town of Nemausus in southern Gaul with the title of *Colonia Augusta Nemausus*. The obverse reads IMP DIVI F. and shows the back-to-back heads of Augustus facing right and his lifelong friend and right-hand man in the government, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, facing left. The reverse inscription reads COL NEM and shows a crocodile facing right and chained to a palm tree with a wreath above and two palms below. The sole reason for the choice of this coin for the wood was merely that I have always liked its design.

The coin on my 1988 wood is Roman republican *Aes Grave* (i.e. "heavy bronze") *as* (pronounced "ass"). This *as* depicts the double head of Janus with the number "I" above on its obverse, which is what is shown on the wood. Janus was the Roman god of beginnings and endings and is always depicted with two faces - one looking to the past and the other to the future. The reverse (not shown on my woods) represents the prow of a Roman ship. Once again, the design was chosen simply on the basis of aesthetic preference.

When, in 2008, I chose to revive my old, short lived practice of issuing woods with numismatic reverses I decided to put a Canadian twist on the idea. For my 2008 issue I chose a Lesslie & Sons token from Ontario. The reason was quite personal. Lesslie & Sons had located one of their stores in Dundas, Ontario. As a young boy I had spent three happy years living in the town of Dundas (population at the time, about 10,000) from 1953 to 1956. Hence the token evoked pleasant childhood memories.

The designs on the reverses of my two 2009 issues - one for the R.C.N.A. convention in Edmonton and the other to celebrate thirty years of residing in Alberta - feature medals from Canadian colonial days. There was no special or symbolic reason for the choices - I just like the designs.



GREEN



BLUE

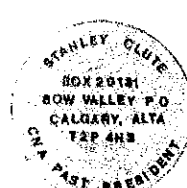


RED

This is a common red reverse of the first two woods that were missed in "Coin & Token Designs on Alberta Woods" article.



BLUE



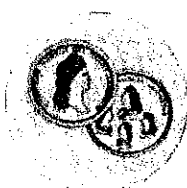
BLUE



BRONZE



BLUE



RED



BLUE



GREEN



BLUE

All above woods are 38mm in diameter

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

NO MONEY? THEN MAKE YOUR OWN

BY MARIE JACKSON, BBC NEWS

Can printing your own cash actually help revive a struggling economy? That's just what traders in one London shopping district are hoping for, as they begin accepting a new local currency.

Short on cash? Then why not make your own. There's no law against it, so long as you don't try to pass it off as sterling.

And you can use whatever you please to make your money, whether cigarettes, rabbit skins or paper notes.



That's what's happening in Brixton, a south London neighbourhood where shoppers, from Thursday, will be able to hand over 10 Brixton Pounds (B£s) in return for their groceries.

Proponents of local currencies say they boost the community's economy by keeping money in the area, but critics dismiss them as fashionable gimmicks, tantamount to protectionism.

They may sound experimental but have in fact been used since the Middle Ages when local currencies were all there was - it was not until the 1700s that every European country had its own currency, says Tim Leunig, an economist at the LSE.

Research suggests that when the wider economy slumps, communities turn to barter systems. In other words, when there's little money around, people think about making their own.

The Great Depression of the 1930s saw a wide take-up in the US and much later, the Global Barter Club was born after the Argentine economy hit rock bottom in 2001. At its height, the system was supporting three

million people.

And today's straitened times may well renew interest in complementary currencies but, as one unconvinced Brixton shopper, asks: "What's the point?"

"A local economy is like a leaky bucket. Wealth is generated then spent in chain stores and businesses. It disappears leaving an impoverished local economy," explains Ben Brangwyn, part of the team behind the Totnes Pound, launched in south Devon in 2007.

"Local money prevents that from happening and keeps the money bouncing around the bucket, building wealth and prosperity."

Currently, 6,000 Totnes pounds are in circulation from an estimated local economy of £60m. It is, stresses Mr Brangwyn, a radical experiment, still in its very early stages, but he can see a day when England has 2,000 local currencies. Other towns joining the experiment, started by environmental group Transition Network, are Lewes in East Sussex and Stroud in Gloucestershire, which introduced the Stroud Pound this week.

Fake notes

Brixton, with its reputation for bustling streets, a lively nightlife and a notoriety for street crime, is the first urban area to have its own currency.

Volunteers behind the project say it has not been an easy sell. Some shopkeepers are concerned about counterfeiting and the build-up of Brixton pounds in their till. Others see it as a novel advertising tool that could become gift vouchers, or even a collector's item.

"It relies on people's sense of wanting to shape their own economic future" Susan Witts, BerkShare co-founder

So far, £10,000 has been pledged by businesses and local people to be converted into B£s, but on the streets there is still some convincing to be done.

Project manager Tim Nichols hopes people will be drawn by the notion of a kind of "secret club"

for holders of the special notes and expects Brixton's antiestablishment spirit to work to its advantage.

"We are in London, the financial hub of the world, and are trying to do something that goes against the grain of the big banking system that we are living on the edge of." He is also optimistic the recession can work in its favour.

That's the view of Susan Witts who co-founded the BerkShare, a local currency launched in 2006 in Berkshire, Massachusetts. She puts the growth of BerkShares (from 1 million to 2.5 million in three years) down, in part, to the recession and a lot of hard work.

"Almost all collapse because they don't achieve anything" Dr Tim Leunig, LSE economist

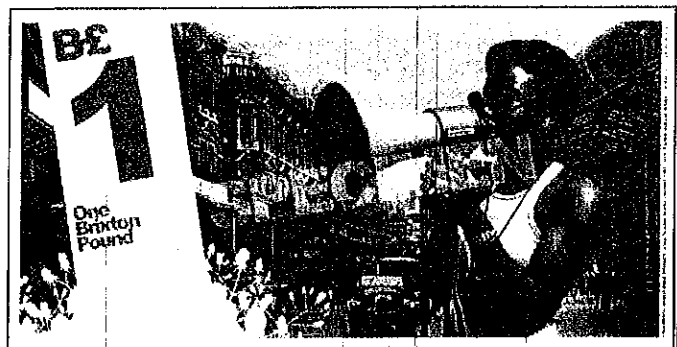
"Introducing a new currency means more work. You have to train staff to use it, adapt accounting processes. When things are going well, it seems an unnecessary extra step. "But in difficult times, businesses are looking at ways to make their business work. It relies on people's sense of wanting to shape their own economic future."

But David Boyle, of the New Economics Foundation think-tank and a supporter of alternative currencies, believes efforts in Britain are hampered by its banking system.

Whereas the US has a major network of local banks willing to handle other kinds of money, banks in the UK are less willing to do that. He suggests the answer could lie with local authorities playing a more controlling role.

The vital factor though, says Mr Boyle, is belief. "If you can maintain that belief in the community, it can work," he says.

Continued next page...



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

COLLECTOR'S CORNER: TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

BY MICHELE ALICE, AUCTIONBYTES.COM

Further to a discussion at the NYCC April meeting on a plastic AVA piece, here is some information to do your own investigation on collecting transportation tokens

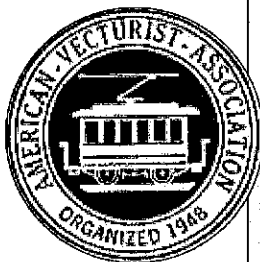
Are you a vecturist? No, I'm not referring to membership in some obscure political party.

Derived from the Latin vectura, meaning fare or passage-money, a vecturist is an exonomist who specializes in transportation-related tokens. (Exonomia are all those numismatic and related items - i.e., everything from animal tags and subway tokens to commemorative medals and wooden nickels - other than legal tender.)

Transportation tokens were initially manufactured in response to coin shortages, but they soon supplanted regular coinage due to their convenience. In turn, tokens are now being replaced by electronic payment methods, making them ever more attractive to collectors.

Tokens have been issued in such variety that specialization is almost a must. Country-of-origin, mode of transportation (ferry, bus, train, etc.), material (brass, zinc, plastic, etc.) and time period are just a few of the areas upon which collectors concentrate. There are also transportation-related tokens, such as for car washes and parking meters, that are sought after. And because most tokens can be purchased for just a few dollars at most, many collectors are able to amass quite sizable collections.

If you would like to learn more about this interesting collectible, check out the recommended resources in the boxes to the right.



BOOKS:

The Atwood - Coffee Catalogue of United States Canadian Transportation Tokens, Sixth Edition, by John M. Coffee and Harold V. Ford. This book is considered the "bible" of transportation tokens. It is available to AVA members on the membership form. [Link to application in PDF format:](http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA%20Membership%20Application.pdf) <http://www.vecturist.com/downloads/AVA Membership Application.pdf>

Cash, Tokens, & Transfers: A History of Urban Mass Transit in North America, by Brian Cudahy

A Guide Book of Tokens and Medals, by Katherine Jaeger
Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900, by Russell Rulau

WEBSITES:

www.exonomist.com: Keith's online token collection has 1957 transportation tokens listed, with illustrations

www.NYCsubway.org: *Medals and Tokens of the New York City Subway System*, provides a detailed illustrated history (<http://www.nycsubway.org/tech/tokens/tokensinmedals.html>)

The Token and Medal Society: is at <http://www.tokenandmedal.org/index.htm> — check out their [FAQs page](#) for a clarification of the differences between tokens, medals.

www.Vecturist.com: This is the portal for the American Vecturist Association (AVA). Members receive a monthly newsletter (Fare Box), discounts on publications, an invitation to the annual convention and more.



Toronto Transit Commission tokens

Subway token, aluminum,
Atwood number: Ontario 900A



Borough of Etobicoke/TTC, brass subway token,
Atwood number: Ontario 900D



Subway token, aluminum,
Atwood number: Ontario 900F

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club



Tax dodge

Other economists dismiss the whole concept as a gimmick.

"It might make people feel good, but it's not achieving anything meaningful," says Tim Leunig, of LSE.

"You're saying you can't buy goods from Hackney, Southwark or China, even if they are cheaper. It's giving Brixton shops monopoly power and in the long run destroys incen-

tives. Almost all collapse because they don't achieve anything."

The only use he can see for it is as a tax dodge, but the taxman says this is a red herring.

All businesses have to report all turnover and as every local currency is tacked to sterling,

every sale, whether paid for in cream cakes, polar bears or carrots must be reported to its sterling value, the HM Revenue and Customs says.

And if you are not running a business, the HMRC has no interest because where there's no profit motive, there's no taxation consequence. The Treasury, meanwhile, views them as little more than gift vouchers.

HOW TO USE B£s

- Exchange £20 for 20 Brixton Pounds (B£s) at Morleys department store or Opus Cafe
- Spend this in any of the 70 or so shops, clubs, pubs, cafes, which have signed up
- On another shopping trip, accept change in B£s from the shopkeeper
- Spend this change in another of the shops. And so on
- B£s can be exchanged for legal tender at certain Brixton businesses
- 40,000 notes in 1, 5, 10 and 20 units, each featuring a revered local figure, are printed on watermarked paper with holograms and serial numbers
- B£s cannot leave the area nor be banked to earn interest

So, with the government unperturbed, perhaps we could yet see Mr Brangwyn's vision of 2,000 separate local currencies realised. But would that be a brave leap into the future or a return to the Middle Ages?

LARGEST-EVER COLLECTION OF COINS FROM BAR-KOKHBA REVOLT FOUND

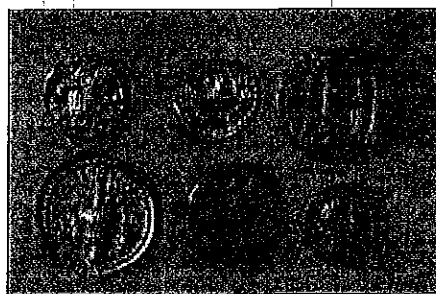
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The coins were discovered in three batches in a deep cavern located in a nature reserve in the Judean hills. The treasure includes gold, silver and bronze coins, as well as some pottery and weapons.

The discovery was made in the framework of a comprehensive cave research and mapping project being carried out by Boaz Langford and Prof. Amos Frumkin of the Cave Research Unit in the Department of Geography at the Hebrew University, along with Dr. Boaz Zissu and Prof. Hanan Eshel of the Martin (Szusz) Department of Land of Israel Studies and Archaeology at Bar-Ilan University, and with the support of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority.

The some 120 coins were discovered within a cave that has a "hidden wing," the slippery and dangerous approach to which is possible only via a narrow opening discovered many years ago by Dr. Gideon Mann, a physician who is one of the early cave explorers in modern Israel. The opening led to a small chamber, which in turn opens, into a hall that served as a hiding place for the Jewish fighters of Bar-Kokhba.

Most of the discovered coins are in excellent condition and were over struck as rebels' coins on top of Roman coins. The new imprints show Jewish images and words (for



example: the facade of the Temple in Jerusalem and the slogan "for the freedom of Jerusalem"). Other coins that were found, of gold, silver and bronze, are original Roman coins of the period minted elsewhere in the Roman Empire or in the Land of Israel.

Bar-Kokhba coins of this quality and quantity have never before been discovered in one location by researchers in the Land of Israel, although over the years antiquities looters have found and sold large numbers of coins from this period. The high value of such coins has served as an incentive for thefts in recent decades, especially in the Judean hills, where many such caves exist.

Prof. Frumkin points out the significance of this particular cave, owing to its size, its proximity to Betar, and the large collection of coins found there. Ancient Betar was the site of the "last stand" of the rebels led by Bar-

Kokhba in their struggle against Roman rule in Judea from 132-35 CE.

"This discovery verifies the assumption that the refugees of the revolt fled to caves in the center of a populated area in addition to the caves found in more isolated areas of the Judean Desert," said Prof. Frumkin. He also noted that the discovery adds significantly to our knowledge of the Bar-Kokhba revolt, about which there is not a great deal of historical information.

Dr. Zissu points out that one of the fascinating aspects of the Bar-Kokhba revolt is the intensive use of the rebels and Jewish refugees of natural and man-made caves as hiding and refuge places in the face of extensive Roman search-and-destroy missions. Those who fled to the caves took with them food, weapons, drinks, coins and various documents. Sometimes they even took with them the keys to their houses that they abandoned in the hope that one-day they would be able to return to them.

Apparently, the people who left behind the cache of coins that has now been found did so during the period of the revolt, following their flight from their homes or from battle with the Romans; however they were unable to return to their hiding place to recover their valuables.

Courtesy of The Collector

THE CLUB'S FIRST DIE-CAST COLLECTOR TRUCK TO CELEBRATE OUR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

by Roger A. Fox #009

The Club reaches a milestone in 2010 in more ways than one! It's our 20th anniversary, plus, we have our first die-cast collector truck to help celebrate the occasion.

The CTC corporation and the dealers have issued upwards of 65 different trucks since 1992. Now we, as a club, have our own. A super suggestion by director Don Bradt.

SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL: 1957 DODGE D100 SWEPTSIDE PICKUP

1957 was chosen as the year the coupon idea by Muriel Billes was conceived and just prior to the opening of CTC's first gas bar and their Petroleum Division.

COLOUR: CTC Red and Black with the logo used by CTC in 1957 on both doors. The colours are separated by "chrome" (actually grey) side moldings. Tires are white-walls.

LICENCE PLATE: "1957" both front and back and identifies the year of the model.

GRAPHICS & TEXT: all in white on the red or black.

DRIVER'S SIDE: English, "20th ANNIVERSARY", "1 of 252"

PASSENGER'S SIDE: French, "20ième ANNIVERSAIRE", "1 de 252"

TONNEAU COVER: black on white line drawing of a gas bar coupon with the numbers "20" in the four corners for 20 years. No "¢" sign, and no serial number. Below the "coupon" in upper case: "CANADIAN TIRE COUPON COLLECTORS CLUB 1990 - 2010". Our Club name only appears once on the tonneau cover in English as that is the only name trademarked by the CTC corporation.

COST TO MEMBERS: \$75.00 each including ALL TAXES, HANDLING and SHIPPING to your address!

NUMBER AVAILABLE PER MEMBER: ONE (1). You must be a paid-up member. Only 252 trucks are available to the club, or about one for each of our current membership.

PAYMENT DETAILS: Your order and payment must be made in advance, and must be received before December 15th 2009, on a first come, first served basis. Don't wait 'til the end and miss out on this milestone truck. Your truck will then be shipped to you in the new year when the Club takes delivery, or at your request, it can be delivered to you at a meeting to help us save on shipping costs. Please make your cheques or money orders payable to: Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club, and mail it to our treasurer, Ghislaine Memme, 1875 Ave. Raymond, Laval, Quebec, H7S 1R3.

Please include your membership number on your cheque or money order. If you have moved recently, or want your truck shipped to a different address, please ensure you include it with your payment.

LEFTOVERS: If there are any trucks left over or unsold, the club executive has taken the decision to put the balance on eBay to give the general collecting public a chance to obtain one.

If you have tried to acquire internal CTC corporation issues, or limited dealer store-opening trucks, some can be quite a challenge and expensive. I believe our truck at only 252 units could also fit into this example, and at an issue price of only \$75.00 per truck, delivered to your door, is a bargain!

So why not help celebrate our up-coming anniversary with something as special as the club's first die-cast collector truck? You will not only be purchasing something unique, but you will also be supporting YOUR club!

Good Luck and Happy Anniversary!



Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

10,000 ROMAN COINS UNEARTHED

by Russell Roberts, The Shropshire Star Newspaper

An amateur metal detecting enthusiast, on his first ever treasure hunt, has unearthed a massive haul of more than 10,000 Roman coins. The silver and bronze 'nummi' coins, dating from between 240AD and 320AD, were discovered in a farmer's field near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, last month.

Finder Nick Davies, 30, was on his first treasure hunt when he discovered the coins, mostly crammed inside a buried 70 lb clay pot.

Experts say the coins have spent an estimated 1,700 years underground. The stunning collection of coins, most of which were found inside the broken brown pot, was uncovered by Nick during a search of land in the Shrewsbury area - just a month after he took up the hobby of metal detecting.

His amazing find is one of the largest collections of Roman coins ever discovered in Shropshire. And the haul could be put on display at Shrewsbury's new £10 million heritage centre, it was revealed today. It is also the biggest collection of Roman coins to be found in Britain this year.

Nick, from Ford, Shropshire, said he never expected to find anything on his first treasure hunt - especially anything of any value. He recalled the discovery and described it as 'fantastically exciting.' Nick said: 'the top of the pot had been broken in the ground and a large number of the coins spread in the area. All of these were recovered during the excavation with the help of a metal detector. This added at least

another 300 coins to the total - it's fantastically exciting. I never expected to find such treasure on my first outing with the detector.'

The coins have now been sent to the British Museum for detailed examination, before a report is sent to a board of inquest. Experts are expected to spend several months cleaning and separating the coins, which have fused together. They will also give them further identification before sending them to the board. A treasure trove inquest is then expected to take place next year.

Peter Reavill, finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme, records archaeological finds made by the public in England and Wales. He said the coins were probably payment to a farmer or community at the end of a harvest. Speaking to the Shropshire Star, Mr Reavill said the coins appear to date from the period 320AD to 340AD, late in the reign of Constantine I. He said: 'the coins date to the reign of Constantine I when Britain was being used to produce food for the Roman Empire. It is possible these coins were paid to a farmer who buried them and used them as a kind of piggy-bank.' Mr Reavill said that among the coins were issues celebrating the anniversary of the founding of Rome and Constantinople.

In total the coins and the pot weigh more than 70 lb. He added: 'this is probably one of the largest coin hoards ever discovered in Shropshire. The finder, Nick Davies, bought his first metal detector a month ago and this is his first find made with it.



Strike it lucky: Nick Davies found this amazing haul of 10,000 Roman coins on his first ever treasure hunt

'The coins were placed in a very large storage jar which had been buried in the ground about 1,700 years ago.'

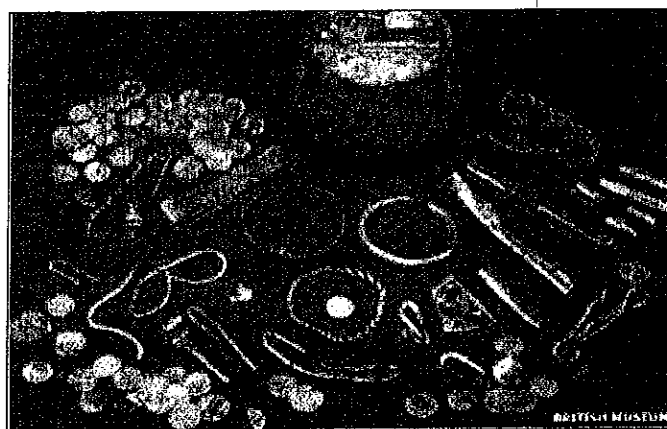
However, Mr Reavill declined to put a figure on either the value of the coins or the pot until the findings of the inquest are known, but he described the discovery as a 'large and important' find.

Mr Reavill said the exact location of the find could not be revealed for security reasons.

VIKING HOARD REVEALS ITS STORY

by David Sillito, BBC Arts Correspondent

It was buried as Viking nobility fled from Yorkshire at a key moment in British history and more than a thousand years later it was discovered by two men with metal detectors in a field near Harrogate in North Yorkshire.



It is a window on the birth of England and a reminder of the often-overlooked first King of all of Britain, Athelstan.

It is the greatest Viking hoard of treasure to be discovered in Britain for more than 150 years. And now it's been cleaned and prepared for display in York and London - it has revealed its stories.

There are coins from Afghanistan and northern Russia. Britain in the tenth century was part of a globalised trading system. There is one coin featuring Athelstan, the King of England. Experts believe this means it was from 927-8.

This was the time when Viking Northumbria was conquered and the birth of what was to be the Kingdom of England. Athelstan is also described as King of Britain. He was, it appears, claiming overlordship over Scotland and Wales as well as England. A matter that other Kings may well have disagreed with.

A coin featuring St Peter but also the hammer of Thor. It's evidence that worshippers of Thor were being encouraged to Christianise their allegiance by switching the Scandinavian god for Peter.

A selection of the coins and jewellery will be going on display in York and the British Museum in December.

Courtesy of the Oshawa & District Coin Club

Early Material Is Often Cleaned

THIS MONTH'S COLUMN addresses a reader's questions regarding early U.S. coins and the effects of cleaning on their grade, collector appeal and value. His well-thought-out letter raises many good points.

Q. I have enjoyed coin collecting many years; it is truly one of the world's finest hobbies. I collect whatever strikes me as a choice or beautiful piece, but gravitate mostly to Bust and Seated Liberty coinage. [However,] it seems that an extremely high percentage of these pieces, no matter how choice they may seem, have hairlines ranging from very light to quite heavy.

My questions are:

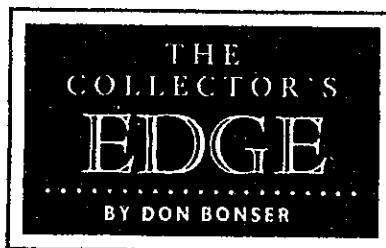
- 1) How much of the value of an AU coin is destroyed by "harsh" cleaning?
- 2) Can anything be done to return a cleaned coin to some semblance of decency without hurting it more?
- 3) Does toning help a coin regain the respect and value it deserves?
- 4) If many of the pieces in my series of interest have been cleaned or dipped, how can I be sure of obtaining an acceptable specimen?

—R.B., New York

A. The value of any coin is decreased by cleaning. The definition of "harsh" cleaning varies somewhat from person to person. But, let's assume that a harshly cleaned coin looks as if it has been rubbed with steel wool or a pencil eraser. Such treatment can create many obvious hairlines and severely damage the coin's original surfaces.

Cleaned Bust pieces—and, to a lesser extent, Seated Liberty coins—are given more leeway when it comes to determining grade and value. This is because cleaning was a standard practice with

early collectors and remained so to some degree until the 1960s or so. Some light cleaning is more often the



rule than the exception. The major grading services—ANACS, NGC and PCGS—take this into consideration when grading such coins.

However, harsh cleaning, even on early coins, is extremely undesirable and often drastically affects their value. Many collectors, dealers and investors do not want a harshly cleaned coin at any price because it is unattractive and could prove to be a "white elephant" when it is time to sell.

This lack of demand creates a very limited market for harshly cleaned pieces, and they frequently are heavily discounted. The level of discount varies by issue and date, but it is almost always equivalent to one full grade, often more. Even so, a harshly cleaned AU specimen offered at EF-40 levels may not be the bargain it appears to be, especially if it brings only VF money upon resale.

Some lightly cleaned coins can be returned to their more-or-less original state by toning. Many coins that were cleaned long ago and then placed in holders or albums that allowed them to retone are very acceptable to most numismatists. If the cleaning was fairly light to moderate, toning can make hairlines less obvious, increasing a

coin's eye appeal. I know of several people who have placed their cleaned coins in albums that are known to contribute to the toning process. Of course, if you choose this route, don't expect results overnight—several years is the norm.

However, some risk is involved. There is no guarantee as to the type of toning that might develop. I do not advise toning coins by "artificial" means, such as brushing them with a sulfur solution, as it usually makes a cleaned coin look even worse. Seasoned numismatists have learned to quickly spot artificial toning, as it frequently indicates that a problem is lurking underneath!

Your best defense against purchasing cleaned coins is knowledge. Examine a large number of coins. Educate yourself about what to look for. Get a second (or third) opinion from someone whose judgment you trust. You might also consider buying coins that have been graded by an independent third party, as these firms do not encapsulate coins with obvious or serious problems. In effect, a coin certified by ANACS, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation or Professional Coin Grading Service comes with a built-in second opinion. You may not always agree with the evaluation, but it can be extremely useful as a guide.

Remember to address your questions regarding the care and preservation of numismatic items to me in care of *The Numismatist*, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Please include a business-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope for a personal reply. Selected reader questions will be addressed in upcoming columns. •

Courtesy of the North York Coin Club

BOOK REVIEW: *THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CANADIAN HONOURS*

BY MARVIN KAY, NYCC #250

Wherever and whenever I encounter a bookstore in my travels, I cannot resist the temptation to go inside the shop and wander up and down the aisles, savouring the printed riches on display before me. And so it was this past summer when I was on Manitoba Street in Bracebridge, a picturesque tourist town about a two-hour drive north of Toronto. I discovered three bookstores, all within one city block. Two of the shops sold used books. There I found several books that I recognized; three or four Charlton catalogues of various dates; an old, dog-eared, 21st edition of 'Catalog of World Coins,' by Krause; and 'My Two Cent's Worth' by Jack Veffler. These books are already on my bookshelves.

It wasn't until I strolled into the third bookstore that I found something new. It was entitled *The Beginner's Guide to Canadian Honours*, by Christopher McCreery. As I was browsing the shelves, this one book almost jumped out at me! The front cover illustration showed full-size pictures of nine medals, with the Order of Canada foremost. Of course, I bought the book.

It begins with a foreword by The Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex. He

commends McCreery's book as being concise and well written. He goes on to say that the book is aimed at 'younger Canadians who want to know more about Canada's rich, diverse and respected honours system.'

Notwithstanding that the book was aimed at 'younger Canadians,' I sat on the patio and thoroughly enjoyed reading the entire book.

McCreery explains the differences between honours and decorations. He reviews the early history of medals for

Aboriginals. He has a full chapter on the relatively new Order of Canada.

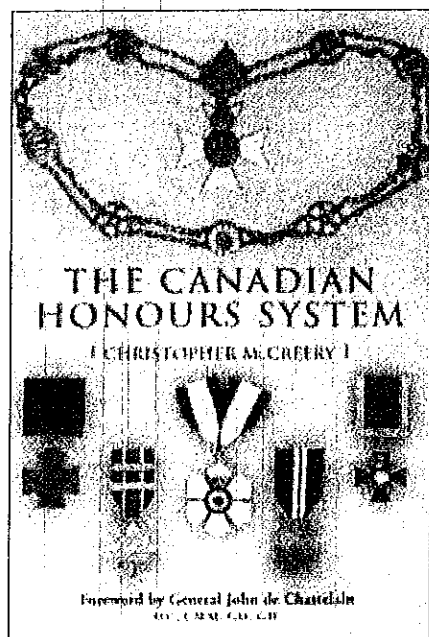
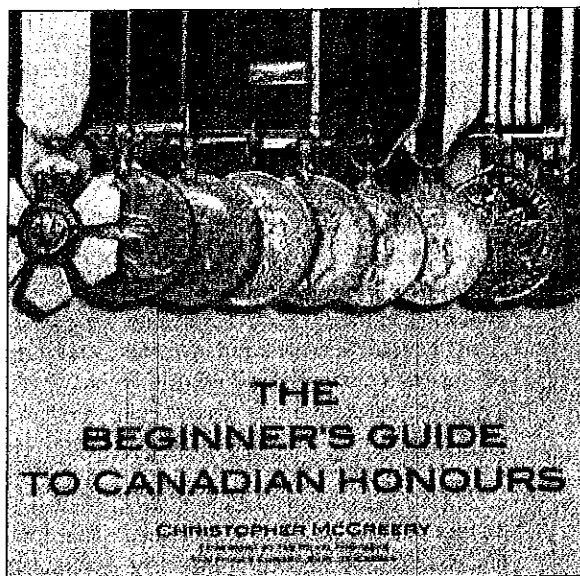
The profusion of full-colour illustrations is the best feature of this book. The colours are especially vivid in Chapter 13 where over 125 ribbons, insignias and commendation bars are depicted.

I was so impressed with this book that I got on the Internet to see if McCreery had written any other numismatically related books. I was not disappointed. Four of McCreery's other titles are available at the North York Central Library . . .

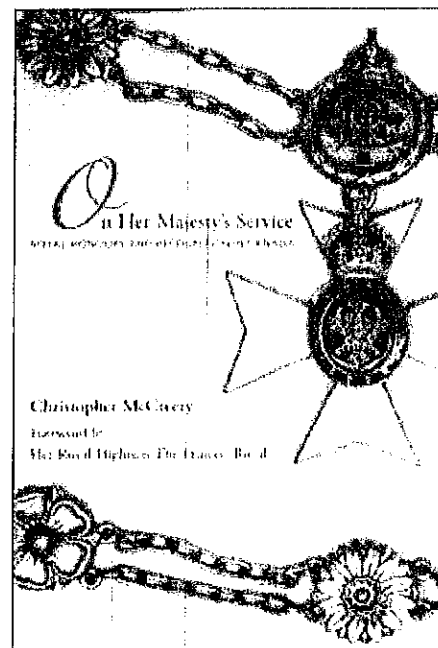
- Order of Canada;
- On Her Majesty's Service;
- Maple Leaf and White Cross;
- Canadian Honours System (which was published with assistance from the Ferguson Foundation).

Christopher McCreery has served as an advisor to the British and Canadian governments on questions related to honours policy. He is a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographic Society and lives in Ottawa.

[Christoph McCreery's first writing appears in the *CN Journal* July/August 2004 with his article, "The Canada Medal." -Ed.]



Christopher McCreery



Courtesy of The Collector

PRINTING AND NUMBERING EXPLAINED

by Jerome Fourre #120

The Canadian Banknote Company (CBN) and The British American Banknote Company (BABN) have both printed Canadian Tire Money, depending on the contracts awarded to them by the CTC corporation. At present, series CTC S27 to CTC S30 is being printed by CBN.

CTC money is printed using 2 different types of printing presses. The first printing process is the offset method. This process is used to print the background and signatures on the front of the notes and the entire back except for the serial numbers.

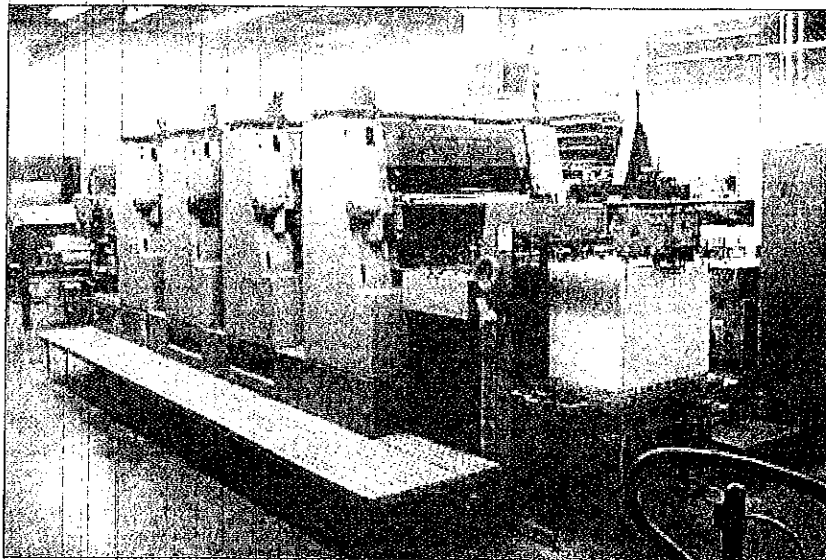
Offset presses can print from 4 to 8 colors with just one print pass. This enables them to print "4 color process" jobs, which use 4 primary colors, cyan, magenta, yellow and black. By screening (half toning) these colors it is possible to make up most of the colors in the spectrum. Pick up any magazine and look at any color image with a 10X magnifying glass and you will see what I mean. These same presses can also print "spot" colors. A spot color is a solid color, which is not screened. Canadian Tire Money is printed using the Spot color method. If you wish to see the difference, use your magnifying glass to look at the red ink on the CTC triangle on the back of any note and you will not see the small dots as on the magazine image.

The second and principal printing process is known as intaglio printing. This process is used because of its ability to produce extremely fine detail that remains legible under repeated handling and is difficult to counterfeit. Stacks of paper sheets are loaded into a high-speed, rotary intaglio printing press. Each sheet is sized to allow 50 individual bills to be printed on the same sheet. A master printing plate of the proper denomination is secured around the master plate cylinder in the press. It is known that BABN was using three plates at once on their presses, because defects have been found on every third note. There is evidence that CBN has started doing this also.

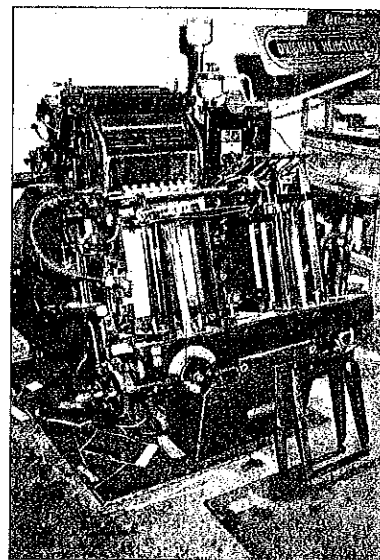
The rotating master printing plate is coated with ink. A wiper removes the ink from the surface of the plate, leaving only the ink that is trapped in the engraved recesses of the design. A sheet of paper is fed into the press where it passes between the master plate cylinder and a hard, smooth impression cylinder under pressures reaching 15,000 pounds per square inch. The impression cylinder forces the paper into the fine, engraved lines of the printing plate to pick up the ink, leaving a raised image about 0.02 mm above the paper. In the case of the latent image the ink is slightly higher, making for the raised image we can see when we slant the note toward a light source like the maple leaf on recent store coupons. This process is repeated at a rate of about 10,000 sheets per hour. The printed sheets are then stacked to dry.

From here it is off to the numbering machine. The sheets, up until now, do not have to be replaced, but once the numbers go on, they must have replacement sheets already printed, numbered and ready to replace defective sheets. These are known as "sheet replacements". Once the sheets have been cut into individual notes they need "single note replacements" ready to replace defective single notes. These single and sheet replacement notes are only used to replace notes that are inside a bundle of notes.

The top and bottom notes of a bundle are usually replaced using single replacement notes that have been printed and cut into individual notes, but, have not been through the numbering process and are known as "same number replacements". These notes are numbered, using a separate hand numbering machine, with the actual number of the note that they are replacing. The numbers can be printed on these notes, one at a time or simultaneously, making for a plethora of differences in their spacing and alignment. These notes are done this way so that the packaging department can keep track of the notes that go into each case of notes. The reason for this is that the cases have a label on the outside stating which notes (serial numbers) are in that particular case.



A Miller 4 color sheet printing press.



A 1015 Heidelberg press

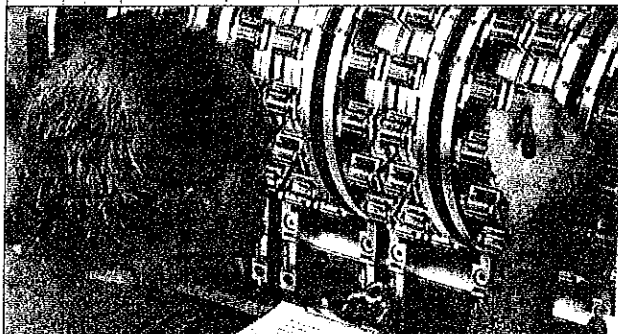
Courtesy of The Collector

To number a sheet of 50 notes you need 100 numbering heads mounted on a numbering machine. Different types of numbering machines exist. There are rotary numbering machines (numbering offset press) and flat or "crash" numbering machines (Heidelberg 1015 press).

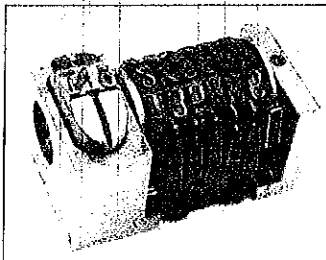
The way that the numbering heads are mounted on a numbering machine can determine the type of numbering errors we collectors find. If the numbering heads are mounted vertically we find errors similar to this 5¢ note in figure 1 on the following page. If they are mounted horizontally we find errors similar to these 10¢ notes in figure 2. The normal tolerances in the numbering head spacing makes for the small differences in the spacing between the serial numbers on any given series.

When setting up the numbering machine to number a batch of notes, the numbering heads must be set individually so that when the sheets exit the machine, they pile up into stacks and when cut into individual notes, are consecutive. Numbering heads are made in two distinct versions - backward Numbering and forward numbering and can cost easily \$500.00 each.

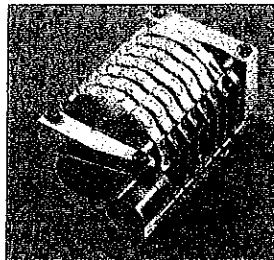
BABN numbered their notes backwards for series CTC S18 through CTC S21. That means that the first note (sheet) out of the numbering machine was the lowest number in that particular batch and the last one out was the highest number. When you took a bundle of BABN CTC money and looked at the first note on the back of the bundle, that particular note would be1500 and the last note would be1001. CBN does the opposite, their first note on a bundle would also be1500 but the last note would be1999.



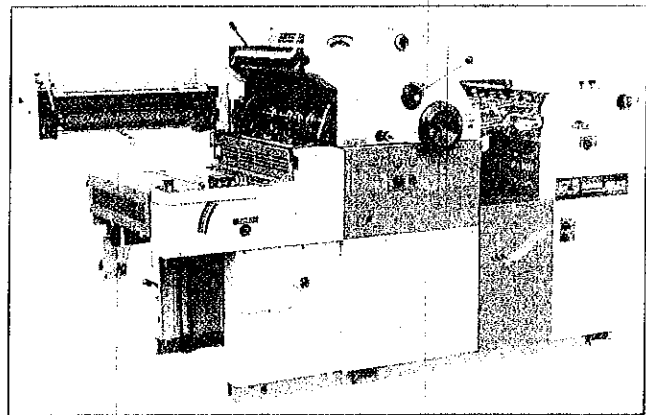
Making adjustments on a vertical "numbering apparatus" from "The Art and Design of Canadian Bank Notes" photograph by Martin Lipman sent in by Don Roebuck #848



A six digit numbering head with a "No" prefix. The "No" prefix is the mechanism that advances the number.

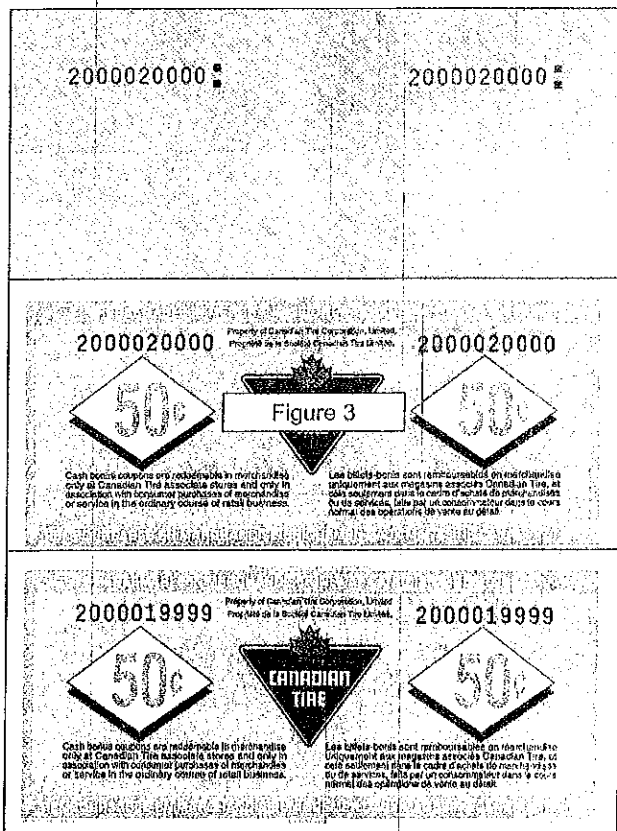


The cog on the outside of this GTO numbering head advances the number with every hit.



A numbering offset press.

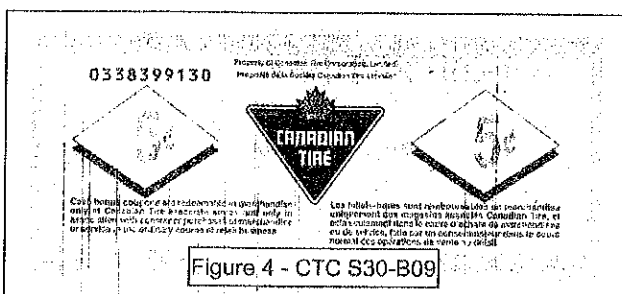
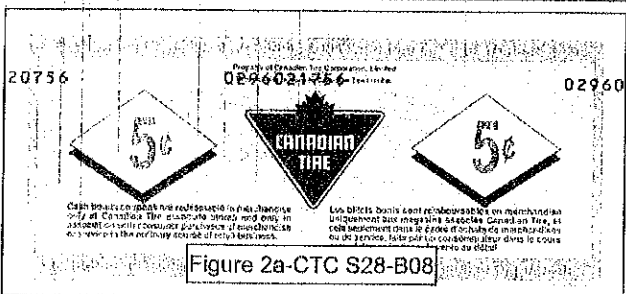
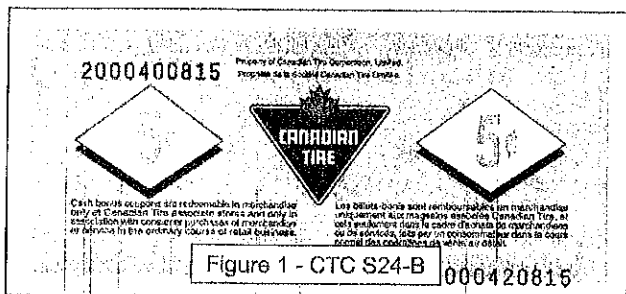
When the setup is done and they are ready to roll the press to do the numbering, they will run a few trial sheets of paper to make sure that the numbering heads are all set properly and that the ink is being spread uniformly. Every sheet through the press would advance the numbering heads, so they have to turn a cog on each numbering head so that they will not advance during their test run. This cog leaves an impression, similar to the one shown in figure 3, on the trial sheets. These sheets are usually plain paper and are scrapped. When all is ready to roll, they disengage the cog and start numbering.



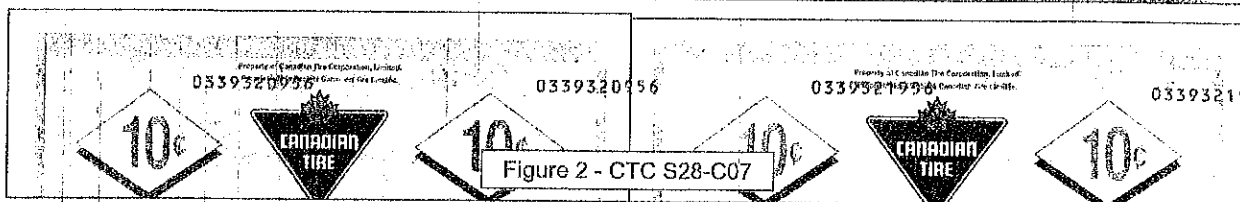
Three CTC S24-D 50¢ notes found in sequence, the first is a regular piece of Blue bond paper.

Courtesy of The Collector

The numbering process must be watched closely because all sorts of things can go wrong with any one of the numbering heads. Partially rotated digits, missing digits and mismatched serial numbers are only a small portion of the errors that can possibly happen with the serial numbers. (see figure 4). Figure 5 shows six notes with the same serial number, this would be impossible to find once the bundle was opened and the notes dispersed.



This is what happens when a sheet is placed upside down in a stack of notes.



These two notes prove that this particular bundle of sheets were cut vertically before being cut horizontally, notice that the note on the left is cut slightly higher than the one on the right. This is evident when you line up the serial numbers.

Anything as important as money requires strict quality control standards. In addition to the many inspections that occur during the printing process, the raw materials are also subject to strict inspections before they are used. The paper used in the making of CTC money is presently produced by Rolland Papers of St. Jerome, Quebec. The inks are tested and the paper is tested for chemical composition, thickness, and other properties including the watermarks and planchets. The ink used for the serial numbers is fluorescent and is strictly controlled to prevent counterfeiting.

The finished notes are also tested periodically for durability. Some notes are put through a washing machine to determine the colorfastness of the inks. It is estimated that a bill can be folded and crumpled up to 2,000 times before it has to be replaced.

Any comments or inquiries can be forwarded to me at 450-419-7914 or by e-mail: jayfoure@ctccollector.ca

Vancouver 2010 medals each a one-of-a-kind work of contemporary Aboriginal art

As unique as the world's top athletes and their awe-inspiring performances, every medal won at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games will be a one-of-a-kind work of art. The medals, revealed today, each feature a different crop of larger contemporary Aboriginal artworks and are undulating rather than flat – both firsts in Games history.

The dramatic form of the Vancouver 2010 medals is inspired by the ocean waves, drifting snow and mountainous landscape found in the Games region and throughout Canada. The Olympic medals are circular in shape, while the Paralympic medals are a superellipse, or squared circle. Both are equal in size. Their significant weight – between 500 grams to 576 g depending on the medal – represents the magnitude of the athlete's accomplishment. The Olympic medals are 100 millimetres in diameter and about six mm thick, while the Paralympic medals are 95 mm wide and about six mm thick. They are among the heaviest medals in Olympic and Paralympic history.

The gold, silver and bronze medals were designed with direct input from Olympic and Paralympic athletes who shared their experiences about medals they won at past Games and what they would like to see in future medals. Their stories and dreams helped shape the medals, which are being produced and supplied by Vancouver 2010 Official Supporters the Royal Canadian Mint and Canadian mining and metals giant Teck Resources Limited, in collaboration with the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC).

"An Olympic or Paralympic medal is a cherished possession for every athlete – it's what we all strive for when we train and compete," said Jill Bakken, an Olympic gold medalist for the United States in bobsleigh at the Salt Lake 2002 Olympic Winter Games. "To feel it being placed around your neck on the podium or seeing children's eyes light up when you show it to them are experiences that defy words. Seeing these beautiful medals today makes me wish I was competing again in 2010."

Daniel Wesley, a five-time Paralympian and 12-time medalist for Canada in alpine skiing and wheelchair racing at the Summer and Winter Games, agreed. "Every one of my medals has meaning and motivation because of the memories attached to them and the people I've been able to share them with, from family and friends to the crowds in the stadiums on those days. The 2010 Paralympic medals – and the care taken by the design team to ensure they're equal in size to the Olympic medals yet still unique in their artwork and shape – demonstrates to me, the public and other Paralympians how greatly our accomplishments and stories are valued."

The medals are based on two large master artworks of an orca whale (Olympic) and raven (Paralympic) by Corrine Hunt, a Canadian designer/artist of Komoyue and Tlingit heritage based in Vancouver, BC. Each of the medals has a unique hand-cropped section of the abstract art, making every medal one-of-a-kind.

For example, each medal will include its own signature elements of the orca and raven artwork, such as the suggestion of the orca's eye, the curve of its dorsal fin, or perhaps the contours of the raven's wing. A silk scarf printed with the master artwork will be presented to each Olympian or Paralympian with their medal enabling them to see how their medal connects with those awarded to other athletes at the Games to make the whole design.

Internationally renowned Canadian industrial designer and architect Omer Arbel, also of Vancouver, used his extensive knowledge of materials and fabrication processes to create the innovative undulating design of the medals, which are struck nine times each to achieve the distinctive look as part of the 30-step medal fabrication process. The Organizing Committee asked Hunt and Arbel to join their creative talents together on the medals project after they submitted separate designs proposals that both contained compelling elements. VANOC received 48 medal design ideas from across Canada and internationally after issuing a request for proposals in December 2007.

"The ultimate symbol of a dream come true for an athlete is an Olympic or Paralympic medal," explained VANOC's Chief Executive Officer John Furlong. "They are the reward for years of effort and sacrifice on the part of the athlete and have the power to inspire children and lift the spirits of an entire country."

"This two-year project has been a truly collaborative effort between inspired designers, artists and craftsmen who dedicated themselves to the challenge of finding beautiful, uniquely Canadian designs to honour the medalists and tell the stories of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games," he added.

The orca, designed across four panels in the style of a traditional West Coast First Nations bentwood box, is often associated with the attributes of strength, dignity and teamwork. The sleek and powerful black and white whales are common to the waters off Canada's West Coast but are also found in all the world's oceans.

The strong black wings and proud beaked profile of the raven appear in a three-part composition in the style of a totem pole. The bird, species of which can be found around the globe, is often associated with transformation and healing abilities and represents determination, creativity and wisdom.

The full descriptions explaining the design and artwork, as found in the materials presented to the athletes with their medals, are available at www.vancouver2010.com.

In addition to the Aboriginal art, the obverse side of the medals is embossed with the Olympic Rings or Paralympic agitos and the hand-cropped section of the orca or raven design is lasered on with a subtle wood grain effect.

On the reverse side, the medals contain the official names of the Games in English and French, the official languages of Canada and the Olympic Movement, as well as Vancouver 2010's distinctive emblems and the name of the sport and the event the medal was awarded in. On the Paralympic medals, braille is also used. The entire medal is protected to prevent tarnishing, nicks and scratches.

The Games motto With Glowing Hearts/Des plus brillants exploits is written in white lettering on the medal's blue and green ribbon where it will rest at the base of the neck.

The Royal Canadian Mint will produce 615 Olympic and 399 Paralympic medals at their headquarters in Ottawa, ON, for the 2010 Winter Games. They started striking the medals in July 2009 and will finish the historic task in November. The Mint also manufactured the medals for the Montreal 1976 Olympic Games.

For more information on the medals for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, visit www.vancouver2010.com.



2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION

Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th, 2010



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 2010.
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 4th 2010. 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 labelled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit will not be displayed unless the exhibit is titled and labelled 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson. (**Note the O.N.A. 2010 continues until Sunday at 3:00 p.m.**). In cases of special circumstances, permission may be granted by the Exhibits Chairperson to take from the area before the closing time. Such permission must be in writing so that there is no miscommunication 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 (who are fully accepted current O.N.A. members for 2010) 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 will 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 Chairperson 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 2010 O.N.A. Convention address shown on the Exhibit Application form.



2010 O.N.A. CONVENTION
hosted by
Kingston Numismatic Association
at the Four Points by Sheraton
Kingston, Ontario April 16-18th 2010



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

Title of Exhibit: _____

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

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 Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 ONA 48th Convention" to the Exhibit Chairman :

Samuel Lipin – Exhibits Chairman
85 Ontario St., Apt 607
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5V7
e-mail sandlipin@aol.com , Phone 1-613-542-6923



2010 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 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 cheque payable to the "Ontario Numismatic Association 2010 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

Four Points by Sheraton Kingston
285 King St. East, Kingston,
Ontario, Canada K7L 3B1
www.Fourpoints.com/Kingston
1-888-478-4333 for toll free reservations
(Please be sure to mention O.N.A. when
booking hotel rooms)
Local 613-544-4434

2010 ONA Convention
c/o, Samuel Lipin, Registration Chairperson
85 Ontario St., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 5V7
Phone : 1-613-542-6923
E-mail : sandlipin@aol.com