



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ISSN 0048-1815

1989-1990

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Editor-Librarian

T. Masters

823 Van Street

London, Ont. N5Z 1M8

VOLUME 30

JANUARY-FEBRUARY ISSUE

PAGE 1- 91



The ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories: Regular Membership \$10.00 annually; Husband & Wife (one journal) \$12.00 annually; Junior (up to 18) \$3.00 annually. Life Memberships available for \$100.00 after 3 years of regular membership. Club Membership \$15.00. Remittances payable to the Ontario Numismatic Assoc. P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ont.

N2J 3Z6

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I have good news! The O.N.A. "Dream Vacation" Draw Tickets have been sent out to our Members and if early sales are an indication, we shall have another outstanding success. This introduction is to remind Members not to put the tickets in the drawer but get them out and the stubs returned to me. I would love to send you a couple more books if you can sell them. The Draw provides the funds which enables us to expand our services to Members.

When I mention the Draw, it reminds me that our Convention is only three months away. There is still time to nominate a person to serve on the Executive or if you are interested drop me a line and I will make sure the necessary paperwork is completed. When you have your pen out it would be an opportune time to nominate someone for the prestigious "Award of Merit". The conditions state the person must be a resident of Ontario and to be considered must have contributed to the hobby's well-being.

I want to remind every Club to consider sending a Delegate to this year's Convention. Tom Masters, who will be arranging the proceedings, promises a more Club orientated meeting with time for input by the Delegates.

It has been noted in recent publications that the Bank of Canada has followed the Canadian Mint's money grabbing lead. While the Mint issued many items under the guise of Numismatic Collectibles, the Bank of Canada recently announced the availability of uncut sheets of the \$2.00 bill in two different formats. I can see no other reason for issuing the sheets than to add to the profit of the agency and don't forget, the Governments will be collecting G.S.T. and P.S.T. on legal tender. This has to be the most crass form of money grubbing ever contrived by a Government Agency!

I didn't make any New Year's Resolutions this year so I will have none to break, live up to, or fret over; none to make me feel like a failure for not getting them accomplished; none to make me feel depressed because they proved to be beyond my capabilities; none to make me feel lousy ... because I made them.

This is NOT a resolution but a promise to "take one day at a time" and relish that day to the fullest. Life is too short and a person is a long time dead.

There is a story of two neighbours, a young man and one many years his senior. The older greeted his neighbour with a cheerful "Good-day" although it was cold and snowing. The young neighbour glowered and said, "What's good about it?"

The elderly man smiled and replied, "Son, when you reach my age, EVERY day is a good day!"

With those sage words I am going to close and hope all enjoy 1991 to the utmost.



Kenneth Wilmot.



ARE COIN CLUBS AT A CROSSROAD?

T. Masters

For the past few months I have toyed with the idea of using this topic for an editorial, in either, or both, our publication or the Ingersoll Coin Club, but recent events (the addition of the Collectors Card section to the Canadian Coin News) has prompted me to include my thoughts in this issue.

Not all Clubs are doing poorly, in fact there are some who are healthier or as healthy as ever, despite the current downturn in gold and silver market. Those Clubs that are doing well are offering a steady stream of worthwhile programs. These programs are a variety of subjects that cover many phases of the numismatic hobby. They also tend to get members involved. I'm sure that most Clubs have many members who can provide some segment of the program. Auctions are another vital program that attracts the interest of many, and also the opportunity to add to your collection, and sometimes at an affordable price. Social time is another asset where members mingle and tell of their recent purchases and needs. Bourse dealers at Club meetings add to the program greatly and members should be encouraged to bring in a few of their extra coins to trade or sell. During the 60s the term "vest pocket dealing" was very popular and enhanced the Club and the program. Our junior members should not be overlooked, and should be given some chores at each meeting so they don't feel left out, such as setting up and removing chairs, runners for the auction, run the projector or serving the coffee can make them feel part of the Club. You could add a junior to your executive so they can express their thoughts on how the Club should be operated. These are just a few thoughts on how to improve Clubs and meetings, and I have voiced these opinions before. What prompted these remarks was the Collectors Card section in the Canadian Coin News.

Recently, while I was attending a Club meeting, I overheard the remarks that these Collectors Cards have no place in our hobby. These remarks are not new to me. Back in the 60s, during a time when collecting was on the decline and medal collecting on the increase, many thought medal collecting had no place in the hobby. In the 70s and 80s wooden money and trade dollars became popular, and the same hue and cry was heard again. Now it's sports cards.

During those low periods in the 60s, 70s, 80s, it was these medals, wooden money, trade dollars, coupon paper money, that helped to keep the interest in the hobby. Many of our coin and paper money collectors added one or more of these others to their collection to keep their interest high. Many accepted them as part of the hobby. During these times, when so many are leaving the hobby, I believe that sport card collecting can add greatly to the interest of our hobby. At most Coin Shows there is a dealer who displays both coins and sport cards, and interest is always high at these tables. I believe that the hobby should be open-minded enough to share the hobby with them. Most Coin Shows should include "hobby" in their display categories because coin display at most shows is on the decline. It's time we welcomed these collectors to our Club and the hobby.

I would encourage any reader to write to me with their views on the above subject. I'll print your letter if you give me permission.

Waltzing Through Austria's Coinage

By Frederick M. Finney

Austria, to some collectors without much knowledge of the country, is best known for its restrikes of certain modern bullion gold coins, including the 100, 20, 10-Corona and four and one-ducats issues.

There is, however, more to collecting the coins of Austria than restrikes. (For those who are not aware of what a restrike is, it is an official minting of a coin by the issuing government using the dies for a past issue. Of course, the struck coins will have the original date and mint mark.) Austria is well known for its commemoratives and may be, therefore, of interest to collectors who collect by topics.

Topics may be subjects on coins, such as birds, ships or historical figures. Austria's coinage offers to lovers of music and opera coins that commemorate great figures and landmarks of Austria that produced great classical and romantic music and opera of Western Civilization.

These coins are not restrikes, but were issued as regular circulating coinage of the nation. All strikes that are the focus of this article are silver issues that list above bullion value, have an element of scarcity for most issues, but yet remain within modest price ranges for collectors.

Austria is the land of classical and romantic musicians, among other things. Coins that reflect that heritage are available to collectors, some issues at modest cost, but all with a history of the country's musical heritage.

The two principal cities of the country are the capital, Vienna, and Salzburg, the birthplace of composers and musicians. These cities also include landmark buildings for public use that are associated with the music and culture of the nation.

The capital, Vienna, lies on the Danube River, at the point where the Alps give way to the broad Pannonian Basin of eastern Europe. From 1558 to 1806, Vienna was the seat of the Holy Roman Empire and until 1918 the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

World War I started when a Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria, with Germany and other Central powers, was defeated and the Hapsburg dynasty collapsed. Austria was proclaimed a republic, but the cultural capital of classical music remained there, except during Nazi occupation.

The Nazis caused the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in 1934, because he would not support their cause and Hitler finally annexed Austria in 1938. After the defeat of Germany in World War II Austria was divided by the four victorious Allies

AUSTRIA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

into zones of occupation until being declared a neutral nation in 1955.

Modern coinage, dating from 1928, honors the glorious past and restoration of the nation. That past includes an early history that led to the cultural, religious and social environment that produced musicians and composers. Vienna was founded about 800 A.D. Removal of bombing ruins after World War II revealed Roman ruins under the Hoher Market, the center of both medieval and modern Vienna. The city's past included two major crises: The great plague of 1679 and the 1683 attempt by the Turks to seize the city.

The plague left thousands dead, but it ushered in action on city design and architecture, including public sanitation measures for the city.

The 1683 invasion of the Turks, following their failure in 1529, ended as a triumph for the city and cemented the strength of the Hapsburgs. It was also viewed as a triumph of Christianity over Islam. The Grand Vizir Mustafa laid seige to Vienna with a force of 300,000 but the city was saved when, in a tactical blunder, one of the hills surrounding the walled city was not occupied. The Duke of Lorraine was able to recruit the Polish army, which appeared in a nick of time for the rescue, as the Turks fled. The Turkish forces outnumbered the combined European forces by four to one.

Along with the debris that the fleeing army left behind were bags of brown beans--coffee beans--that Austrians have been fond of ever since.

It is the classical music, romantic music, church music and opera that the gifted sons of Austria have given to the world. Today's travelers to the country get a sample of it when they visit Vienna and Salzburg. The Summer Festival in Mozart's native city of Salzburg and the Spring Festival in Vienna are major events for visitors.

Mozart was born in Salzburg on Jan. 26, 1756. Today he ranks with Beethoven among the world's greatest composers. But during his lifetime, Mozart was overshadowed by an older native of Salzburg, Joseph Haydn. Haydn was 24 years older, but each man was inspired by the other's work. Mozart declared that it was from Haydn that he learned to write quartets and he dedicated a set of six such works to Haydn.



Republican Austria, established on the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire following World War I, issued a series of two-schilling coins commemorating its cultural heritage. Composers of the nation's music were among those honored. The births of Mozart and Haydn (left and right, respectively) were commemorated as was the death of Schubert (center).

AUSTRIA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

Most of Mozart's major works were not printed until after his death. Some did not appear until the end of the 19th century. Even the definitive cataloguing of his work was not done until 1939. But his music was the dominant influence on Austrian musicians and composers that followed him.

Austrians honor the special place enjoyed by Wolfgang Mozart with a two-schilling piece (silver .640 fine) that was issued in 1931. This coin, like the rest to follow, was a circulating coin. Austria, unlike the United States and most other countries, uses a system whereby its regular coinage is used to commemorate the country's heritage. A second issue is the 25-schilling (silver .800 fine) piece of 1956. Mozart is shown in the classical pose of a composer receiving the ovation of an audience. The legend reads "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart" with the dates 1756-1956.

Joseph Haydn is honored on the 1932 two-schilling piece.

Haydn is also portrayed on Austrian paper currency. He appears on the 1950 note for 20 schillings.

Mozart and other musicians gave their grand performances of new works in the most celebrated of garden palaces-- the Belvedere. The Belvedere is really two palaces built by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt for the warrior-poet Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Lower Belvedere (1714-16) was a summer garden palace whereas the Upper (1721-22) was designed as a place in which to hold entertainments. The Belvedere is commemorated on the obverse of the 1968 25 schilling (silver .800 fine) piece.

After Mozart, Johann Strauss (Johann the Younger) is perhaps the premier composer-musician. He wrote An der schonen blauen Donau --The Blue Danube--Vienna's glorious unofficial anthem. Strauss was a composer of dance music, which meant waltzes until he was 46 years old. Legend has it that he was persuaded to try his hand at writing an opera on a dare. His first operatic work was Die Fledermaus--The Bat. Strauss (1825-1899) is on the obverse of the 1975 100-schilling piece (silver .640 fine).

The Blue Danube is commemorated on a 1967 50-schilling piece (silver .900 fine).

One of the other principal Austrian composers of the early 19th century was Franz Schubert. His work stands between the worlds of classical and romantic music. Of particular note was his extraordinary melodic and harmonic songs and chamber works.



Son of a school master and a domestic servant, Schubert shares almost equal billing with Strauss and Mozart.

He is honored on a two-schilling (silver .640 fine) 1928 piece. A 50-schilling 1978 piece (silver .640 fine) marks his death.

Post-World War II inflation has led to increasingly large denominations being used as commemoratives. This 100-schilling marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of Johann Strauss, the waltz king.

AUSTRIA'S COINAGE (Cont'd)

The music of Austria during the age of the masters was intertwined with the good-hearted architecture and decoration of the period. This architecture and decoration correspond in spirit and date to Early Victorian England and Louis Philippe in France. Music was for the dances (waltzes), that were derived from original folk dances. It inspired the development of the elaborate halls of Vienna and Salzburg.

The period 1828 to 1848 was a period of development and maturity for Viennese music and opera. This is rather interesting since the German Beethoven died in 1827 and Schubert in 1828. But in 1848, a political crisis developed that led to the next stage of development.

In March 1848, the 18-year-old Francis Joseph I ascended the throne of Austria amid political and social upheaval, as the Hungarians sought their freedom and the Russians were called upon to subdue them. But the Hapsburgs prevailed and Vienna continued to grow until World War I.

One of the acts of Francis Joseph I was to decree the razing of the walls that surrounded the old city of Vienna and in their place the building of the Ringstrasse. This allowed the building of a "ring" that was 187 feet wide and 2.5 miles long. The ring was garnished with parks and gardens among which were set monumental buildings. This added additional "flavor" and utility to the city, which prior to this time had the wall and inside it an unbelievable number

of churches, palaces, convents, government buildings plus enough living space for 65,000 inhabitants. It also allowed unification of sorts with those who lived beyond the wall.

Among the buildings put up was the national theater--the Burgtheater. The Burgtheater is commemorated on two coins. One is a 100-schilling piece of 1976, marking its bicentennial. A silver (.640 fine) piece. The second coin commemorates the Burgtheater for its reopening. The ravages of World War II resulted in the building being badly damaged. But immediately after the war, ill and poorly-clad Viennese walked through half-lit streets to attend plays and operas. By 1955, the Burgtheater was reopened and is commemorated on a 25-schilling piece (silver .800 fine).



Fifty years after the first one and with a denomination 25 times as large, the death of Franz Schubert was marked by a 50-schilling piece in 1978. Another encore commemorative was the 1956 25-schilling coin for the bicentennial of Mozart's birth.

The commemorative issues listed so far do not honor all of the music and artists of Austria. For the country to do that, it would take many, many more issues.

Salzburg became the center of classical and romantic music after World War I, as conductors like Toscanini and Bruno Walter held forth. The city is located in west-central Austria, 75 miles southeast of Munich, Germany, at the point where the Munich-Vienna Orient route intersects the railway that runs to Carinthia and Italy.

Salzburg was Mozart's hometown. Every year, the Summer Festival featuring music and drama is held there, both outdoor events and indoor affairs. Near the city is Schloss Leopoldskron, formerly the residence of Max Reinhardt, one of the original producers and sponsors of the festival. Max Reinhardt is the subject of a 25-schilling piece (silver .800 fine) issued in 1973 to honor the centennial of his birth.

The city of Salzburg was originally a powerful ecclesiastical principality of Germany, and it was not until 1802 that the archbishopric was secularized. (Meaning that the archbishop had to be subject to the political jurisdiction of the state). The city became a part of Austria in 1816. The church role, or more precisely that of the archbishop is important to this whole matter, for it was he who patronized the arts and gave the initial blessing to Mozart's work.

Mozart's church music, including masses, litanies, vespers, antiphons, psalms and secular music, were in effect commissioned by the Archbishop. But it was also the Arch bishop's mistreatment of Mozart that caused him to become the first composer since Handel to try to make it on his own without church sanction. In other words, during this time, if one did not have the official sanction of the church the artist did not have a chance to be heard.

An Austrian topical collection, as has been shown, can be put together with music as the theme. Not only will the collector have the pieces that commemorate some of the great music of the world and the men who composed it, but the entire collection may be assembled at a modest cost.

SPIRIT OF CANADIAN YOUTH

The spirit and promise of Canada's young people were the focus of a new gold collector coin announced by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa last October 2nd.

The design by Ontario artist Steward Sherwood depicts a multi-cultural group of children carrying the Canadian flag, with an outline of the map of Canada in the background.

Sherwood's design was the winning entry in an across-Canada design competition held by the Mint.

"The selection committee chose this design because it captures the optimism and goodwill of



SPIRIT OF CANADIAN YOUTH

of a multi-cultural nation," said Kirsten Petersen, Director of the Mint's collector coin programs. "The design is very appropriate for 1990 because it recognizes the 25th anniversary of the Canadian flag."

Petersen said she expects the coin will be very popular with Canadian collectors, as well as in Europe where Canadian themes are highly prized. There are three factors involved: the coin's high purity (22 Karat); the high face value (\$200); and a very low mintage. Said Petersen, "We're sensitive to the collector's desire to see his or her purchase appreciate over time."

The 22-karat gold coin has a face value of \$20 (the highest face value ever on a Canadian gold coin) and sold for \$395 U.S.). The obverse features the new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II designed by Canadian artist Dora de Pédery-HUNT. Only 25,000 were produced for sale worldwide, making this a very limited edition collector coin.

Artist Stewart Sherwood was born in Toronto in 1941. He graduated from Western Technical and Commercial School in 1959 and worked at Templeton Studio and Associates as an illustrator. Sherwood has been a freelance illustrator since 1965 and has worked on numerous posters, magazines, books collector plates and prints and has worked with most major advertisers and publishers in Canada and the U.S.



Some of his work includes illustrations for over 35 Macleans' magazine covers, a children's series of collector plates, numerous Christmas cards, movie posters including "Dead Zone", the First Molson's Indy poster, the Conn Smythe Celebrity Dinner Auction and a painting of the Paris Opera House which was presented to the President of France.

DEADLINE.....

Special Convention Issue - February 8, 1991

March-April Issue - March 25, 1991

NOTE: Editor will be on vacation from February 19th to March 23rd. Your co-operation is needed so our March-April Issue reaches you before our Annual Convention in Oshawa on April 26-27-28.

FRIENDLY REMINDER.....

There are still some members who have yet to renew their membership for 1991. Let's give Membership Chairperson Bruce Raszmann your co-operation and renew today. This will enable Bruce to get our 1991 membership mailing list in order.

O.N.A. DRAW TICKETS..... With your last issue you received a book(s) of O.N.A. Draw Tickets. It is our hope that every Club and member sells those tickets and sends the stubs and money back to Ken Wilmot. The revenue from this draw helps to subsidize your low membership fee!!!

EDITOR

- February 9 HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Coin, Stamp, and Antique Show. Bayfield Mall, Bayfield Street N., Barrie, Ontario. Info: P.O. Box 243, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4T2.
- February 23&24 (TOREX SHOW, Primrose Hotel, 111 Carlton St., Toronto, Ontario, (downtown). Info: Ingrid K. Smith
June 22&23 (1-(416)586 0098, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O.
October 26&27 (Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K1. Coins, Paper Money, Stamps, Jewellery, Watches, Militaria, Books, Supplies
- April 6 HAMILTON COIN CLUB Semi-Annual Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion, 1180 Barton Street East, upstairs Hamilton, Ontario, across from the Centre Mall. Free Admission - Lunch Counter - Door Prizes
- April 13 ATLANTIC PROVINCES NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Annual Convention, Fredericton Inn, Regent St., Fredericton New Brunswick. Hours 9:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Host Club Fredericton Numismatic Society. Info: Ion Graham, Comp. 9- site 16, RR6, Fredericton N.B. E3B 4X7. Tel: (506)450 2005.
- April 26-27-28 ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 29th Annual Convention, Holiday Inn, Oshawa. Host: Oshawa & District Coin Club. Info: Oshawa & District Coin Club, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 7L1.
- May 4 WOODVILLE COIN CLUB Annual Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion Hall, 517 Mara Road, Beaverton, Ontario. Info: Elmer Workman, R.R. #2, Cannington, Ont. L0E 1E1
- May 18-19 3rd ANNUAL EXPO NIAGARA, STAMP, & CARD SHOW, Park Hotel, Clifton, Niagara Falls, Canada. Over 50 dealers - Parking - \$1.00 Admission. Info: Expo Niagara 7581 Dorchester Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario, L2G 7G4 - (416) 356 5006.
- June 9 BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Annual Coin Show, Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford, Ontario, Info: B.N.S. P.O. Box 351, Brantford, Ont., N3T 5N3.
- July 23-28 C.N.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION, Westbury Hotel, Yonge St. Toronto, Ontario. Info: C.N.A. 91, P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4T2.
- September 15 WOODSTOCK COIN CLUB 2nd Annual Coin Show, U.A.W. Hall, Keele Street, Woodstock, Ontario. Info: H. Spice, 549 Grace Street, Woodstock, Ont., N4S 4N7.
- September 28 ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB Annual Coin Show, Russell Community Centre, 108 Russell Ave., St. Catharines. Hours 9:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m. Info: St. Catharines Coin Club, P.O. Box 1492, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2R 7J9
- October 5 HAMILTON COIN CLUB Coin Show, Royal Canadian Legion 1180 Barton Street East, upstairs, Hamilton, Ontario
- October 13 TILLSONBURG COIN CLUB Annual Coin & Hobby Show, Tillsonburg Community Centre (Fair Grounds). Info: W. Baxter, 46 Queens Street, Tillsonburg, Ont. N4G 3G

FROM THE PRESS.....

Sports card shows bring out the kid in almost everyone

HOWARD BURNS

As one avid collector puts it:

'When you buy them, you're hooked.'

Entire clans are doing it.

Seems a lot of single people, men and women, also are into it. Collecting. Sports cards, that is.

As a pastime or hobby, it can be inexpensive to get started and fun to stay with, a neat diversion from the daily pressures of work or even school life.

For the more serious collector/investor/trader, it's a no-nonsense, hectic pursuit with big dollars on the line.

People from both worlds will mix Sunday at a sports card exhibition.

For the uninitiated, cards are hot stuff--the collector's item for the '90s.

In fact, there are a number of specialty shops that cater to the public's growing appetite for this sort of thing.

If you go to the shows you'll find sports legends--from baseball Hall-of-Famer Mickey Mantle to hockey's Bobby Hull--peering out at you from the front of cards.

The great thing about it from a pure hobby sense, is that anyone can get started without spending a bundle.

You can still buy a package of hockey cards at the corner store--complete with that little stick of gum--for about 45 or 50 cents, depending on manufacturer.

A lot of kids get into it, and then whoops, adults are there, too. When you buy them, you're hooked.

Sports cards themselves have a storied North American history that dates back to the 1800s in the U.S. when they were included in tobacco products.

Dealers say more than kids are collecting cards and stuffing them away in shoeboxes for safe keeping. Sometimes, entire families get into the act.

A growing number of people are adults, in their 20s, 30s, 40s, who take the hobby very seriously.

Some of them trade for and buy up prized ones for hundreds, even thousands of dollars.

For example, a rookie card of hockey great Bobby Orr in excellent condition may fetch as much as \$1,000 or \$1,500, although the price varies depending on demand in any one region.

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SPORTS CARDS (Cont'd)

The intriguing (read maddening) thing about all of this is that many of us or someone in our families probably had that Orr card at one time or another.

Too many of us clipped it to the spoke of our bicycle tires with a clothes pin to make that really cool "click, click" sound!!

MY VISIT TO THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

"CONVENTION" By. O.N.A. Director
Tom A. Kostaluk

The 38th Annual Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association Convention was held October 19-21, 1990, at the Virginia Beach Pavilion Convention Center, in Virginia Beach, Virginia, next to the Radisson Hotel. The Convention room rate was only \$40.00 per night, single or double. This was an excellent Convention rate.

This was my second visit to the Middle Atlantic Convention. I left London on Thursday morning by Air Ontario and flew into Toronto, and from there I flew to Philadelphia by U.S.A. Air. I arrived at 12 Noon at the Philadelphia Airport. My good friend, Steve Taylor, picked me up at the Airport, and we drove to Steve's home and spent a few hours there. Steve's wife served a delicious lunch.

We left for Virginia Beach about 6 p.m. after picking up Steve's grandson. We ran into a rain storm on the way. The U.S. 13 North-South Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel - 23 miles long - with two long tunnels and two long bridges. We got in about 10 Thursday night.

On Friday morning the Convention officially opened. The Convention had over 45 dealers from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, and Delaware State, with at least 3 sports card dealers. On Friday night there was the first part of two lots of auction - somewhere about 300 lots.

I spent a few hours touring Virginia Beach, and doing some shopping. There were over 55 display cases of exhibits, all exhibitors received an appreciation award. There were only 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Best of Show.

On Saturday, M.A.N.A. held their General Membership Meeting. There were about 45 members in attendance. Total Club Membership is about 450, including Reg. L.M. JR. and Club.

Jules Reiver, Ed Quagliana, and Dave Schenkman conducted the Educational Forum at 4 p.m. Refreshments followed with wine and cheese.

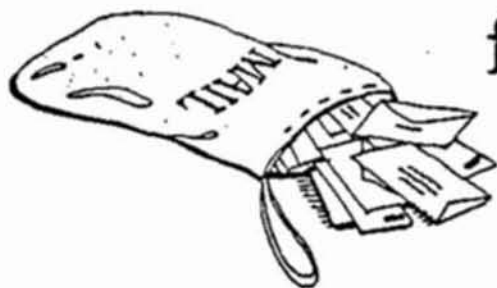
On Sunday the Award Breakfast was held with Steve Taylor as M.C. I gave greetings from the O.N.A., and invited them to come to our Convention in Oshawa next year in 1991.

It was time to take the Air Bus to Norfolk, VA. at 11 a.m., and I returned to London about half an hour late at 10:30 a.m. -- and still raining, too!!

CONVENTION CALENDAR 1991 (Cont'd)

Second Sunday OTTAWA COIN & STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION SHOW, at the
Each Month Nepean Sportsplex, Woodroffe Avenue, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Info: Allan Davis, P.O. Box 307, Carp, Ont., DOA 1LO

IF YOUR COIN SHOW DATE DOES NOT APPEAR IN OUR LINEUP, GET THAT INFORMATION TO THE EDITOR SO IT CAN APPEAR IN FUTURE ISSUES.....



from the Mailbag

427 Mark Street
Peterborough
Ontario, K9H 1W1

December 1/90

Ontario Numismatic Society
P.O. Box 33
Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 3Z6

Dear Sir:

As a collector of British Milled Coinage, I am interested in making contact with dealers/collectors who might have some for sale.

I'm primarily a collector, rather than being in the hobby for investment purposes. However, as my ultimate aim is to build a collection of reasonable grading, I try to obtain better grade coins whenever I can. Having said that, I must admit that I, like most of us, have plenty of coins which only grade fine!

If you have any Brit. coinage and could provide a list, or if you know of other dealers or collectors who might be able to assist me, and would let me know, I'd be very grateful!

Yours truly,

Jack D. Boreham

7581 Dorchester Road
Niagara Falls, Ontario
Canada, L2G 7G4
Tel: (416)356-5006

December 13/90

Dear Tom:

Please advise all your members and readers that EXPO NIAGARA has been cancelled for next year due to difficulties encountered legally with an ex partner.

There will be no more EXPO NIAGARA'S----but PETER KOSTYK will be back again.

Thanks for your help.

Peter Kostyk

SIR JOHN A MACDONALD

on

FIRST ISSUED 1991 TRADE DOLLAR

The first 1991 trade dollar was released by Kingfest (The Kingston Educational Society Inc.) of Kingston, Ontario, on October 1, 1990. It is valid at participating merchants in Kingston for the entire 1991 calendar year.

A portrait of Sir John A Macdonald Canada's first prime minister, is depicted on the obverse side. "1815" is to the left and "1891" is to the right (the dates of Macdonald's birth and death). "SIR JOHN A MACDONALD/TRADE DOLLAR is around the outer part. 1991 is the centennial of Macdonald's death.

The reverse side shows Kingston City Hall where Macdonald first served as an alderman. The building was planned and constructed during the period 1841-1844, when Kingston served as the first capital of the new United Province of Canada. A reproduction of "The Winking King", the official logo of Kingfest, is shown below the City Hall. "1841" is above and to the left of City Hall and "1844" is to the right. "1991" is below at the left. "VALUE \$1.00/IN KINGSTON, / JAN. 2 TO/ DEC. 31, /1991" is to the right. "KINGSTON ONTARIO /FIRST CAPITAL UNITED CANADA" is around the outer part. The trade dollar

marks the sesquicentennial in 1991 of Kingston being declared the capital of the Province of Canada in 1841. Karen and Robert Paul of Kingston designed the trade dollar.

Sherritt Mont of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, minted 10,000 specimens on 33 mm nickel bonded steel blanks and gold plated 200.

Specimens are available postpaid as follows: NBS (\$3.00) and gold plated (\$10.75) from Kingfest, P.O. Box 934, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 4K8. Proceeds from the sale of the trade dollars will support the educational and entertainment summer festival organized by Kingfest since 1983. Specimens in NBS are available from Jim Quinn, Box 291, Newcastle, New Brunswick, E1V 3M4 at \$1.90 postpaid.

Macdonald came with his family from Scotland to Canada in 1820 at the age of five. His youth was spent in and around Kingston where he was educated, received his legal training and began the practice of law in 1835.

By the early 1840s he had become involved in municipal politics and in 1844 was elected as Kingston's representative to the Assembly of the Province of Canada, a position which he held until 1867.

At the Confederation Conferences in the 1860s, Macdonald represented the Province of Canada and played a leading role in the negotiations resulting ultimately in the Confederation of the four provinces to form the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Following Confederation in 1867, he was elected as member of Parliament for Kingston and appointed Prime Minister of Canada, a

**JEROME H. REMICK**

BOX 9183

STE-FOY, P.Q., CANADA

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SIR JOHN A MACDONALD (Cont'd)

position he retained, except for a brief period, until his death in 1891. His gravesite is in Kingston's Cataract Cemetary.

Although Kingston was the oldest settlement in Upper Canada, the key naval and military establishment and for many years the largest town in the Province of Canada, it did not become a capital city until 1841.

Political unrest in the 1830s and ultimately rebellion in 1837 resulted in the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada (today Ontario and Quebec) to form the Province of Canada in 1841.

The announcement in February 1841 of the choice of Kingston as the capital city of the Province of Canada initiated a period of feverish building activity. The arrival of government stimulated Kingston's commerce and produced a climate of prosperity and unbounded optimism. The legislative functions were accommodated in the relatively new (completed 1835) but unfurnished and unequipped hospital building which was standing empty. This building still stands today as the central core of the Kingston General Hospital.

In keeping with the town's new dignity, plans were made for a magnificent City Hall, a building befitting Kingston as the nation's capital. Even before construction began on Kingston's new City Hall in the Spring of 1843, talk of removal of the capital was rife.

In an attempt to keep the capital in Kingston, the city fathers offered the new unfinished City Hall to house the provincial legislature.

Finally, in November 1843, the decision was made to move the capital to Montreal. By June 1844, the last of the government offices had moved.

Each summer, Kingfest (Kingston Educational Society Inc.) sponsors a number of programs in the arts, manual training, education as well as the outdoors for children. They also sponsor adult educational and artistic programs.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

MEMBERSHIP

The following applications have been received. If no written objections to these applications are received, acceptance will appear in the next issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|---|-------------|
| 1324 | Peter J . Wiedeman | - | Cambridge |
| 1325 | David Bawcutt | - | Scarborough |

The following have been transferred from regular membership to life membership.

| | | | |
|-------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| LM 86 | Roland Albert | - | Sudbury |
| LM 87 | Serge Huard | - | Point-Aux-Trembles |
| LM 88 | Wesley D. Ham | - | Huntsville |
| LM 89 | Larry Newton | - | Clifford |

Two Silver Proof Crowns Begin New Bermuda Series

Two delightful sterling silver frosted proofs struck by the British Royal Mint are the first in a new series of commemoratives to be issued by the Bermuda Monetary Authority. Each with a face value of two dollars and offered in extremely low authorized mintages, the crown sized coins feature well known members of Bermuda's wildlife family: the tree-frog and cicada.

The new series of \$2 silver proofs will feature examples of Bermuda's rich heritage of exotic fauna and flora. It follows the extremely successful five year series of five \$1 commemoratives which ended in 1989.

A country of unquestionable natural beauty, Bermuda is located approximately 580 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras and consists of about 360 small islands. Only about 20 are inhabited and most of the land and the population of 60,000 is located in the five largest islands, the biggest of which is Hamilton measuring 13 miles long by 1 mile wide.

Originally discovered by and named for Juan de Bermudez, Bermuda was permanently settled almost 400 years ago when Sir George Somers and his party of colonists aboard the "Sea Venture" were shipwrecked in 1609 while enroute to Virginia. Indeed, the mysterious Bermuda Triangle is infamous for its storms and it is thought that Bermuda (the Bermoothes) and the wreck of the "Sea Venture" were the inspiration for William Shakespeare's play "The Tempest", first produced in 1611.

The reverse designs of the charming 1990 \$2 silver proofs have been modeled by British Royal Mint engraver Robert Elderton. The diminutive tree-frog, was introduced into Bermuda from the Caribbean on imported orchids around 1880. Its numbers increased rapidly and today no visitor can ignore their high pitched chirping chorus on any warm night.

Bermuda's only cicada, a member of the locust family, differs sufficiently from its North American relatives to merit the status of a separate species and was, for years, a prominent inhabitant. The large, noisy insect was dependent on Bermuda cedar which can no longer be found on the islands. Consequently, the cicada has decreased in numbers to the point where it can now only be found on Bermuda's Nonsuch Island Nature Reserve.

Both \$2 sterling (.925) silver frosted proofs share the common obverse of Raphael Maklouf's portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Each coin has the usual crown sized diameter of 38.61mm and weight of 28.28 grams.

Inquiries should be addressed to the British Royal Mint, P.O. Box 2570, Woodside, NY 11377-9864, USA, or by calling 1-800-543-0237 (Canada) or 1-800-221-1215 (USA) anytime.



Reprinted from C.N.A. Journal

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

29th Annual Convention

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April 26, 27 & 28, 1991

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