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1911 dollar syndicated



Shares are being offered in the 1911 pattern Canadian dollar at \$4,500 for a one per cent interest in the coin. Joseph Carlton and David Hirschman of Carlton Numismatics have arranged the unique syndication.

Joseph Carlton and David Hirschman, partners in Carlton Numismatics, Birmingham, Michigan, announced syndication of the 1911 pattern silver dollar.

As of September 1, Canadian shares totaling 71% interest in the 1911 Dollar have been fully committed. The remaining 29% are available to Canadian and United States investors meeting qualifications set forth in the partnership agreement.

Current subscription prices for equity participations in the "1911 Dollar Associates" range from \$4,500. for a 1% share, to \$45,000. for a 10% share (US funds). Prices will increase at the rate of 1 1/2% per month, beginning December 1,

until all remaining shares are fully committed. Participation is limited to no more than 25 investors.

Carlton stated, "considering the fact that the 1911 Dollar offers unparalleled historical significance, a true aura of mystery and intrigue, and unique prestige of ownership, it must be considered one of the most desirable of the world's rarest coins. The opportunity to participate in joint ownership of Canada's first silver dollar is available to investors as a result of syndication. We are proud to serve the 1911 Dollar Associates as managing partners."

The expressed goal of the syndication is to resell the 1911 Dollar at an opportune time during the next several years, tak-

ing advantage of favorable capital gains tax treatment. "By spreading the financial investment among many investors," Hirschman explained, "the Emperor is in the strongest possible hands."

While Carlton and Hirschman are reluctant to disclose the specific price they eventually expect to receive for the 1911 Dollar, they have publicized the coin as "a million dollar coin in today's market."

Persons interested in obtaining further information regarding participation in the "1911 Dollar Associates" should direct their inquiry to: Carlton Numismatics, Bingham Center, Suite 1646, 30700 Telegraph Rd., Birmingham, Michigan 48010.

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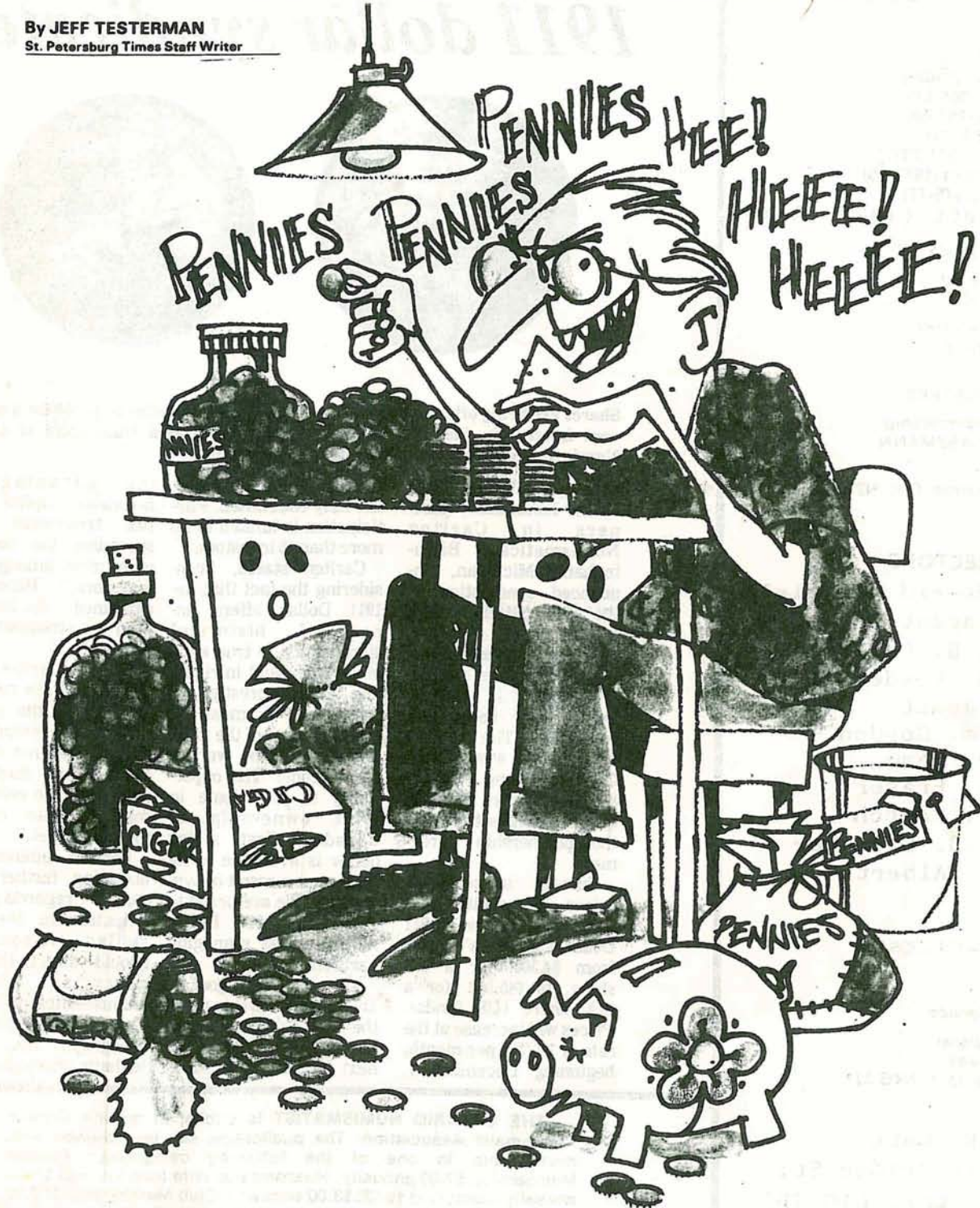
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Pennies

Hoarding one-cent pieces helps the mint profit but puts a burden on everyone else

By JEFF TESTERMAN
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer



If, as Benjamin Franklin said, a penny saved is a penny earned, Americans are earning a fortune every day.

Pennies are being socked away (often literally) in such huge numbers that there's a shortage of cents in circulation, despite the fact that the U.S. Mint has increased production this year by 20 percent and is now turning out 50-million pennies a day, or about a billion a month.

Mint officials say 135-billion pennies have been minted since 1959, but they estimate only 35-billion are now in circulation. The remaining 100-billion have apparently been put in coin collection, circulation in Canada and "unintentionally hoarded," says John Doom, administrative assistant to the marketing director of the U.S. Mint.

"The bulk of them are in jars, piggy banks and dresser drawers," Doom says.

The phenomenon of "unintentional hoarding" begins with inflation, which has made the penny so worthless that many people wouldn't stoop to pick one up off the street. Penny parking meters are gone, penny gumball machines are vanishing and penny ante poker has given away to nickel stakes.

Pennies have so little value, they're a burden to carry. So when you come home at night, you toss them in a pile on the dresser or dump them in a cigar box. Since you don't have correct change for most purchases you might make the next day, you naturally get back some pennies. When the surplus cents are unloaded in your private stockpile, the hoarding cycle begins again.

Hugh Dever, manager of cash services for the Federal Reserve Bank in Jacksonville, Florida, says, "There's no shortage of pennies, just a shortage of them in circulation." He says member banks are on an allocation system because the Federal Reserve Bank is not getting as many pennies as it needed from the mint.

Local Banks, in turn, are stingily rationing pennies to the businesses they serve, and some are offering customers a premium for turning in their hoarded cents.

"It's very tight," say Mary Carpenter, head teller for the Florida National Bank. "We only get about \$350 a week in pennies from the Federal Reserve and we barely have enough to go around."

"It's pitiful," says Barnett Bank's Head Teller, Carole Nixon. "We've got 11 supermarkets and about the same number of large department stores to serve, and we only get \$400 in pennies a week from the Federal Reserve. We end up taking a lot of

abuse from our customers because of the shortage." She says Barnett Bank has been trying to increase its supply for the last two months by offering \$1.05 for 100 pennies.

Kathy Knowles, Head Teller for the Clearwater Beach Bank, says her bank has been offering \$1.10 for 100 pennies since June. "Before May, we were getting \$600 to \$700 in pennies a week from the Federal Reserve, but since then, we've been getting about half that," she says.

The dollar-and-a-dime offer for two rolls of pennies has helped some, Miss Knowles adds. We have quite a few regulars walk in with jars of pennies, and one bar owner brought in \$700 worth of pennies in canvas bags," she says.

If you balk at rolling all the pennies that have been collecting in jars around the house, check with your favorite financial institution. Some still require penny rolls, but others have machines that automatically count pennies by the batch.

Signs at the checkout counters of the Kash 'N' Karry supermarket in St. Petersburg, Florida ask customers to fork over their pennies when paying for their groceries. "The bank began limiting the number of pennies we could get six months ago," says store Manager Wes Schutter. "So I put up the signs to limit the number of rolls of pennies the girls would have to open."

And on numerous convenience store counters around town are cups of pennies sporting signs which say something like, "If you need extra pennies, take them; if you have extra pennies, leave them."

Doom says there's little truth to the notion that Americans are hoarding pennies in hope that the value of the coin's copper content will increase to more than one cent. "The price of copper would have to go to about \$2.00 a pound to make it worthwhile for the consumer," he says. "It's only at about 90 cents a pound now and even during the copper industry strikes last year, copper reached a price of only \$1.40 a pound."

Oddly, the hoarding of pennies has actually helped increase government revenue. When pennies are produced, they're shipped to Federal Reserve Banks in lots of \$50 or \$3,500 and the Federal Reserve pays the mint in currency the face value of the pennies. But it only costs eight-tenths of a cent to mint a penny, Doom says, and the two-tenths of a cent difference between the cost of producing a penny and its face value -called seigniorage- is government profit.

Since the mint earns a penny every time five of them roll off the production line, the current production rate of 50-million pennies a day means the government is making a nifty \$100,000 a day profit trying to keep up with the shortage of cents in cir-

ulation.

That figure will double in two or three months, when the mint begins producing pennies that are 97 percent zinc. Although the new pennies will weigh 19 percent less, they will have a copper coat and won't look any different than the ones on your dresser or in your coin collection at the present time. But the zinc Lincoln pennies will cost the mint only four-tenths of a cent to produce. "The savings for the government be in the tens of millions and, theoretically, that helps keep taxes lower," Doom says.

Donna Pope new Mint head

Donna Pope has been sworn in as the 32nd director of the U.S. Mint. Mrs. Pope is the fifth woman to assume the director's post.

Long active in the Republican Party, Mrs. Pope was co-chairman of the Ohio delegation to the 1980 national convention and served as co-chairman of the state's Reagan election committee.

In 1972 Mrs. Pope was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives as the lawmaker for the heavily Democratic 12th District in northeastern Ohio. She was serving her sixth term at the time of her Mint appointment.

Association News:

MEMBERSHIP

1982 Membership Dues Notice.

Do to the increase of postage and printing for the year of 1982, the membership of individual members will increase from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per year.

Bruce Raszmann
Membership Chairman & Treasurer.

F.C. Jewett
President.

NEW MEMBERS

The Applications for membership to the Ontario Numismatic Association, which appeared in the October issue of the Ontario Numismatist has been accepted.

The following applications has been received and if no written objections are received, the acceptance will be acknowledged in the December issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

C90 Lake Superior Coin Club
15 Sheppard Street,
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 5L9
c/o John M. Cimprich.

1196.. Harold Marshall
22 Coach Hill Dr;
Kitchener, Ontario, N2E 1P4

1197.. Wm. E. Jarema
186 Devon Street,
Stratford, Ontario, N5A 2Z3

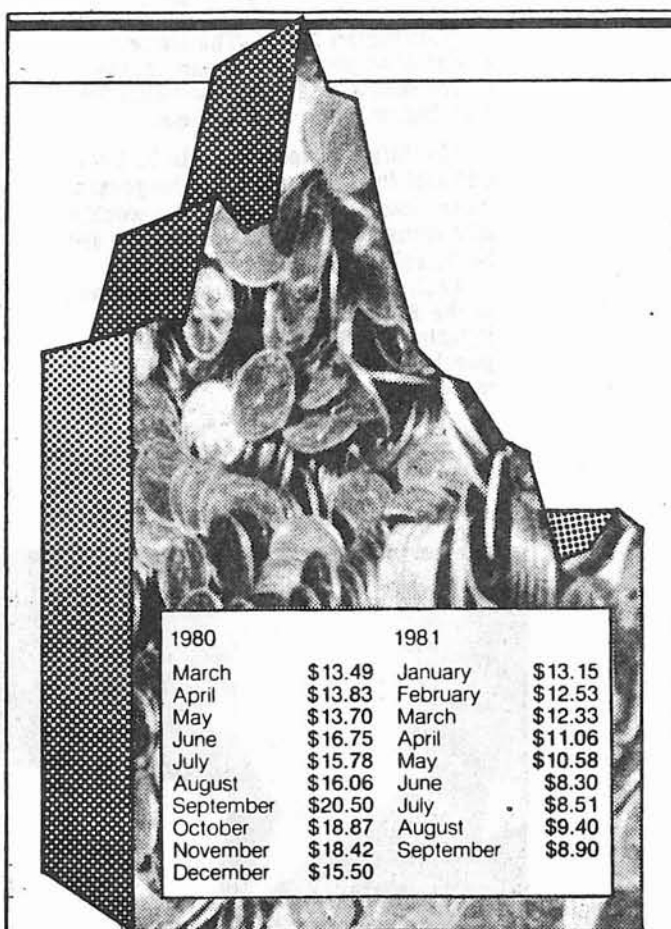
1198.. Len Trakalo
406 44 Oxford Street,
Brantford, Ontario, N3R 5C6



From the editor's
Scrapbook

Jingle jangle

1. MINTAGE of dollar coins was first authorized by Congress in 1792; production began in 1794.
2. The silver dollar coin has been minted in about 100 of the 190 years since it was first authorized.
3. With the exception of the Eisenhower and Anthony one-dollar coins, all circulating one-dollar coins (both gold and silver) since 1794 have had the Liberty symbol as the obverse design.
4. Gold dollar coins were produced from 1849 through 1889.
5. Although some "silver" (40 per cent of which was actually silver) dollars were produced for proof and uncirculated collectors' sets for the Bicentennial, the older 90 per cent "silver" dollars have not been produced since 1935. Bicentennial silver dollars have not been produced since 1976.
6. Since 1971, cupronickel composite dollars have been minted for circulation.



Steady decline in silver price

The price of silver has had a long — mainly downhill — ride since March, 1980, when it was selling at \$13.49 (U.S.) an ounce. It hit \$20.50 an ounce on the last day of September, 1980, then started a steady decline to \$8.30 on the last day of June, 1981. At the end of September this year, silver sold at \$8.90 an ounce, still down \$11.60 from the price a year earlier, but up 60 cents from the lowest in the 19-month period. The graph above shows the price of the metal on the last day of each month.

Mint green

The in color for wallpaper

Washington (UPI)—The United States Mint yesterday began selling uncut sheets of \$1 bills—suitable for framing or using as wallpaper.

The largest sheets contain 32 bills and sell for \$38, more than the government charges for going to the trouble of cutting them. Sheets of 16 bills are being sold for \$20.25.

Both prices are for purchases made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. Sheets purchased through the mail will cost more.

The sale of sheets of \$1 bills has little to do with the dollar's loss of 64 cents in purchasing power over the last 14 years, but answers a long-standing request for the sheets from collectors. Sale of the sheets was terminated in the 1950s.

Critics of the Federal Reserve Board say the sale of money in a form that can be used as wallpaper only highlights the shortcomings of a floating currency not linked to a commodity, such as gold.

Although the sheets are sold prepared for framing, buyers can cut them and spend the bills one by one if they choose. ■



WALLPAPER FOR BANKERS

The U.S. Bureau of Engraving has answered the cry from collectors to release full sheets of dollar bills — a practice it abandoned in the 1950s. The new sheets will sell for more than the total value of the bills. Chuck O'Donnell, governor of the American Numismatic Association, holds a framed sheet of 32 bills you can buy for \$38. They also come 16 to a sheet for \$20.25.

THE WORLD'S FIRST BIMETALLIC CURRENCY - BY "COINS"

Lydia, a small wealthy state in Asia Minor, developed the first known currency of the Western world. It was also the first state to produce a bimetallic currency and came as a natural result of a number of factors.

Sometime between about 620 and 600 BC someone in Lydia had the idea of making electrum (a combination of gold and silver that occurs in nature) into lumps of the same size and purity, then stamping them with a seal. Thus the first coin emerged and were quickly adopted by other Greek states. However, the early coinage soon ran into problems. The relative proportions of gold to silver can differ widely in electrum and soon people were complaining the coins contained too much silver and too little gold. They began to lose faith in the new invention and to counteract this situation, Lydia's last king, Croesus (561-546 BC) found a solution. Quite simply he separated the gold from the silver and made two sets of coins called "staters" with twenty of the silver pieces equalling one of the gold. This was the world's first bimetallic currency and the idea of coinage using more than one metal, but with a fixed relationship, has remained until modern times.

CARL WILHELM BECKER, FAMOUS COUNTERFEITER - BY "COINS"

Carl Wilhelm Becker, born in Germany in 1772 was probably the best known counterfeiter of all times. In his life he produced over 500 superb copies, many so perfect they fooled the experts throughout Europe.

Tradition has it that he entered his chosen profession due to a rather unusual incident in his life. Early in life he purchased a coin of the Roman Emperor Commodus from a Baron S. of Munich. It was rare, valuable and beautiful. The only snag was that it turned out to be also counterfeit. Becker took the coin back to Baron S. and complained the coin was false, but the Baron only laughed and told him to quit playing around with something he did not understand.

At this turn of events, Becker decided to get even. He set out to get the necessary training in die-engraving and minting, then made a coin that was just as rare and costly as the one the Baron had sold to him. As you have probably guessed, he successfully passed this off on the Baron, thus paying him back.

A truly great career had been launched!

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS

NORTH YORK COIN CLUB C74

Fifty members and guest attended the October 27th. meeting. Norman Belsten was the guest speaker of the evening. He gave a very interesting talk on Wooden Money. In addition he displayed 3 cases of wooden money.

The draw prize winners were, Walter Ciona, Ken Kitay, Bruce Watt, John Regitko(2), Jan Bajorek, Robert Klosa, Frank Dennis, Carl Anderson, Bill Van Laethem, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Brennand.

INGERSOLL COIN CLUB C59

The Ingersoll Coin Club met on Monday, October 19 at the Senior Citizens Room at the Lions Hall at 8:15 P.M.

Roy Hollingshead spoke on the North York Board of Education Evening Numismatic Education Course, conducted by John Regitko.

A Special Membership Draw was won by Angus McIndoe.

Tom Masters and Stella Hodge spoke on F.A.O. Food on Coins.

A lively 50 lot auction concluded the evening.

CITY of OTTAWA COIN CLUB C19

The October 26th, meeting was held at the War Museum on Sussex Drive, Ottawa. There was a very good attendance of members and guests present.

Graham Esler won the Door Prize and Mr. Chadwick won the 50/50 Draw.

Al Driega the speaker for the evening, spoke on Olympic Coins from 480 BC to the present.

Paul Nadin Davis conducted a 40 lots auction with assistance of Al Davies, Tom McFerran and Ed Burt.

The new mailing address for the City of Ottawa Coin Club is....

P.O. Box 2180
Station "D",
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5W4

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY C1

At the October 20th meeting of the Waterloo Coin Society President Harold Marshall welcomed 29 members and guests.

The draw winners were Floyd Roadhouse and John McIntyre.

Harold Marshall conducted a Quizz on Canadian Bank Notes.

Bill English conducted a 24 lots auction.

IN MEMORIAM

Clarence A. McGee, Amherstburg, Ontario, passed away at Grace Hospital in Windsor on October 6th; 1981.

He retired from thr labour force in Sarnia in 1965.

He was a member of the Ontario Numismatic Association, number 636, the Ingersoll Coin Club, the Sarnia Numismatic Society, and the Windsor Coin Club.

To his wife Rose, and his son and daughter Charles and Dianne, the members and executives of the Ontario Numismatic Association wish to express their sincere sympathy.



ATTENTION WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS...

FOR SALE.....

The Victoria Numismatic Society have issued 2 new
Wooden Items for collectors to purchase at \$1.00 each.

Interested persons write to....

VICTORIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1601
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
V8W 2X7, CANADA.



25th
HAPPY BIRTHDAY 25th
1955 **25** 1980
to "Victoria Numismatic Society"

25th ---- ANNIVERSARY QUARTER ---- 25th